



Exhibit HH. Bastrop IP Mill Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Bastrop IP Mill Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 111 ACRES (44.9 HECTARES) NEAR BASTROP, MOREHOUSE PARISH, LOUISIANA

Draft Report



Due Diligence Assessment

for

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April 2019



SURA, INC.
*P.O. Box 14414
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Since 1986

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF
111 ACRES (44.9 HECTARES) NEAR BASTROP,
MOREHOUSE PARISH, LOUISIANA**

Draft Report

by

Steve Treloar, MA, RPA, Michelle Brenner, MA, and Malcolm K. Shuman, Ph. D

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ABSTRACT

This survey was carried out under contract with CSRS, Inc. as part of the Louisiana Department of Economic Development (LED) Site Certification Program, which is part of their due diligence process for industrial sites. This process is intended to insure that (a) no properties of historic importance are adversely affected by industrial development within the project area (PA); and (b) that, should a federal permit become necessary pursuant to actual development, the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act are met.

Accordingly, on February 18th, 2019, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 111 acres (ac) (44.9 hectares [ha]) near Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana. The entire property was the former site of the Bastrop “Old Mill,” of International Paper, which was closed in 2008 and demolished in December of 2012. As a result, the project area (PA) was subjected to High Probability (HP) transects. A total of 297 shovel tests (STs) were excavated. Though the PA consisted of mostly open landscape, it was interspersed with large cement foundation slabs, roads and walkways associated with the earlier mill structures; surface gravel deposits – remnants of derelict parking spaces and loading areas; and subsurface gravel deposits superimposed by red fill sands upon which the mill was originally constructed in 1921. As a result, an additional 203 STs were not excavated due to obstruction.

According to guidance from Ms. Andrea McCarthy, all NHRP eligible structures located within a 250 ft (76.2 m) around the PA were assessed. Of the fifty-one structures recorded (34-00172 through 34-00222), two had already been included on the NHRP: The Morehouse Parish Courthouse (34-00216) and the Rose Theater (34-00217). The remaining forty-nine structures were evaluated against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential) of the National Register of Historic Places.

According to the National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 15 (1995:2), “The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.” To evaluate this significance, four criteria have been developed. Eligible properties...

- “A. ... are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. ... are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. ... embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or...

D. ... have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory" (NRHP 1995:2).

Lack of evidence indicating historic structures associated with habitation of the land and the absence of features further suggests the Bastrop Mill and structures 34-00172 through 34-00222 do not possess significant integrity for inclusion in the NRHP and further work would not provide knowledge above and beyond what is currently known.

As no cultural materials were recovered, no artifacts are to be curated; however, all project documents will be deposited with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology at:

LDOA Curation/CRT
Central Plant North Building, 2nd Floor
1835 N. Third Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The field crew consisted of Steve Treloar, MA, RPA, Margeaux Murray, Sally McMillian, and Jake Mendoza. Michelle Brenner, MA, Historic Preservationist, provided information on and evaluated the impact of this project to the various structures encountered within the proximity of the project area. Steve Treloar wrote the report and served as the principle investigator.

The authors would like to extend a special thank you to Mr. Elliott Boudreaux of CSRS for providing maps, Mr. Tom Oswalt and Mr. Jeff Messinger for providing access to the project area, and finally to Dr. Chip McGimsey of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology and Ms. Andrea McCarthy of the Office of Cultural Development Division of Historic Preservation for consultation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF FIGURES.....	v
LIST OF TABLES.....	vii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
CHAPTER TWO: LAND USE HISTORY	3
Geology and Geomorphology	3
Soils	3
Flora and Fauna.....	5
Historic Land Use.....	6
Topographic Maps	8
Satellite Imagery	15
CHAPTER THREE: PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.....	18
Projects within 1 mi (1.6 km) of Project Area	18
Archaeological Sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA.....	19
Standing Structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA.....	19
CHAPTER FOUR: METHODOLOGY	21
Procedures.....	21
Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places	21
Curation Statement	22
CHAPTER FIVE: RESULTS OF THE SURVEY	23
Fieldwork.....	23
Summary of Fieldwork	43
CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	45
REFERENCES CITED	46
Websites	48
Maps	48

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Topographic Quadrangle of 2018 Bastrop, LA, 7.5' topographic quadrangle...	1
Figure 2. Map of project area (source: CSRS).	2
Figure 3. Soil map of PA (source: University of California, Davis 2016/Google Earth)....	4
Figure 4. The paper mill at Bastrop before closure in 2008 (source: KNOE Chanel 8 News).....	6
Figure 5. Bastrop paper mill in 1926 (source: The Daily Enterprise).	6
Figure 6. Portion of 1935 Naff, LA 15-Minute topographic map (source: USGS).	8
Figure 7. Portion of 1956 Jackson, MS 15-Minute topographic map (source: USGS)....	9
Figure 8. Portion of 1962 Jackson, MS 15-minute topographic map (source: USGS)...	10
Figure 9. Portion of 1988 Bastrop, LA 7.5-minute topographic map (source: USGS). ..	11
Figure 10. Portion of 1994 Bastrop, LA 7.5-minute topographic map (source: USGS). ..	12
Figure 11. Portion of 2012 Bastrop, LA 7.5-minute topographic map (source: USGS). ..	13
Figure 12. Portion of 2018 Bastrop, LA 7.5-minute topographic map (source: USGS). ..	14
Figure 13. Satellite imagery of the PA 1998 (source: Google Earth).....	15
Figure 14. Satellite imagery of the PA 2012 (source: Google Earth).....	16
Figure 15. Satellite imagery (2013) illustrating PA after demolition in 2012 (source: Google Earth).....	17
Figure 16. Map of known archaeological sites within one mile of PA (source: LDOA). ..	18
Figure 17. Map of standing structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA (source: LDOA).	20
Figure 18. Aerial photograph depicting shovel tests and transects of the PA (source: Google Earth).....	23
Figure 19. Representative shovel test T5,ST6 (credit: Steve Treloar).....	24
Figure 20. Representative shovel test T12,ST8 (credit: Steve Treloar).....	24
Figure 21. South entrance to PA facing north (credit: Steve Treloar).	24
Figure 22. West boundary toward middle of the PA facing east (credit: Steve Treloar). ..	25
Figure 23. North boundary of the PA facing south (credit: Steve Treloar).	25
Figure 24. East boundary toward middle of PA facing east (credit: Steve Treloar).	26
Figure 25. Inundation of gravel area north-south along western portion of PA (credit: Steve Treloar).	26
Figure 26. Loading dock area in western portion of the PA looking south (credit: Steve Treloar).	27
Figure 27. Exposed gravel from overgrown preexisting parking lots (credit: Steve Treloar).	27
Figure 28. Bulldozed parking lot surface in southeast portion of the PA (credit: Steve Treloar).	28
Figure 29. Sketch map of the PA showing exposed concrete and gravel surface (credit: Steve Treloar).	29
Figure 30. Shovel tests not excavated (n=203) due to cement and gravel deposits (source: Google Earth).....	30
Figure 31. Map of standing structures within 250 ft of PA (source: Google Earth).	31
Figure 32. Structure 34-00174 at 603 N. Odom Street (credit: Michelle Brenner).	33

Figure 33. Structure 34-00175 at 607 N. Odom Street (credit: Michelle Brenner).....	34
Figure 34. Morehouse Parish County Courthouse (credit: Michelle Brenner).	38
Figure 35. Rose Theater facade (credit: Michelle Brenner).....	39
Figure 36. Rose Theater window (credit: Michelle Brenner).....	39
Figure 37. Digital Sanborn Fire Maps 1867-1970 (source: Howard Tilton Memorial Library, 1927).	40
Figure 38. Handmade headstone in Bastrop City Cemetery (credit: Michelle Brenner). 41	
Figure 40. One of the oldest headstones in Bastrop City Cemetery (credit: Michelle Brenner).....	42
Figure 39. Broken and misplaced headstones and markers in Bastrop City Cemetery (credit: Michelle Brenner).....	42
Figure 41. Above ground tomb in St. Joseph Catholic Cemetery of World War 1 veteran with American flag and wreath (credit: Michelle Brenner).	43

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Projects within 1 mi (1.61 km) of project area (source: LDOA).....	18
Table 2. Standing structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA.....	19
Table 3. Representative Munsell Soil Profiles.	24

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

On February 18th, 2019, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA) carried out a Phase I cultural resources survey of 111 acres (ac) (44.9 hectares (ha)) as a due diligence assessment near Bastrop in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana. The project was executed under contract to CSRS, as part of their Louisiana Economic Development Site Certification Program. The project area lies in Section 7, Township 22N, Range 6E (Figures 1 and 2). The extent and utilization of development within the project area is currently unknown. Forty-nine structures, and two previously recorded structures (34-00172 through 34-00222) were encountered and documented within the 250 ft (76.2 m) buffer applied to the outside of the PA. The buffer was implemented as an arbitrary measure to check historic properties that could be potentially impacted by development. The field crew consisted of Steve Treloar, MA, RPA, Margeaux Murray, Sally McMillian, and Jake Mendoza. Michelle Brenner, MA, Historic Preservationist, provided information on and evaluated the impact of this project to the various structures encountered within the project area.

The following chapters in this report describe the environmental setting, land use history, previous archaeological investigations, the methodology employed in the survey, the survey's results, and the study's conclusions and recommendations.

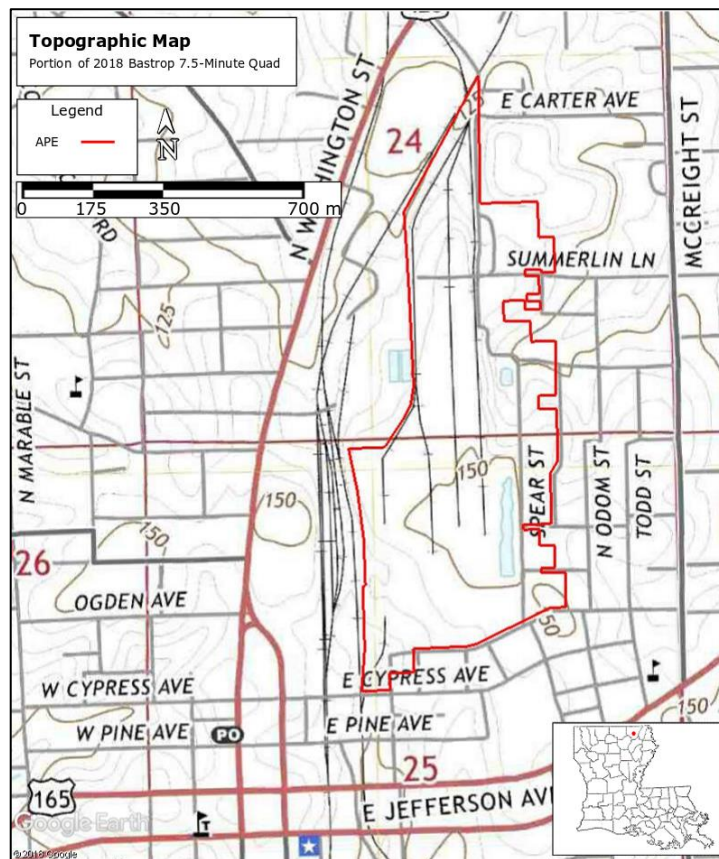


Figure 1. Topographic Quadrangle of 2018 Bastrop, LA, 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

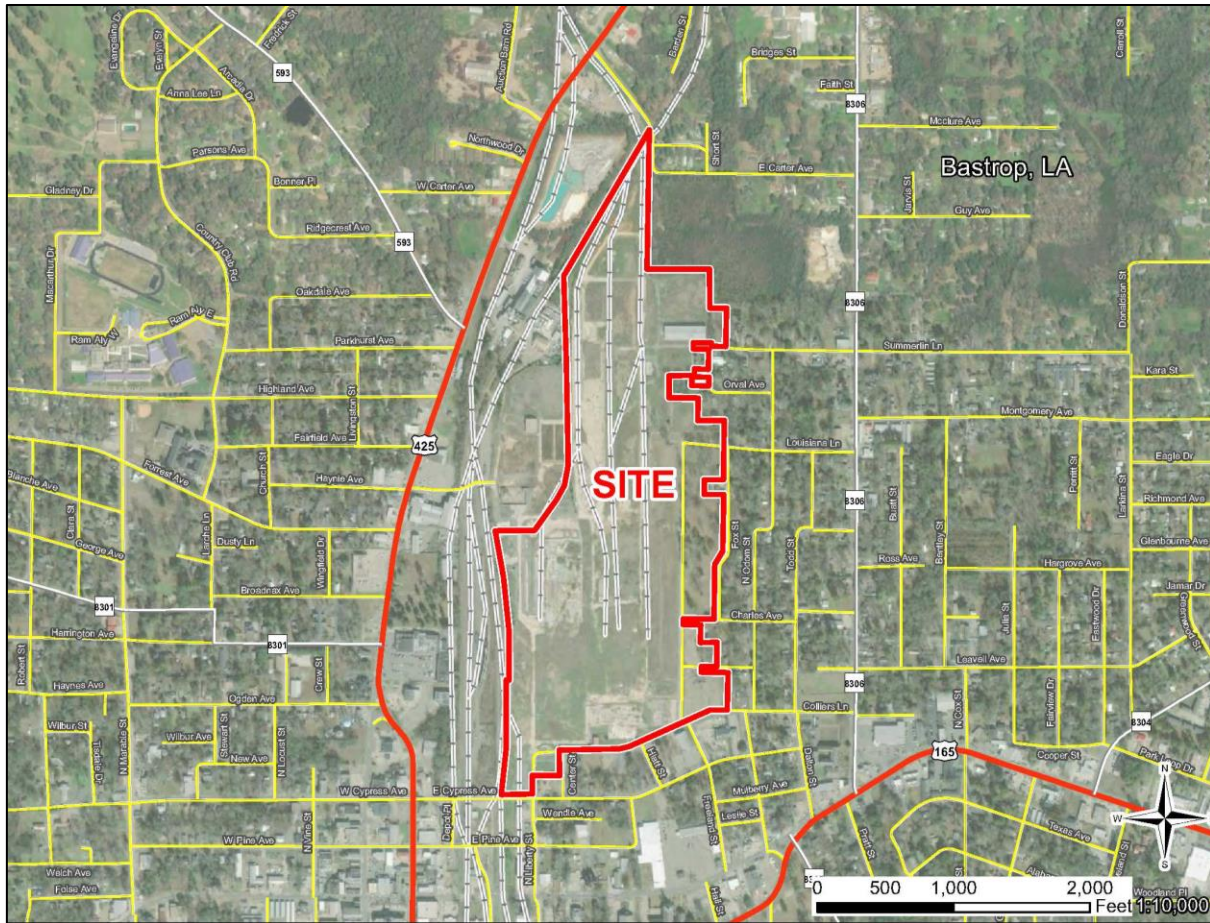


Figure 2. Map of project area (source: CSRS).

CHAPTER TWO: LAND USE HISTORY

Geology and Geomorphology

Geologically, the project area is wholly within the floodplain of the Mississippi River and consists of deposits near the surface made between 7,500 and 6,000 years ago, well within the Holocene period. In turn, these deposits resulted from the river's adaptation of a meander belt pattern resulting from higher sea level as opposed to the braided stream pattern that was characteristic during the late Wisconsin glacial period when sea levels were lower.

Autin et al. (1991:548, 550) state that the Lower Mississippi Valley is composed of three main physiographic divisions: the Holocene alluvial valley, the Holocene deltaic plain at the end of the valley, and the Pleistocene alluvial and deltaic landforms that are surrounded or impacted by the Holocene formations. Thus, the major geological components of the vicinity of the project area are all alluvial.

Soils

Most soils (~90%) in the PA consist of Bussy silt loam (Bs) which contains 1-5% slopes, is moderately well drained, and not particularly good for farmland. Debut silt loam soils (De) are present in the north and east margins of the property and possess 3-8% slopes that are likewise moderately well drained and not prime for farmland. Finally, there is an infinitesimal amount (>1%) of Guyton silt loam (Gu) protruding into the eastern margin of the PA. This soil type is poorly drained, consists of 0-1% slopes, and is prime for agriculture (Figure 3).

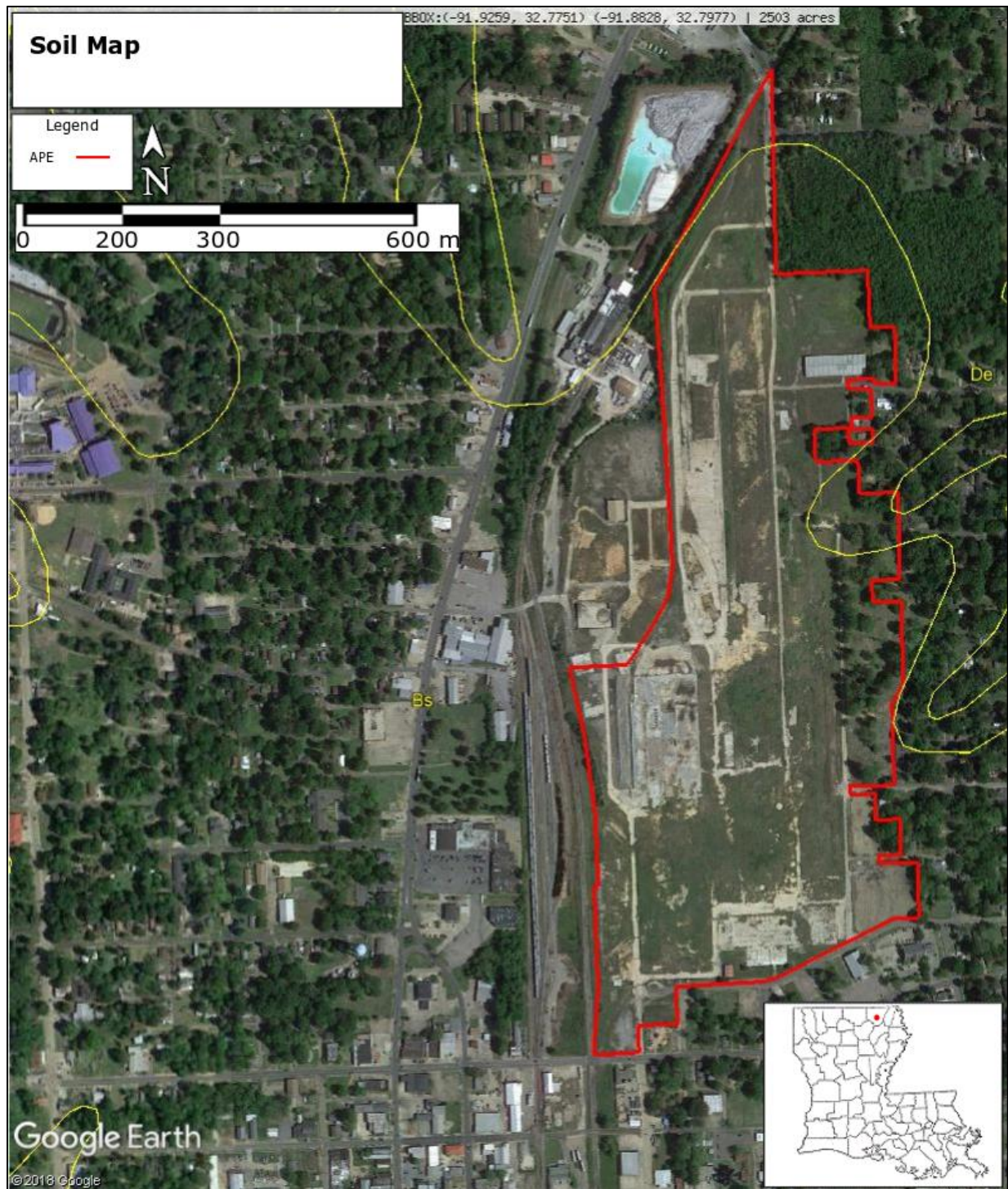


Figure 3. Soil map of PA (source: University of California, Davis 2016/Google Earth).

Flora and Fauna

The natural floral communities within the project area are primarily hardwoods, consisting of oaks (*Quercus spp.*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*), and persimmon (*Disospyros virginiana*). In the poorly drained areas, such as backswamps, more water-resistant vegetation grows. This includes cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), willow (*Salix nigra*), and cane (*Arundianaria spp.*) (Brown 1945).

Animal life is diverse and most of the 62-mammal species found in Louisiana may at one time have been found within the area. These include white-tail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), swamp rabbit (*Sylvilagus aquaticus*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), black bear (*Euarctos americanus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), mink (*Mustela vison*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), opossum (*Didelphus virginiana*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) and red fox (*Vulpes fulva*) (Lowery 1974). Birds include such predators as the great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), barred owl (*Strix platypterus*), marsh hawk (*Circus cyaneus*), and many others. Non-predatory types include woodcocks (*Philohela minor*), wood ducks (*Aix sponsa*), bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*), and mourning doves (*Zenaidura macroura*) (Lowery 1955).

Reptile life is particularly diverse, owing to the heterogeneity of habitats in the area. Included are alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), several species of snakes, including the cotton mouth (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), and varied species of lizards and turtles. Amphibians include species of salamanders, frogs, and toads (Dundee and Rossman 1989).

Fish life is very prolific in this part of Louisiana and no doubt was likewise prehistorically. Prominent fish species are gar (*Lepisosteus spp.*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), and bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), among many others. Brackish water clams (*Rangia cuneata*) are frequently found in archaeological deposits near coastal Louisiana, although there are several archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area that contain these shells indicating a more brackish water environment than exists currently.

Historic Land Use

Bastrop, Louisiana, is the largest city and parish seat in Morehouse Parish. Officially incorporated as a city in 1852, during the American Civil War, Bastrop has deeply experienced the rise and fall of the American economy throughout its history. The city, although mostly inhabited by confederate supporters, was utilized by both armies during the Civil War (Carter 2017). Many attempts were made before and after its incorporation to entice Americans to settle in Bastrop with promises of wealth and tracts of land in order to create an economically vibrant city (Louisiana Digital Library 2018). “Morehouse Parish is capable of sustaining comfortably many times its present population. There is room for thousands of immigrants, who will add to the value of the country by cultivating and improving it; men or energy, industry and enterprise who will make themselves comfortable, independent and wealthy...” and “...its broad fields and heavily timbered forests offer to agriculturists and lumbermen an opportunity for wealth that needs but capital to be made a certainty” (Dunn 1885:79). The development of Bastrop took off after the discovery of the natural gas field in Monroe, Louisiana, in the beginning of the 20th century (Dunn 1885:4). The close proximity to the “low-priced natural gas afforded a rapid growth of such industries as paper making, carbon block manufacture, brick making, and lumbering” (Louisiana Digital Library 2018).

In the early 1920s, Bastrop became home to two paper mills built and operated by the Bastrop Pulp and Paper Company. In 1927 the mills were purchased by The International Paper Company, with one of the mills continuously operating until it was formally closed in 2008. “The closing of the Louisiana Mill in 2008 adversely impacted the local community since International Paper accounted for more than a quarter of the Morehouse Parish’s economy. Although the mills had at one time employed as many as 1,100 workers, when the Louisiana Mill closed, the 550 workers who remained were left without employment” (Nemeroff 2018). In December of 2012, the mill was demolished using explosives (see https://youtu.be/rD-DR_H4Uac). The closing of the paper mill was followed by an additional plant closing, that of Pilgrim’s Pride. In 2017, Bastrop was listed in a Times Picayune article titled “These are Louisiana’s 20 fastest-shrinking cities and towns” which cited both the paper mill closing and the poultry plant closing as causes to Bastrop’s economic crisis of the early 2000s. “Bastrop’s proximity to Monroe and the loss of several major employers, including International Paper Co., which closed its Bastrop mill in 2008, and Pilgrim’s Pride, a poultry company that closed



Figure 5. Bastrop Mill in 1926 source: The Daily Enterprise).



Figure 4. The paper mill at Bastrop before closure in 2008 (source: KNOE Chanel 8 News).

a nearby plant, have accelerated population loss in recent years”(Larino 2017).

Today the city of Bastrop, Louisiana is seemingly quiet and small town. The main street has seen revitalization in recent years with the restoration of the Morehouse Parish Courthouse and Rose Theater, both individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, as part of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Main Street Community Program; Bastrop is officially listed as a Main Street Community and was granted funding for the projects (ACHP.gov).

Topographic Maps

The earliest topographic map, 1936 Bastrop 15-minute quad, illustrates the Bastrop and Louisiana mills located within the PA (Figure 6). Subsequent maps (Figures 7-10) indicate that the mills remained in place until 2012 (Figure 11) when the structures were razed.

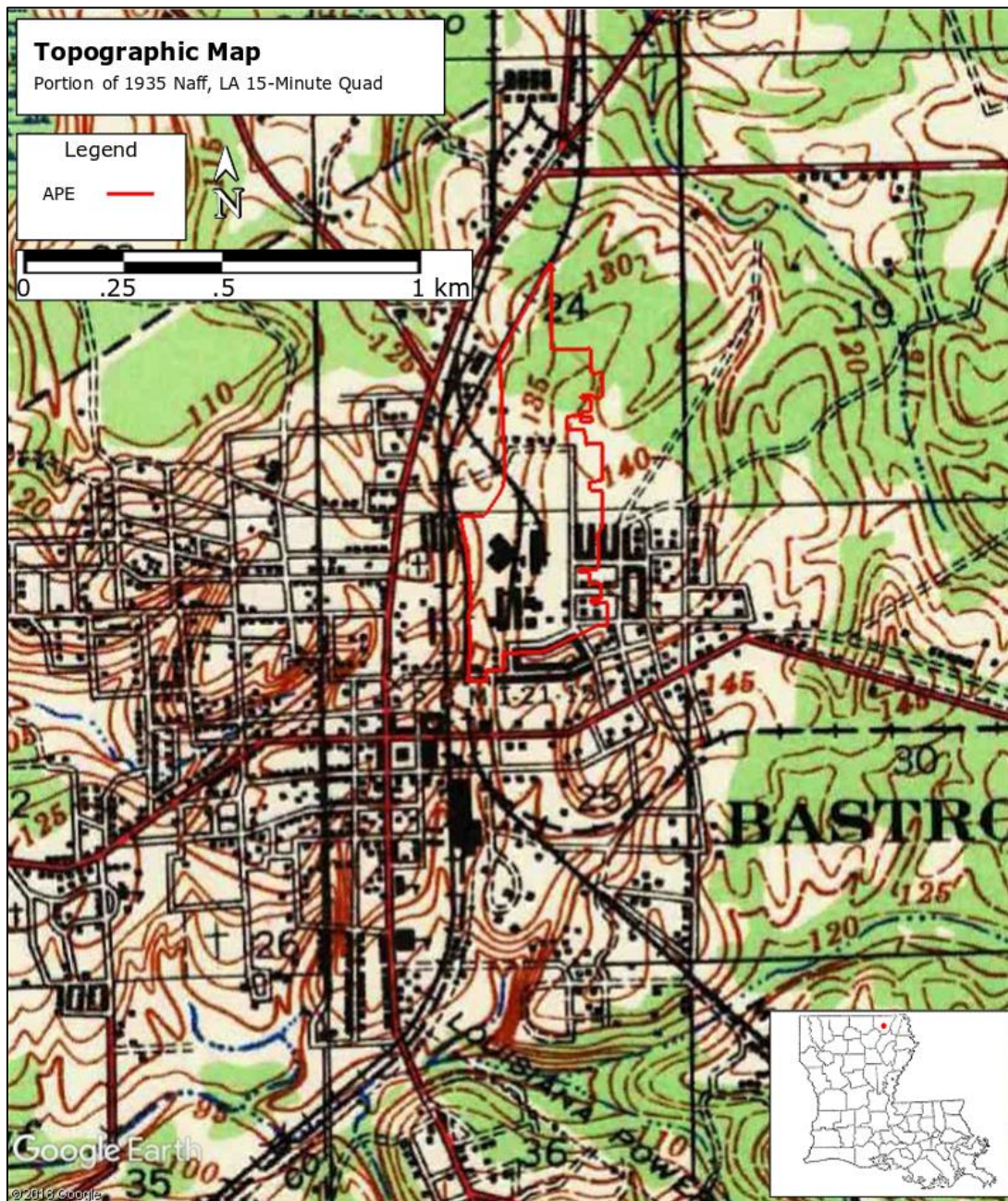


Figure 6. Portion of 1935 Naff, LA 15-Minute topographic map (source: USGS).

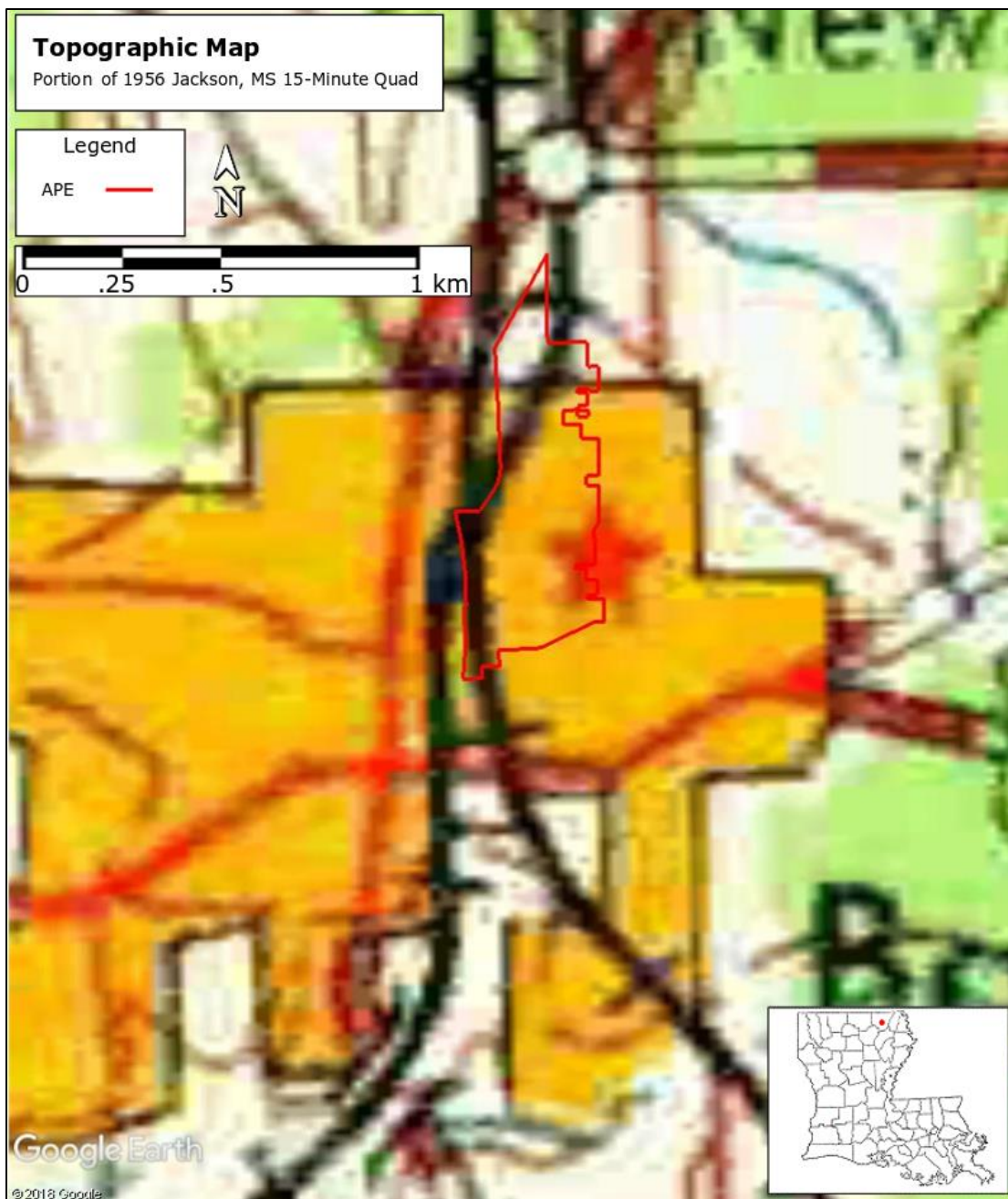


Figure 7. Portion of 1956 Jackson, MS 15-Minute topographic map (source: USGS).

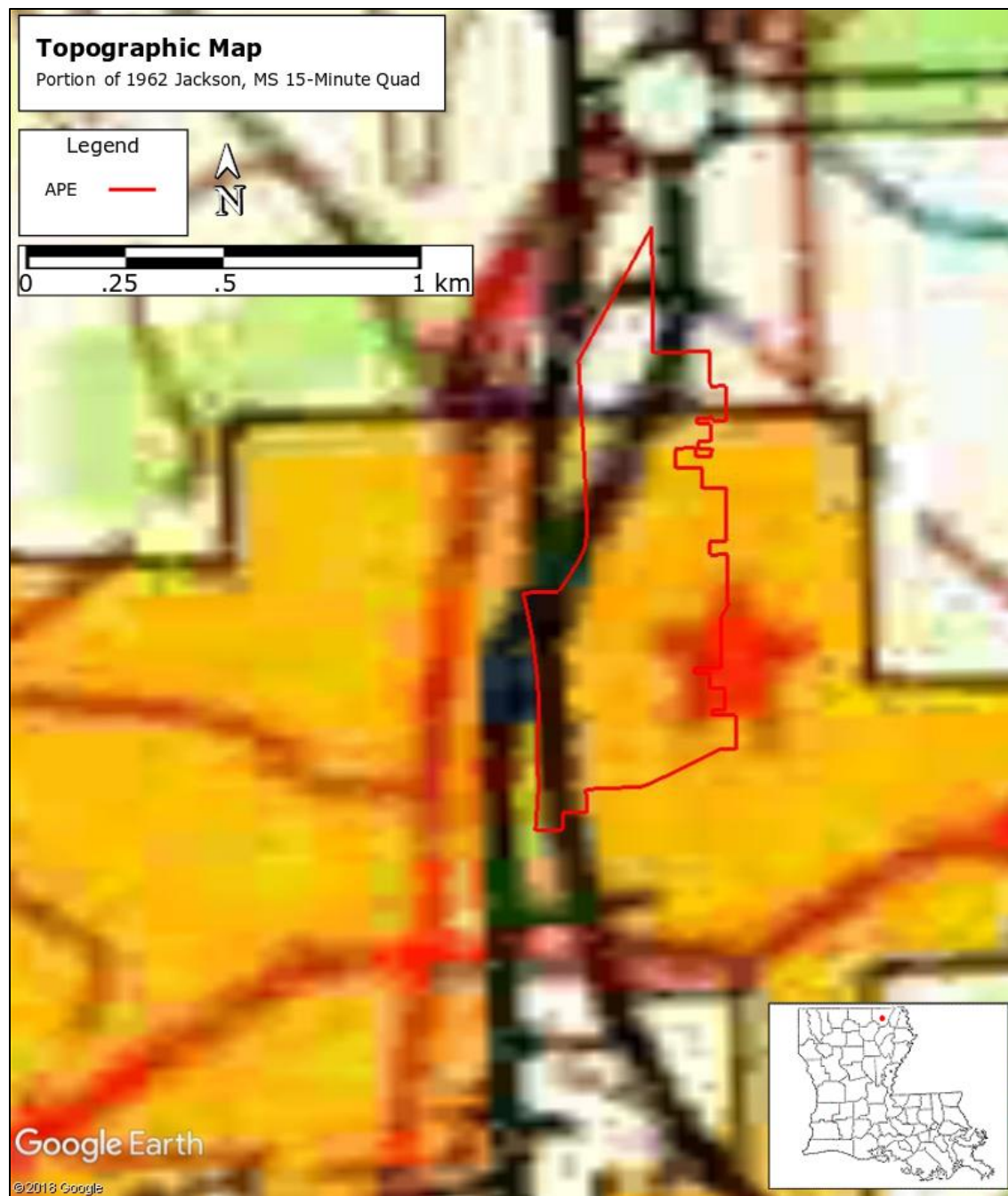


Figure 8. Portion of 1962 Jackson, MS 15-minute topographic map (source: USGS).

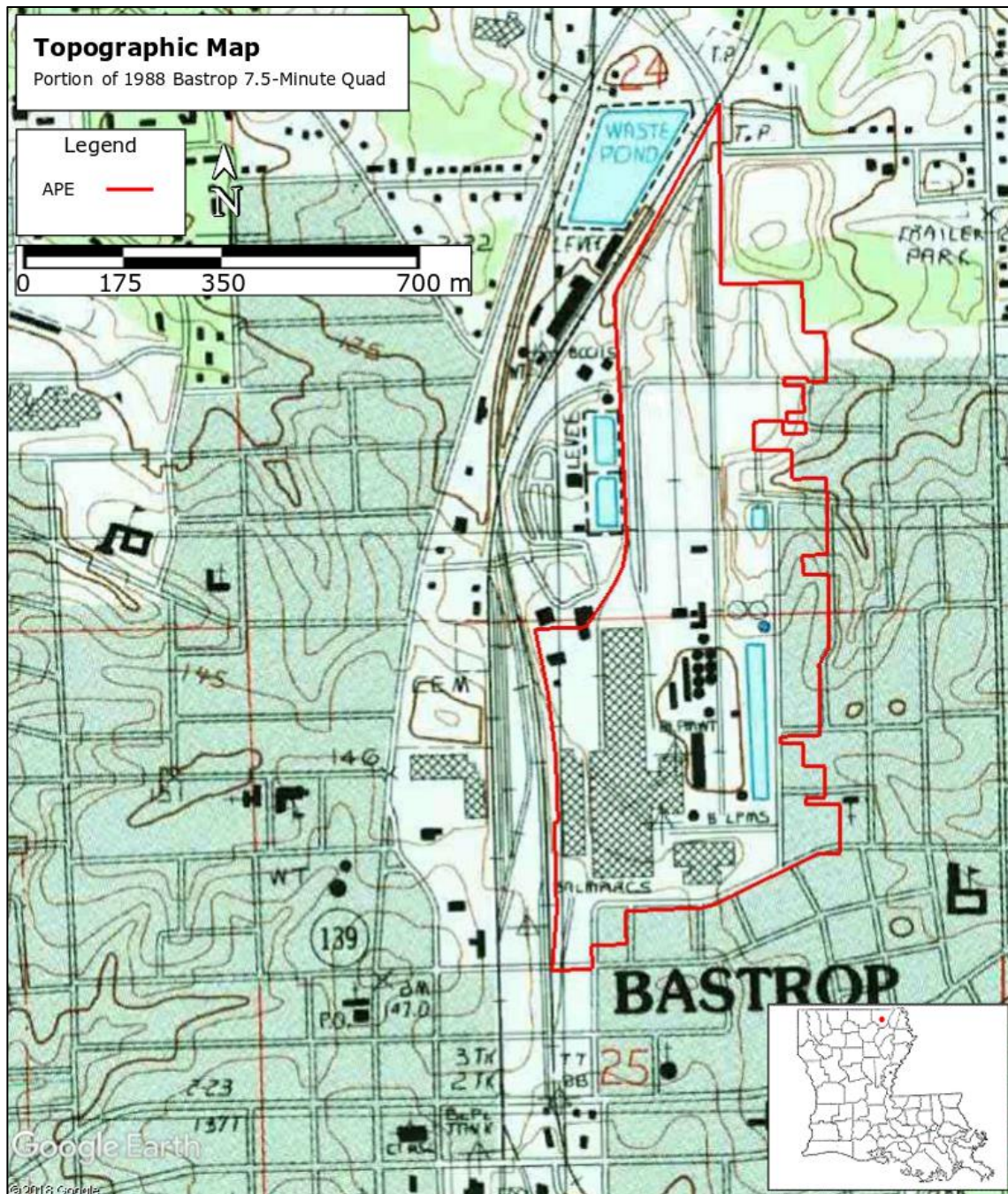


Figure 9. Portion of 1988 Bastrop, LA 7.5-minute topographic map (source: USGS).

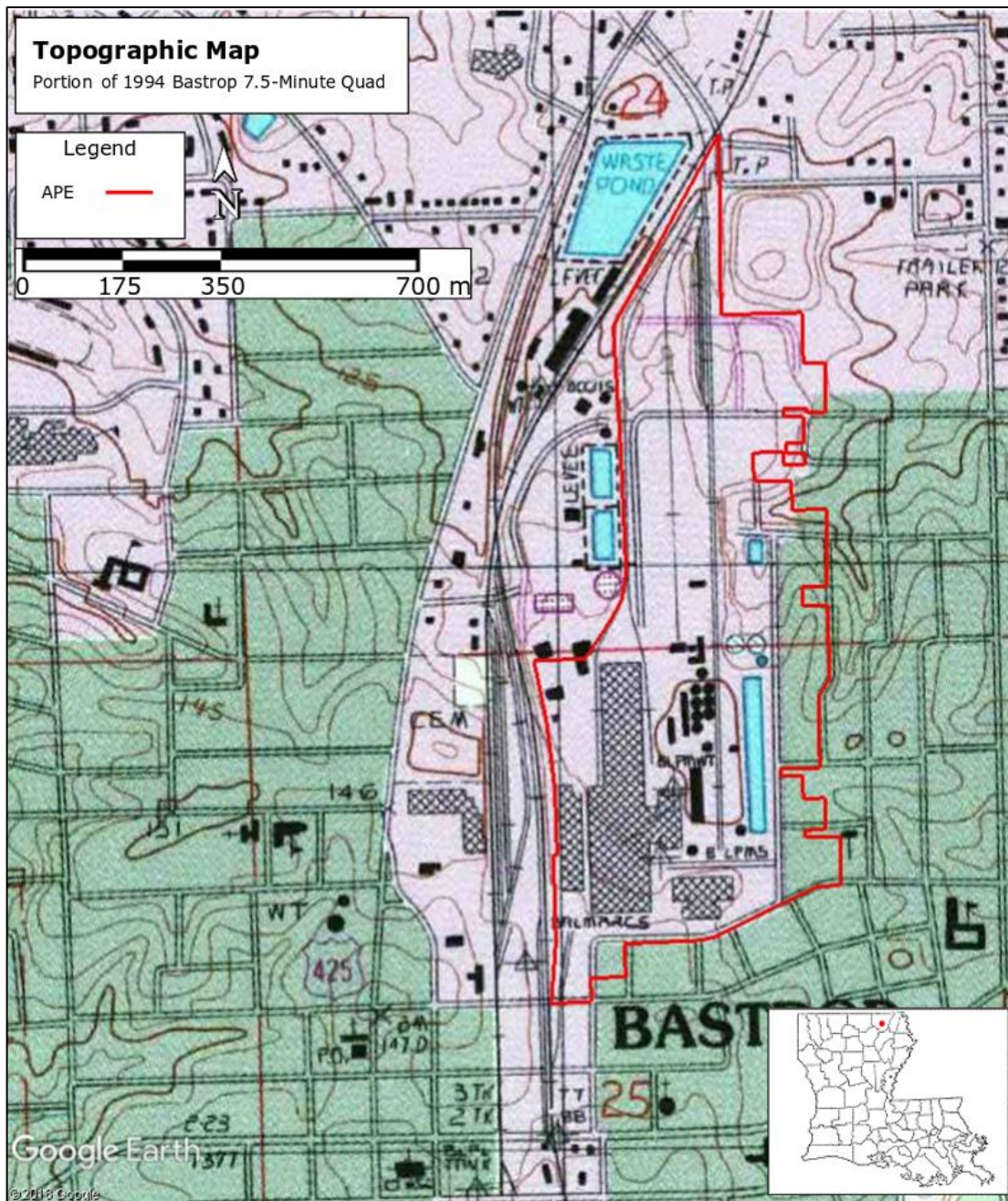


Figure 10. Portion of 1994 Bastrop, LA 7.5-minute topographic map (source: USGS).

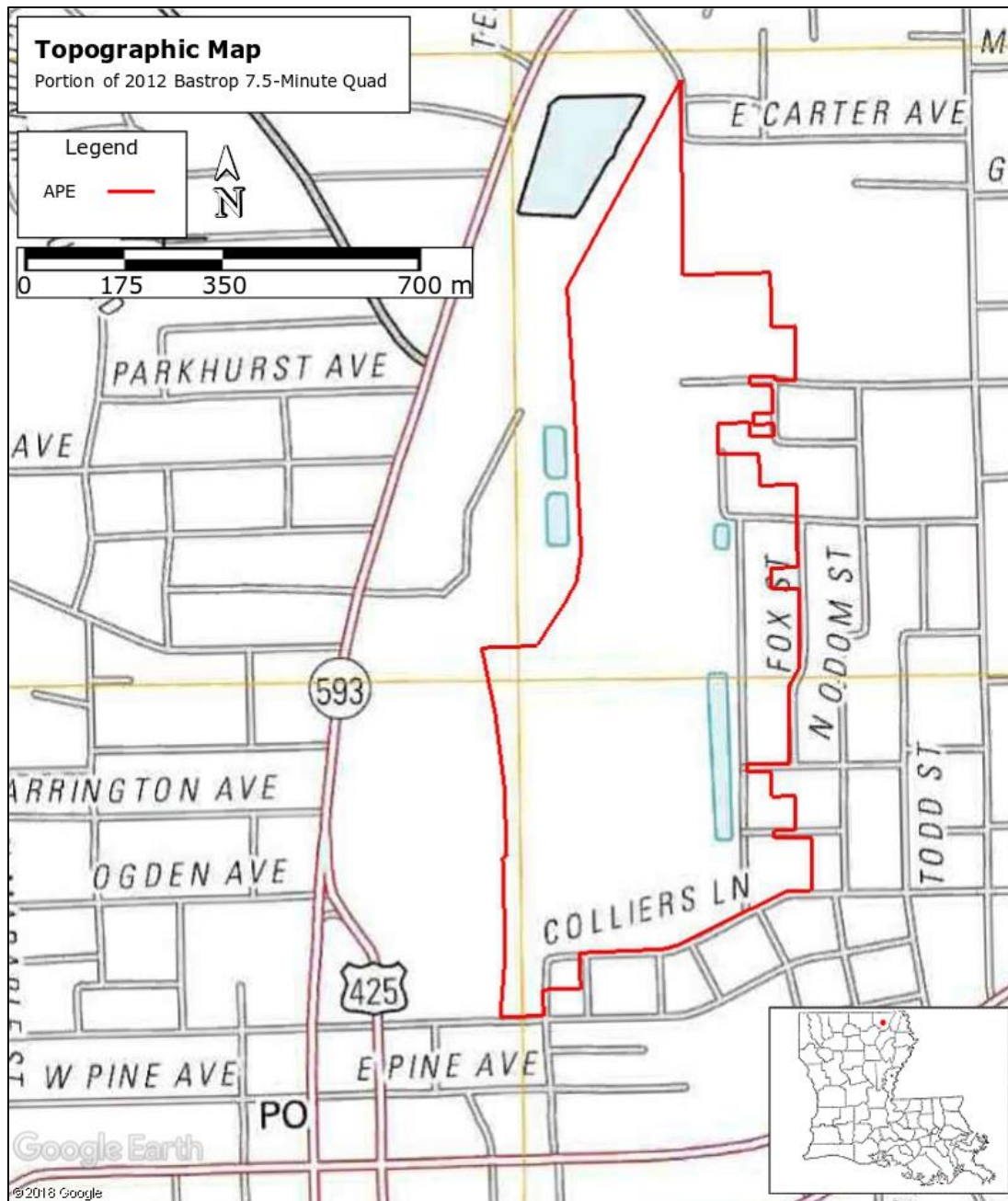


Figure 11. Portion of 2012 Bastrop, LA 7.5-minute topographic map (source: USGS).

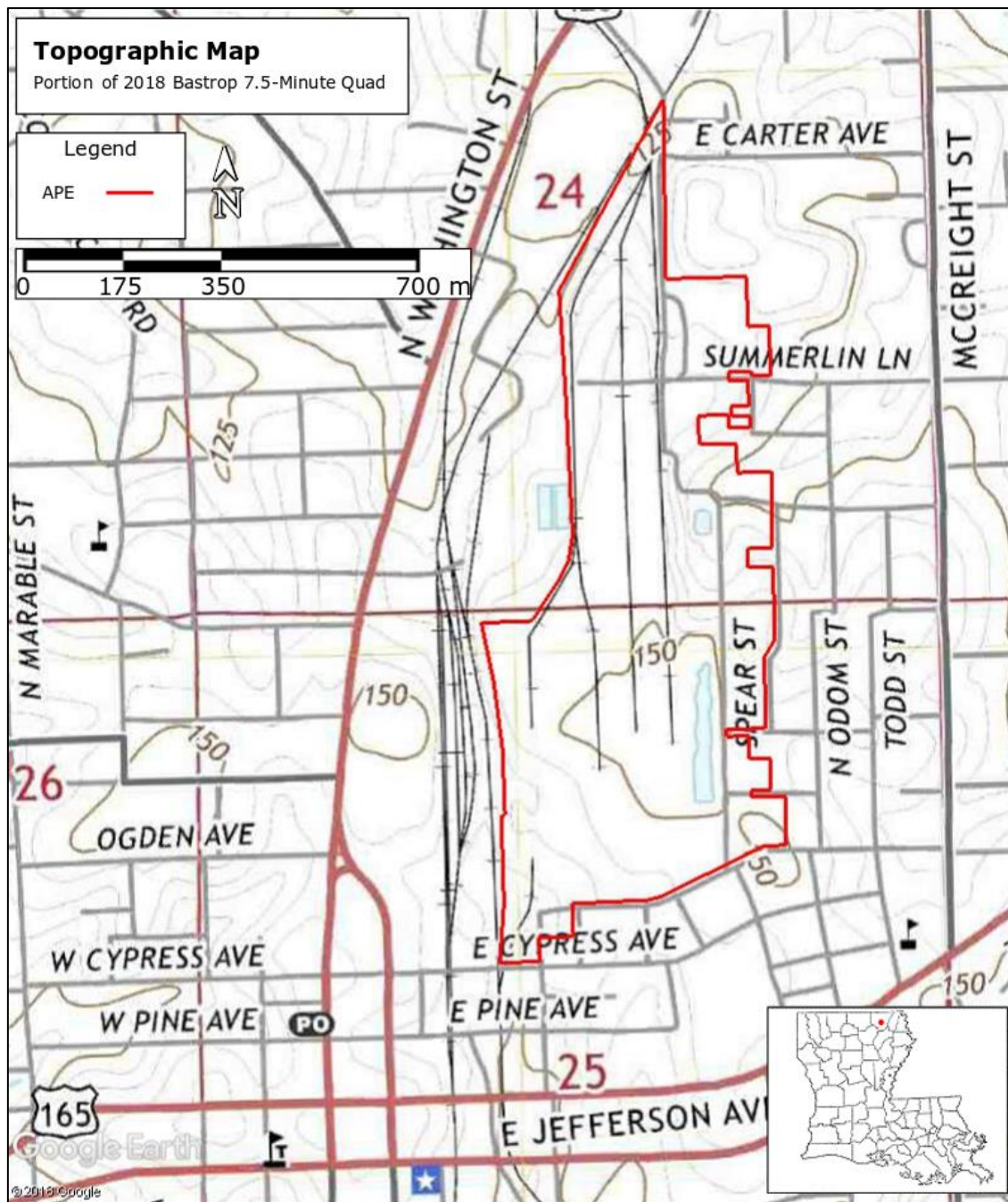


Figure 12. Portion of 2018 Bastrop, LA 7.5-minute topographic map (source: USGS).

Satellite Imagery

Satellite imagery suggest that little development occurred in and around the mill site from 1998 until the demolition of all structures within the PA in 2012 (Figures 13-15).

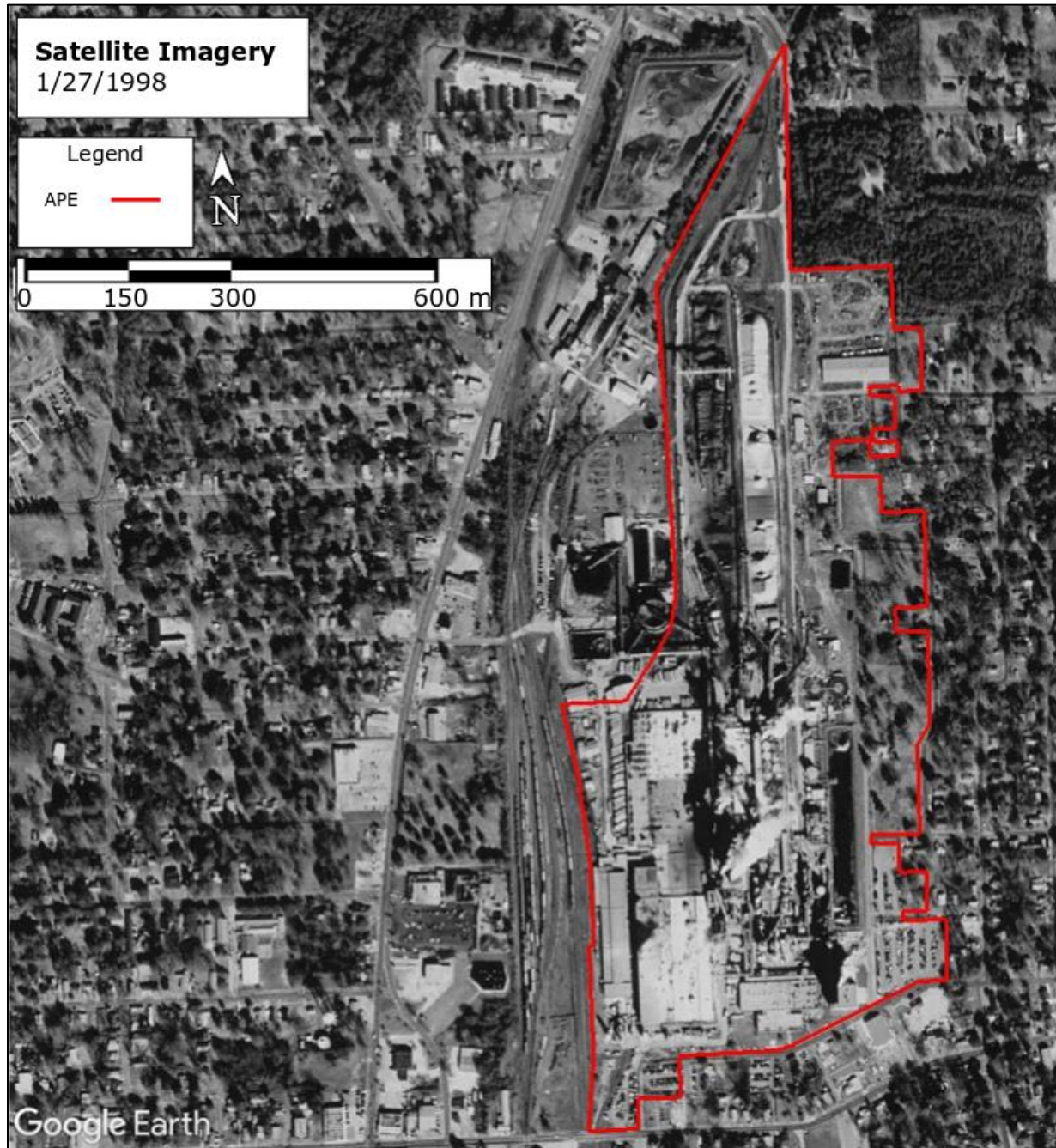


Figure 13. Satellite imagery of the PA 1998 (source: Google Earth).

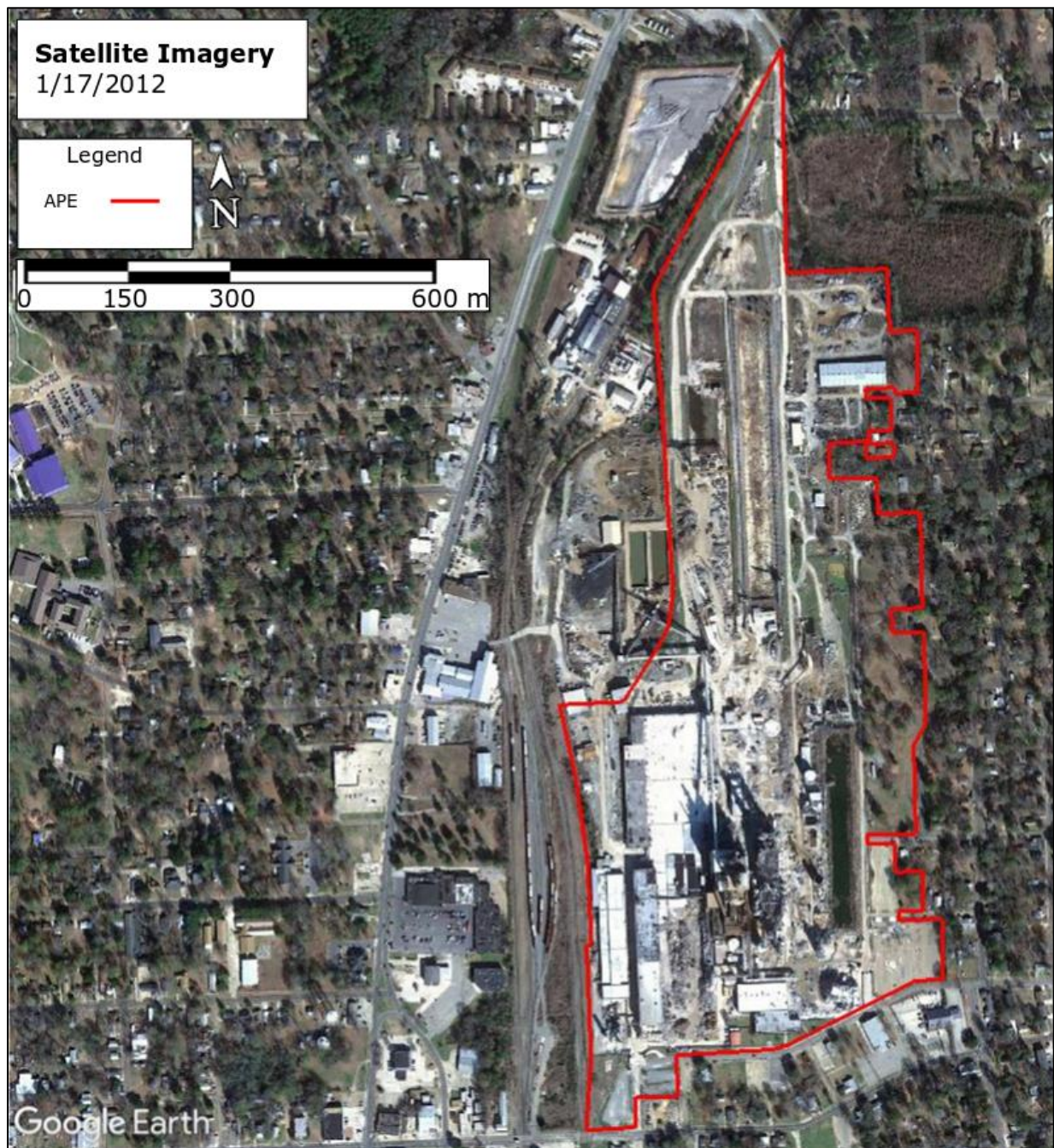


Figure 14. Satellite imagery of the PA 2012 (source: Google Earth).

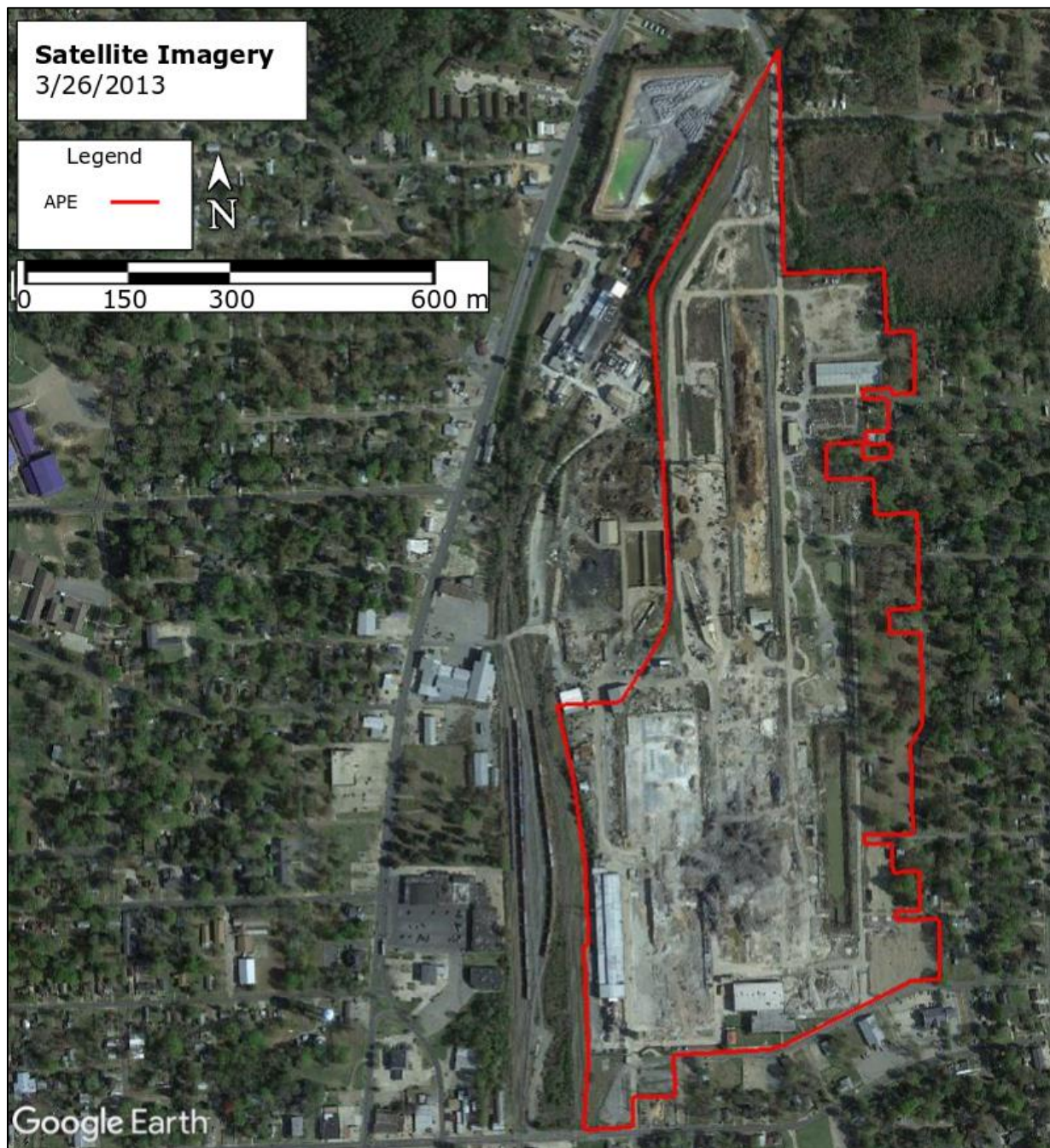


Figure 15. Satellite imagery (2013) illustrating PA after demolition in 2012 (source: Google Earth).

CHAPTER THREE: PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Projects within 1 mi (1.6 km) of Project Area

There is only one project recorded within one mile of the PA boundaries, which is summarized in Table 1 and depicted in Figure 16.

Table 1. Projects within 1 mi (1.61 km) of project area (source: LDOA).

Report #	Title	Contractor	Author(s)	Type of Survey	Date
22-1634	<i>Piney Woods Past: Cultural Resources Inventory of North Central Louisiana, U.S. 167 and U.S. 425 Corridors</i>	URS Consultants, Inc.	Jon L. Gibson, Philip C. Cook, Carl A. Brasseaux, F. Lestar Martin, and Erin L. Gibson	Assessment or Reconnaissance	1993

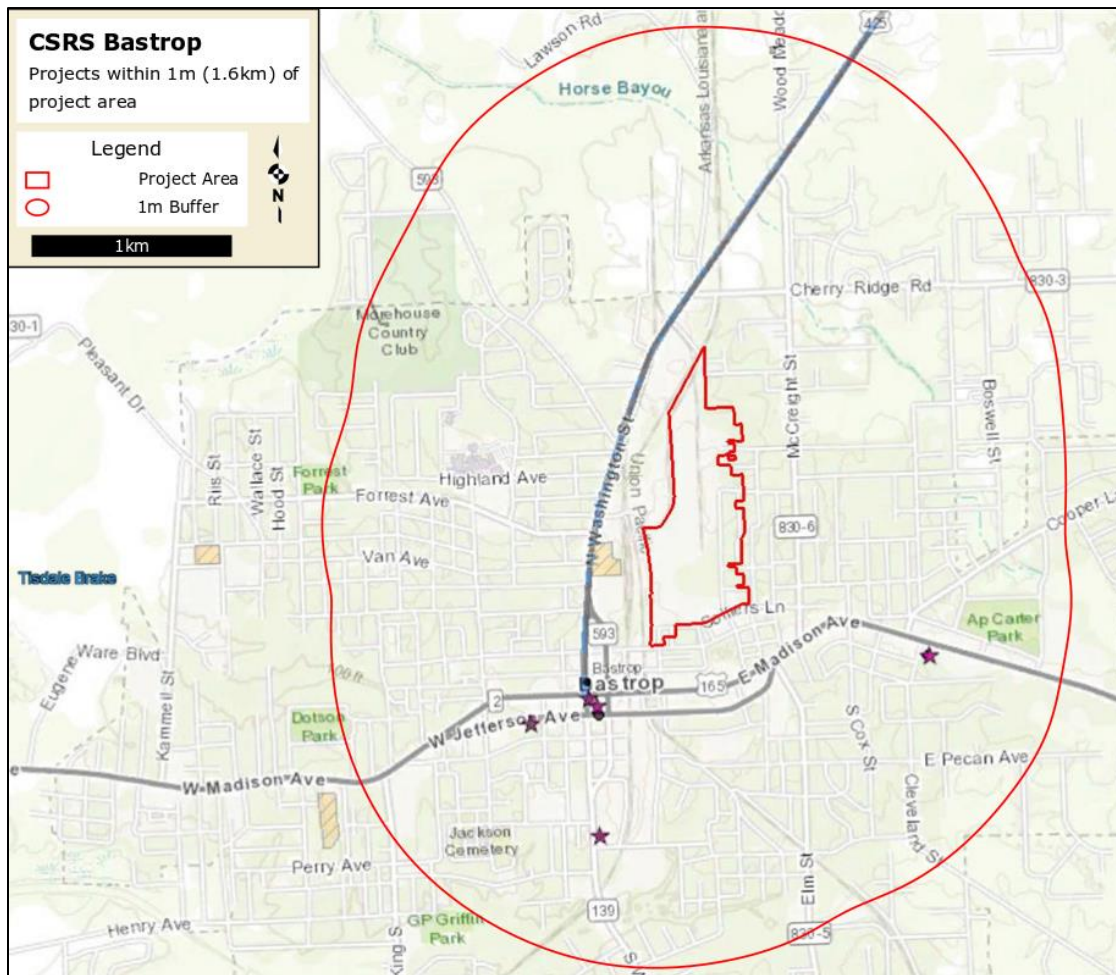


Figure 16. Map of known archaeological sites within one mile of PA (source: LDOA).

Archaeological Sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA

There are no previously recorded archaeological sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the PA.

Standing Structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA

There are four previously documented standing structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the PA. They are summarized in Table 2. Figure 17 illustrates the location of these structures.

Table 2. Standing structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA.

LHRI No.	Name	Address	Function	Style	Condition	NRHP Eligibility	Date Visited
UNK	Christ Episcopal Church	206 South Locust	Church	Gothic Revival	Good	Listed	1982
UNK	Bastrop High School	715 South Washington	School	Jacobean Revival	Good	Listed	2002
34-00217	Rose Theater	102 East Jefferson	Theater	Bungalow/Craftsman	Good	Listed	1987
34-00216	Morehouse Parish Courthouse	125 East Madison	Court	Beaux Arts	Good	Listed	2002
34-00163	Snyder Home	610 East Madison	Residence	Modified English/Spanish Mission	Good	Listed	1996

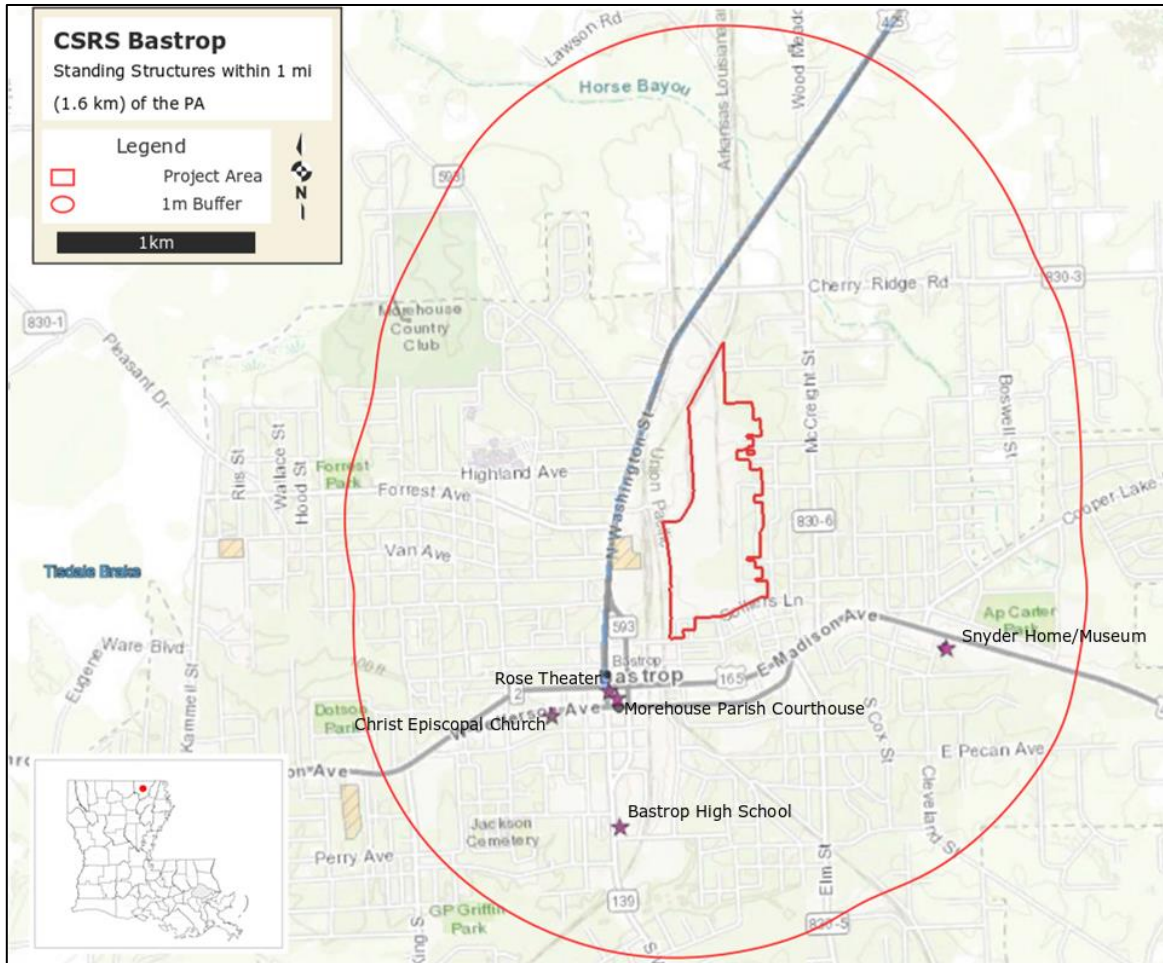


Figure 17. Map of standing structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA (source: LDOA).

CHAPTER FOUR: METHODOLOGY

Procedures

Methodology for the survey included archival research and fieldwork. Initially, historic maps and aerial photographs at the United States Geological Survey (USGS) were consulted to determine any structures or roads that might have existed on the property in the early and mid-twentieth century. In addition, the site files and report library of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology were examined to determine archaeological sites reported for this area by previous investigators.

Because the entire property was the former site of the Bastrop “Old Mill,” of International Paper, which was closed in 2008 and demolished in December of 2012, High Probability shovel tests were applied. High probability transects were spaced 98.4 ft (30 m) apart with a shovel test dug every 98.4 ft (30 m). All shovel tests were excavated to 50 cm or clay, whichever came first. Material recovered from the shovel tests was screened using .25-inch hardware cloth. When archaeological sites are discovered, they are defined using the protocol described in the Louisiana Division of Archaeology Guidelines.

Louisiana Division of Archaeology stipulates that standing structures within an area of potential effects (APE) are to be documented, and include shovel tests around each structure at 32.8 ft (10 m). As this was a due diligence survey, and the nature of projects within the PA are yet to be determined, SURA consulted with Ms. Andrea McCarthy, at the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation. She advised that the survey include documentation of all standing structures inside the PA as well as those that fell within a 250 ft (76.2m) area around the outside of the PA. Therefore, standing structures outside the PA were inspected via pedestrian survey which was conducted from the street, as land permission was not granted by the property owners. As a result, inspection was not as thorough. Although earlier maps suggest other standing structures have come and gone around the project area, those that have been consistently present were evaluated to the extent afforded by an inspection from street view.

Each cultural resource site found is assessed per current National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria, as given below.

Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places

According to the National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 15 (1995:2), “The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.” To evaluate this significance, four criteria have been developed. Eligible properties...

- “A. ... are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. ... are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. ... embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or...
- D. ... have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory” (NRHP 1995:2).

Curation Statement

Artifacts are returned to the SURA laboratory, washed, analyzed and catalogued and will be deposited with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, along with associated documents, at:

LDOA Curation/CRT
Central Plant North Building, 2nd Floor
1835 N. Third Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

CHAPTER FIVE: RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

Fieldwork

Field survey was conducted on February 18, 2019. The PA consisted of open landscape with 100% visibility. Large cement slab structures and roadways were interspersed with gently sloping grassy areas. Derelict parking spaces were present along the eastern and western margins of the PA and consisted of thick layers of limestone overgrown with weeds. The remaining soils contained a gravel layer which occurred consistently between the surface and 15 cmbs. A total of 297 shovel tests were excavated during the initial survey (Figure 18). A total of 203 STs were not excavated due to the presence of large cement spaces, and surface and immediate subsurface concentrations of gravel. Table 3 and Figures 29-30 depict representative Munsell soil profiles for the PA. Figures 21-28 show examples of topography encountered during the survey. Figures 29 and 30 illustrate the large cement slabs and gravel deposits that prevented 203 shovel tests from being excavated.

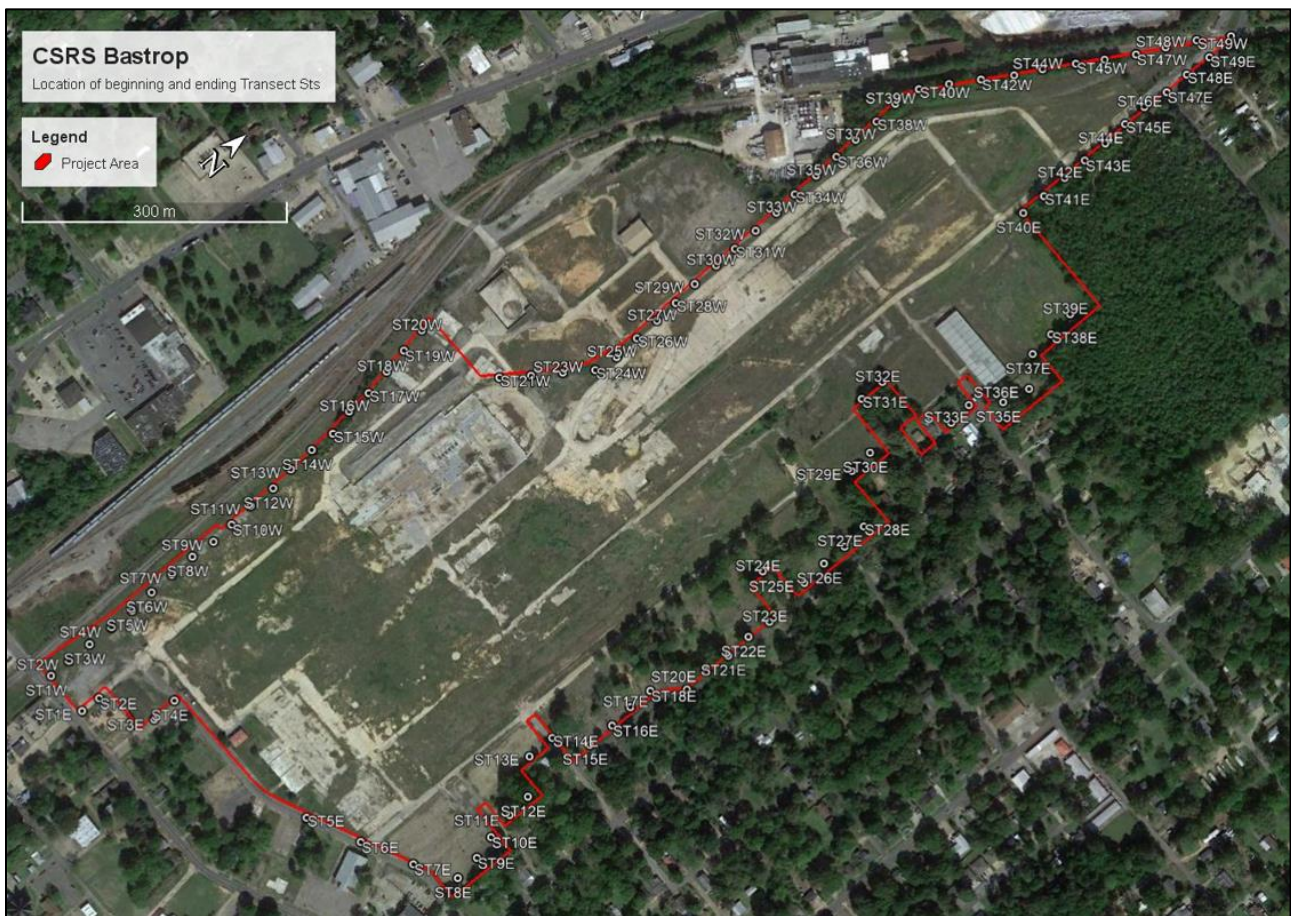


Figure 18. Aerial photograph depicting shovel tests and transects of the PA (source: Google Earth).

Table 3. Representative Munsell Soil Profiles.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Transect 5 ST 6	0-10	10YR 4/1	Gravel and sand
	10-50	10YR 5/6	Sandy clay
Transect 12 ST8	0-50	10YR 6/8	Sandy fill



Figure 19. Representative shovel test T5,ST6 (credit: Steve Treloar).



Figure 20. Representative shovel test T12,ST8 (credit: Steve Treloar).



Figure 21. South entrance to PA facing north (credit: Steve Treloar).



Figure 22. West boundary toward middle of the PA facing east (credit: Steve Treloar).



Figure 23. North boundary of the PA facing south (credit: Steve Treloar).



Figure 24. East boundary toward middle of PA facing east (credit: Steve Treloar).



Figure 25. Inundation of gravel area north-south along western portion of PA (credit: Steve Treloar).



Figure 26. Loading dock area in western portion of the PA looking south (credit: Steve Treloar).



Figure 27. Exposed gravel from overgrown preexisting parking lots (credit: Steve Treloar).



Figure 28. Bulldozed parking lot surface in southeast portion of the PA
(credit: Steve Treloar).

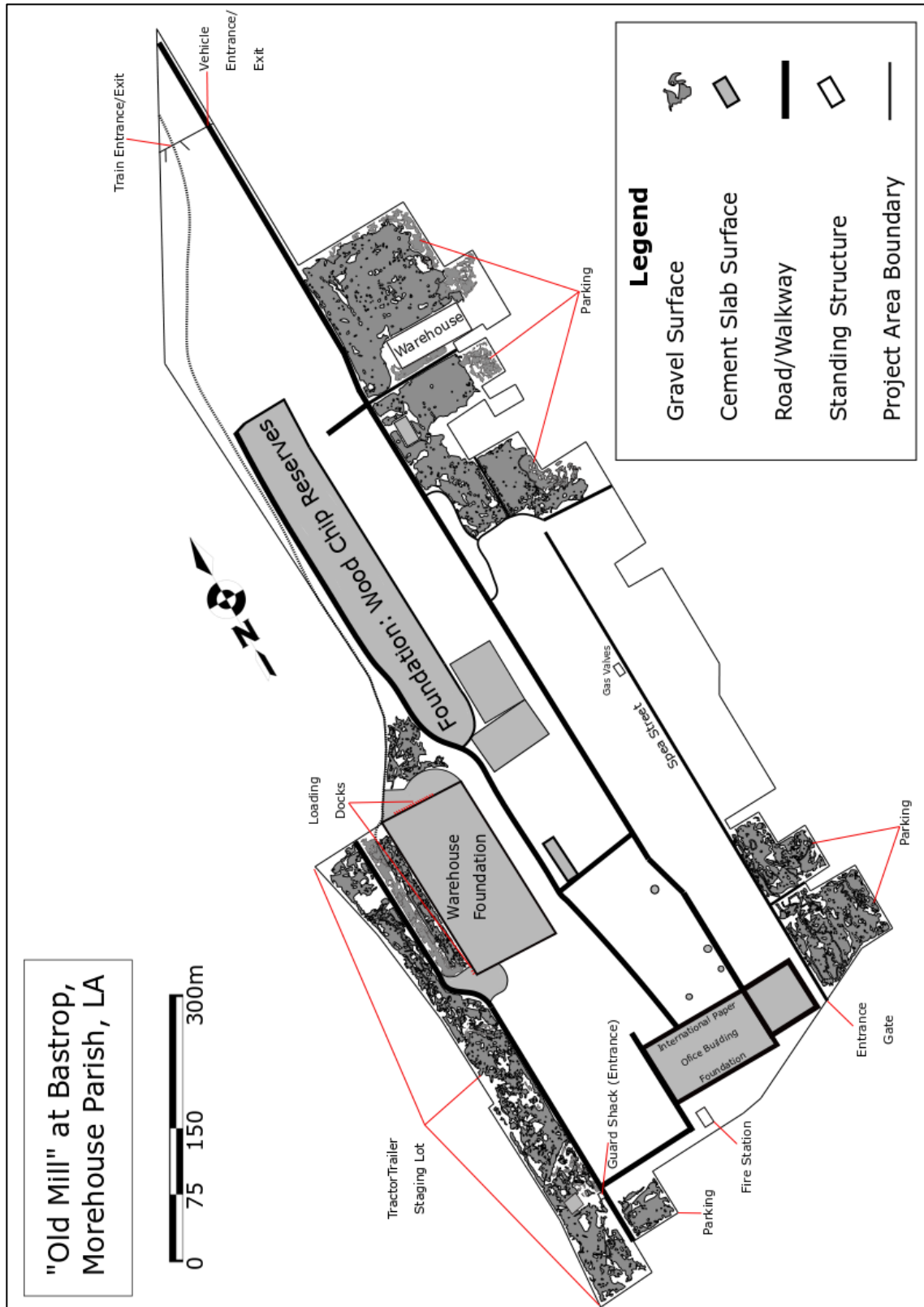


Figure 29. Sketch map of the PA showing exposed concrete and gravel surface (credit: Steve Treloar).

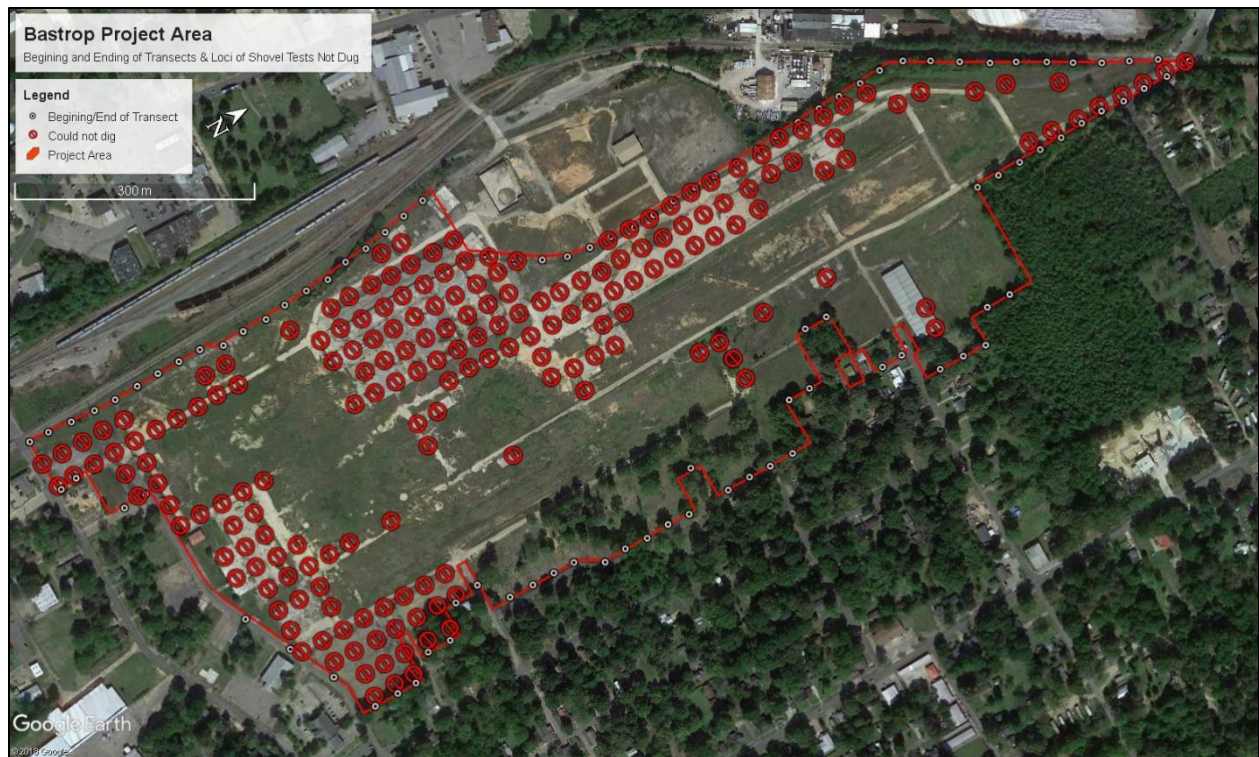


Figure 30. Shovel tests not excavated (n=203) due to cement and gravel deposits (source: Google Earth).

Standing Structures

There were 49 structures and 2 previously recorded historic standing structures located within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the PA (Figure 31). The surveyed structures were directly adjacent to the former site of the International Paper Company; the mill was demolished after its closing. The 250-foot boundary placed around the Project Area was to include any structure that may be directly affected by future development of the site (Figure 31). The 46 buildings within the boundary are only a few of the buildings that were once existing in the boundary area. After comparing the present day Google Earth images to Topographical and Sanborn fire maps from decades ago it is easy to recognize how the density in the area devolved. Once congested with workhouses the area has become a neighborhood with front, back, and side yards and empty lots between houses.

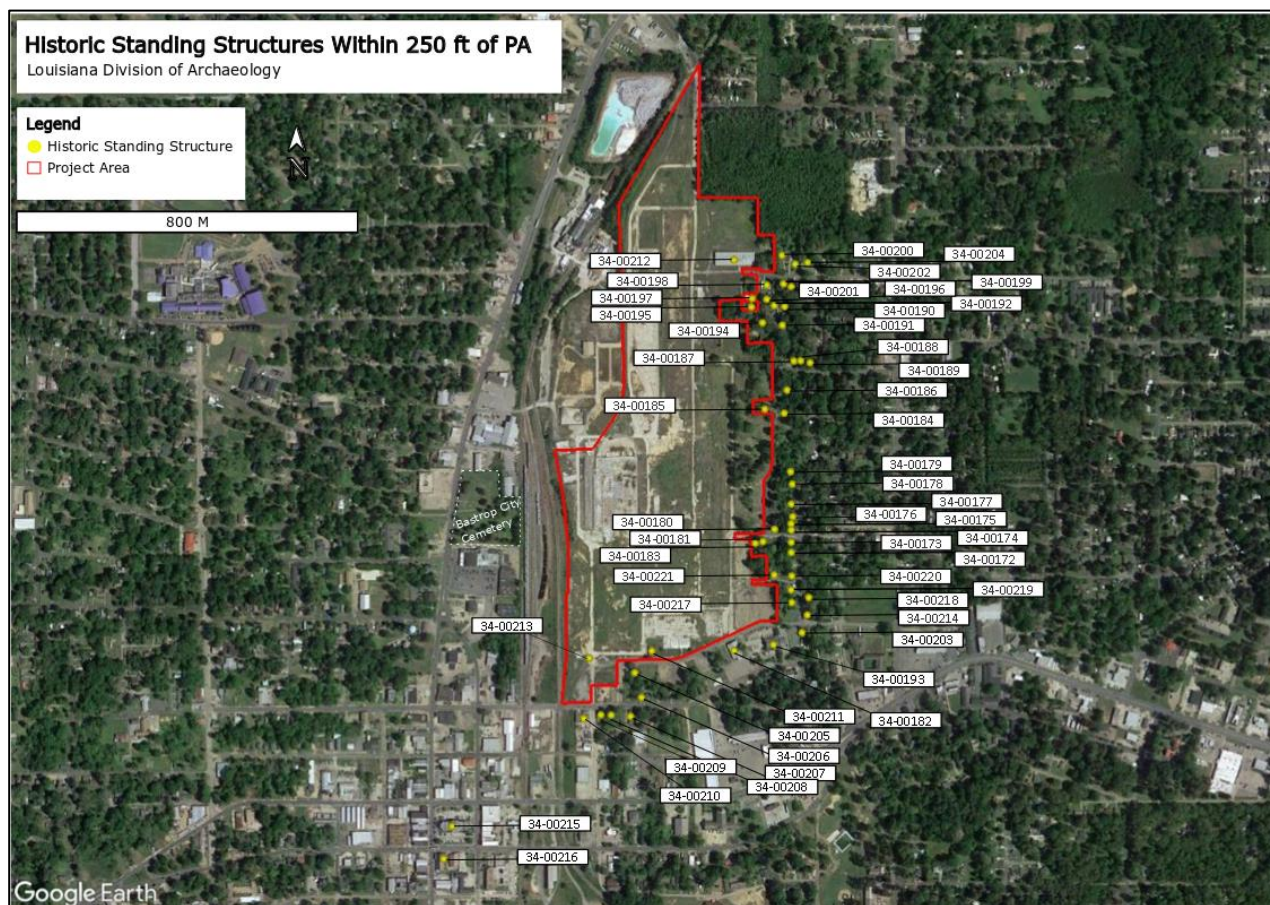


Figure 31. Map of standing structures within 250 ft of PA (source: Google Earth).

Remaining workhouses built for the paper mills were some of the houses surveyed. These houses went up in rows; all sister houses to its next door neighbor. The houses were wood framed, laid on brick pier, with moderately pitched gable roofs, had a front porch, a small yard, and were typically 3 bay by 3 bay. The windows were three or four vertical panes over one large pane double hung wood windows, with a wooden front door, and the siding was either thin weatherboards, drop siding, or asbestos. The pattern of these houses can still be seen today

even with the modern additions, new roofing material, and replacement elements covering the originals. Many empty lots show the spaces of where buildings once stood and in some cases newer houses have replaced them. By referencing the 1950 Sanborn maps of Bastrop it can be concluded that the northern area within the boundary was developed after the 1950s. These streets include Summerlin Lane, Orval Avenue, Louisiana Lane and parts of Fox Street and N. Odom Street. The majority of the houses built along these streets still resemble the streets built pre-1950; the general form of the minimal traditional cottage is replicated over and over with slight changes and additions to the structure or style of the building. Occasionally, a Ranch, cinder block, or vernacular house can be seen in the otherwise repetitive neighborhood that sits adjacent to the old mill site. The conditions of the houses range from abandoned and gutted by fire to well-maintained and lived in; however, overall the houses are generally in good condition with obvious signs of attempted maintenance and care.

Structures 34-00182 and 34-00193 are unlike the surrounding houses and are seemingly newer than most of the development created for the paper mill. Structure 34-00182 is a large brick building with a sign that reads "Louisiana Mill Learning Center." The building is still utilized. It has a low pitch, metal roof and metal doors. There is an overhang with a matching roof over the front entry of the building with brick columns supporting it. The building does not have windows. Structure 34-00193 is the Kraftman Federal Credit Union building. It is a large brick building that mixes Colonial, Greek Revival, and modern styles. The building has 12 pane inoperable vinyl windows located on all sides of the building and in the dormers. Along with traditional gables the building also has stepped gable ends on the sides of the building. The roof has a high pitch and is shingled.

Structure 34-00204 was once two separate one-story homes, as verified by Sanborn maps, converted into one commercial property with a breezeway under the now connected roof. A faded sign in the front yard reads, "Arbor Works Tree Service." There are three separate hipped, shingled, low pitched roofs: one of the only main differences from the surrounding gable roof houses.

Structure 34-00215 is the first of the older cottages that was surveyed. It appears first on the 1927 Sanborn Map and is a quintessential example of the houses in the area with a gable roof, asbestos siding, minimal details or hints of a former style, and additions including a carport.

Structures 34-00218, 34-00219, 34-00221, 34-00222, and 34-00172 were built after the International Paper Company took over the paper mills. These small homes are modeled after the older cottages all with minimal design, raised on brick piers, and moderately pitched roofs. Now many have replacement vinyl siding and aluminum windows and many are abandoned.

Structure 34-002207 is a concrete block church that appears on the 1927-1950 Sanborn maps as the Central Missionary Baptist Church. Today the church is called the New First Missionary Baptist Church. The building is in the shape of a cross and is one of the only concrete structures within the 250 meter boundary. It has undergone multiple alterations since its original design but is still utilized and is in good condition.

Structure 34-00173 was built post-1950 but with its wood drop siding and brick piers it can be initially mistaken for one of the earlier homes. The home has a hipped roof with a decorative

gable covered entry way, a difference from its neighbors but similar to other post-1950 built homes. It has aluminum 2/2 windows and applied louvered shutters. It sits on a corner lot and therefore the rear carport that sits under the main roof is visible. The incorporated carport is an indication that the home was built after its neighbors as they were built during a time when a garage, or even a car, was a luxury.

Structures 34-00174 - 34-00178 were all built between 1925 - 1927 in a row along N. Odom Street. Originally in a row of eight sister houses only five houses remain. Two of the five houses are in complete disrepair; Structure 34-00175 (Figure 32) with a completely caved in roof and Structure 34-00177 severely damaged by a fire. Structure 34-00174 (Figure 33), 603 N. Odom Street, is the most intact and presumably contains the most original features of the remaining houses on the west side of N. Odom Street. Structure 34-00174 still has the front porch while many of the others were closed in to become part of the living quarters. The house has four vertical panes over one pane double hung wood windows. The screened in porch is under its own gable that extends from the main roof, both shingled, and it protects the paneled front door and a window. There are concrete steps and a wooden railing leading into the porch.



Figure 32. Structure 34-00174 at 603 N. Odom Street (credit: Michelle Brenner).



Figure 33. Structure 34-00175 at 607 N. Odom Street (credit: Michelle Brenner).

Structure 34-00179 is just north of the Structure 16 on N. Odom Street. It was built later than the row of workhouses to its south but it is of a similar form. It is a side gabled small cottage, raised on concrete instead of brick piers, with sliding aluminum windows and vinyl siding. It strongly resembles Structure 34-00181.

Structures 34-00180 and 34-00181 were built between 1925-1927 and are also presumed to be built as work houses for the paper mill. Structure 34-00180 was built as a sister house, one of six houses on the same side of the block. The two blocks to the west also had similar houses but all sixteen of those houses have since been demolished. Structure 34-00180 now has white vertical board siding and has a mixture of aluminum and wood windows. The house has undergone alterations but overall the form of the building remains original. Structure 19 is a side gable home, raised on brick piers with aluminum windows, and vinyl siding. Like many other homes it has a carport addition attached the main house.

Structure 34-00183 was built after 1950 and is unlike the other houses adjacent to the paper mill in many ways; most significantly because it has a hipped roof and is laid on a concrete slab. However, the small covered entry way and 2/2 aluminum windows helps the house blend in with the surrounding gable roof houses.

All houses after Structure 34-00181 until Structure 34-00206 were built post 1950 according to the Sanborn maps. Structure 34-00184 and Structure 34-00185 are one-story, small side gable roofed houses that sit directly across the street from each other. Both are alike the typical minimal cottages found throughout the surveyed area. Structure 34-00186, however, is different. It is a two story structure, one of only two two-story houses in the surveyed area. Like many other houses in the neighborhood, Structure 34-00186 had a sister house that has since

been demolished. The two story structure has vertical board siding, aluminum windows that seem too small for the size of the building, and a front gabled roof.

Structure 34-00187 is a front gable home with exposed rafter tails, wood drop siding, a small covered entry way, and is raised on concrete block. Other than the Sanborn maps, an indication that it was built after the initial wave of housing in Bastrop is the window type. The horizontal 2/2 double hung wood windows were not utilized in Louisiana until around the 1940s and after. This home, although it is like others in many ways, was built after 1950 but most likely in that decade.

Structure 34-00188 is almost completely obstructed by vegetation and an abandoned trailer that was left in the front yard. It was difficult to survey from the street but it appears to be the same form as its next-door neighbor, Structure 34-00189. However, unlike Structure 34-00189, it has an addition that is clad in brick. The brick addition may be a garage. It retains its thin weatherboard siding and open air front porch. Structure 34-00189 is a front gable house that is laid in the shape of a backwards L. It has asbestos siding, a front porch that has been converted into living space, and double hung wood windows.

Structure 34-00190 is similar in form to Structures 34-00179 and 34-00181 but more similar to Structure 34-00179 in age. The side gable home seems as though it is attempting to leave its original style behind for that of a ranch house. It has brick veneer on the lower half of the facade that also blocks the view of the concrete piers making it look as though it was laid on a concrete slab foundation. Its small windows have plywood around them showing that the original window openings were much larger.

Structure 34-00191 is a concrete block building with a side gable roof. It is positioned with one side of the home facing the street and the facade of the home facing the neighboring house. The neighboring house, Structure 34-00194, is positioned the same way with its facade facing Structure 34-00191. Structure 34-00191 has large aluminum 6/6 windows that are made to appear as wood, it has an attached carport, is laid on a concrete slab, and has no decorative features on the exterior other than applied louvered shutters.

Structure 34-00192 has a hipped roof that makes the house seem pyramidal. The house, however, is asymmetrical. It has brick veneer on the lower portion of the house on all sides with vertical board siding above. It has a light brown rolled asphalt roof and aluminum windows.

Structure 34-00194, as mentioned previously, has the side of the house facing the road with the facade facing its neighbor, Structure 34-00191. This building resembles a shed-row stable with the roof incorporating a large portion of open space below it. The house has both vertical board siding and wood siding, it is laid on a concrete slab foundation, has 2/2 aluminum windows with applied wood shutters made from two boards each.

Structure 34-00195 is a small home raised on brick piers with a screened in porch under an additional roof. The home has double hung wood windows with three vertical panes over one large pane, white vinyl siding, and a side gable roof that is elongated slightly in the rear. Across the street, Structure 34-00196 looks to be a new home at first glance. However, the left portion of the house is older with the right portion, under the lower roofline, being an addition. The left portion

of the house is raised on brick piers, has double hung wood windows, and hidden behind the side fence is deteriorating wood siding; otherwise the house is clad in vinyl siding and has a rolled asphalt side gable roof.

Structure 34-0019733 was altered to resemble a small French Creole plantation house; the facade has an added shed porch roof with four fiberglass ionic columns as supports. The side gable home has replacement cement board siding and a mixture of wood and vinyl windows.

Structure 34-00198 is a confusing structure. The main portion of the house is laid in the shape of an L with a metal, gable roof. The house has had a multitude of additions on all sides including one with lattice covering all elevations, others with gable or shed roofs to create more living space, and another with a shed roof to create a screened in porch. The front porch is covered by a shed roof that is supported by wood columns. The house is clad in vertical board siding, has 4/4 double hung wood windows, and is laid on a concrete slab foundation.

Structure 34-00199 and Structure 37 head back toward the norm as small minimal traditional cottages. Structure 34-00199 is a side gable house with a decorative centered gable over the entry way. The house is raised on piers, clad in vinyl siding, and has a mixture of 2/2 aluminum and overly large 6/6 double hung wood windows. Structure 34-00201 is a front gable house with an additional gable that covers the front porch. The house is clad in white asbestos siding with 1/1 aluminum windows, and applied louvered shutters. The roof is moderately pitched and covered in rolled asphalt. The house is raised on brick piers with additional brick filling in the gaps between piers. Across the street, Structure 34-00200 is a compound of three separate buildings. The house closest to the street looks as if it is attempting to be a cabin with vertical board siding painted brown, sinker cypress shutters, and multiple gable ends. There is a building directly behind this that is hidden from view from the street but may be attached to the first house. All that is visible is a shed porch roof. The third building is a garage that is brick with the same brown vertical board siding in the gable end. Next to Structure 34-00200 is Structure 34-00202. Structure 34-00202 looks like a house that was built within the last few years. It has a new green metal roof, new vinyl siding, and vinyl windows. The structure, however, looks much different in the 2013 Google Maps street view. From street view you can more clearly see that the house is a side gable house resembling the stereotypical home from this area, raised on brick piers and now with additions. The new roof on Structure 34-00202 better hides the original configuration of the building.

Structure 34-00203 is a Ranch house in style and form. It is laid on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in brick, has a carport incorporated under the main roof and has double hung wood windows. Structure 34-00205, across the street, is attempting to mimic Structure 34-00203. Structure 34-00205 is a Ranch house in form with a single story, a hipped roof, a carport incorporated under the main roof, and appearing to be laid on a concrete slab foundation. In reality, the main structure of Structure 34-00205 is actually raised on piers, clad in siding, and its length is made by additions.

Structure 34-00206 is a craftsman style house, the most highly stylized encountered during the survey. The house, built between 1925-1927, has a multi-gabled, moderately pitched roof with an addition on the rear. It is clad in asbestos siding and has 2/2 double hung wood

windows. The roof has areas of exposed rafter tails. The front porch, which sits under its own gable roof is supported by short square wood columns that sit on square brick piers. The brick is a mixture of light tan bricks and dark red bricks. Just down the hill from Structure 34-00206 sits Structure 34-00207. Structure 34-00207 is a front gable roof house with small bump-out additions centered on each side. It has white wood siding, a front porch under its own gable roof and supported by wood posts, and a two story rear dependency. The main building, built between 1925-1927, fits exactly in the mold of the other houses built around the same time period.

Structure 34-00208 brings the survey, just for a moment, to the post-1950 built houses. It is one of two houses that shares a parking lot. Structure 34-00208 is also split into two addresses. It has a hipped roof, an integrated front porch that runs along the facade of the building, vinyl siding, and vinyl 6/6 windows.

Structure 34-00209, like Structures 34-00206 and 34-00207, was built between 1925-1927. It is a double with a front gable roof with exposed rafter tails on either side, an additional gable over the front porch, white wood siding, and double hung wood windows with three vertical panes over one large pane.

Structure 34-00210 is the second of two two-story houses surveyed. It has a hipped roof with a small gable at the peak. The house resembles an American foursquare, however, it is asymmetrical and three bays wide by three bays deep. It is clad in blue asbestos siding, with 1/1 replacement windows, and applied louvered shutters. The house is raised on brick piers. It has two additions on the rear of the building.

Structure 34-00211 is a commercial building that resembles a ranch house. It is laid on a concrete slab foundation, clad in running brick bond, and has a low pitched hipped roof. The windows openings have small 6/6 vinyl windows with a panel below filling up a larger opening. The building also has a covered drive-through window.

Structures 34-00182 through 34-00211 are not associated with any significant event or persons and the buildings have no architectural significance. The buildings have not previously and do not hold any potential to yield archaeological findings important to history. The structures are not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A-D.

Structures 34-00212, 34-00213, & 34-00214 are all located on the International Paper Company site. Structure 34-00212 is located on your right as you enter the paper mill site. It is a large, steel frame warehouse with two bays. It is currently used to house tractors and other equipment and is in good condition. Structure 34-00212 does not show up on the 1950 Sanborn map and was probably built within the last 50 years on the same site as the old machine shop. The old machine shop differed from this warehouse in the number of openings, roofing material, and overall size. Structure 34-00213 is a much larger, steel frame warehouse that also has two bays. The bay doors were open and the warehouse appeared empty. There are multiple exhaust pipes on one side of the building hinting at the previous use of the building. It is assumed that Structure 34-00213 was also built on the property within the last 50 years and it also does not show up on the 1950 Sanborn map. Structure 34-00214 is the guardhouse or gatehouse of the site. It is a small metal structure with sliding glass windows that you would open as a vehicle entered or exited the site. The structure is located where N. Liberty Street intersects with Colliers

Avenue. According to the 1950 Sanborn map that site previously held the city pumping station and did not become a guardhouse until post-1950. Although they are the three remaining structures on the International Paper Company site Structures 34-00212, 34-00213, & 34-00214 are not associated with any significant event or persons and the buildings have no architectural significance. The buildings have not previously and do not hold any potential to yield archaeological findings important to history. The structures are not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A-D.

Morehouse Parish County Courthouse and the Rose Theater

The Morehouse Parish County Courthouse (Structure 34-00216) (Figure 34) and the Rose Theater (Structure 34-00217) are both located in downtown Bastrop, Louisiana. The Courthouse sits in the center of downtown on a small hill, slightly elevated above all of its surroundings and able to be seen from all directions. The Rose Theater faces the rear elevation of the courthouse on one of the main downtown roads. Both buildings were previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places; the Rose Theater in 1987 and the Morehouse Courthouse in 2002 (crt.state.la.us).



Figure 34. Morehouse Parish County Courthouse (credit: Michelle Brenner).

The Morehouse Parish County Courthouse, other than slight weathering, is in the same condition as when it was placed on the Register. There have been no obvious alterations to the exterior of the building. It is well maintained and still utilized as the courthouse.

The Rose Theater (Figure 35) has not seen any development or changes since it was placed on the register in 1987. The digital marquee was lit up and active and, although the theater was closed, the marquee had upcoming show times listed for two months in advance. Nevertheless, its present condition causes worry. Many of the exterior window casings are showing small signs of rot and biological growth is starting to creep its way up the façade (Figure 36). These observations imply that the theater may not be receiving the maintenance that the historic structure requires.

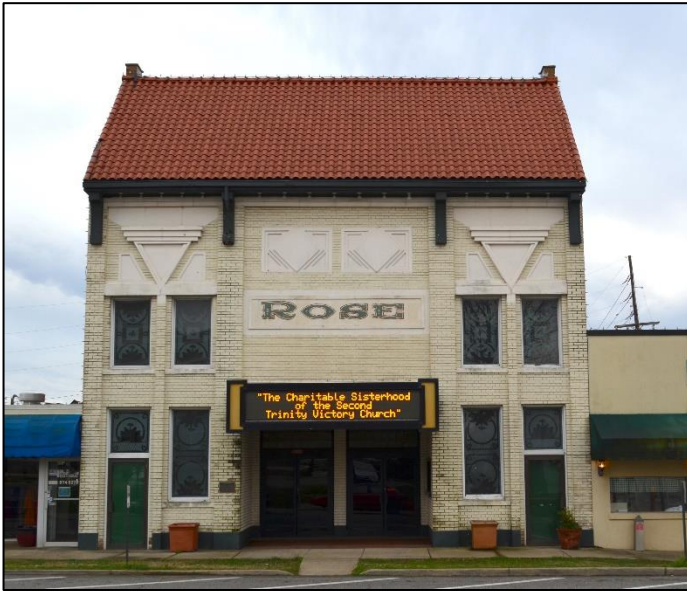


Figure 35. Rose Theater facade (credit: Michelle Brenner).



Figure 36. Rose Theater window (credit: Michelle Brenner).

Just west of the former International Paper Company site, at 727 North Washington Street, are two Cemeteries. Upon initial evaluation the large lot appeared to be one cemetery with two entrances, both from North Washington Street (Figure 37). After referencing the 1927 Sanborn map it became clear that two cemeteries share the same lot. The cemeteries are labeled the “City Cemetery” and the “Catholic Cemetery.” This is still how the cemeteries are positioned today. After learning that the cemeteries were two separate entities and re-referencing the photographs and notes taken at the site a few distinct differences between the cemeteries became clear. Even with these differences the distinct line of where one cemetery ends and the other begins is difficult to define. Therefore, the oldest and newest interment of each cemetery is also difficult to define. Where the cemeteries meet along the back side close to the railroad there are a number of graves that appear to toe the line of the which cemetery they belong to. The oldest gravestone discovered

during the survey is clearly on the city cemetery lot and is from an 1846 burial while the newest is clearly on the Catholic cemetery lot and was interned in 2014.

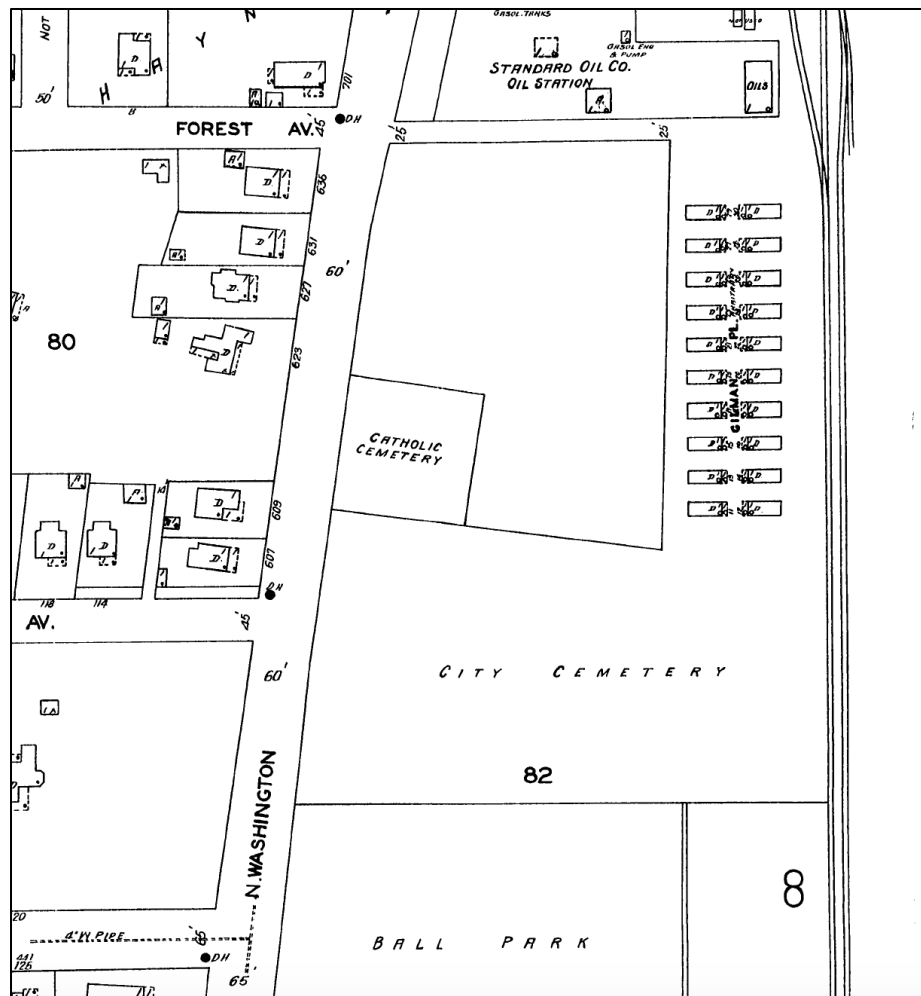


Figure 37. Digital Sanborn Fire Maps 1867-1970 (source: Howard Tilton Memorial Library, 1927).

In comparing the two cemeteries, the Bastrop city cemetery consists of older graves, many encompassed by iron gates that range in condition from being intact to only having one remaining post (Figure 37). The gravestones are concrete, marble, or sandstone and many are weathered and illegible. While it appears maintained, the city cemetery has multiple broken and misplaced headstones and markers (Figures 38-40). The cemetery contains gravestones of civil war veterans.



Figure 38. Handmade headstone in Bastrop City Cemetery (credit: Michelle Brenner).



Figure 39. Broken and misplaced headstones and markers in Bastrop City Cemetery (credit: Michelle Brenner).



Figure 40. One of the oldest headstones in Bastrop City Cemetery (credit: Michelle Brenner).

The Catholic cemetery, named St. Joseph Catholic Cemetery, houses seemingly newer graves many with elaborate tombstones adorned with fake flowers and American flags positioned by the graves. There are multiple above ground tombs (Figure 41). The cemetery is well maintained and active.



Figure 41. Above ground tomb in St. Joseph Catholic Cemetery of World War 1 veteran with American flag and wreath (credit: Michelle Brenner).

Summary of Fieldwork

On February 18th, 2019, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 111 acres (ac) (44.9 hectares [ha]) near Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana. This survey was carried out under contract with CSRS, Inc. as part of the Louisiana Department of Economic Development (LED) Site Certification Program. A total of 297 shovel tests were excavated, and 203 additional tests were not excavated due to the presence of large cement slabs, and surface and subsurface gravel deposits: remnants of construction fill and gravel parking spaces. The entire property was the former site of the Bastrop “Old Mill,” and the Louisiana Mill, both of which were owned by International Paper. All mill operations ceased in 2008 and structures were subsequently demolished in December of 2012. The project area consisted mostly of open landscape interspersed with large cement foundation slabs, roads and walkways associated with the earlier mill structures; surface gravel deposits –

remnants of derelict parking spaces and loading areas; and subsurface gravel deposits superimposed by red fill sands upon which the mill was originally constructed in 1921.

According to guidance from Ms. Andrea McCarthy, all NHRP eligible structures located within a 250 ft (76.2 m) around the PA were assessed. Within that buffer, forty-nine structures and two previously recorded structures (34-00172 through 34-00222) were evaluated against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential) of the NRHP.

According to the National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 15 (1995:2), "The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places." To evaluate this significance, four criteria have been developed. Eligible properties...

- "A. ... are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. ... are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. ... embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or...
- D. ... have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory" (NRHP 1995:2).

Of the fifty-one structures recorded (34-00172 through 34-00222), two had already been included on the NHRP: The Morehouse Parish Courthouse (34-00216) and the Rose Theater (34-00217). Lack of evidence indicating historic structures associated with habitation of the land and the absence of features further suggests the Bastrop Mill and structures 34-00172 through 34-00222 do not possess significant integrity for inclusion in the NRHP and further work would not provide knowledge above and beyond what is currently known.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This project was conducted at the request of LED, as part of their due diligence process for the certification of proposed industrial sites. This process is intended to ensure that (a) no properties of historic importance are adversely affected by industrial development within the project area: and (b) that, should a federal permit become necessary pursuant to actual development, the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act are met.

Accordingly, on February 18th, 2019, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 111 acres (ac) (44.9 hectares [ha]) near Bastrop, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana. This survey was carried out under contract with CSRS, Inc. as part of the Louisiana Department of Economic Development (LED) Site Certification Program.

The PA was found not to contain significant properties.

Consideration, however, must always be given to the possibility that at some future time the development of the PA may require a permit that falls within Section 106 of the NHPA. With that in mind, consideration must be given not only to what would be the area of direct effects, but to the surrounding properties that might constitute the area of indirect effects. Therefore, a standing structure evaluation was made within a 250 ft (76.2 m) buffer of the project area. As a result, forty-nine standing structures and two previously recorded structures (34-00172 through 34-00222) were assessed against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential) of the NRHP. These structures were found not to possess significant integrity for inclusion in the NRHP and hence view shed is not an issue in this project.

As a result, we attest that there is a finding that no significant historic properties will be affected, and that the area requires no further work. We suggest that any future development within the project area be allowed to proceed as planned.

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