

Archeological Investigations Of Six Spanish Colonial Period Sites Barataria Unit Jean Lafitte National Historical Park And Preserve Louisiana Classic Reprint

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Explore the in-depth archeological investigations of six significant Spanish Colonial period sites located within the Barataria Unit of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, Louisiana. This classic reprint offers vital insights into the history and artifacts of early colonial life in the region, perfect for researchers and history enthusiasts.

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Archeological Investigations of Six Spanish Colonial Period Sites

Excerpt from Archeological Investigations of Six Spanish Colonial Period Sites: Barataria Unit, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, Louisiana Each site was carefully examined for surface artifacts. A site datum was established, and shovel tests were excavated at 5 m intervals along two bisecting lines. Horizontal definition along these lines was considered complete when a minimum of two sterile tests had been excavated in each of four directions. Additional shovel tests were excavated at five meter intervals along a grid off the original bisecting lines at i6jei97, i6je2i4, 16je198, i6jei99, and i6je2i6, and along four rays from the datum at 16je215. Horizontal definition along these lines was considered complete when one sterile test was excavated in each direction. Shovel test dimensions for site definition were 30 x 30 cm, and they ranged from 30 to 50 cm depth. All soil excavated from shovel tests was screened through inch mesh. At least one 1 x 1 in unit was excavated at each of the six sites (figure These were excavated in levels of 10 cm or less to sterile substrata. All excavated soil was screened through inch mesh. At least one profile of each excavation unit was drawn. Strata within each excavation unit were characterized according to soil type and Munsell color. A soil probe test was excavated in the floor of each completed unit to a depth of one meter in order to characterize underlying soils. A map was prepared for each site using compass and tape. The maps depicted locations of shovel tests and excavation units, locations of surface scatters of artifacts, and locations of important natural and cultural features present. Sites i6jei97, i6jei98, i6jei99, i6je2i4, and 16je215 were visited in February and March 1989 to determine if additional cultural features could be discerned while foliage was at a minimum. During this reconnaissance, three additional potential Canary Islander sites were located. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic

books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Archaeological Investigations of Six Spanish Colonial Period Sites

Originally commissioned in 1984, this report deals with the historical geography and archeology of the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812 as it pertained to the Chalmette Battlefield. It touches upon how people put the battlefield to use after the War of 1812 as a place for generations of people as they live, work, and play. Also covered are some of the things, both bad and good, we have done over the years to commemorate the battle and remember this important event in our nation's past.

The Search for the Lost Riverfront: The New Orleans campaign of 1814-1815 and the Chalmette battlefield

Originally commissioned in 1984, this report deals with the historical geography and archeology of the Battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812 as it pertained to the Chalmette Battlefield. It touches upon how people put the battlefield to use after the War of 1812 as a place for generations of people as they live, work, and play. Also covered are some of the things, both bad and good, we have done over the years to commemorate the battle and remember this important event in our nation's past.

Archaeological Survey on 65 Acres of Land Adjacent to Bayou Des Familles

In this milestone work, William Fowler uses archaeology, history, and social theory to show that the establishment of cities was essential to Spanish colonialism. Fowler draws upon decades of archaeological research on the landscape, built environment, and architecture of Ciudad Vieja, a sixteenth-century site located in present-day El Salvador and the best-preserved Spanish colonial city in Latin America. Fowler compares Ciudad Vieja to other urban sites in the region and to the tradition of urbanism in early modern Spain to determine how the Spanish grid-plan layout was modified and implemented in the Americas. Using extensive archival material, Fowler describes how this layout reflected and perpetuated power structures that benefited the Spanish although the city's Indigenous population was greater in number. Fowler analyzes recorded interactions between colonists, Indigenous peoples, and enslaved Africans to demonstrate the ways the cityscape affected the relationships among individuals and cultural groups. Offering an unparalleled view into a critical moment in Latin American history, this book offers new ways of looking at urbanism and colonialism as intertwined forces in the emergence of the early modern world.

The Search for the Lost Riverfront: Archeological investigations of the Chalmette riverfront

This wide-ranging book is the first to offer---in one volume---detailed results of many of the investigations of French colonial sites made in the mid-continent during the last decade. It includes work done at Fort St. Louis, Fort de Chartres, Fort Massac, French Peoria, Cahokia, Prairie du Pont, Prairie du Rocher, and other locations controlled by the French during a time when their dominance in North America was more than twice that of Britain and Spain combined. Five of the book's fifteen chapters summarize major excavations at colonial fortifications, four of which are public monuments that currently attract thousands of visitors each year. Another five chapters deal with French colonial villages, and the remainder of the book is devoted to diet, trade, the role of historic documents in the reconstruction of life on the French colonial frontier, and other topics.

A Historical Archaeology of Early Spanish Colonial Urbanism in Central America

While most studies of intercultural contact focus on the impact of the intrusive power on the native culture, this book examines the effects of the colonization process on the Spaniards in the New World during the 16th century. The site of Puerto Real on the north coast of Haiti serves as a case study. Based on the results of excavations at both Puerto Real and St. Augustine, Florida, this study suggests that the introduction of New World and African cultural elements into Spanish colonial culture began almost at contact. The model of acculturative processes, developed in St. Augustine and tested at Puerto Real, can serve to guide future Spanish colonial research. It can also be applied to non-Hispanic colonial

sites in the New World. Did the French and British adapt to their new environments in a manner similar to the Spanish? Work done at Puerto Real demonstrates the utility of archaeology in the study of the effects of culture contact.

French Colonial Archaeology

Built in 1566 by Spanish conquistador Juan Pardo, Fort San Juan is the earliest known European settlement in the interior United States. Located at the Berry site in western North Carolina, the fort and its associated domestic compound stood near the Native American town of Joara, whose residents sacked the fort and burned the compound after only eighteen months. Drawing on archaeological evidence from architectural, floral, and faunal remains, as well as newly discovered accounts of Pardo's expeditions, this volume explores the deterioration in Native American–Spanish relations that sparked Joara's revolt and offers critical insight into the nature of early colonial interactions.

From Spaniard to Creole

"A significant contribution to Spanish colonial studies."--Bonnie McEwan, director of archaeology, San Luis Archaeological and Historic Site "An excellent book that will stand as the definitive historical and archaeological reference on early Pensacola . . . and will undoubtedly become a classic."--Gregory Waselkov, University of South Alabama This examination of the Pensacola presidio and its fort during the first Spanish colonial period provides a rich inventory of artifacts and new interpretations of life among the 18th-century settlers and their evolving interactions with local native populations and with Mobile and Veracruz. Based on long-term interdisciplinary study and excavation, Judith Bense's book provides the first intensive account of an early colonial Spanish presidio in La Florida. As such, it will be of interest to researchers throughout the Spanish borderlands from California and northern Mexico to Florida. CONTENTS Foreword by Jerald T. Milanich, series editor Preface 1. Introduction and Overview, by Judith A. Bense 2. Historical Context and Overview, by John James Clune 3. Settlement, Settlers, and Survival: Documentary Evidence, by John James Clune, R. Wayne Childers, William S. Coker, and Brenda N. Swann 4. Archaeological Remains, by Judith A. Bense and H. James Wilson 5. Zooarchaeological Remains, by Catherine Parker 6. Archaeobotanical Remains, by Donna L. Ruhl 7. Native Americans, by Norma J. Harris 8. External Connections, by Sandra L. Johnson 9. Summary and Discussion, by Judith A. Bense Appendix I. Historical Data Appendix II. Archaeological Data Appendix III. Zooarchaeological Data Appendix IV. Archaeobotanical Data Appendix V. Indian-made Ceramic Data Appendix VI. Comparative Artifact Assemblages Judith A. Bense is professor and chair of anthropology and director of the Archaeology Institute at the University of West Florida. She is the editor of *Archaeology of Colonial Pensacola, 1750-1821* (UPF, 1999) and *Archaeology of the Southeastern United States: Paleoindian to World War II* (1986).

Fort San Juan and the Limits of Empire

"Long-awaited monograph concerning archaeological investigations conducted between 1975-83 at this 16th-century Spanish town near Cap Haïtien, Haiti. The results are detailed in 13 chapters by the researchers who were responsible for particular studies. Topics include the contexts and discovery of the site, community organization and the public sector, Spanish households, economy, transculturation, and the site's abandonment and aftermath. Deagan's introduction and epilogue place these investigations in the broader context of historical archaeology"--*Handbook of Latin American Studies*, v. 57.

Presidio Santa María de Galve

In this volume, Kathleen Deagan and Jose Maria Cruxent present detailed technical documentation of their ten-year archaeological excavation of La Isabela, America's first colony. The artefacts and material remains of the town offer rich material for comparative research into Euro-American cultural and material development during the crucial transition from the medieval era to the Renaissance. The period when La Isabela was in existence witnessed great innovation and change in many areas of technology. The archaeological evidence of La Isabela's architecture, weaponry, numismatics, pottery and metallurgy can be precisely dated, helping to chart the sequence of this change and revealing much that is new about late medieval technology. The authors' archaeological research also provides a foundation for their insights into the reasons for the demise of La Isabela.

Puerto Real

Archaeology in Dominica examines the everyday lives of enslaved and free workers at Morne Patate, an eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Caribbean plantation that produced sugar, coffee, and provisions. Focusing on household archaeology, this volume helps document the underrepresented history of slavery and colonialism on the edge of the British Empire. Contributors discuss how enslaved and free people were entangled in shifting economic and ecological systems during the plantation's 200-year history, most notably the introduction of sugarcane as an export commodity. Analyzing historical records, the landscape geography of the plantation, and material remains from the residences of laborers, the authors synthesize extensive data from this site and compare it to that of other excavations across the Eastern Caribbean. Using historical archaeology to investigate the political ecology of Morne Patate opens up a deeper understanding of the environmental legacies of colonial empires, as well as the long-term impacts of plantation agriculture on the Caribbean region and its people. Contributors: Lynsey A. Bates | Lindsay Bloch | Elizabeth Bollwerk | Samantha Ellens | Jillian E. Galle | Khadene K. Harris | Mark W. Hauser | Lennox Honychurch | William F. Keegan | Tessa Murphy | Fraser D. Neiman | Sarah Oas | Diane Wallman A volume in the Florida Museum of Natural History: Ripley P. Bullen Series

Spanish Colonial Frontier Research

A landmark study of Spain's fortified settlements in West Florida from a lifelong specialist on the period Southern Anthropological Society James Mooney Award *Presidios of Spanish West Florida* provides the first comprehensive synthesis of historical and archaeological investigations conducted at the fortified settlements built by Spain in the Florida panhandle from 1698 to 1763. Combining intensive research by author Judith Bense, a lifelong specialist on the Spanish West Florida period, with a century's worth of additional data, this landmark study brings to light four presidio locations that have long been overshadowed by the presidio at St. Augustine to the east, revealing the rest of the story of early Spanish Florida. Bense details a history fraught with catastrophe—hurricanes, war against France and England, and treaties that forced the Spanish base in West Florida to be uprooted and rebuilt four times. Examining each presidio, including associated military outposts, a shipwreck, and refugee mission villages of the Apalachee and Yamasee Indians, this book provides four discrete, sequential windows into the Spanish presence in the region. Bense compares the population to that of Presidio San Agustín, established 133 years earlier, revealing very different communities, people, and local customs. Interwoven with these historical findings is an account of how the general public has participated in investigations in the region, providing readers with an understanding of eighteenth-century West Florida and the development of public archaeology in the state from the person who initiated and directed much of the research. A volume in the Florida Museum of Natural History: Ripley P. Bullen Series

Archaeology at La Isabela

In 1995, Texas Historical Commission underwater archaeologists discovered the wreck of La Salle's *La Belle*, remnant of an ill-fated French attempt to establish a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River that landed instead along today's Matagorda Bay in Texas. During 1996–1997, the Commission uncovered the ship's remains under the direction of archaeologist James E. Brusey and employing a team of archaeologists and volunteers. Amid the shallow waters of Matagorda Bay, a steel cofferdam was constructed around the site, creating one of the most complex nautical archaeological excavations ever attempted in North America and allowing the archaeologists to excavate the sunken wreck much as if it were located on dry land. The ship's hold was discovered full of everything the would-be colonists would need to establish themselves in the New World; more than 1.8 million artifacts were recovered from the site. More than two decades in the making, due to the immensity of the find and the complexity of cataloging and conserving the artifacts, this book thoroughly documents one of the most significant North American archaeological discoveries of the twentieth century.

Spanish St. Augustine

Archaeological investigations at the Chamorro village at Afetna Point on the southwest coast of Saipan yielded Latte Period burials, ceramics, stone and shell tools, microfossils from food remains, and charcoal from cooking features dating between A.D. 1450 and 1700.

Archaeology in Dominica

Reveals the transformation that occurred in Indian communities during the Spanish conquest of Hispaniola and Puerto Rico from 1492 to 1550 In *Surviving Spanish Conquest: Indian Fight, Flight, and Cultural Transformation in Hispaniola and Puerto Rico*, Karen F. Anderson-Córdova draws on archaeological, historical, and ethnohistorical sources to elucidate the impacts of sixteenth-century Spanish conquest and colonization on indigenous peoples in the Greater Antilles. Moving beyond the conventional narratives of the quick demise of the native populations because of forced labor and the spread of Old World diseases, this book shows the complexity of the initial exchange between the Old and New Worlds and examines the myriad ways the indigenous peoples responded to Spanish colonization. Focusing on Hispaniola and Puerto Rico, the first Caribbean islands to be conquered and colonized by the Spanish, Anderson-Córdova explains Indian sociocultural transformation within the context of two specific processes, out-migration and in-migration, highlighting how population shifts contributed to the diversification of peoples. For example, as the growing presence of “foreign” Indians from other areas of the Caribbean complicated the variety of responses by Indian groups, her investigation reveals that Indians who were subjected to slavery, or the “encomienda system,” accommodated and absorbed many Spanish customs, yet resumed their own rituals when allowed to return to their villages. Other Indians fled in response to the arrival of the Spanish. The culmination of years of research, *Surviving Spanish Conquest* deftly incorporates archaeological investigations at contact sites copious use of archival materials, and anthropological assessments of the contact period in the Caribbean. Ultimately, understanding the processes of Indian-Spanish interaction in the Caribbean enhances comprehension of colonization in many other parts of the world. Anderson-Córdova concludes with a discussion regarding the resurgence of interest in the Taíno people and their culture, especially of individuals who self-identify as Taíno. This volume provides a wealth of insight to historians, anthropologists, archaeologists, and those interested in early cultures in contact.

Presidios of Spanish West Florida

Bonded Leather binding

Fort San Juan and the Limits of Empire

This long-awaited follow-up to Deagan’s first volume on ceramics, glassware, and beads focuses on the portable personal objects owned and used by the residents of Spanish colonial America. These objects are not only of Spanish origin; the collection includes many English, French, Dutch, German, Italian, and American pieces as well. Deagan not only provides an authoritative source of identification for these items but also draws extensively on colonial documents, travel accounts, paintings, and museum collections, as well as other contemporary sources to suggest specific functions of the items and the meanings they held for the people who used them. She documents and demonstrates how the objects were made and exchanged in the Americas, and explores how they embody Hispanic cultural identities, attitudes, and belief systems.

La Belle

A chronological summary of major stages in Southeastern United States' development, this unique textbook overviews the region's archaeology from 20,000 years ago to World War I. Early chapters review the history and development of archaeology as a discipline. The following chapters, organized in chronological order, highlight the archaeological characteristics of each featured period. The book's final chapters discuss new directions in Southeastern archaeology, including trends in teaching, research, the business of archaeology, and the public's growing interest. This versatile text perfectly suits undergraduates or anyone requiring a hands-on guide for self-exploration of the fascinating region. This is the first-of-its kind book to summarize Southeastern archaeology. It includes both prehistoric and historic archaeology. Its easy-to-read format is filled with valuable research information. Each chapter is chronologically organized and fully referenced. It has broad audience appeal.

The Archaeology of Spanish and Mexican Colonialism in the American Southwest

An illustrated history of the Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, paired with histories of the local companies.

Afetna Point, Saipan: Archaeological Investigations of a Latte Period Village and Historic Context in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

In 1938, under the direction of novelist and historian Lyle Saxon, The Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration produced this delightfully detailed portrait of New Orleans. Containing recipes, photographs and folklore, it is consistently hailed as one of the best books produced about the city. Remarkably, many of the sites and attractions the WPA chronicled in 1938 are still around today.

Surviving Spanish Conquest

An informative look at the military conflicts that most altered the course of history and civilization, from ancient times to the modern world. Rather than celebrating warfare, *50 Battles That Changed the World* looks at the clashes the author believes have had the most profound impact on world history. Ranked in order of their relevance to the modern world, these struggles range from the ancient past to the present day and span the globe many times over. Some of the battles in this book are familiar to us all—Bunker Hill, which prevented the American Revolution from being stillborn, and Marathon, which kept the world's first democracy alive. Others may be less familiar—the naval battle at Diu (on the Indian Coast), which led to the ascendancy of Western Civilization and the discovery of America, and Yarmuk, which made possible the spread of Islam from Morocco to the Philippines. With remarkable accounts of both famous and lesser-known clashes, *50 Battles That Changed the World* provides impressive insight into the battles that shaped civilization as we know it.

The Archaeology of French Colonial North America

"Quests of the Dragon and Bird Clan" examines how the seafaring trading people known as the "Nusantao" from Insular Southeast Asia influenced world history. This is a "blook," a book based on a weblog (blog). The decision to publish the book came after requests to make the information in the blog available in an easier-to-read and more portable format. The advantage of the printed work is that the blog entries are arranged in easy-to-manage chronological order without the need for the clicking through the blog archives. The glossary entries are also in alphabetical order for easy look-up, and a word index and table of contents further increase the readability of the blog/book. Important supplementary articles have also been included in the appendices. A must-read for those who think there is more to history than what we find in "mainstream" publications.

Archeological Investigations at the Spanish Colonial Missions of Espíritu Santo (41GD1) and Nuestra Señora Del Rosario (41GD2), Goliad County, Texas

Arkansas: A Narrative History is a comprehensive history of the state that has been invaluable to students and the general public since its original publication. Four distinguished scholars cover prehistoric Arkansas, the colonial period, and the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and incorporate the newest historiography to bring the book up to date for 2012. A new chapter on Arkansas geography, new material on the civil rights movement and the struggle over integration, and an examination of the state's transition from a colonial economic model to participation in the global political economy are included. Maps are also dramatically enhanced, and supplemental teaching materials are available. "No less than the first edition, this revision of *Arkansas: A Narrative History* is a compelling introduction for those who know little about the state and an insightful survey for others who wish to enrich their acquaintance with the Arkansas past." —Ben Johnson, from the Foreword

Archeological Investigations in the Parita and Santa Maria Zones of Panama

This volume addresses questions of human adaptation in a variety of cultural contexts, with a breadth not found in studies utilizing solely biological or artifactual data. These nine case studies from eight Southeastern states cover more than 4,000 years of human habitation, from Archaic hunter-gatherers in Louisiana and Alabama to Colonial planters and slaves in South Carolina.

Artifacts of the Spanish Colonies of Florida and the Caribbean, 1500-1800

A surprising history of explorers, pirates, priests, artists, and more: "The best overall study of the French experience in Texas ever assembled." —Jack Jackson, editor of *Texas by Terán* The flag of France is one of the six flags that have flown over Texas, but all that many people know about the French presence in Texas is the ill-fated explorer Cavelier de La Salle, fabled pirate Jean Lafitte, or Cajun music and food. Yet the French have made lasting contributions to Texas history and culture that deserve to be widely known and appreciated. In this book, François Lagarde and thirteen other experts present original articles that explore the French presence and influence on Texas history, arts, education,

religion, and business from the arrival of La Salle in 1685 to the dawn of the twenty-first century. Each article covers an important figure or event in the France-Texas story. The historical articles thoroughly investigate early French colonists and explorers; the French pirates and privateers; the Bonapartists of Champ-d'Asile; the French at the Alamo; Dubois de Saligny and French recognition of the Republic of Texas; the nineteenth-century utopists of Icaria and Reunion; and the French Catholic missions. Other articles deal with French immigration in Texas, including the founding of Castroville; Cajuns in Texas; and the French economic presence in Texas today—the first such study ever published. The remaining articles look at painters Théodore and Marie Gentilz; sculptor Raoul Josset; French architecture in Texas; French travelers from Théodore Pavie to Simone de Beauvoir who have written on Texas; and the French heritage in Texas education. Includes more than seventy photos and illustrations

Archeological and Historical Investigations in Samana Dominican Republic

"There are locations-like Hawai'i, like Louisiana-where cultures are unique to the place, and outsiders are made to know themselves from insiders. As a poet familiar with issues of appropriation and theft, Marthe Reed asked herself how a Californian who had lived in Providence and Perth, could write about Louisiana, a place she loved over her many years of living in Lafayette. "Writing Louisiana, outsider-inside, poles of affection and alienation push and pull against me." Her answer was to piece together an archive, and to write an epic from its documents: photographs, maps, names of birds, travel journals, histories, languages. What ultimately brings this material to life are the heart-lyrics stitched through the whole: from "threnody": "I keep the contents of my heart / stacked in wet clay / heavy with downpour," where "behind the grate the small / eyes of an armadillo / muted reek / of urine and feces[.]" The threnody she wrote was for a beautiful, fraught, and fragile place. It grieves me to write my paragraph in the past tense. Shortly before she died she told me, "We're all going to die and no one will remember us; it's ok." We are here to remember her and this ravishing, important, necessary work." --Susan M. Schultz""Marthe's Reed's 'Ark Hive,' is a poetic approach to life in south Louisiana. In the opening pages, Reed approaches her predicament as if she were a researcher placed in a foreign land, situating herself among her surroundings, in the midst of a condition of place that is both physically distant and so very different from the places she had previously lived. From there, she leans into language, the language of water, of floods and earth reclaimed, only to be lost again as the seasons change in places that are far away, the words occasionally scattered across the pages like the silt that drives the Mississippi water to the Gulf of Mexico. Ark Hive is the memoir of a person but it is also the narrative of a place, how it came to exist in the time that Reed was living there." - Amish Trivedi

Raw Materials and Exchange in the Mid-South

Archaeology of the Southeastern United States