Exhibit AA –
Franklin Farm
Cultural Resource Survey

LOUISIANA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LOUISIANA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CERTIFIED SITE

Franklin Farm Cultural Resource Survey

Archaeology Mississippi, Inc.

James Lauro
Cultural Resources Management

RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
OF 1,440 ACRE TRACT OF LAND FOR PROPOSED
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, RICHLAND PARISH,
LOUISIANA

DRAFT

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JANUARY 17, 2008

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CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
OF 1,440 ACRE TRACT OF LAND FOR PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, RICHLAND PARISH, LOUISIANA

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Abstract

This draft report provides initial documentation of a reconnaissance survey of a 1,440 acre tract of farm land intended for development as in industrial park. The project area is in Richland Parish, northwest of the former plantation village and railroad of Holly Ridge. The entire tract has been owned by the Gorge B. Franklin (Sr.) and Son (George B. Franklin Jr) since the land was cleared in the first decade of the 20th century. Maps indicate that a number of the Franklin Plantation farm tenant houses were located within the survey area ca. 1940-1950.

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Acknowledgements

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Chapter 1. Introduction

This is a reconnaissance level cultural resource survey of 1,440 acres of land in Richland Parish, Louisiana. The acreage is in cultivation and has been heavily disturbed by land alteration activities over the years especially in the 1970's and 1980's. Archaeology Mississippi, inc., Jackson, Mississippi, is under contract with Wildlife Technical Services, Inc., Vicksburg, Mississippi, to conduct this investigation. Wildlife Technical Services, Inc. is under contract with Denmon Engineers of Monroe, Louisiana to provide the other required environmental documentation. The project is presently referred to as a possible industrial development site and will be offered as such for sale. However, presently there are no specific plans as to what type of development could occur there. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Vicksburg, MS) is the only federal agency presently involved in this project per Section 106 Review. The overall goals of this archaeological investigation are to determine the presence of any archaeological and/or historical sites present, to determine the extent of land alteration activities to these resources, and to make recommendations that would be pertinent (site's status, disturbance, etc.).

This report describes a cultural resources reconnaissance of 1,440 acres of farmland northwest of Holly Ridge, Richland Parish, Louisiana. The tract is a contiguous area of 2 and 1/4 sections (all of Sections 27 and 34, Township 18 North, and the northern 1/4 of Section 3, T 17N) (Figure 1). The land is silty soil, composed of a thin loess veneer over older alluvium. Much of the tract has been heavily impacted to one degree or another by landforming for irrigation, however, some areas of distinct ridge and swaletopography remain relatively undisturbed except by plowing. The land is used for cotton, corn, rice and wheat production by the George B. Franklin and Son estate, and has all been in the same plantation since it was cleared in the early 20th century. The work consisted of pedestrian survey and limited shovel testing.

An initial site file literature search was conducted in late November, 2007 by Dr. Jon Gibson and Carl Kutruff. The background research was conducted by Mary Evelyn Starr on 3, 4 and 5 January 2008. Research was conducted at the Division of Archaeology, Richland Parish Tax Assessor's Office, Richland Parish Public Library and USDA Rayville field office. On 4 and 5 January Starr visited the project area and using historic maps identified 11 20th century house locations. Two of these were found to have prehistoric components as well.

Fieldwork (surface survey and shovel testing) was conducted by James Lauro, Principal Investigator, Kris Underwood, Michael Starnes, Margaret Lauro, Valerie Lauro, and Bobby Adzema. A total of 12 ½ man days were spent on the surface survey during November and December, 2007. A total of 31 man days were spent on shovel testing during January, 2008. As this is a reconnaissance level survey, the project aims were limited. We have attempted to document degree of land surface disturbance and site preservation conditions. The literature review was focused on identifying basic resources for local and regional chronology and areas of potential significance that should receive further documentary research.

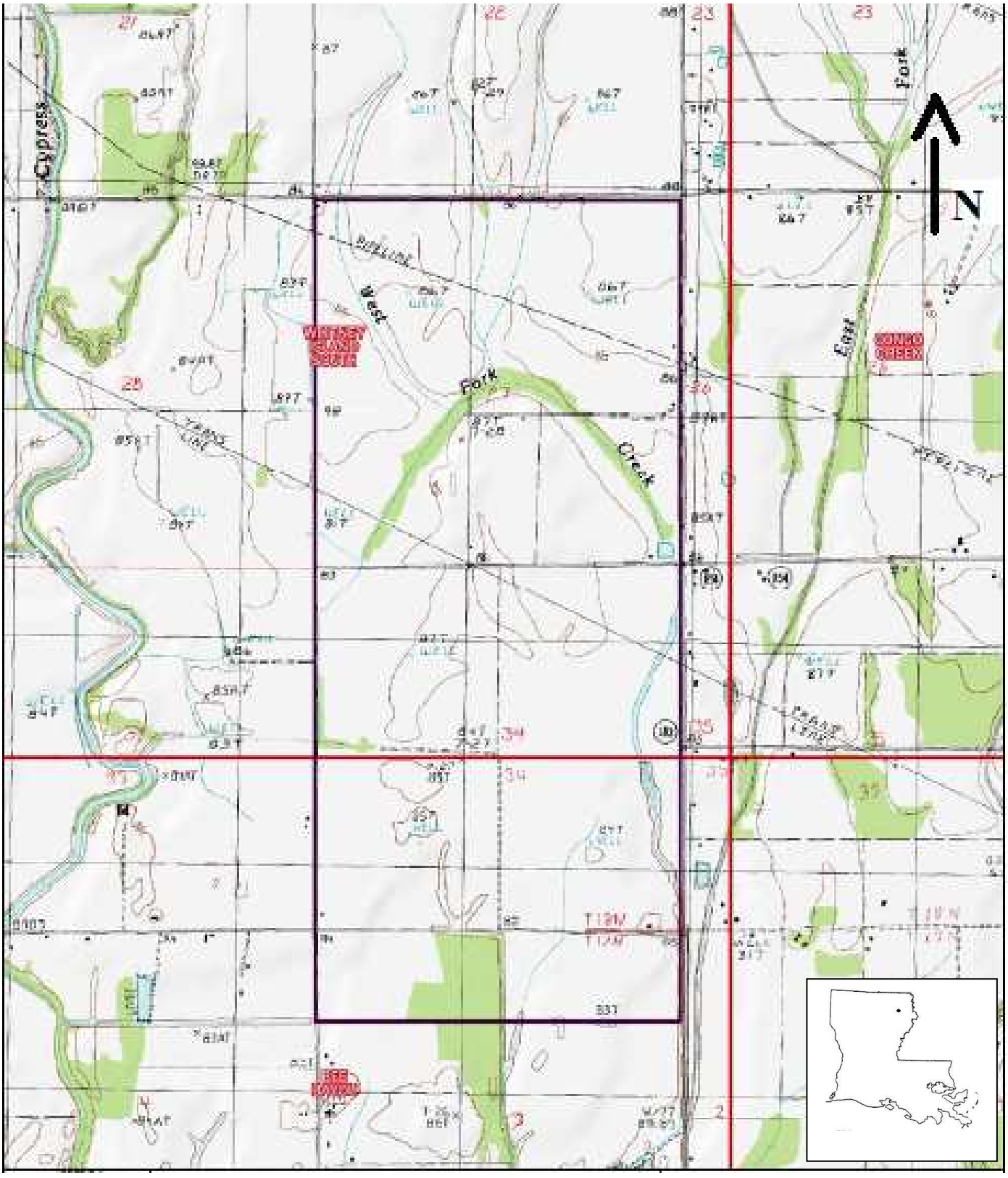


Figure 1. Project area shown on the Whitney Island South and Bee Bayou 7.5' quadrangles.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
	Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA

Chapter 2. Environmental Setting

This chapter details the geomorphology (physiographic and topography), soils, hydrology and drainage, climate history, native flora and fauna, and ecology as relevant to the project. Known site distribution is discussed and a predictive model of settlement patterns and the presence/visibility of sites as related to these environmental factors will be developed.

Geomorphology

The project area lies in the Mississippi alluvial valley, in the Boeuf Bayou basin. Saucier (1994: Plate 9) maps the lands between Bayou Macon and the Boeuf River, including the project area, as Pve, undifferentiated between Pve2 and Pve2 (Figure 2). These are Late Wisconsin Stage valley trains where levels are not separately delineated.

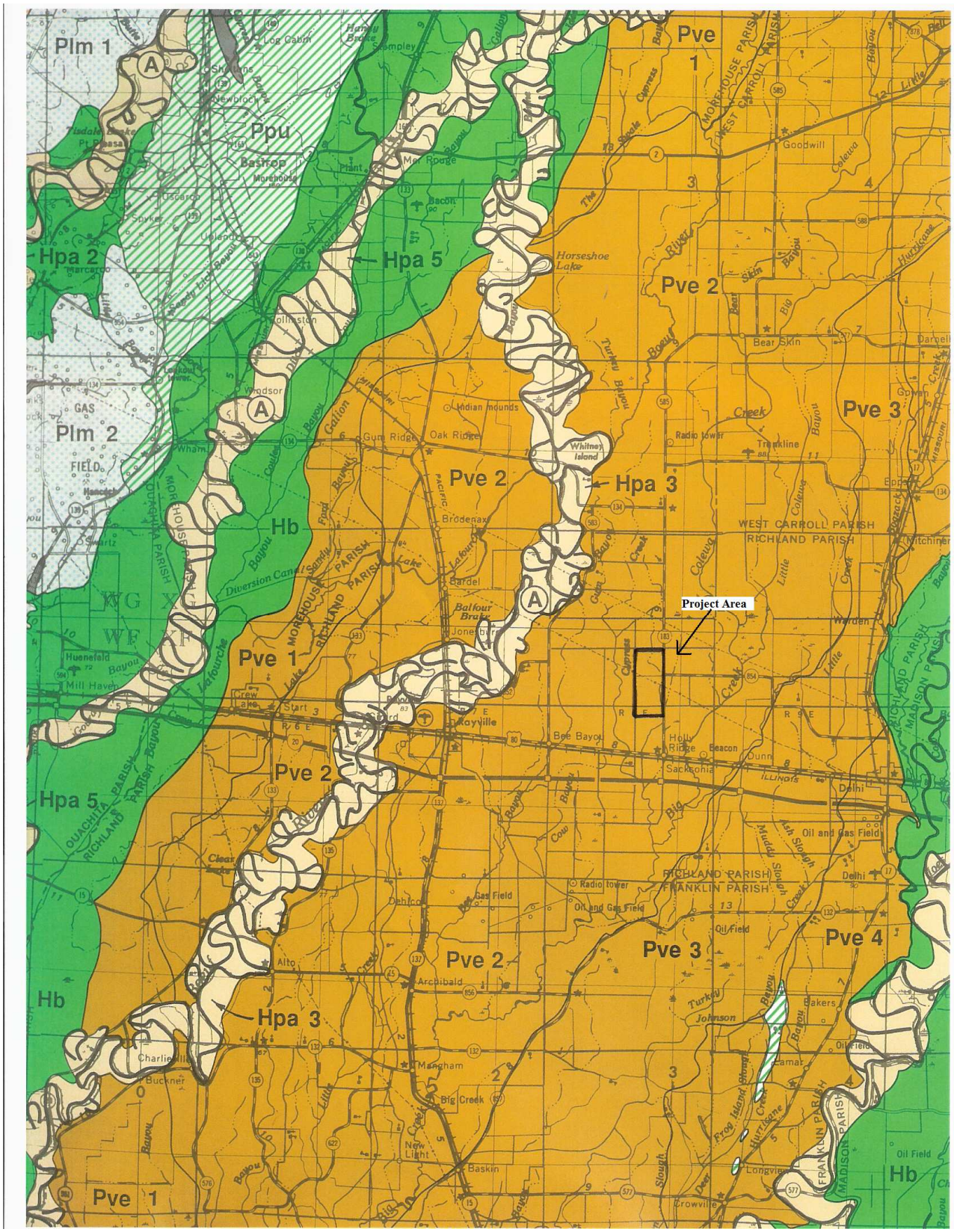


Figure 2.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
Project area shown on Saucier 1994: Plate 9.	Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA

Soils

The project area lies in a large area of the Gilbert-Necessity-Egypt association, described as "poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained, level to gently undulating soils; formed in thin loess and the underlying loamy sediments (Figure 3, after Allen 1993:general soil map)." The somewhat higher ground where the core of Holly Ridge/Franklin Plantation lies, along the railroad and US 80 is classified as Gilbert-Gigger-Dexter association soils, "poorly drained, moderately well drained, and well drained, level to gently undulating soils; formed in thin loess and in the underlying loamy and sandy sediments.

Implications for archaeological survey: This is some potential for buried Paleoindian components, which may have been veneered with late Pleistocene loess, or uncovered by subsequent erosion or modern land forming. The modern landscape is significantly different from what would have prevailed earlier in the Holocene.

The project area can be located on the 1979-1980 air photos used for the USDA soil survey (Figure 4-5).

Specific project area soil types are:

Dexter silt loam, 1 to 3% slopes (De), found in limited area along stream natural levees
Foley silt loam (Fe)
Forestdale silty clay loam (Fr), along lower drainage courses
Gigger silt loam, 1 to 3% slopes (Ge), side slopes of ridges along drainage courses
Gilbert silt loam (Gk), low wet areas, included southern tract of woods
Gilbert-Egypt silt loams, gently undulating (Gm), flats between drainage courses
Gilbert silt loam (Gk), low wet areas, included southern tract of woods
Gilbert-Egypt silt loams, gently undulating (Gm), flats between drainage courses
Necessity silt loam, 1 to 3% slopes (Ne), ridges in southern portion of tract (Section 3)

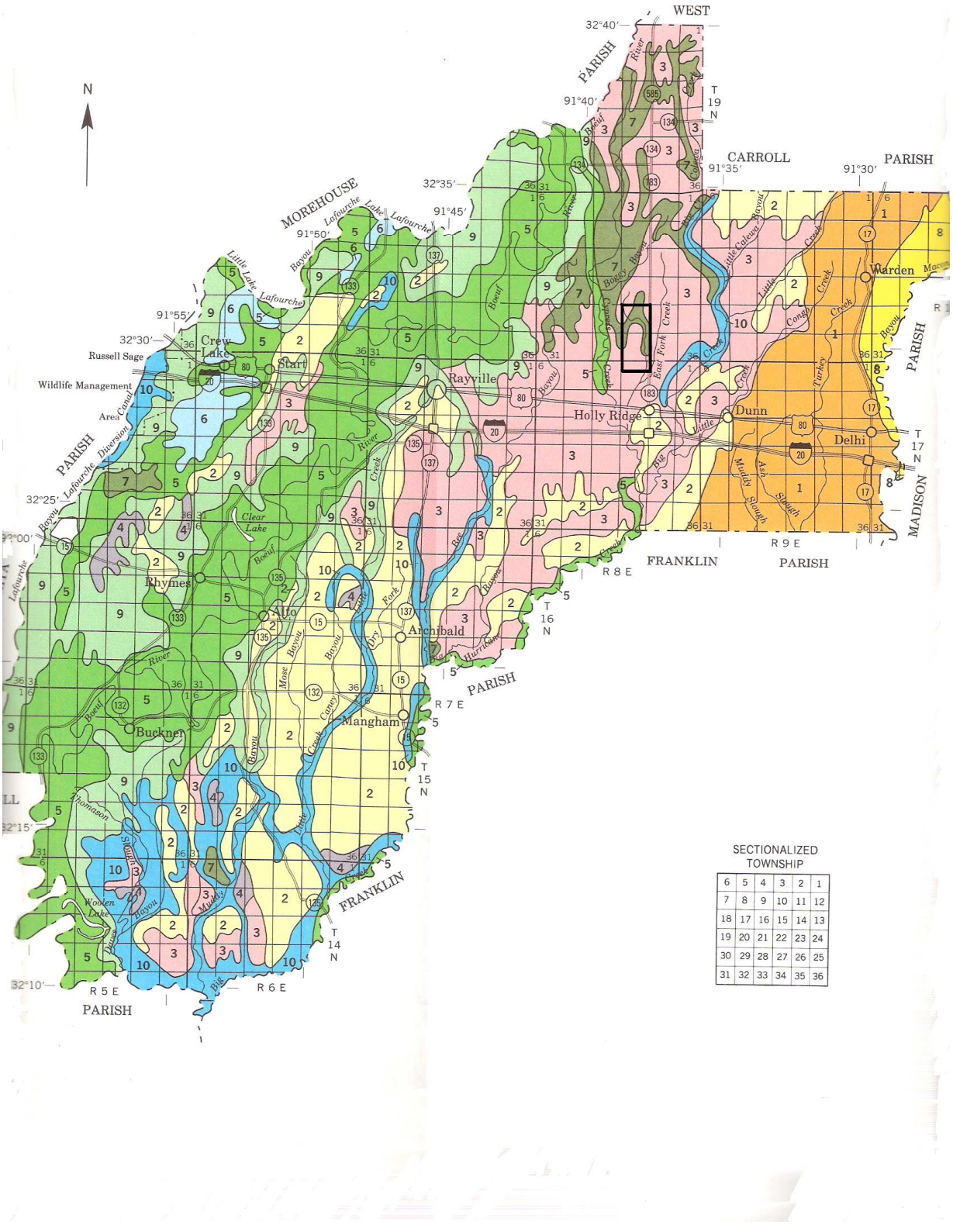


Figure 3.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
General soils map of Richland Parish.	Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA

Figure 4. Project boundary	**Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi**
USDA soil map; north, 1979-1980 air photos (Allen 1993: sheet 13).	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

Figure 5. Project boundary	**Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi**
USDA soil map; south, 1979-1980, air photos (Allen, 1993: Sheet 20).	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

Hydrology

The project area lies along the West Fork Creek, part of Hurricane Bayou, a tributary of Cypress Creek. Immediately to the east is East Fork of Hurricane Bayou and The Colewa forks of Big Creek. To the west is Cypress Creek-Boggy Bayou and Bee Bayou. All of these are tributaries of Bouef River.

Climate

The area lies within a subtropical zone with warm summers and short, mild winters. Allen (1993:Table 1) describes an average annual rainfall of 50.37" for the period 1951-1973 (at Bastrop, Louisiana). Variation around this mean is fairly limited, with 2 years in 10 having less than 40.83" or more than 59.44. However, in 2 years out of 10 the April-September rainfall is less than 10" (Allen 1993:2). Last frost typically comes between 10 and 29 March and first frost between 29 October and 9 November (Allen 1993:Table 2, Bastrop data). This yields a growing season that is seldom (9 in 10 years) shorter than 213 days, and typically (5 in 10 years) 242 days (Allen 1993:Table 3, Bastrop data).

Flora and Fauna

French and Spanish colonial records indicate that the Boeuff basin was a major area of bear hunting. Into the American territorial period, bears and panthers were still common. The name "Boeuf" indicates that there were buffalo in the prairies along this river ca. 1700.

The project area was logged in the 1908-1925 period. White oak was the primary timber of interest to the Chess & Wymond Co.; this timber was shipped to Kentucky as barrel stave bolts and there was a cooperage plant in Holly Ridge. As the name Holly Ridge indicates, the many ridges of the vicinity were covered in holly (1950s (?) "History of Holly Ridge," Richland Parish Public Library vertical file). Today there are no hollies in evidence, but there are numerous haw bushes in the ditchbanks and roadsides.

Important tree species found on and well-adapted to project area soil types (Allen 1993:Table 7) are:

- Dexter soils: loblolly pine, cherrybark oak, water oak, Shumard oak, sweetgum
- Foley soils: water oak, cherrybark oak, Shumard oak, sweetgum
- Forestdale soils: cottonwood, green ash, cherrybark oak, Nuttall oak, water oak, willow oak, sweetgum
- Gigger soils: cherrybark oak, water oak, loblolly pine, sweetgum, pecan, Shumard oak, swamp chestnut oak
- Gilbert and Egypt soils: sweetgum, water oak, loblolly pine, willow oak, cherrybark oak, Shumard oak
- Necessity soils: loblolly pine, sweetgum, cherrybark oak, pecan, Shumard oak, water oak, swamp chestnut oak

Ecology as Relevant to the Project

Tree species prevalent influenced the development of the timber industry, both in antebellum times and in the early 20th century. Note that all of the *Quercus* (oak) species mentioned (cherrybark, Nuttall, Shumard, water, willow) are classified within the white oak group; it was dense but flexible white oak timber that brought the cooperage industry to Holly Ridge. White oak acorns are also much easier to process for human consumption than those of the more astringent red oak group. Native *Carya* (hickory) species probably included several wetland hickory and pecan types that might also have been valuable to the prehistoric inhabitants. Loblolly pine, sweetgum, ash and cottonwood are all adapted to poorly drained, seasonally wet locations. All *Quercus* and *Carya* species would have provided fall/winter feed for deer, bear, turkey and other wildlife species.

The productivity of the project area can be assessed based on Allen 1993: Tables 5 and 6. Most project area soils are considered prime farmland, particularly Dexter silt loam, Gigger silt loam and Necessity silt loam. Forestdale silty clay loam, Gilbert silt loam, and Gilbert-Egypt silt loams are considered prime land when provided with adequate drainage. Foley silt loam is not among the prime agricultural soils (Allen 1993:137)

Table 1. Crop Productivity for Project Area Soil Types

Soil	Cotton lint (lb)	Corn (bu)	Rice (bu)	Soybeans (bu)	Grain sorghum (bu)
Dexter	650	85		35	
Foley	650		120	30	
Forestdale		50	130	35	80
Gigger	600	80		30	
Gilbert	450		120	20	
Gilbert-Egypt	468		115	22	
Neccessity	625	80		35	70

Note that these are bale to bale-and-a-half an acre soils, which can hardly be considered prime cotton land. Grain yields likewise are not particularly impressive. This would have been a difficult area for tenant farmers to make much of a living off of, and plowing and planting as well as harvesting would probably frequently been hindered or difficult on hands and mules due to mud. A great deal of ditching and drainage work was probably required once stumps had been cleared. Today, only Forestdale soils are considered to have a significant risk of occasional winter-spring flooding (Allen 1993: Table 16). Foley, Forestdale, Gigger, Gilbert/Gilbert-Egypt and Necessity soils are all however considered to have problems with wetness due to slow downward percolation of flood and rain water (Allen 1993: Table 13). However, considering the overall Franklin operation, this 2 and one quarters sections portion of the plantation must have been profitable overall in the long run, as it has remained in a continuous tract under a single ownership since cultivation commenced. Cotton, corn, wheat and rice were grown on the land in 2007.

Chapter 3. Culture History

This chapter summarized the climate history just presented in terms of impact on culture development. We also consider the nature of the documentary and archaeological record relevant to the project area in terms of prehistoric and historic culture history and what is presently know of the land use history.

Archaeological and Documentary Records

This section details what is currently known about the regional cultural sequence. Occupation of northeastern Louisiana began in the Late Pleistocene, by at least 13,000 to 12,000 years ago. The first well-documented culture is the late Paleo-Indian hunter-gatherer culture using San Patrice type projectile points. Meso-Indian cultures are interpreted as representing more regionalized adaptations, with localized cultures developing throughout the Meso-Indian period, best known from the Middle Archaic mound-building culture along the Ouachita River a short distance west of the project area and the Late Archaic mound center at Poverty Point, an equally short distance to th east. Neo-Indian cultures are defined by the adoption of ceramic manufacture; stylistic changes in these ceramics, as well as other traits provide the basis of sub-divisions within the Neo-Indian Period.

The Richland Parish industrial Site lies in an area of continual and heavy prehistoric occupation. The location is 9 miles west of Macon Ridge, 5 miles east of Boeuf River and 25 miles west of the Ouachita River. Poverty Point State Conservation area lies 15 miles to the northeast and the Alexander mound, on Little Colewa Creek fork of Big Creek, is 9 miles to the north. This later significant Tchefuncte period mound was donated to the Archaeological Conservancy by Bobbie Alexander to encourage its preservation. The region was claimed by France and then transferred to Spain before the 1803 Louisiana Purchase. The American period will be considered through the 20th century.

Paleo-Indian Stage/Period/Culture

Late-Pleistocene and possible Early Paleo-Indian Occupation. Initial occupation of Louisiana had occurred by at least 12,000 years ago, based on finds at Avery Island. Across the state, occasional finds of Clovis fluted and Scottsbluff lanceolate spear points indicate Paleoindians' presence. However, in the present survey area, as Espenshade (1987:7), based on Saucier and Kidder (1986), suggests that since the early Arkansas River meander belts making up the Bouef basin land surface date to the Wisconsin, there is little potential for earlier Paleoindian deposits except where higher Pleistocene landforms protrude through the Quaternary deposits. "Intermittent use of the basin probably occurred, and small camp sites and short-term, resource specific loci are anticipated…. (Espenshade 1987:7)."

San Patrice horizon within the Dalton culture. The primary late Paleoindian culture present in Louisiana, with well-established evidence in many locations, is the cultural

group using the San Patrice point, a Gulf Coastal region variant of the wide-spread Dalton point. The territories covered by the various Dalton variants cover several states each, indicating a high degree of mobility for these early hunter-gatherers. San Patrice is found in Louisiana, Mississippi, east Texas, and Arkansas, rarely as far as the Missouri Ozarks, where the Big Eddy site has produced good evidence of San Patrice visits. However, in keeping with a theoretical increase in population size, if not band size, from the Early to Late Paleoindian period, it is expected that the Dalton peoples were increasingly specialized within local environments. The strongest evidence for this argument is the fact that the point is typically made off the small gravel of the Coastal Plain, and rarely of the non-local, high-quality cherts sought by the earlier Paleoindians. Other typical Dalton tool forms are also identified.

Gibson's 1977 Big Creek survey produced 4 late Paleo sites while Spencer's 1982 parish-wide survey produced three others. These components were assigned based on San Patrice, Dalton *var. Meserve*, and Plainview projectile points. In contrast to the Big Creek sites, Spencer's sites all appeared to be short-term, single components sites without exotic cherts and indicative of heavy use of all available lithic debris. Other artifact classes associated with these points were thick flake scrapers, notched blades, backed knives, gravers/burins, utilized cores, and utilized flakes, often with multiple tools on single flakes (Spencer 1982:10).

Meso-Indian Stage (Archaic periods)

The transition from wide-ranging hunting bands to more localized adaptation to particular drainage basins, along with increasing identification of human groups with their main or core territory is believed to have occurred in the Mesoindian stage. It has long been held throughout the Southeast and Gulf South that the Archaic periods were the period of maximum adaptation of hunter gatherers to their riverine forests and adjacent uplands. Seasonal rounds of long and short-term camps were planned to annually bring bands to the desired resources available in each season. It is commonly thought that the uplands were most heavily used in the early part of the cold season, when deer, bear and turkey would be attracted by acorns and other tree crops. In the later winter and spring, bands would have camped along rivers where the few available subsistence needs could be met with fish and greens. In the warm season, plant products would be sought by parties journeying to where the best clusters of fruits, roots and greens could be had while a wide range of dispersed animals would be taken opportunistically. The outcome of this development was the storage of food against the seasons when there was a shortfall of resources. This is marked archaeologically by the appearance of grinding tools (manos, pitted cobbles, mortars, slabs), carbonized fragmented hickory nuthull, and undoubtedly by the manufacture of baskets, bags and in-ground storage silos ("trashpits"). Such storage facilities would have been the basis of increasing sedentism and would have tied at least part of the population to specific sites ("base camps"). Besides hickory oil/meal, other storable foods like smoked meat leave no archaeological traces. Some foods, such as palmetto roots, while of generally low nutritional value relative to the effort cost, were widely available in all seasons.

In the cultural sphere, the Paleoindian to Mesoindian was marked by the diversification in projectile point style. These styles probably indirectly document the separation of early language groups into increasingly distinct languages, and the identification of the bearers of these cultures with specific places in the landscape that received an aura of myth from association with group ancestors. By the Middle Archaic period, sites such as the Watson's Brake mounds probably result from this claiming of the landscape by specific groups, and the erection of monuments as a way to validate these claims. Likewise, on the more personal level, the invention of a lapidary industry based on red jasper pebbles also indicates increasing population size and the quest for recognition and validation as individuals. The beads and other ground stone objects of the Middle Archaic are generally seen by archaeologists as magical or totemistic objects designed to insure the success of individuals within their groups and/or of groups against neighboring groups. They are also an indication of increasing technological sophistication as witnessed by the invention of simple machines such as levers, bow or pump drills, and lathes, and of new stone-working processes. All of these may have been the outcome of adaptation to an increasingly uncertain and difficult environment. Hunting may have declined in importance in the hot, dry climatic interval recognized archaeologically as the Middle Archaic, as plant resources coupled with opportunistic finds of any edible protein source increasingly became the basis if daily survival. The success of these strategies is witnessed in what was undoubtedly a large and rapid population increase throughout most of North America during the Late Archaic period. In this final period of semi-sedentary hunter-gatherer existence, increasingly dense base camps, small seasonal camps, and resource extraction locations are to be expected at almost any place throughout the region. Probability alone indicates that any Archaic sites found in the survey tract would most likely date to the Late Archaic period, and the geological record indicates that the entirety of the survey tract would have been available for use. The lack of a major stream in the survey tract can be taken to indicate that any significantly-sized base camps would be on the somewhat larger streams such as Big Creek immediately east of the survey area, with the project area being exploited for its forest and wetland species from these base camps.

Stylistically, the Early Archaic (8000-7000 years ago) is marked by a limited array of corner-notched and side-notched projectile point/knives, the Middle Archaic (7000-5500 BP) by larger, broad-stemmed points/knives, particularly the Evans point, and the Late Archaic (5500-4000 BP) by a very wide range of smaller stemmed point/knives or dart points for use with the atl-atl or spear-throwing stick. The long-lived Gary point type or cluster is the most likely diagnostic for the later Archaic period, however, Gary cluster points continue into the next, Neoindian, stage as well. In contrast to much of the Southeast, which witnessed crude, heavy-duty large knifes in the Middle Archaic period, the Evans point is well-made, although the chert gravel size limits its size relative to the often very large Benton points of the Tennessee valley.

Gibson's 1977 Big Creek survey reported 10 Archaic components while Spencer (1982: 10-11) reported others. Expected materials are various types of stone, including exotic or

non-local stone as well as local types used as hearth/cooking/steaming stones and sandstones used as abraders, mortars, hammers and anvils. A wide range of dart points are identified for the Archaic periods. Other formal tools include celts, gouges, drills, scrapers and retouched flakes. Sites often have extensive debitage and expended cores, frequently heavily used or recycled. Many sites have extensive evidence of use of flake tools. However, the cluster of sites near the project area, just east of Big Creek, recorded by Saunders, indicates that little debitage is to be expected and that Archaic culture sites in the project area may consist of only isolated finds of bifaces and grinding tools, with little or no debitage to indicate that tool production or maintenance took place. An explanation for this light use of the project vicinity in the Archaic is provided by Espenshade's (1987:11-12) interpretation of Saucier and Kidder's (1986) geological data indicating that the Boeuf basin was subject to extensive annual, seasonal flooding, limiting the availability of the area in much of the year, and forcing the location of base camps to Macon Ridge and the Bastrop Hills, east or west of the project area, respectively. Sites found in the survey area would then, like those reported by Saunders, be mostly resource extraction camps located anywhere throughout the floodplain, which are by nature short-term and special use, leaving few artifactual traces and little potential for sub-surface features. Only limited portions of the group's overall toolkit might be expected at any of these sites, but the tools left behind would be an indication of the particular activity that took place there.

Neo-Indian Stage (Poverty Point, Tchefuncte, Marksville, Troyville, Coles Creek, Late Prehistoric cultures)

The Poverty Point period (1500-500 BC) appears to be poorly represented in Richland Parish, based on the results of the Gibson 1977 and Spencer 1982 surveys; however, artifact collectors report several Boeuf River sites that may date to the period and Spencer reports one steatite sherd from Richland Parish. This finding is surprising given the proximity of the Poverty Point site only 15 miles to the northeast. This lack may be only apparent, as special diagnostics of the Poverty Point interaction sphere (beads and other lapidary items, exotic and high-quality chert bifaces, minerals such as copper, quartz, fluorite crystals, slate, mica and shells, in-ground ovens and clay cooking balls) may not be expected on small, short-term hunting/gathering camps that were used during the period. Poverty Point culture also marks the introduction of ceramics to the Mississippi Valley from the Atlantic coastal region; the first ceramics of the area are fiber and sand tempered. Increasing sedentism is marked by sandstone, steatite and the first ceramic vessels in the MidSouth. The cultural complexity that began to develop in the Middle Archaic was, in northeast Louisiana at least, increased in the terminal Archaic Poverty Point culture, with many ground stone artifact types, more in-ground features, including early traces of structures built with post-holes, large in-ovens using clay balls as a substitute for stone, and many indications of increased ritualism, ceremony and feasting of guests, gifting and exchange of exotic items as part of the competition for personal status among "big men." Subsistence technology, as well as these ideotechnic and sociotechnic developments, was increasingly complex and regional specialized, although a very wide range of hunting and gathering had been perfected. The success of the

adaptation can be seen in the increase in population that continued throughout the Neoindian period. Increased sedentism was apparently both caused by and a cause of population growth, which put stresses on subsistence systems to increase food output, in time leading to plant cultivation and domestication. Nets and net-weights indicate that birds, fish and turtles were becoming more important food sources, and ceramics allowed the capture of more calories from cooked foods, as well as the use of seeds for mushes or stews. Sedentism also in the world-wide perspective leads to a decrease in the interval between births.

The Tchefuncte period (500 BC-AD 1) is marked by untempered or clay tempered ("contorted paste") ceramics and a scarcity of stone debris or tools, and localization of stone sources in contrast to the Poverty Point period. Gibson reports the period to be well-represented along Big Creek, and Spencer (1982:12) notes that his Tchefuncte sites "tend to be located on the higher ridges…which overlook bayous." The initial ceramic Tchula-Tchefuntcte culture is poorly documented and poorly understood throughout much of the MidSouth, and it has received less attention than the prior Poverty Point and succeeding Marksville cultures with their elaborate ritual events. This apparent lull in complex culture may be an early case of the cycling of social complexity better documented for the late prehistoric Mississippian cultures. However, construction of earthen mounds and other mortuary features did continue on a diminished, but more widely spread, scale in the Tchula-Tchefuncte culture. Espenshade (1987:16-17) predicted that Tchefuncte sites would be widespread in the ANR gas transmission line route, in locations identical with or similar to those used by Poverty Point people.

The Marksville period (AD 1-400) is poorly represented in Richland Parish, based on the results of Gibsons's 1977 Big Creek and Spencer's 1982 parish-wide surveys. However, Toth's summary of Marksville archaeology reports a single conical mound on Hill bayou in West Carroll Parish, on the eastern edge of Macon Ridge and Phillips reported a Marksville component at the multi-mound Marsden Place (16RI3). Spencer (1982:12-13) reported four sites with Marksville-diagnostic ceramics: 16RI5 (Marksville Incised, Marksville Stamped and Mulberry creek Cordmarked) in the Boeuf basin; 16RI89 (possible Marksville sherd) on a small bayou on Macon ridge; a destroyed site in the files (16RI2); and 16RI13; and Goldmine, a Boeuf Basin site reported by R. Jones in 1979.

Marksville culture sees the re-emphasizing of non-local connections, as witnessed by the presence of copper, exotic chert types, and marine shell, to name only a few items, in graves of this period. Status competion seems to have become intense, and many conical earthen mounds were erected over tombs that typically contain several men and women, although rarely adolescents. The lack of sub-adults in these special mortuary features indicates that high status within the social group was still personally achieved rather than inherited. These big men may, however, have been recognized as sacral chieftains at least in their lifetime, and many may have made an attempt to pass their elite statuses on to nephews or sons. The group leaders commanded considerable respect for their skills, knowledge, regional connections and perceived supernatural powers, as witnessed by the large amounts of labor group members expended in building log tombs and earthen

platform and mounds to memorialize these leaders in death. The mounds also no doubt served as very visual reminders of territorial claims, as settlement was still at least in part seasonal and shifting to gather available food resources. However, larger Marksville period sites are typically reffered to by archaeologists as “villages” indicating a belief that the populations of this time were essentially sedentary, with residence in seasonal, special-purpose camps being the exception rather than the rule. This increased localization may have been one of the driving factors in inducing people to seek formal, long-distance connections with other groups throughout a very wide region of the interior of North America. Plants, some displaying signs of domestication, played an increasing role in the diet, while hunting and gathering still took advantage of any source of protein and fat that could be had. Ceramics increased in quality and quality, and many elaborate and skillful types of decoration were devised; some although not all abstract representations of ideotechnically significant figures such as the atl-atl and birds. The use of red hematite painting also increased.

The Troyville period, also known as the Baytown period, (400-700 AD) is marked by cordmarked and increasing quantities of red filmed pottery as well as the introduction of the bow and arrow at the end of this interval, as evidence by much smaller, well-made projectile points. Gibson reported three Troyville sites along Big Creek in 1977 and Spencer added two other possible Troyville sites (16RI93and 16RI86) in his Richland Parish survey (Spencer 1982:13-14). Six sites produced Alba or Scallorn arrow points, indicating occupation during or after the Troyville period. Perhaps the most significant development of the Troyville period in significantly increased sedentism and population increase as witnessed in large, permanent houses; storage facilities; and large villages with dense organic middens. Subsistence seems to have increasingly come from what can be characterized as agriculture, although this interpretation is based on regional rather than local findings, and the amount of corn-based agriculture in particular is debatable for the Baytown-Troyville cultures. Hoes and grinding tools in particular are identified at Troyville components. Something in their adaptation, however, allowed increased populations and increased concentration of this population into the most favorable niches in the ecosystem, in particular large lakes and riverbanks where a steady supply of fish and other wetlands animals could be relied upon. Elevated spots, such as ridges and bluffs, that would be free of flooding, were particularly sought for village locations. Ceramics are predominantly plain. It is widely believed that ritual activity was shifting from the individual with remarkable talents to families or lineages with recognized status and social roles. Earthen mound construction shifted from an emphasis on tombs to sub-structural platforms, requiring ever larger investments of labor. Any sites of this period that might be found in the project area would probably be seasonal camps of small, family groups moving out of villages to pursue hunting and gathering activities.

Coles Creek period (AD 700-1000/1200) sites are well represented in northeast Louisiana, including in areas where the culture was later replaced by Caddoan cultures. This period is historically characterized as settled and agricultural, but more recent investigations bring into question the degree of reliance on corn or other formal field crops. The affiliation with large, rectangular, flat-topped mounds, intended as

substructural platforms in contrast to primarily mortuary uses, is also recognized. Some sites have several of these mounds and these are believed to be the leading population centers; however, small camps or hamlets that might have been occupied for a few years at a time are also very wide-spread. By Coles Creek times, in all likelihood, personal status was probably significantly affected by birth into a clan rather than entirely by one's personal qualities. The period sees the first political organizations that can securely be qualified as chiefdoms rather than big-man or tribal societies, and the bow was increasingly used in raiding and warfare as well as in hunting. Special access to group ancestors and totemic spirits may have become more limited to those with the knowledge obtained by birthright or paid induction into secrets of song, manufacture of magical objects and other types of ritual. Sports and dancing competitiveness may have also increased as a means of non-lethal inter-societal interaction, but contacts were increasingly localized if the lack of exotic stone and mineral resources is an indication of range of social contacts. Connections with near neighbors probably increased in significance while knowledge of people and geography of distant locales decreased.

Spencer's parish-wide survey began with three previously recorded Coles Creek sites (16RI1, 16RI3, and 16RI13); Gibson's 1977 Big Creek survey recorded only two minor Coles Creek components; Spencer located 6 further potential components, but only the small, non-mound16RI131 could be firmly assigned to the period, based on Mazique Incised, French Fork Incised, Avoyelles Punctated, and Evansville Punctated sherds in the floodplains of the southern part of the parish (Spencer 1982:14-15). As the project area is a low-lying ridge-and-swale environment, any Coles Creek period components found should be small, seasonal camps or perhaps small-group hamlets located to exploit a particularly favorable spot of natural levee. Coles Creek Incised and the other mentioned types are diagnostic of the period, along with arrow points.

The Plaquemine period (AD 1000/1200-1600) is characterized by clay tempered and heterogeneous tempered (clay/grit/organic) ceramics. Some Mississippian shell tempered wares are also found in northeast Louisiana, but otherwise the acceptance of Mississippian culture prior to Spanish and French contact is debatable. Gibson reported no Mississippi culture sites, while Spencer reports only two shell-tempered sherds on Macon Ridge sites (at 16RI92 and 16RI140). Likewise, occasional Caddo culture ceramics and arrows are found, but there is little evidence of actual Caddoan settlement, although Spencer (1982:16) reports an engraved sherd from 16RI131. Espenshade (1987:20-21) notes "the local manifestation of the [Plaquemine] span is the result of the combination of an evolving in situ Coles Creek culture, pure Mississippian influences from the north, and Caddo influences from the southwest…The presence of multiple, large temple mounds is a conspicuous indicator of Mississippian influence." Furthermore, "there is not yet sufficient data to determine if Plaquemine settlement was as hierarchically structures as the Mississippian counterpart, but several distinct site types have been documented (Espenshade 1987:21)." Any Plaquemine sites found in the present survey are would probably correspond to Espenshades "logistical foray" rather than "hamlet" types.

Plaquemine culture continues the pattern of small, presumed farming, hamlets; villages; and small one or two mound sites. Overall, the sites seem to be smaller and simpler than Coles Creek period sites, but are similarly widespread in the agricultural lands of the Mississippi floodplain, while there seem to be fewer in the Macon Ridge and Bouef River areas. In contrast to the 11 Plaquemine sites reported by Gibson along Big Creek, Spencer (1982:15) found only 2.

Protohistoric and Colonial (Koroa, French and Spanish, Immigrant Tribes)

Around the time of Spanish coastal landings and interior entradas of the first half of the 1500s, groups who can be characterized as Mississippian make a definite appearance in the Boeuf River basin. The Tunican-speaking Koroa are fairly well documented to have established a village on the Boeuf west of the project area (Figure 6). As in the formation of the Choctaw tribe out of the remnants of several Mississippian chiefdoms, one of the best strategies for survival in the new environment of European and African disease introductions (smallpox, influenza, malaria) was dispersal into upland and interior locations along smaller rivers. Even so, the native population of the region collapsed with the new disease environment. Interior locations also provided some, tho probably limited, security from slave raiders armed and outfitted by the English, who used American captives as a trade good to exchange for African captives on the plantations of the Atlantic coast. The Chickasaw of northern Mississippi in particular were a threat to all of the French-allied peoples of the lower Mississippi valley. It is only with the arrival of these northern groups such as the Koroa that shell-tempered pottery makes a strong appearance in northern Louisiana.

French colonial impact on the area that became northeast Louisiana was minimal. The Boeuf basin was heavily used by French, metis and immigrant Indian hunters, and it was known as a land very productive in bear as well as buffalo. Even after the transfer of Louisiana colony from France to Spain in 1762, the same French-affiliated population remained and continued in a very mobile hunting economy. Spain did not have the resources to promote colonization, and although several large land grants were made in the area that would become Richland parish, none was particularly successful in attracting an agricultural economy based on African slavery as occurred in other parts of the Mississippi valley. In 1784, records of the Ouachita Post report only 207 non-Indians in the region (Espenshade 1987:24).

The base camps of the hunters and the seasonal depots or trading posts of the merchants they traded with were located along the Boeuf River, at prairies that may have begun as prehistoric or protohistoric cornfield. These small settlements contained cabins built in a combined European and native style, along with small areas of garden that included native as well as introduced crops, which would be lightly fenced against wildlife as well as livestock. Any colonial sites that might be found in the project area would in all likelihood be isolated finds of gunflints or brass objects indicative of short-term hunting camps. While some European, Mexican/Caribbean and even Chinese ceramics were

imported during this period, native earthenwares continued in common use, particularly in back-country domestic contexts and as containers in the bear-oil trade. Choctaw and Natchezan ceramics in particular would be indicative of this activity. Any site that produced more than an isolated find of one of these artifact classes would be considered of great significance.

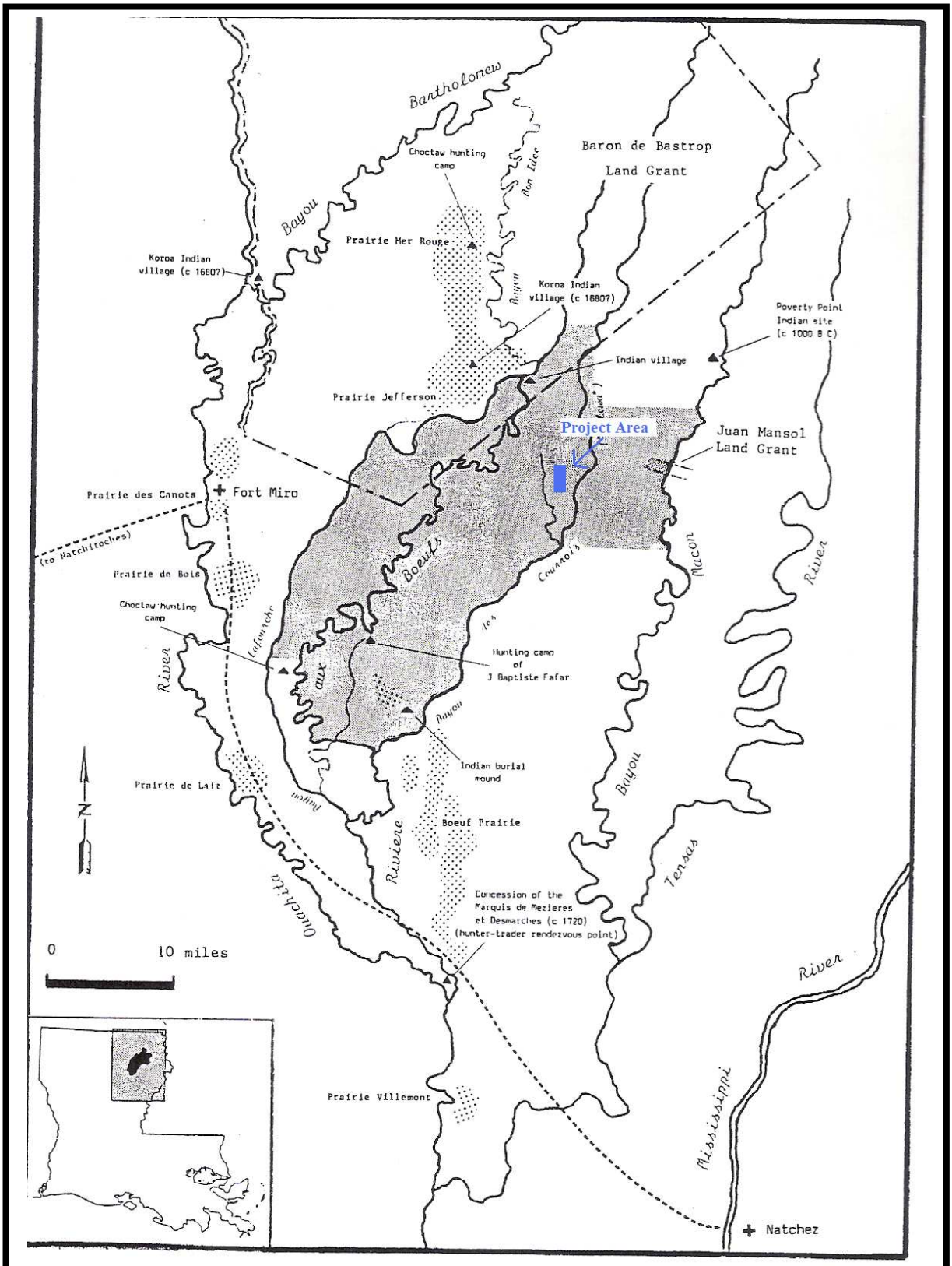


Figure 6.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
Richland Parish, La; Colonial Settlement, Hixon, 1990.	Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA

Territorial and Early Statehood thru Civil War

Espenshade (1987:24) notes of the ANR gas transmission line survey, which crossed the present survey area, that "although the town of Girard was created in 1821, and the first road across Richland Parish opened in 1839, settlement in the project area did not occur until the arrival of the railroad…environmental factors …apparently hindered the development of extensive plantations." Furthermore, "the small plantation system in use prior to the war was well suited to modification into a standing rent variety of tenant farming (Espenshade 1987:25)." Nothing in the research for this project contradicts these previous conclusions. Initial American settlement, ca. 1820, of the area was limited to those parts of Boeuf River, Bayou Macon and Big Creek that had seen Colonial India and French settlement. In 1838 land survey and sales began, but a significant population was not achieved until the 1850s as steamboats and railroad construction eased acess (Hixon 1990:vi-vii). Considerable incompetence as well as outright fraud on the part of contracted surveyors in the Louisiana District North of Red River meant that some lands could not be entered upon until they were resurveyed. There were also some Spanish land grants; some were allowed and others dismissed as forgeries. Land speculators obtained much of the area, and other tracts could be taken up thru Choctaw certificates 9exchanges for Mississippi lands, generally sold by Choctaws to Anglos as they were perceived to e worthless) and military script (land in lieu of cash payment). Much of the project vicinity (north of Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad, west of Big Creek, west of Carpenter's Mill) was obtained by a speculator named H.P. Morancy (Hixon 1990).

Among early plantations in what would become Richland Parish was the Rhymes plantation, established in 1849 and composed largely of tracts bought up from attempted settlers who decided to move on and from delinquent tax sheriff's auctions. Most of the land was uncleared and cheap and so slaves and white farmers labored with ax and crosscut saw deadening timber and sawing logs, using mules and chains to pull stumps to allow increased cultivation (Rhymes 2001:76). There where nine children in the initial generation of Rhymes born in the parish, and the plantation would continue thru the 20th century (Rhymes 2001:130). This plantation like many others, was focused as much on cattle as cotton.

Only in the 1850s did cotton production become significant, as Mexican short staple was introduced to replace the earlier Tennessee green seed cotton (Hixon 1990:283). In 1860, the largest slaveowners in what became Richland Parish were Dr. John P. McIntosh, with 85 people producing 160 bales of cotton, and John W. Webb, with 75 people producing 80 bales. Only 31 farmers, holding an average of 27 slaves, made over 75 bales a year, for a total of 4100 bales, 57% of total cotton production. Of 207 slave owners, half had 5 or fewer slaves and 41 had 6 to 10 slaves (Hixon 1990:289-290). Even with this limited slave ownership, slaves formed half of the population.

Ward 7, Carroll Parish. Hixon's (1990) map of landownership and other cultural features in Ward7 of Carroll Parish, which would become part of Richland Parish after the American Civil War, shows much of the land in the project vicinity as owned by non-

resident land speculators (grey tone on Figure 7). Landowners in the project vicinity who were actively engaged in farming include A.W. Bell, Brown & Johnston, Thomas Davis, James B. Denegre, Duff Green, William W. Pugh, and James B. Smith. The project area probably remained uncleared and unfarmed at this time; use as hunting and open range pasture is most likely, however given the presence of a sawmill nearby, to be discussed below, some timber cutting along the steams may have taken place in the antebellum period. Finds of English pearlware and early whiteware, generally with specific decorative techniques such as hand-painting, annular/mocha banding and shell-edging, are diagnostic of the period. Any site found of this period would be of interest.

Steam Navigation and the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad. The *Leopard* ascended the Boeuf River up to Boeuf Prairie in 1825, instituting irregular steam navigation from New Orleans. Narrow, shallow channels and many obstructions made river navigation dangerous, but with the bubble in cotton prices prior to the 1837 Panic and the subsequent depression that lasted into the mid 1840s, such risks might be profitable. In 1840, the State of Louisiana bought 2 or 3 snagboats and 150 slaves for improvement of navigation, and by the 1840s, the Boeuf was served by the *Jo Nichols* and *Romeo* and Bayou Mason saw service from the *Osceola, Hannibal*, and *Tuskins.* In the winter of 1848, *St. Helena, Ridgely*, and *Diana* of Bayou Macon and *Exit* on the Boeuf brought 10,000 bales of cotton into New Orleans (Hixon 1990:298-302). The resumption of boom times and speculation led to ever more grandiose plans for navigation improvements; it was even proposed to clear Big Creek as well as the Bouef, Tensas and Bayou Macon for navigation (Hixon 1990:303). The passage of the Federal Swamp Lands Act of 1850 led to the first serious efforts to ditch and drain lands of the project vicinity. The most important achievement was the levee cutting off the overflow of the Arkansas River into The Boeuf-Tensas basin (Hixon 1990:303).

Talk of building a transcontinental railroad at 32.5 degrees N had begun in the late 1840s. The proposed route was Jackson-Vicksburg-Monroe-Shreveport-Dallas-El Paso-San Diego. Stock subscription meeting were held at Deerfield (predecessor of Delhi). Work began in 1856, and in 1857 a contract was made with Fannin, Grant & Co.of Georgia for tracks. The first train ran in January 1861 (Hixon 1990:324, 330, 332). Delhi depot was burned in 1862 and the railroad itself was destroyed in 1863, and tracks were salvaged to reconstruct other, still working lines. The line was reopened in 1867. This was the main direct impact of the Civil War on the area that would become Richland Parish.

With river and rail transport dominating the market, road travel was poorly developed. A road was cut across the parish in 1840, but due to extensive swamps, it was only passable by wagon in the dry season; it did, however, become a stagecoach route in 1849 (Spencer 1982:18). A local trail or seasonal wagon road had been cut thru the project area vicinity by the antebellum period (See Figure 7). Road duty lasted 5 to 10 days a year. All landowners to be served were legally required to turn out with their hands and tools to clear stumps, cut ditches and otherwise improve wagon roads 20-25' wide. These work days were a rare chance for slaves to different farms to come together (Hixon 1990:241). Other types of improvements were made by transient gangs of Irishmen employed for

ditching and canal work on individual farms (Hixon 1990:281). Police juries would not vote funds for legally required schools, so those few who obtained formal schooling did so thru the hire of private tutors (Hixon 1990:261). A further factor integrating the new communities were the Methodist circuit-riding preachers (Hixon 1990:258).

Charley Carpenter's Sawmill. Hixon (1990) shows Charley carpenter's sawmill and carpenter's Station on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad in the vicinity of the 20th century settlements of Dunn and Sacksonia (Figure 8). This sawmill was the center of a farming settlement with a school and merchants. Among the first residents of this section of Big Creek were James and Malinda Gwin; Gwins were among the earliest American settlers in the Big Creek part of Carroll Parish, ca. 1840. carpenter's steam mill produced lumber for the growing settlement, and in the 1850s his house served as a stagecoach inn (Hixon 1990:231). The relationship between this early sawmill and that established in 1908 at Holly Ridge, to be discussed below, should be sought. Carpenter evidently produced a large amount of lumber; in the days before dummy lines the main timber sawn was that adjacent to streams, so that the logs could be rafted to the mill site. This indicates that it is likely that at least part of the project area was cut in the 1840s or 1850s, which would allow 60 to 75 years of re-growth so that the 20th century Holly Ridge operation could be characterized as cutting "virgin" timber.

In addition to this sawmill serving the Big Creek area and points along the VS&T, many Irish and other immigrants to the territory were employed in cutting timber along bodies of water to float the logs in rafts down to larger streams that also had sawmills (Hixon 1990:283)

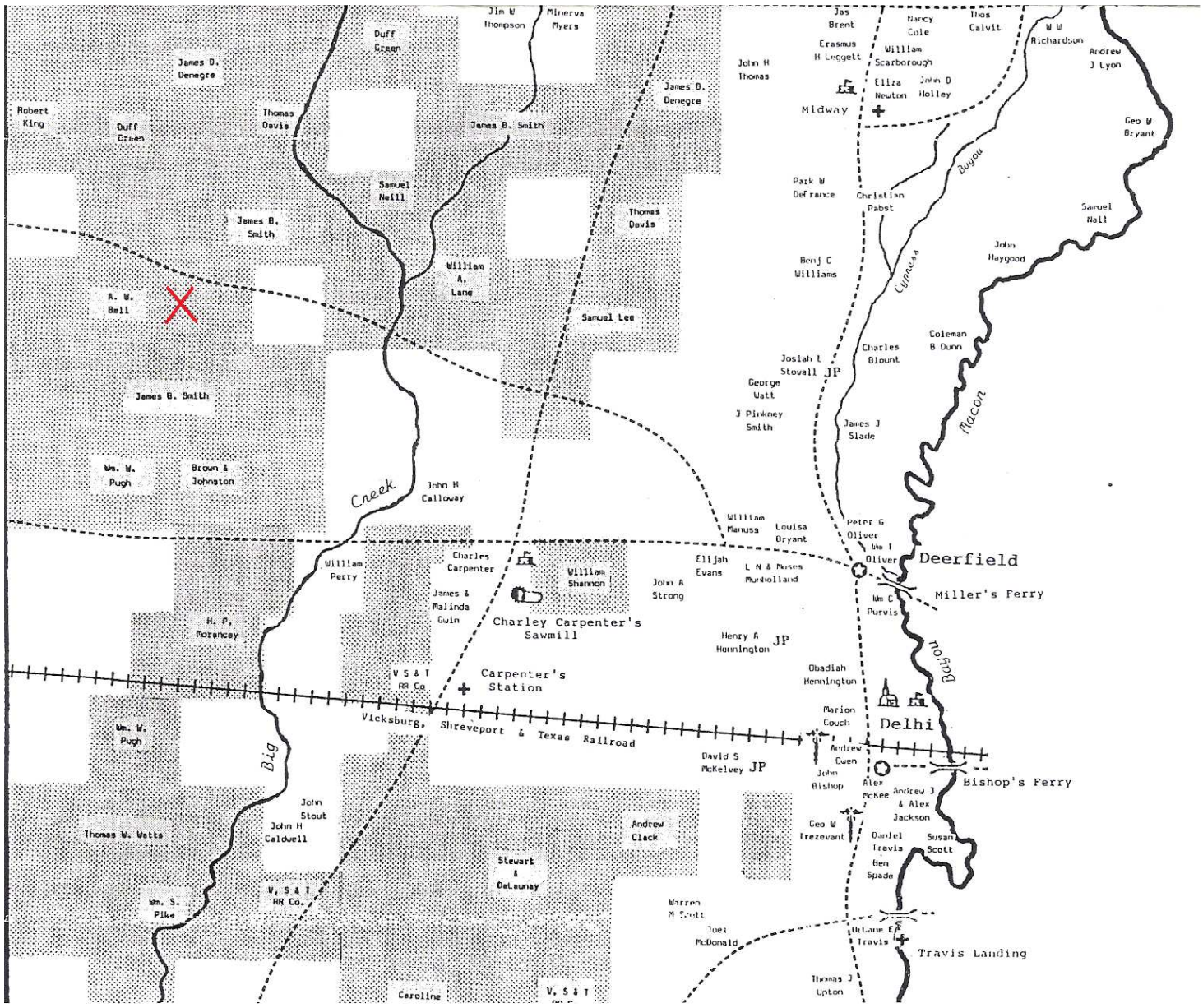


Figure 7.	**Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi**
Antebellum settlement in Ward 7 Carroll Parish (now Richland Parish), Hixon, 1990.	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

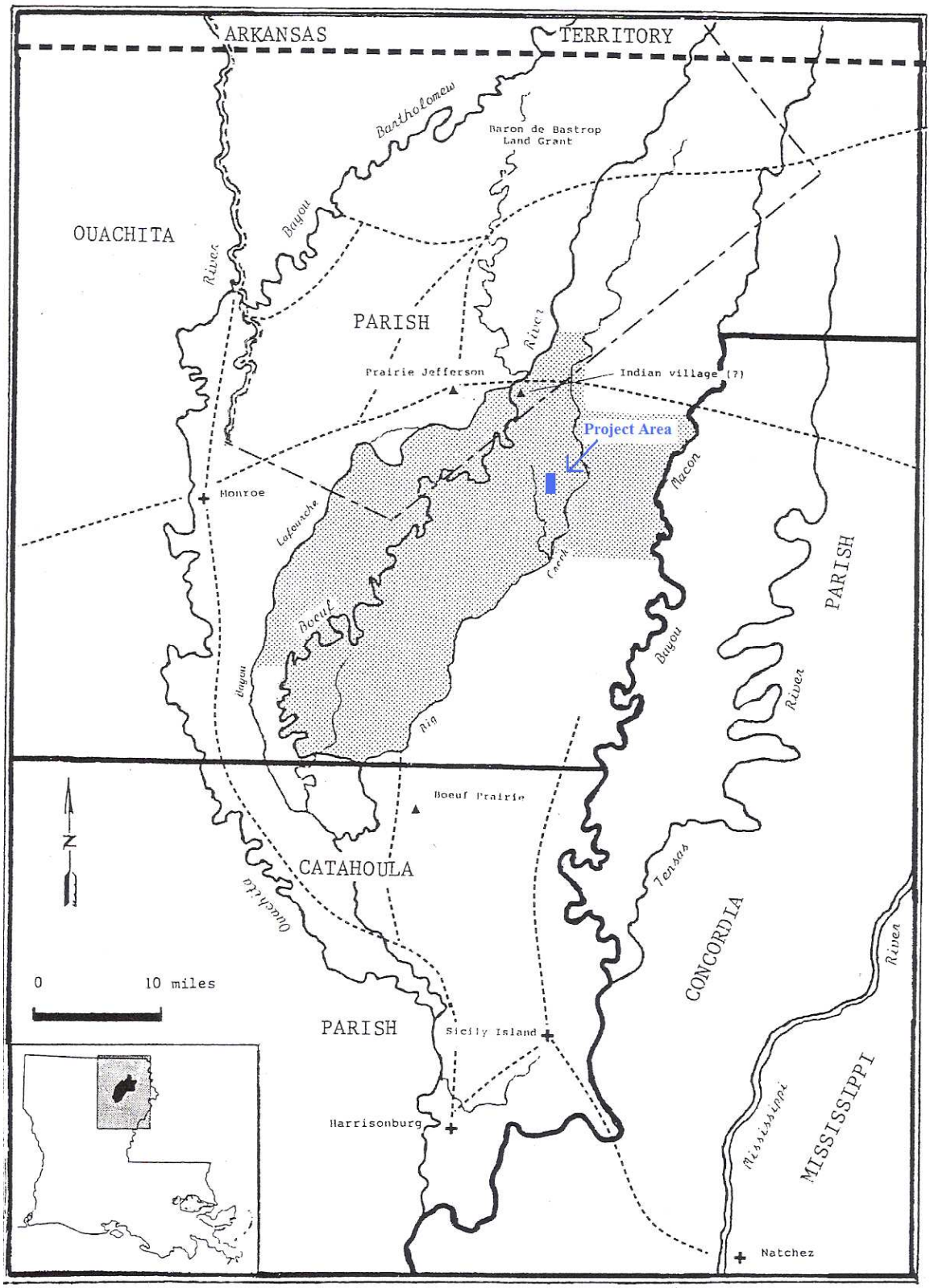


Figure 8.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
Richland Parish, La; Early American Settlement, Mixon, 1990.	Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA

Reconstruction and New South

As late as 1896, Richland Parish planters traveled downstream to New Orleans to purchase their year's supplies. The dairy of Charles Mark Noble of Charlieville describes a March 1896 trip down on the *Ouachita* to buy drugs, crockery, hardware, boots and shoes, dry goods, groceries, hats, and sundries for his furnishing business, despite the fact that the last two years had been "hard times." He was adding a sawmill to his cotton gin, and was providing all the lumber needed for his operation. While in new Orleans, the Naobel family also had their photographs taken (Rhymes 2001:120).

Creation of Richland Parish. Richland Parish was created from parts of Ouachita, Franklin, Morehouse and Carroll parishes in 1868 as part of the political sparring marking the end of Reconstruction. The original and current courthouse town is Rayville.
Foundation of Holly Ridge. According to a 1954 article in the *Monroe Morning World*, Holly Ridge was founded sometime after 1880 by men intending to establish cooperage plants. The land was bought for $5.00 an acre (Richland Parish Public Library vertical file).

Twentieth Century

As documentary records increase in density in the 20th century, the focus of this section will be highly specific to the settlement of Holly Ridge.

Recent History of Richland Parish. In the 1950s, the Louisiana Department of Public Works began digging a modern drainage network, alleviating flooding and poor drainage and opening more land to cultivation (Allen 1993:2) In 1978, Richland Parish had a population of about 22,000. Agriculture was still the basis of the economy, with soybeans and cotton being the main crops and rice, corn, sorghum, wheat and oats also being grown. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service reported almost 1500 farms in the county in 1987, with 250,000 acres in cultivation. Specific crop acreages were 89,000 acres in cotton, 31,000 in beans, and11,000 in rice. Only 33,000 acres of Richland Parish remained wooded, with 2500 of this in the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries' Russel Sage Wildlife Refuge. The parish also produces beef cattle, oil and gas, and has a few small manufacturing industries, primarily metal products (Allen 1993:1-3).

Sawmill Companies. In 1908, the Hemmelberger-Harrison Land Comapny sold 41,000 acres in Richland Parish to Chess & Wymond of Louisville, Kentucky (Tatum in Rhymes 2003:174). A sawmill was built at Holly Ridge by the Chess and Wymond Co. in 1908. This mill manufactured white oak barrel staves and heads for use in the Kentucky distillery industry. Soon afterwards, Norman Lumber Co. built a mill processing other timber, and in 1910 Mengel Co. built another sawmill. Chess & Wymond finished cutting 46,000 acres of virgin timber at Holly Ridge and Crew Lake (Leeper 1976). The Chess & Wymond portable mill was a mile east of what is now Holly Ridge; it cut white oak headings for whiskey barrels.

"…Chess & Wymond used a railroad for hauling logs from the woods to the mill. A main line ran from Holly Ridge north to the West Carroll line. Spur tracks ran several miles east and west from the main line into the growing timber. One of these spurs was just north of the Thompson's store, and another was on the property known as the "shambling Place' (Tatum in Rhymes 2003:174)." Evidence of dummy lines, in the form of scattered railroad spikes, can sometimes be found in delta lands timbered in the 20th century.

At this time, Highway 80 was a dirt track along the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad. A post office and railroad depot was established under the management of Chess & Wymon's C.M. Pate; the mill was then moved to its "present" site and the Norman Lumber Company was bought out and the resulting combined operation was known as the Holly Ridge Lumber Company. Pate is also credited with naming this depot village Holly ridge in 1910 (1950s (?) "History of Holly Ridge," Richland Parish Public Library vertical file; Tatum in Rhymes 2003:174). According to Bob Archibald of Archibald (personal communication January 2008), one of these sawmills was located in the settlement of Holly Grove, along the railroad tracks, between the old school and the rice driers.

George B. Franklin (1896-1953) of Montgomery, Alabama, came to Holly Ridge in 1912 in the employee of Eugene Graham. The started "at the bottom" of the lumber mill business, and became an outstanding lumberman on the regional and national scale, creating an "empire out of wilderness" and coming to own mills, farms, gins and other businesses. He is remembered as a philanthropist of the Rayville and Holly Ridge Methodist churches and the Holly ridge Baptist Church and "especially devoted to schools and roads" (Rhymes 2001:96).

The Holly Ridge Post Office was established in the early 20th century (Figure 9). It was established around 1910 and located in the front entrance of the hotel (Figure 10); after the hotel burned in 1930, a small cypress lumber building was built on land donated by George Franklin along Highway 80. Postmasters were Mrs. Walter (Fannie Mae) Cochran and her daughters Ruth Cochran Fairleigh and Rachael Cordell, and Newton Horne, who retired when the office closed in 1981. The village was a VS&P flag stop, with mail collected at the depot from a post and hook hanging by the tracks.

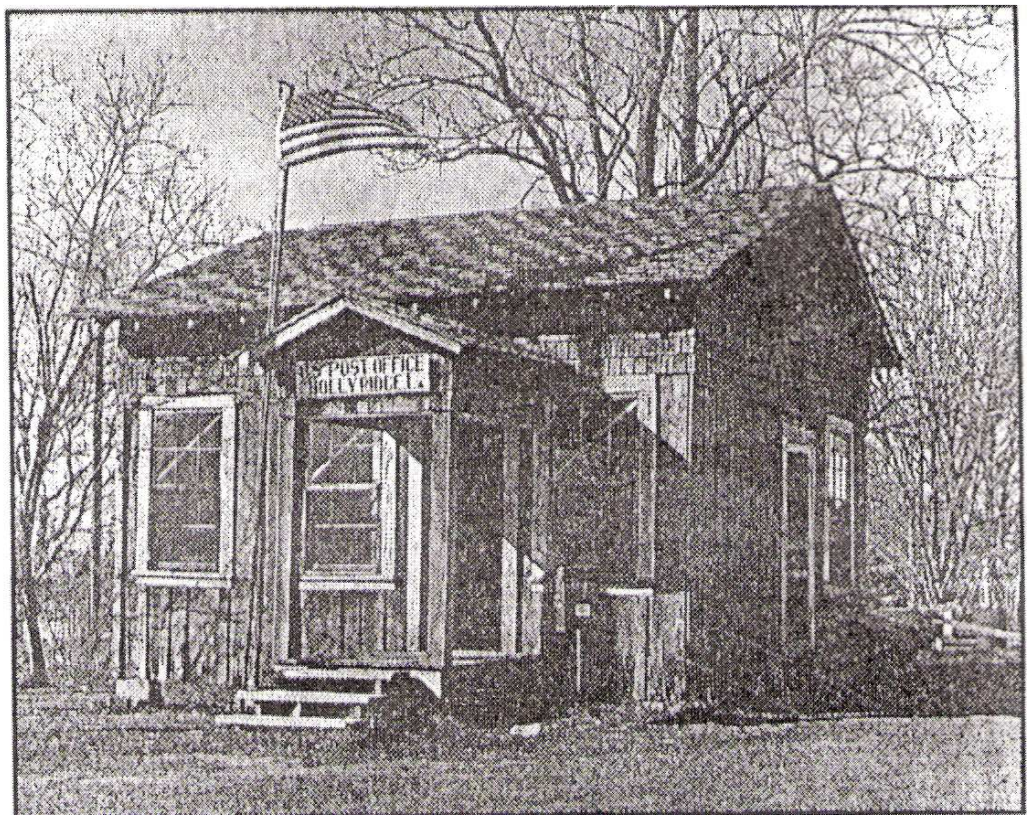


Figure 9.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
Holly Ridge post office, Richland Parish Public Library vertical file "Holly Ridge".	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

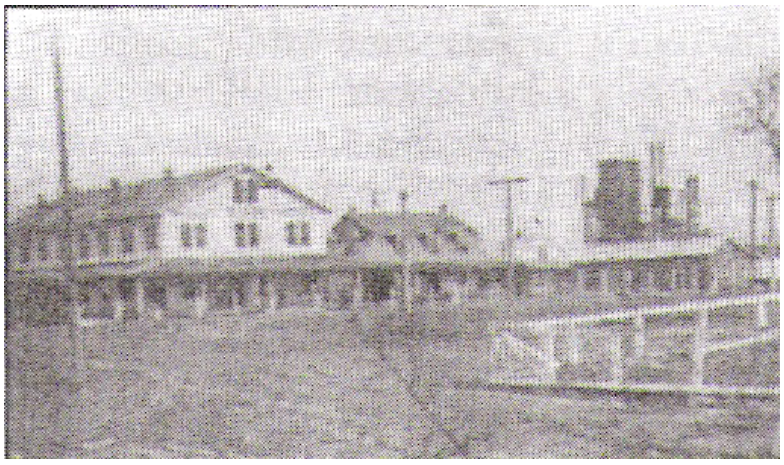


Figure 10.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
Holly Ridge Hotel.	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

Among the settlers brought in by the logging were the Stoghills, who arrived in 1910, as timber and lumber buyers who lived in Rayville although Mr. Stoghill worked at the Holly Ridge mill. His wife worked in an associated shed stripping reeds to be shipped to France; these reed centers were used to seal barrel heads (Cobb in Rhymes 2003:185). Dorothy Lee Johnson Inzer (b. 1926) also reports that Mrs. Annie Spriggs, wife of the finishing plant foreman, and daughter Mary Agnes, also worked preparing reeds to seal barrel ends (Inzer in Rhymes 2003:182).

The sawmill village included a two-story hotel built by one of the lumber companies to house their workers. Visiting preachers as well as the elementary school used this hotel (Cobb in Rhymes 2003:185). This large frame building had the post office, Dr. Calhoun's office and hospital beds, and the company offices (Inzer in Rhymes 2003:183). Otherwise, the nearest hospitals were in Vickburg or Monroe. Pneumonia was a major cause of illness and death (Inzer in Rhymes 2003:167). The "company store" was apparently a separate building. There was also a "quarters" area for the black sawmill workers, originally on the site of the now-abandoned white school. These houses were moved in the 1930s by jacking them up and placing wheels under them. Among these workers, Mrs. Inzer recalled "Uncle Johnson", who had been a slave until age 12, and who died in 1937 (Inzer in Rhymes 2003:183). After the quarters had been moved, Franklin and Cochran had a new church built in the area for the workers; this was probably the Baptist church as baptisms were held at Big Creek, along with revivals and barbeques on a piece of creek-bank granted by Mr. Franklin. These were also attended by many of the whites, who were also given front pews when they attended the black church (Inzer in Rhymes 2003:183).

"After World War I," Franklin and Cochran bought the Chess & Wymond commissary and began to operate the mill (1950s (?) "History of Holly Ridge," Richland Parish Public Library vertical file). Most of the population, except those already farming, of the area was dependant on the Franklin and Cochran firm heading mill, cutting timber, bringing in logs, sawing them, and stacking the pieces in the drying area and transporting them to and from the drying kiln. This kiln produced clean distilled water which was sought as the ground water had a gas taste. Among the workers were Tom Barnes and other very strong black men who worked all day with axes riving the barrel head blocks. German prisoners were used at the sawmill during World War II (Inzer in Rhymes 2003:182). During WWII, this plant was the largest cooperage firm supplying the U.S. war effort, but by 1948 it was forced to close by the availability of steel drums. The barrels were used for oil, food and Coca-Cola syrup (Tatum in Rhymes 2003:174). Work clearing the stumps for farming was dangerous work: in the 1930s, Agnes Holloway, who lost her school teacher mother to pneumonia ca. 1931, had her father and husband, W.L. Strong, killed by slow-detonating dynamite while clearing land for Cochran and Franklin (Inzer in Rhymes 2003:184).

Jesse E. Cochran came to Holly Ridge in 1910 from Tennessee to operate the Chess & Wymond commissary; George Franklin came from his home in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1912 to run a boarding house and woods camp. They bought the company store in a

partnership in 1919 and operated as Cochran and Franklin Merchantile Co. They soon obtained mules and equipment and began to contract to haul logs. "Realizing the 'cut over' timber could be utilized; Cochran & Franklin started making cooperage stock and lumber on a small scale using hardwoods from the Mengel Co. at Rayville and Dehlco." (Tatum in Rhymes 2003:174). Another legend has it that George B. Franklin Sr., born 1896 in Montgomery, Alabama, arrived at Holly Ridge, alone and sick at age 14 and began his career selling popcorn and peanuts on the streets to buy his first long pants (Rhymes 2003:166).

George Franklin Plantation. Cochran & Franklin saw the agricultural potential of the land they were logging off, and acquired 12,000 to 13,000 acres of the cutover land (Tatum in Rhymes 2003:174). In 1925, Chess & Wymond sold the cut-over to Jesse E. Cochran and George Franklin Sr; by 1927 Franklin was colonizing the land. "…in due time practically every eighty acres of land suitable for farming had some cultivated land. In most cases, there was a house built of cypress lumber cut from logs that came off the place (Leeper 19--)." Up to 1430 families of sharecroppers and renters farmed these lands (Tatum in Rhymes 2003:174). In 1930, Chess & Wymon also began to sell individual tracts to small farmers. Population increase led to the establishment of three elementary schools (1950s (?) "History of Holly Ridge," Richland Parish Public Library vertical file).

Davis (in Rhymes 2001:178) reports that her mother Ethel Tooms Balfour was educated in a one-room school in Ouachita Parish before attending a business school in Chillicothe, Missouri, and returning to Rayville to work as a bank clerk in 1905. In 1911 she married Hugh Ben Balfour, a manager of Holly Ridge Plantation, and began to commute to town: she took a buggy to the railroad and then rode in the engineer's cab into Rayville where she worked as a court stenographer as well as assisting in managing the plantation and buying land own her own account, and keeping a house, tending milk cows morning and night, and raising children. While her in-laws looked down on a woman doing public work as only "fit for calico and gingham," her cash income saved the family's farm for foreclosure during the Depression (Davis in Rhymes 2001:178). Among other early settlers of the new farming settlement were the Harrises, a black family who owned their own farm. The family provided bus drivers for the Holly Ridge Rosenwald school and the Negro high school in Rayville. The Frank and Jessie Thomas Deal family came to Big Creek to purchase 250 acres in the 1920s; a granddaughter of this family provided a detailed reminiscence for the parish history (Inzer in Rhymes 2003:181). Settlers in the 1930 included the Calloways, Emmitt and Celestia, and their five children, who moved to a farm on the Burn Road. These farmers and the Higgs and three Powell brothers bought farms out of the hundreds of acres on Big Creek sold by Ellis Powell of Marion, Union Parish (Cobb in Rhymes 2003:186). The Ernest and Velma McManus family of nine children was raised along Highway 80 near Holly Ridge. They married in 1932 as McManus was clearing land to buy and farm with a two-mule team (McManus in Rhymes 2003:179). As McManus reported, parents carried their small children to the fields with them, and left the ones too small to work at the ends of the rows on cotton sacks or under mosquito "bars;" his mother would work until 10.30, go and cook dinner, and then return to the fields until dark. Bob Pees and Edwina Pees

Dillard grew up on an 80 acre farm north of Holly Ridge. Their parents had 45 acres under cultivation with 2 mules and one-row equipment assisted by 3 to 6 children big enough to hoe. They bought their school clothes annually from a Sears catalogue, with jeans and a new hat apiece each year (Pees and Dillard in Rhymes 2001:232). Emma Lee Pilgreen's parents and siblings came to Holly ridge in 1937 "filled with the hope of prosperity in our new land (Pilgreen in Rhymes 2001:19-20). At 18, she married Manning "Nig" Pilgreen and in 1944 their first child started school at Holly Ridge. There was a bus, but the child had to walk several planks or logs over ditches to meet the driver "Mule" Billings. Other early farming families include the Ogles, Gaithers, Spriggs, Allen Christmas family, Swetmans, Schaffers, Moses family, Walkers and Holloways (Robinson in Rhymes 2003:176) Tatum (Rhymes 2003:175) also reports the Cason, Avant, Sikes, Thompson, McKnight, McManus, Ray, Long, Calloway, Powell, Arender, Fortenberry and Donald families as early settlers around Holly Ridge. These accounts show a gradual easing of the conditions of life during the 1920s thru 1940s, largely due to improved conditions of the new land with stump-removal and ditching and the building of roads that allowed motorized transport.

The homesteads of small farmers and rent or sharecrop tenants were very small and had only a limited array of yard and outbuildings. Most cabins had an associated cotton house which would hold a bale or two of unginned cotton, with 1250 pound needed to produce a 480 pound bale. The equipment of cotton cultivation was limited to plows, planters, some cultivators, hoes, long canvas sacks and white oak splint baskets, scales and road wagons for hauling to the gins (Rhymes 2001:76). Some also had a smoke house for storing hog meat and a chicken house, a low building about 8 x 10 foot. Early in the 20th century, corn was taken to be ground at local grist mills, usually on a weekly basis (Rhymes 2001:49, 60). As cotton was the only cash crop, only enough corn for meal and feed was grown (Rhymes 2001:76). The men of the Rhymes plantation made an annual trip to Ft. Worth to buy new mules, which were shipped by rail and then herded 7 miles south to be sorted, picked and broken by the tenants. In the later 1930s, some farms began to get International tractors and phase out the use of mules (Rhymes 2001:76). With the area almost entirely denuded of timber, opportunities for hunting were limited, but some boys had .22s for rabbit hunting, and there were still fish in Big Creek and other streams (Rhymes 2001:49).

Mrs. Edna Kable, a sister of the Graham brothers who worked for Chess & Wymond, organized a Union (i.e. Methodist and Baptist) Sunday School early in the history of the settlement (Inzer in Rhymes 2003:182). The settlement had schools and churches, but other services were limited. By WWII, there was a home demonstration agent, Mrs. LeFevre, who taught farm women about health, home-making, parenting, and yard and garden care (Pilgreen in Rhymes 2001:19-20). Bord (in Rhymes 2001:185) also reported contacts with Miss Pearl LeFevre, who brought a portable canning kitchen to various neighborhoods. It was set up under shade trees and women brought their fruit, vegetables, beef and fish for processing. The white glass seals of canning jars are ubiquitous in Southern farm assemblages from the earlier 20th century. Sorghum mills producing syryp were also a necessary feature.

Education for whites had begun around 1920, as the community was growing as the timber was logged off. “Almost from the opening, the school was overflowing…(Tatum in Rhymes 2003:175).” By 1923, school met in 3 rooms of a community meeting house, with Mrs. E.E. Stoghill as teacher. In 1930, this initial building “was rolled across a field and over the ridge to the corner of Highway 80 and I20 exit to be used as a Baptist Church.” From 1926-1930, the school met in rooms of the hotel, and in 1930, a brick elementary school with five grades was built, with Mrs. Everett as principal and teachers Agnes Bonner, Isabel Bynum, Dorothy Bynum and Reid Brown. As population continued to increase, two four-room buildings were added to the site; later increases called for addition of two more rooms to one of these buildings. All used outhouses and wood heaters, and during cotton picking season, school let out at noon to allow students to work in the fields until dark. Students continuing to higher grades attended school in the parish seat, Rayville (Cobb in Rhymes 2003:185-186). In the later 1930s, the white elementary school was expanded to seven grades (Inzer in Rhymes 2003:181).

Population in the farming settlement area increased to around 4000, so that a high school was built in 1951. In 1950 Franklin built a bus station and service station. The rail depot closed “when the manufacturing of barrels and staves market was closed” (1950s (?) “History of Holly Ridge,” Richland Parish Public Library vertical file). The estimate of 4000 seems unusually high and must cover a large area around the village core. This may be explained by the statement “Holly Ridge High School area extended twenty miles north to the parish line” (Cobb in Rhymes 2003:187). The school for whites burned in the winter of 1950-1951, and was rebuilt, along with a brick branch parish library on the same grounds. The new high school was dedicated in 1953 under principal Leon Beasley, and between then and when sports ceased in 1966, several state championships were won by Holly Ridge. The school also had 4H, a student exchange program, Boy Scouts, and conservation and agricultural education. The school burned again in April 1964, but reopened in the 1965-66 year. In an election in 1981, the district was extended west to Bee Bayou Road to gain enough students to keep the elementary school open (Cobb in Rhymes 2003:187-188).

There was a Rosenwald Fund school for the black residents of Holly Ridge. The principal was Mrs. Lillian Calloway Dale; in 1950 she became principal of the new elementary school and held this post until integration in 1970. The Rosenwald school had schoolbuses, driven by Willie Harris and “Uncle” Percy Harris; these buses also carried black students to the Eula Britton High School in Rayville. One early student, Anita Harris Rubin, granddaughter of Willie Harris, attended college, became a school teacher and eventually returned to teach at Holly Ridge Elementary until her retirement in 2002; her sons Darrell and Christopher would eventually attend Xavier University in new Orleans (Danzell Calloway Cobb in Rhymes 2003:189). The presence of a Rosenwald school indicates that, first, Richland Parish was not adequately funding education for black citizens, and secondly, that there was a substantial black community that was willing to support an educational project out of their own pockets, as the Rosenwald fund required community matching in costs, building materials and labor. Black schools

having busses was also uncommon. While the white schools are well-documented, there is little information in the parish histories for this black school.

The 1927 flood nearly destroyed the settlement, and all the surrounding land was underwater. After the flood, the state of Louisiana began to improve local drainage to prevent future flooding (1950s (?) "History of Holly Ridge," Richland Parish Public Library vertical file). This last major flood of the area came late, in May, and was slow in falling, which prevented most farmers from making a crop that year. Improved communication allowed many people to learn that the flood was coming and to make arrangements by driving their livestock (mules, milk cows, goats, chickens) to the highest points available and moving families in with those whose houses stood the highest. Much of the region could only be reached by boats and in the area along the Ouachita relief was distributed up and down the Ouachita River (Rhymes 2001:53). With many people trapped in their homes for nearly a month and the entire parish's school system shut down, the librarian of the Rayville (Rhymes) public library allowed boys in boats to deliver books to patrons (Rhymes 2001:68). On the Rhymes Plantation, cattle had to be found and driven out of their woods range in the Lafourche swamp and driven to anywhere there was pasture standing above water. By the end of May, most commissaries were out of supplies and families had eaten their chickens and were running low on meal, flour, lard, sugar, coffee, snuff and chewing tobacco. The Monroe Red Cross was providing a little foodstuff to those who had boats, and after the water started to go down, some of the village stores could again obtain supplies. Most families subsisted on credit and a garden for the rest of 1927 (Rhymes 2001:130). Bord (in Rhymes 2001:188) reported that it was a "busy and scary time" when news of the flood came. Her family had a store in the Girard-Start community, along the Dixie Highway. They built scaffolds to put the goods on, dug their potatoes, brought in all the edibles from the garden, made scaffolds for the chickens to roost on, and stored anything edible as there were 22 people sheltering in their house.

Allie Wilson reported that in 1927, she and her unemployed husband were living in "Tin Can Alley" in Rayville when he husband arranged to make a crop with Greer south of Rayville. He had gotten the land ready to plant when news of the approaching flood came, and they decided to leave the low ground and move in with her parents in an old log house with square nails in a pecan grove, as it had never been known to go under before. "The overflow came in at night and I don't think I have ever heard a more frightening noise." Her mother had taken her cow and chickens to a high knoll and had to go every day in a boat to milk and feed. Water did eventually get in the porch and kitchen so they took Allie's small cookstove into the attic and cut a hole into the chimney for the stovepipe and laid their hammocks and mattresses in the attic. This family did manage to plant some cotton on high spots on 1 June (Wilson Graham in Rhymes 2001:83-84).

The Illinois Central was the main access to the area. A black woman, Eslean Wilson, who died in 202 at age 93, reported to Dorothy Johnson Inzer, that on the mill payday people piled into Holly Ridge on the train; "The crowd was huge, and you never saw so much money." Some came to visit and others to gamble. The company's large mercantile store

provided food, utensils, hardware and clothing. When the money was gone, voucher or coupon books were used until deducted on the next payday (Inzer in Rhymes 2003:167). A description of ration day on the Rhymes plantation, ca. 1932, describes all the renters coming in to the commissary with lists of desired supplies to e furnished on credit against their crop. Ledgers were kept of what was issued, and eventually a settlement could be expected, as few families were able to clear their accounts and move to a new farm during the 1930s Depression. Most families came in wagons, but on the most distant farms, the men were picked up by trucks which would also transport them back with their boxes and sacks on the same day. The items issued were limited; flour, meal, rice, beans, lard, canned goods, tobacco, candy, coal oil, overalls, tools (Rhymes 2001:120).

The Dixie Overland Highway (U.S. Highway 80) was improved by grading and ditching, then gravel. John A. "Jack" Oliver recalled that one wet day while he boarded with Mrs. Ogles in Holly Ridge, a bus got stuck crossing Big Creek, until a circus caravan arrived and used their elephants to pull it out (Inzer in Rhymes 2003:181). Inzer's grandfather F.O. Deal was among those who donated soil for building up the road bed of the Dixie Overland Highway (Inzer in Rhymes 2003:168).

Among stores at Holly Ridge ca. 1932 was Jesse Edwards' general merchandise, Fred Guin's, and Mr. Penney's. These were "on the corner of the school campus" (Inzer in Rhymes 2003:168, 181). This location allowed the merchants to obtain an additional business of school lunches. Emma Lee Pilgreen reported that during the 1940s, her children daily got Vienna sausages, apples and milk on credit at one of the stores (Pilgreen in Rhymes 2001:19-20). In 1949, Bessie Thompson, tiered of farm work, opened a grocery store in a 20 by 16 foot building. She sold tobacco, ice cream, soda pop, moon pies, sardines, crackers and bologna. The new building, with kitchen, was opened in 1966 (Thompson in Tatum 2003:172-173). There were also "rolling stores" in Richland Parish. These trucks and busses often swapped supplies for eggs, and provided the occasional necessity for families that typically only did marketing on Saturday one or a few times a month at most (Rhymes 2001:49).

Franklin bought out Cochran's interest in 1945 and began to operate under the name of George B. Franklin and Son. As cooperage was declining, Franklin converted the timber side of the business to a "hand-mill" to manufacture limber (1950s (?) "History of Holly Ridge," Richland Parish Public Library vertical file). In 1954, the village of Holly Ridge had a post office, modern high school, three stores, a service station and the Franklin mill. The village centered on the Franklin concerns. George Franklin Sr. died 1953, and the direction of the operation was taken over George Franklin, Jr. Also in 1953, a "leading farm magazine" chose the "new" Holly Ridge Methodist Church as church of the year and its pastor E.B. Emmerich as rural minister of the year in 1952. The church was strongly supported by the Franklin family (25 April 1954 *Monroe Morning World* as recorded in the Richland Parish Public Library vertical file). Franklin Sr. died at the age of 59 (Rhymes 2003:166). George Franklin is remembered as a generous man who hosted many local children at parties for watermelon, .22 shooting, boy scouting and swimming at the only formal swimming pool in the area (Rhymes 2003:166). Local resident Bob

Archibald suggested that Bill Franklin and Fred Scott Franklin, sons of George Franklin Jr., and grandson of George Franklin Sr. who began the plantation, and who still operate the Holly Grove rice driers be interviewed for information about the family's history at Holly Grove. Franklin, Jr., died last year about the time the 2 and 1/4 sections of the project area were transferred to the state of Louisiana.

In the 1950s, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers channelized Big Creek, in the process creating a swimming hole near the mill, gin and colored folks quarters' and church. The boys and men of the area swam, hunted, fished and trapped along this main bayou (Thompson in Rhymes 2003:169-170).

The area was first electrified in the late 1940s and early 1950s with the construction of the Northeast Louisiana Power & Light lines across the project area. The area received telephone service in the 1960s (Tatum in Rhymes 2003:175). Television service began in 1953 when KNOE began broadcasting (Thompson in Rhymes 2003:173).

The Holly Ridge post office was discontinued in 1981 and the depot was demolished in 2003 (Holloway in Rhymes 2003:180). The gas tanks at Thompson's Store were removed in 1998 (Thompson in Rhymes 2003:173). The quarters or company houses were all gone by 2000 (Inzer in Rhymes 2003:168). The main features remaining of the village are Holly Ridge Elementary School and the Franklin rice driers.

Land Use History

The entire project area has been part of the George B. Franklin and Son plantation since it The entire project area has been part of the George B. Franklin and Son plantation since it was logged off 1908-1927. This fact makes the documentation of project area tenancies of particular interest. The earliest detailed map obtained so far showing the project area is the 1943 Boeuf River and Northeast Louisiana Soil Conservation District air photos, which served as the base map for initial soil mapping (Figure 11). These old air photos are on file at the NRCS office in Rayville. These maps show that most of the project area was in cultivation during WWII, and that only small tracts of woods have been cleared since that time. A power line and the Southern States 22" gas transmission line are shown crossing the tract. Locations of 30 structures with associated yards and outbuildings can be seen on these maps. The settlement of Holly Grove along the Vicksburg and Shreveport branch of the Illinois Central is labeled "Geo. Franklin Lumber Co." The system of roads and ditches is largely the same.

The project area is shown on the 1958 Hurricane and Baskinton 15' quadrangles (Figure 12). These maps are based on 1956 air photography and field topography. These maps show 33 buildings on the tract proposed for development. These also show fairly detailed topography and drainage (5' contour interval), improved and main dirt roads and bridges, and a gas line and an electrical transmission line crossing the project area. Other aspects of cultural geography in the Cypress Creek area are several churches and cemeteries and the settlement of Holly Ridge. These include Shady Grove Church on Boggy Bayou,

McKnight Cemetery, Bethel Church and Cemetery one mile north of the project area, Shady Grove Church east towards Big Creek/Colewa Creek, Holly Ridge Church immediately south of the project area, and Holly Ridge Church on Cypress Bayou. Occupation and development in the vicinity is focused on the bank of Boeuf River slightly to the west and along the Illinois Central/US Hwy 80 corridor south of the project area.

Figure 11.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
Project area shown on 1943 SCS air photos, sheets 30, 35.	Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA

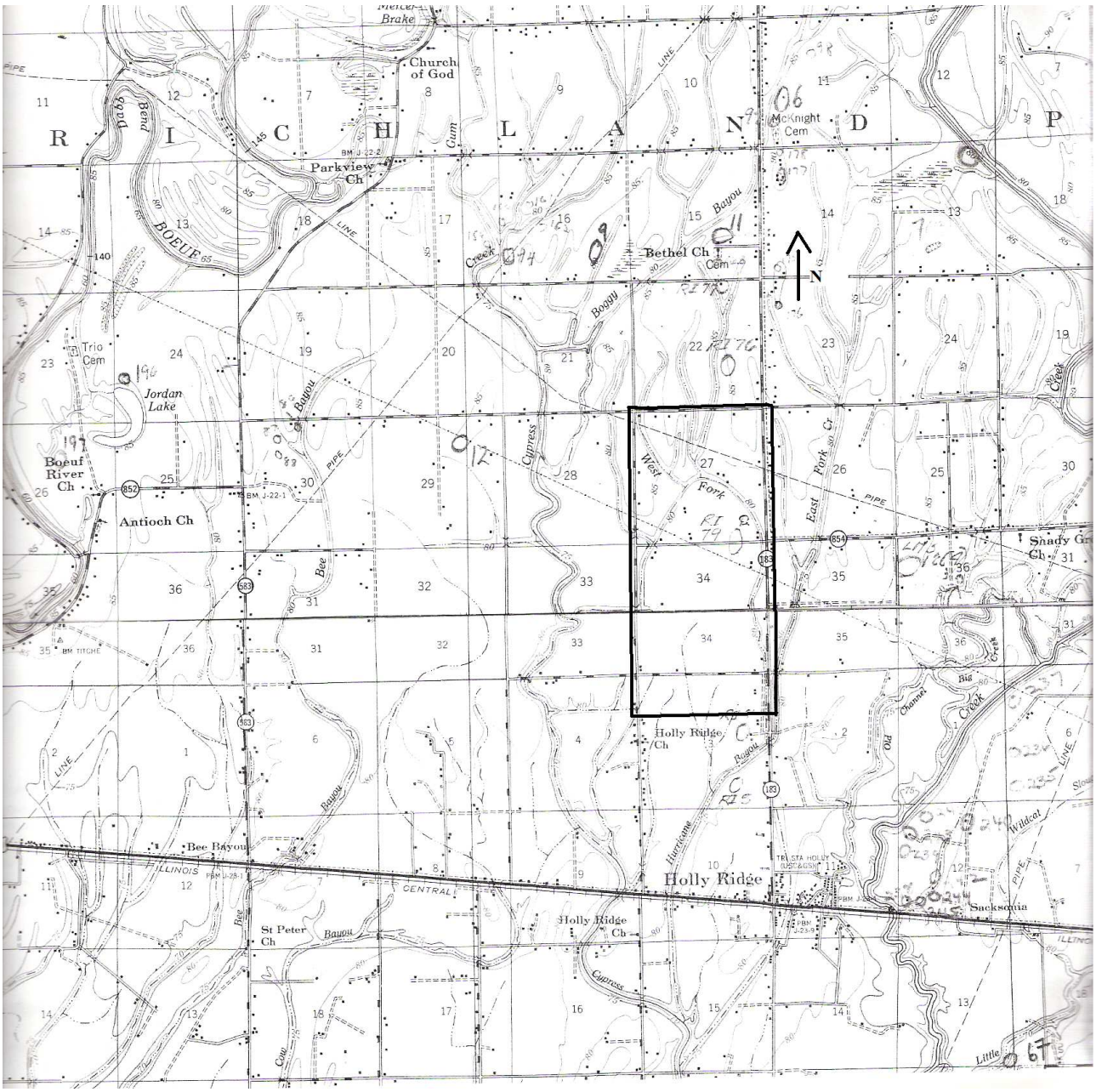


Figure 12. 1958 Baskinton & Hurricane 15' quad maps.	**Archaeology Mississippi, Inc.** **Jackson, Mississippi**
1 mile	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

Very high quality, good resolution air photos are on file at the Richland Parish tax assessor's office. These maps show fields and tenant homesteads, roads, ditches and other features as of the November 1966 and 1976 flights (Figures 13,14,15). Many of the tenant homesteads were removed between these years. These maps also document changes in the field and drainage systems.

Only 9 structures remain to be indicated on the 1986 Whitney Island South and 1987 Bee Bayou 7.5' quadrangles (See Figure 1). These maps also specifically indicate the irrigation wells present on the tract.

A comparison of the maps is needed to see which are contemporary/redundant, and which are of earlier or later occupation, to be checked against the artifact assemblages recovered.

A recent (2000) air photo (infrared) was obtained from the Richland Parish tax assessor's office. This map shows the extent of impact from land leveling (Figure 16). Relic drainage is shown in darker tones, while ridges that have been cut into show as white. These maps represent the project area approximately as it exists today. Much of the landscape has been modified to some extent by land leveling. The extent of this disturbance is variable. As noted by NRCS soil scientist Robby Miller, "If it doesn't have a pivot rig on it you can bet it has been leveled, 'cause you can't make a living out there without irrigation (personal communication, January 2008)." There are 6 active and 2 abandoned center pivot "Walker" rigs on the land now. Most of the project area is watered by walker/center pivot, but some areas have been precision graded for flood and/or pipe irrigation. Fragments of plastic pipe are widely spread over the area. Mr. Fred Scot Franklin provided further information about the nature of land modification on the tract proposed for development (Figure 17).

Figure 13. Project boundary	**Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi**
1966 air photo; north (southern portion not available).	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

Figure 14. Project boundary	**Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi**
Richland Parish 1976 air photo; north.	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

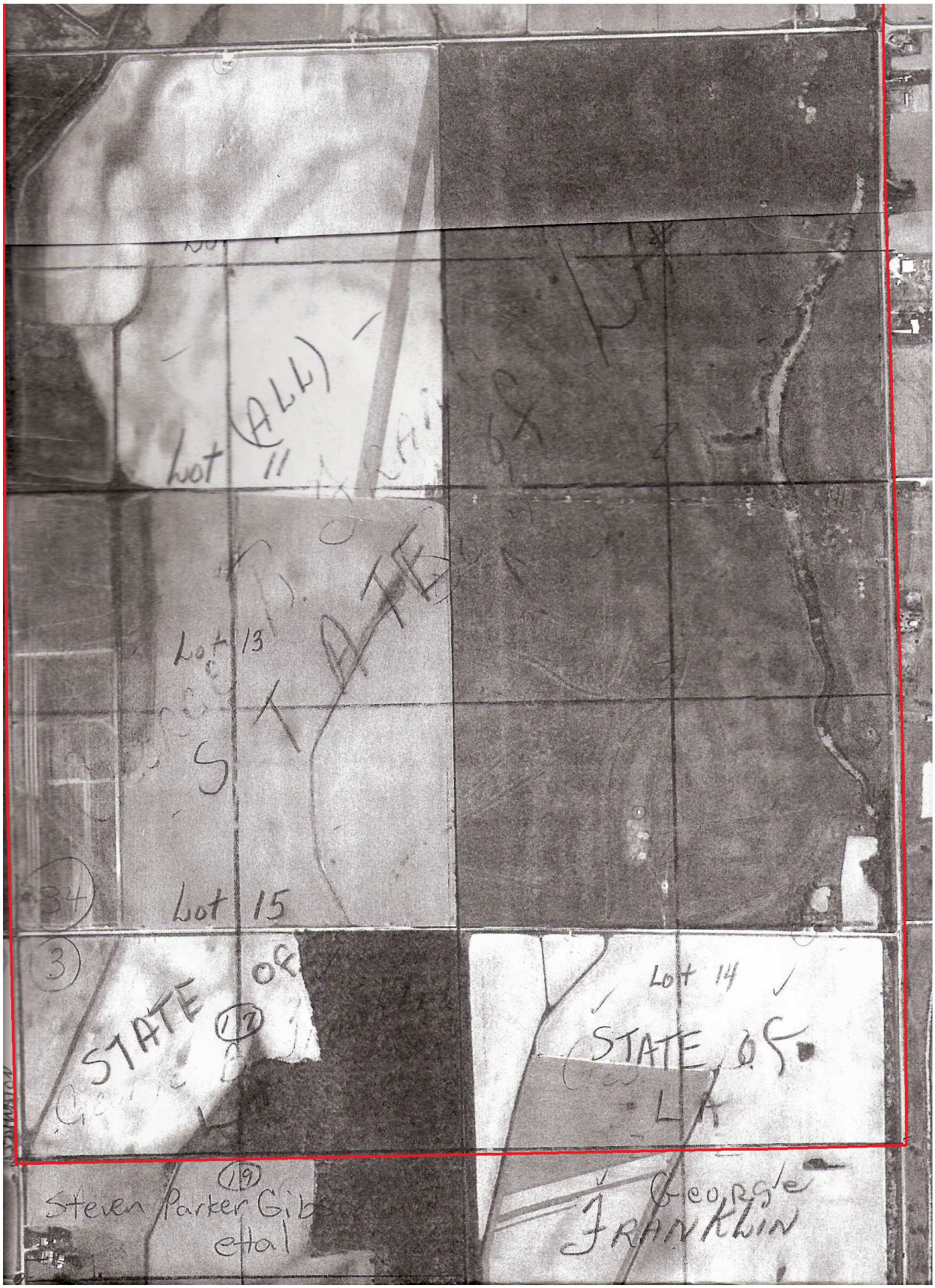


Figure 15. Project boundary	**Archaeology Mississippi, Inc.** **Jackson, Mississippi**
Richland Parish 1976 air photo; south.	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

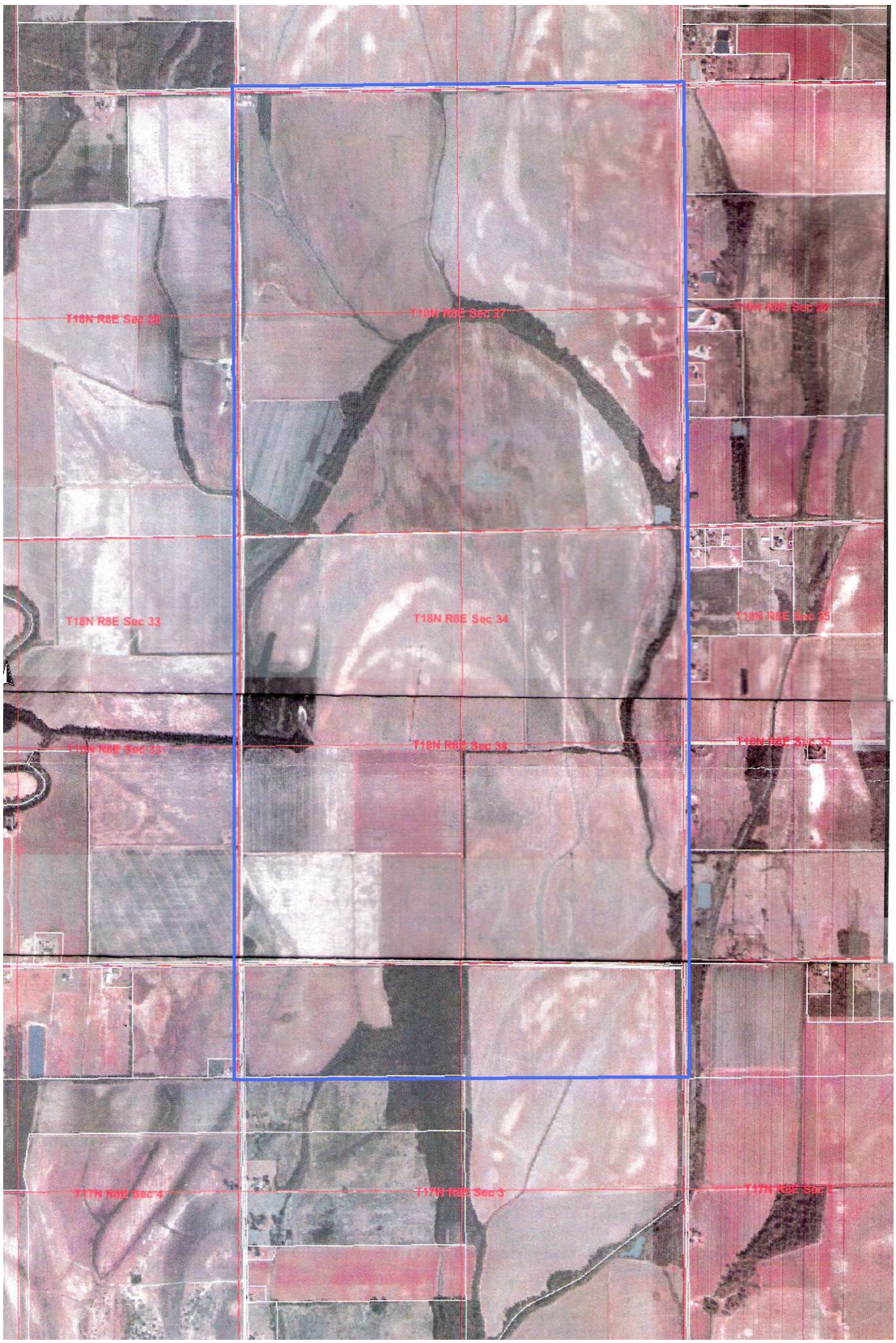
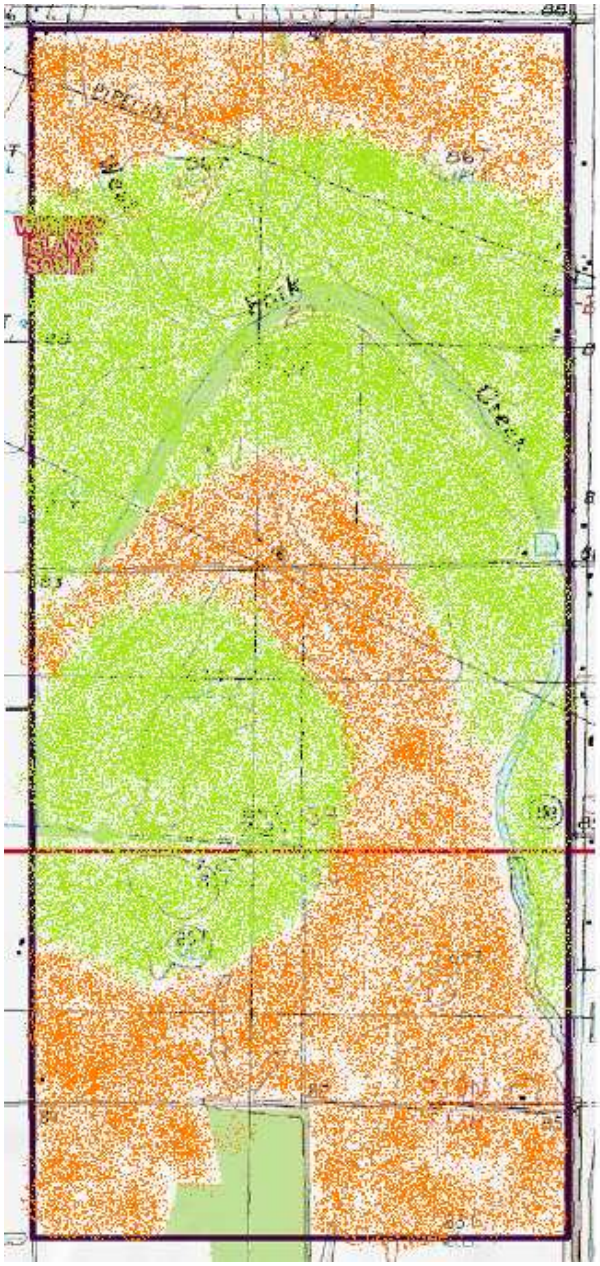


Figure 16. Project boundary	**Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi**
2000 air photo, Richland Parish tax assessor's office.	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

On January 14, 2008, James Lauro and Bobby Adzema visited the office of Franklin farms in Holly Ridge. They spoke with Mr. Fred Franklin, owner, and Mr. Greg Freeland, general manager, Franklin Farms, regarding the history of land modification to this tract of land (See Figure 17). In the late 1970's and 1980's, the property was nearly completely subjected to land leveling, land grading, and the extensive removal of soils to off-site locations. Only a small tract of land in the extreme south-central portion of the farm was left wooded. Today, this area is low-lying and retains water much, if not all, of the year and is of little use for agriculture. A narrow band on the north and south side of West Fork Creek was left wooded and not disturbed or cultivated. This information is pertinent to the nature of this archaeological investigation and is reflected in the following; total of three (3) shovel tests out of approximately 253 were positive, and the very light density of cultural material recovered from each of the eleven (11) sites was minimal. According to Mr. Freeland, the structures shown on the quad maps were torn down, scraped up and carted away as opposed to just being torn down which typically leaves behind more cultural material. The extensive land alteration activities at the Franklin Farms has seriously affected the possible significance of recorded sites and reduced the integrity of each dramatically.



Areas land leveled

Land plowed-Dirt work

Figure 17.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
Land modification on the project area as indicated by personal communication with Fred Scot Franklin.	Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA

Chapter 4. Previous Investigations

This chapter details the locations, methods, results, interpretations, and research questions addressed in previous work. It includes a comprehensive summary of relevant sites and surveys.

Archaeological

Archaeological survey in the vicinity of the project area has been limited, and was conducted under out-dated methods.

A general, unsystematic survey of Richland Parish was undertaken in the winter and spring of 1982, by Southern Archaeological Research, Inc., under contract with the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Spencer 1982). The contract was issued because of the over-all low site count for the parish. Prior to the Spencer survey, the only formal work in the parish as a survey by Jon Gibson along Big Creek in 1977. This work had adapted material culture sequences from the surrounding Yazoo Basin, lower Red, lower Tensas, lower Ouachita and Catahoula Lake regions. A total of 98 new sites were recorded and 9 known sites were revisited. The geological history of the area was broadly understood, and the possibility of older prehistoric sites being buried below a silty clay veneer was recognized. Sites in the vicinity of the project area include 4 undifferentiated Archaic and 2 Coles Creek period sites (16RI-159, 160, 161, 162, 175, and 176).

One previous Phase I cultural resources survey has crossed the current project area (Espenshade and Brockington 1987). This is a multi-parish, Bouef basin gas transmission line surveyed by Brockington & Associates of Atlanta, Georgia. The project is poorly located on existing documents, creating some confusion in attempts to revisit previously recorded sites. It is in fact only 30-40 m west of the highway while it is shown on report and Division of Archaeology maps as being around 200 m west of the highway. The transect was 31 miles long and 75 feet wide, extending from near Bastrop Hill to Macon Ridge; 13 new sites were recorded through surface collection and shovel testing. The Brockington project recorded 5 George B. Franklin and Son plantation tenant house scatters, 16RI-5, 7, 76, 77, and 79. All were dated to the 20th century. At that time, all were in cotton cultivation and all were considered to have a low potential for providing significant information. The collections should provide a valuable check for redundancy with those from the Franklin plantation as recorded by the present survey.

Both of these projects provides a general cultural historical sequence for the region and address issues of site type and distribution. Their culture history provided the basis for the previous chapter.

Slightly southeast of the project area, NELU regional archaeologist Joe Saunders has conducted a non-systematic surface survey that produced numerous prehistoric sites;

those about a mile southeast of the project area will be discussed. There is no report, but the site documentation in the files is extensive. These sites are typical of those found in the present project area in that they are mainly low density 20th century scatters, sometimes with light prehistoric scatters as well. While Saunders reports these sites as lying along Big Creek, it should be noted that this is the Big Creek channel constructed in the 1950's. All of the first half of the 20th century sites are classified as Industrial—tenants, but is should be noted that there were many owner-operators in the Big Creek area, so this classification should be considered with caution. Of 11 sites, Saunders considered 2 potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Table 3. of Previously Recorded Sites In and Surrounding Project Area

Site Number	Site Type	Setting	Materials	Significance
16RI15	20th cen. House scatter, Franklin place	Slight slope to Hurricane Bayou, cotton plowzone	Ceramics, glass, mirror	Highly disturbed
16RI17	20th cen. House scatter, Franklin place	Ridge between Hurricane bayou and small tributary, cotton, plowzone	Iron, glass, ceramics ("hotelware")	Highly disturbed
16RI11 or LMS 22-J-8	Unknown prehistoric	Natural levees along Boggy Bayou at Bethel Church, weeds	Ceramics and lithics	Unknown/doubtful
16RI76	Chimney and other debris from 20th century house, Franklin place	Near tributary of West Fork Creek, cotton	Wire nails, hotel wire, milk glass, other glass, brass furniture piece, blue and green glazed late refined earthenware	Low potential, plowed
16RI77	20th century house scatter, Franklin place	Low rise in alluvial plain between two intermittent tributaries of West Fork Creek, cotton	Glass, late refined earthenware, moulded glass, milk glass, brick, nails, plastic	Low potential, highly disturbed
16RI79	20th century house scatter, Franklin place	Slight rise in bend of West Ford Creek, cotton, near road	Whiteware, stoneware, late porcelain, milk glass, other glass, ironstone	Low potential
16RI59	Light Coles Creek scatter	Bench of Cypress Creek terrace, cotton	5 plain sherds, 1 Mulberry Creek Cordmarked, 1 endscraper, debitage	Subsoiled, undetermined

			and other debris	
16RI60	Light Coles Creek scatter	Silty loam bench of Cypress Creek, cotton	6 plain sherds, 1 backed blade, debitage and other debris	Subsoiled, no recommendation
16RI61	Archaic scatter	Silty loam bench of Cypress Creek, cotton	4 cores, 4 flakes, 1 grindstone, 1 other debris	Subsoiled, no recommendation
16RI62	Archaic scatter	Silty loam terrace of Cypress Creek, cotton	2 biface preforms, 1 grindstone, 3 utilized flakes, 2 debitage	Subsoiled, no evaluation
16RI75	Archaic scatter	Sandy loam ridge over unnamed bayou, cotton	1 core, 1 uniface flake scraper, 1 unfinished biface, 3 utilized flakes, 7 other debitage	Subsoiled, no evaluation
16RI76	Archaic scatter	Sandy loam ridge over unnamed bayou, cotton	1 pp/k preform, 1 contracting stemmed point, 1 scraper, 1 other biface, 1 end scraper, 3 cores, 2 utilized flakes, other debitage and debris	Subsoiled, no evaluation
16RI235	Archaic and Neoindian low-density procurement station	Silty loam, Macon Ridge, terrace of Big Creek tributary, cotton	2 tested cobbles, 2 ground stone, 1 pecked stone, 1 nutting stone, 2 pp/k (Kent?). 1 notch, 1 drill, 1 preform, 2 unifaces, 1 grog-tempered sherd, not much debitage	Plowed and surface collected, potentially eligible
16RI236	Paleoindian hunting camp and 1900-1950 tenant house	Silty loam knoll, Macon Ridge along Big Creek, cotton	1 San Patrice point, 1 flake, ironstone, blue and green transfer print, porcelain, purple glass, depression glass, crockery, flay glass, brown and clear bottle glass, canning jar lids, brick, metal, bone	Plowed, not eligible
16RI237	Paleoindian, possible Poverty Point and Coles Creek also procurement	Silty loam knoll on Macon ridge/terrace of Big Creek, cotton	1 San Patrice point, 2 dart point preforms, biface fragments, drill, endscraper, 14 Baytown Plain, 2	Plowed and surface collected, another Dalton reported in private collection, not

	area		Coles Creek Incised, 2 PPOs, 3 cores, 3 grinding stones, wide range of debitage including novaculite and other non-local	eligible
16RI238, Watson Cemetery	Middle Archaic isolate, 20th century house, tombstone Holmes (1905-1950)	Silty loam terrace of Big Creek and Macon ridge, cotton and fallow	1 Evans point perform, whiteware, yellowware, purple pressed glass, hand-turned bottleneck, crockery, milk glass, snuff bottles, marble, metal	Plowed, not, eligible
16RI239	Prehistoric scatter or chipping station and late 19th-early 20th century tenant home	Silty loam knoll on Macon Ridge terrace of Big Creek, cotton	3 flakes and a hammer stone, ironstone, porcelain, whiteware, annular ware, crockery and purple glass, brown and clear bottle glass, table glass, canning jar lid, key, cast iron, brick, wire nails	Plowed, not eligible
16RI240	Prehistoric isolated finds on high-density 1900-1950 house site	Silty loam ridge along Big Creek, cotton	1 biface, 1 mano, 1 ground cobble,ironstone, whiteware, crockery, pressed glass, canning jars lids, porcelain, table glass, bottle glass, marbles, toy tea set, insulators, plastic, rubber, implements, brick, concrete	Plowed, not eligible
16RI241	Prehistoric grinding station, Archaic?	Knoll of silty loam on Macon Ridge along Big Creek terraces, cotton	1 mano, 2 grinding slabs, 1 cobbles, 2 cores, debitage including novaculite, 2 Palmillas-like dart point bases.	Plowed and surface collected, not eligible
16RI241	Low-density prehistoric, moderate density 20th century tenant house with possible midden	Silty loam ridge and knoll on Macon Ridge along channels into Big Creek, cotton	4 flakes and 1 core; brick, tools, orinstone, whitewares, milk glass, crockery including salt glazed, porcelain, purple bottle glass, table glass, annular ware	Plowed, not eligible

16RI243	Moderate density prehistoric and historic scatters, Paleo chipping station, Tchefuncte camp, tenant house with brick concentration	Silty loam knolls on terrace of Big Creek, cotton	2 San Patrice points, 2 Alba-like arrow points, scrapers, cores, grinding stones, hammerstones, debitage, 1 Tammany Punctated, 2 Baytown Plain, ironstone, whiteware, green and blue transfer print, bottle and flat glass, marbles	Plowed, possible prehistoric midden, potentially eligible
16RI244	Paleoindian, Neoindian low density chipping stations, 20th century tenant home	Silty loam terrace of Big Creek on Macon Ridge, cotton	1 Dalton point, 2 cores, mussel shell, 1 grog tempered sherd, 1 grinding stone, little debitage, ironstone, whiteware, salt glazed crockery, brick, wire nails, bottle and table glass, snuff bottles, canning jar lids	Plowed, badly disturbed, not eligible
16RI245	Prehistoric chipping station, historic tenant house, ca. 1890-1950	Knoll of silty loam on Macon Ridge, cotton	1 flake, brick, wire nails, spike, ironstone, whiteware, crockery, pressed glass, porcelain, window pane, common purple glass, canning jar lids, shotgun shell, farm metal	Plowed, badly disturbed, not eligible

Historical

A masters' thesis has considered the antebellum history of the region that became Richland Parish (Hixon 1990). This is a valuable resource for local history from the colonial period through the American Civil War.

There are two Richland Parish collections of reminiscences, which generally only extend back to the 1920s and 1930s (Rhymes Library 2000, 2003). Contributors from Holly Ridge include Martha Bennett Bord; Danzell Calloway Cobb; Rosemary B. Davis; Edwina P. Dillard; Mrs. Claude (Allie Wilson) Graham, Marjorie Holloway; Dorothy Lee Johnson Inzer; Wayne McManus; Kyle Miles, Jr.; Emma Lee Pilgreen; Agnes H. Strong Tatum; Ronald Thompson; Shirley Sistrunk Thompson; Thelma Spriggs Robinson; and Edith Faye Strong.

The vertical file of the Richland Parish Public Library produced minimal information about this area.

Architectural

There are no architecturally significant structures in the project area. The village core of Holly Ridge, a mile south of the tract scheduled for development, lies abandoned. The remnants of a single tenant house were documented by this project.

Chapter 5. Archaeological Investigations

This chapter describes the research design, field methods, and the summarizes results of the archaeological reconnaissance. It also provides a statement describing where project records and materials will be curated.

Field Methods

Background research was conducted by Mary Evelyn Starr at the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, the Richland Parish tax assessor's office and Richland Parish Public Library on 3,4 and 5 January.

The sampling strategy employed was a surface survey with shovel testing in areas not extensively disturbed by land alteration. All of the eleven recorded sites were also subjected to shovel testing at 5 to 7 meter intervals. Whenever possible, soils were screened through ¼" mesh. If not possible, soils were broken up and inspected with the use of a trowel. Site boundaries were defined by the extent of the surface distribution of artifacts and by shovel testing.

Pedestrian survey and shovel testing was conducted by Michael Starnes on November 19 to December 10, 2007 and Kris Underwood on November 23, December 22, and January 3, 2008. This resulted in the identification of the remains of a tenant house. Starr visited the
project area on January 4 and 5, 2008 to locate some of the tenant house sites indicated on the maps obtained in background research. All 11 locations that were visited, those easily accessed by roads, produced some evidence of 20th century housesites. Shovel testing was conducted by James Lauro, Margaret Lauro, Valerie Lauro and Bobby Adzema on January 6 to January 16, 2008. A total of 253 shovel tests were excavated.

Results

This section will summarize project results. Detailed site descriptions appear in the following chapter. It will include:
a. Number and description of sites investigated
b. Cultural affiliation when possible

It is understood that any archaeological sites recorded or revisited must be documented on the Louisiana Division of Archaeology Site Record Form. This includes updates on previously recorded sites.

A total of 11 sites have been identified; all are based on review of archival maps. These are all 20th century agricultural/domestic sites. Two have prehistoric components as well. Site 2 produced evidence of Late Archaic/Early Woodland occupation while Site 10 has evidence of Middle Archaic and later woodland components.

Curation Statement

Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. contacted the Collections Manager of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology in Baton Rouge, Louisiana to inquire about curation of the artifacts, maps, documents, and field notes from this project. On January 17, 2008, Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. mailed a letter notifying the Division of Archaeology of its intent to deposit artifacts from this project for curation.

Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. is in the process of completing site forms. Upon completion, these site forms will be submitted to the Division, and official archaeological site numbers will be assigned. Once these official site numbers are received and upon receipt of the Division's comments on this draft report, any corrections or additions will be made. Two copies of the final report will be delivered to the Division.

The Collections Manager of the Division will subsequently be notified of the official site numbers in order to receive assigned catalog numbers for each site. Once these catalog numbers are assigned, Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. will contact the Curation division concerning the transfer of the collection to the Division.

It is understood that all collected artifacts, documents, notes, and maps associated with this project will be prepared for curation according to the Louisiana Division of Archaeology's Standards mandated in R.S. 41:1604.

Chapter 6. Survey Description

This chapter details the actual conditions encountered and documents where shovel test investigations were placed (Figure 18).

The project area is predominantly cleared farm land. There are two tracts of woods as well as smaller areas of thicket along drainage ditches. Much of the land has been impacted by some degree of land leveling. Some areas have been precision graded and planed. Limited areas have received minimal impact from land forming and retain ridge and swale topography. These areas were shovel tested at 30 meter intervals. Project area visibility was excellent in November and mid-December, 2007 and poor to moderate in January, 2008 due to winter wheat or cotton stalks with henbit and other winter green cover. Some of the precision graded areas have already been bedded and have good visibility.

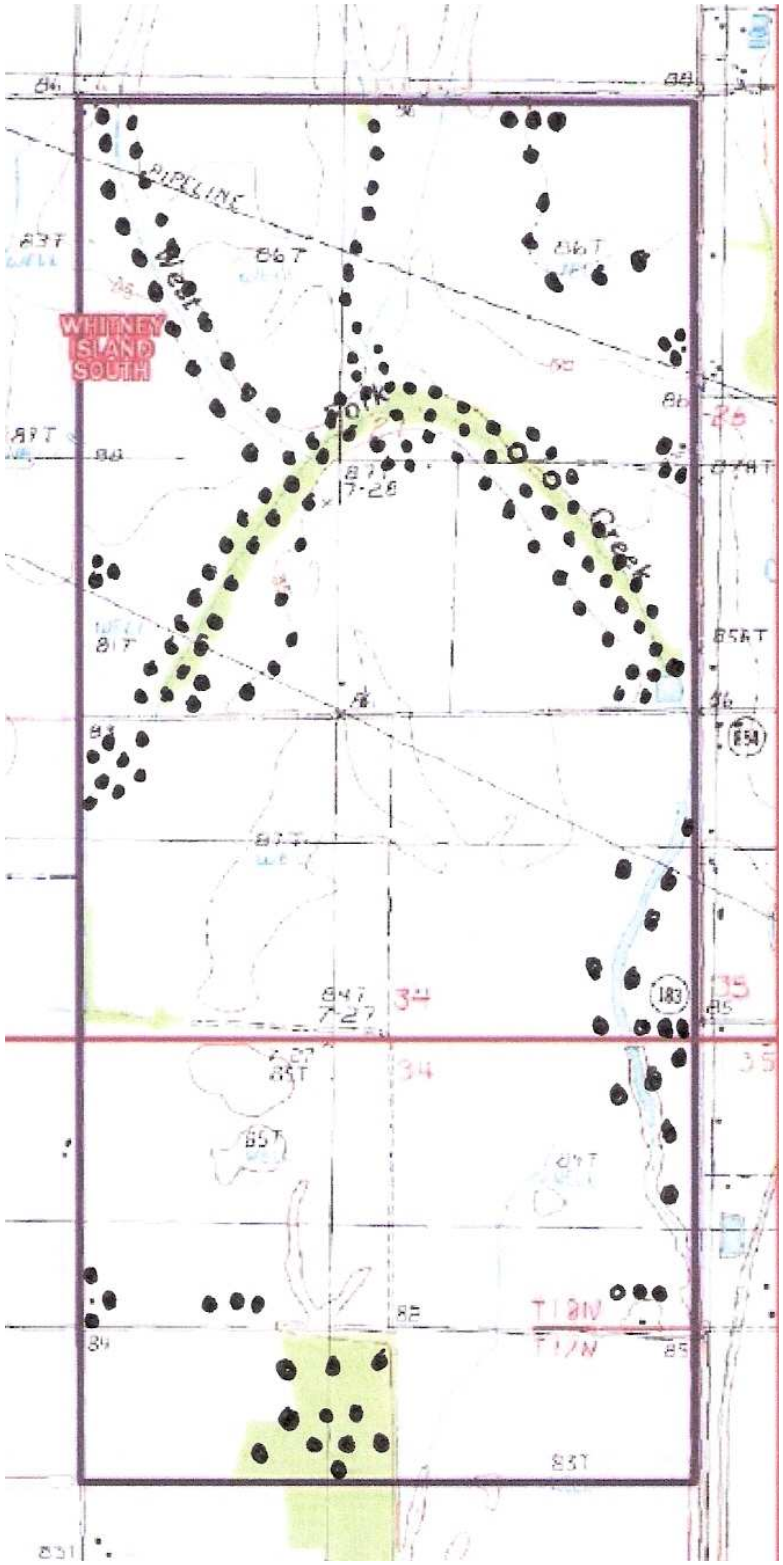


Figure 18.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
Shovel test locations shown in the project area on the Whitney Island South and Bee Bayou quads.	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of a 1,475 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development in Richland Parish, Louisiana

Chapter 7. Site Descriptions

This chapter describes the sites documented by the present survey. Materials presented for each site include:
a.. Number and description of any sites investigated
b. Description of artifacts recovered, with photos
c. Cultural affiliation and temporal assessment of sites, with photos
d. Map of archaeological site locations on quad

Site 1, Henbit Knoll Site -20th Century House Site. This 20th century housesite lies on a pronounced knoll along
and immediately north of Wade Road. The site on the north side of the road is in corn stalks and henbit, resulting in poor visibility. On 4 January, a small surface collection was made by Starr in about 20 minutes on the location. Material recovered was 3 brick fragments (modern machine made, hard, orange), 1 lead head from roofing nail, 1 porcelain insulator fragment, 4 plain whiteware (late refined earthenware), 1 stoneware (buff bodied ,machine-made, Albany slip interior/unglazed exterior, base), 5 clear glass, 1 light green glass, 1 bone (large mammal knuckle). The site was visited again by Lauro on 14 January. Three additional brick fragments were recovered. A shovel test excavated on the site produced one brick fragment. Site 1 was revisited by Lauro and Adzema. Shovel tests were negative.

Site 1 is shown on the 1943, 1958, 1966, 1978 and 1989 maps as a large structure complex including at least one house along the road and another house or barn to the north along the lakebank.

Site 2, Old Lake Site – 20th Century house site and Middle-Late Archaic Period. This prehistoric and historic scatter lies on a long, dry ridge along a minor drainage course, immediately west of Highway 183. The south end of this ridge had good visibility, as the corn stalks had been disked in and rained on. The northern portion of the ridge had poor visibility due to winter wheat. The historic material is associated with a 20th century house. Starr visited this location on January 4 and recorded a surface collection. Prehistoric material recovered was 1 contracting stem Gary cluster projectile point/knife (tan Citronelle gravel, heavy resharpening), and 1 medial section of a large thin biface (heavily patinated tan gravel, Figure 19). No debitage was observed, but visibility was not good. Historic debris includes 4 brick (machinemade including 1 firebrick) and 1 concrete, 3 wire nails, 2 porcelain insulators (1 has embossed “WP 22 USA”), 5 plain whiteware (late refined earthenware), 1 whiteware with polychrome floral decal, 2 embossed and light blue glaze decorated whiteware (partial backmark italic “Cam…”), 1 harnpained porcelain (“MADE IN JAPAN”), 1 solarized/purpleglass, 18 clear glass, 1 amber glass, 2 milk/white glass 9table glass), 1 cobalt bottle glass, 1 light green opaque table glass, 1 mirror (?) glass, 2 misc.iron/steel (machine parts?), 1 mussel shell. This site was revisited by Lauro and Adzema in January, 2008. Three shovel tests were dug, and all were negative.

A house is shown on this location on the 1943 and 1958 maps only, but the area is missing from the 1966 coverage, so the structure was removed between 1958 and 1978.

Figure 19.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
Site 2. a. Gary pp/k; b. large biface midsection	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of a 1,475 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development in Richland Parish, LA

Site 3, Stockpond-20th Century Hosue Site. This large historic scatter lies adjacent to a stock pond, south of West Fork and west of Highway 183. The site is crossed by the gas line. It is believed that this site is the same as 16Ri79 recorded by Brockington & Ass (Espenshade and Brockington 1987). If this is the case, the Brockington project is significantly mis-plotted, over 100 m west of its actual location. No historic map indicates a structure in the location 16Ri79 is plotted in. There is abundant brick and nails, along with glass, ceramics and machine and harness parts on the site. A small surface collection was made by Starr. Surface visibility was moderate, as cotton stalks had been cut and the rows hipped back up. The site was revisited by Lauro and Adzema in January, 2008. Six shovel tests were excavated, and all were negative.

Materials recovered 6 machine-made hard bricks, 7 nails (1 may be a cut nail), 2 porcelain insulators, 3 clear/light green tint flat (windowpane) glass, 1 door hinge, 3 plain whiteware (late refined earthenware), 1 embossed whiteware, 1 gold luster overglaze whiteware (cup), 1 pink glaze whiteware, 6 clear glass (2 panel bottles), 1 amber glass (crown top), 3 light green bottle glass (1 table glass, 1 Coca Cola from Chicago Ill.), 1

opaque light green table glass, 2 cobalt glass, 9 white/milk glass (4 canning jar seals,1 cosmetic/ointment pot, 2 table glass), 1 marble (green and yellow opaque swirl), 1 harness buckle, 1 carriage bolt, 2 hex head bolts, 1 latch or snaffle bit, 1 file, 7 misc iron/steel (other sheet, cast and rolled) 1 red (automotive?) glass. In addition, Shovel Test 2 produced 2 sherds of plain whiteware (handled cup) and a sherd of buff bodied, haldmade, Albany slipped stoneware.

The site is shown as a large complex of structures on the 1943, 1958, 1966, and 1978 maps. A structure remained here as late as 1989. The pond apparently was created between the time of the 1958 and 1966 maps. The area had a house and several large outbuildings, as well as yard and other features visible on the air photos.

Site 4, Sparkly Hill Site-20th Century House Site. This site is marked by a concentration of 20th century glass, ceramics, brick and other debris. The material appears to be concentrated in the berm/turnrow around the field and adjacent ditchbank south of Smalling Road, however, surrface visibility was poor due to cotton stalks and henbit. Starr obtained a surface collection on 4 January.

Materials recovered were 2 pieces of concrete, 2 lead heads from roofing nails, 1 clear glass pole insulator, 8 plain whiteware (late refined earthenware) sherds, 2 embossed whiteware sherds, 2 stoneware sherds (buff body, Bristol slip), 2 solarized (purple) glass (canning jar rim?), 12 clear glass (1 is table glass), 7 white/milk glass (including 3 table glass), 7 light green glass (2 Coca Cola), 6 amber glass, 2 cobalt glass, 2 aqua glass, 1 emerald (late) glass, 2 marbles (1 clear/red catseye, 1 clear/blue trailed exterior), 1 battery carbon core, 3 cast iron (stove?), 1 carriage bolt, 1 steel steel, 1 steel washer, 1 potmetal steel drum bung. Site 4 was revisited by Lauro and Adzema. Three shovel tests were excavated, and all were negative.

The site appears on the 1943, 1958 and 1966 maps. This was the site of a tenant cabin with small outbuildings and yard area. Between 1966 and 1978 the site began to be cultivated.

Site 5, Brick Site-20th Century House Site. This site remnant consists of a concentration of whole bricks, brickbats, and concrete in a turnrow. The location is also marked by a clump of privet in the ditchbank adjacent to Highway 183. Visibility was very poor due to cotton stalks, grass, and weeds. Starr visited this location on 4 January attempting to make a surface collection.

Only a small sample of the brick was made. This consists of 4 fragments of hard red machine made common brick and 1 fragment of buff/brown firebrick. Other materials is 1 wire nail, 3 clear glass (1 panel bottle), 1 solarized/purple glass (embossed …CA…), 2 mussel shell, 2 unidentified iron/steel (machine parts?).

The site appears on the 1943, 1958, 1966 maps as a structure and extensive area of outbuildings, yards and equipment storage. By 1978, the area appears to have been

abandoned by occupants and become overgrown. The main occupation area lay west of the small area visited for surface collection. A turnrow still runs through the site. Site 5 was revisited by Lauro and Adzema. Four shovel tests were excavated, and all were negative.

Site 6-20th Century Farm Structure. This site lies in the vicinity of 3 structures indicated on the archival maps. The location lies in woods at the edge of a cotton field. It was noted when Starr went to look for 3 structure sites indicated in the area. Material observed includes an old combine, cinder blocks, concrete, corrugated roofing iron, iron I-beans, and other metal debris (Figures 20,21). No domestic materials were noted in the adjacent field by visibility was poor. The site was also noted by Lauro, who took photographs and dug one shovel test (negative).

The 1943 map shows two houses in this vicinity of bayou bank. In 1958, three structures were present, while the 1966 maps only appears to show 2. None were visible in this overgrown location in 1978, and the extant barn remnant (Figures 22,23) is not shown on the 1989 map. The earlier maps appear to indicate that this area was fenced, presumably as a mule pasture.

Figure 20.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
View of structural and farm debris at southeast end of Site 6; combine.	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

Figure 21.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
View of structural and farm debris at southeast end of Site 6; roofing iron and other materials.	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

Figure 22.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
View of Barn at northwest end of Site 6; side view.	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

Figure 23.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
View of barn at northwest end of Site 6; front view.	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

Site 7, Power Pole Site-20th Century House Site. This site remnant is a concentration of brick, roofing metal, glass, barbed wire, bedsprings and domestic debris along the edge of a bedded-up cotton field. The field has been leveled and the material is largely limited to the field edge immediately north of Wade Road. The location has been heavily impacted by agricultural activities. Site density is highly variable from very dense to very sparse. Visibility was moderately good. Starr visited this site on 5 January surface collecting and photographing the location. The location was visited again by Lauro and Adzema on 14 January. A total of four shovel tests were excavated; all were negative.

Material recovered was 1 strap hinge (large, with wire nails, others not collected), 1 fragment of concrete, 3 brick (hard, machine made common and firebrick), 6 wire nails (2 spikes), 1 porcelain doorknob fragment, 5 clear/light green tint flats (windownpane, burned), 2 plain whiteware (late refined earthenware), 1 ironstone (semiporcelain/hotel ware), 2 stoneware (buff body moulded cobalt decorated basin/ewer), 13 clear bottle glass (2 jar rims, 2 drink bottles, 1 embossed "OLD…ART…), 1 aqua glass (large canning jar base), 1 cobalt glass, 2 light green glass, 5 white/milk glass (2 table glass), 2 burned glass, 1 amber glass, 1 battery carbon rod, 1 shoelace eyelet grommet, 3 misc. iron/steel (flat and wire), 1 burned dirt dauber nest, 1 medium mammal long bone, 1 rodent jaw. A house is shown on about this location on the 1943 and 1958 maps.

Site 8-20th Century house site (tenant shack). This remnant of a partial dismantled/salvaged tenant house lies in the northeast corner of Wade Road and Jagger Lane (Figures 24,25). It is the only standing remains of any of the 30-35 tenant houses that once stood on the tract. As such it was measured and photographed by Starr on 5 January. Lauro made an additional visit on January 6 and 14, 2008 and took photographs and excavated 4 shovel tests. The structure was a double pen cabin with front porch and rear shed containing kitchen and a small bedroom. The porch side face Jagger Lane. The remnant of the shanty lies in a thicket of palmetto, hackberry, privet and greenbrier. Many shoes and boots, cans and bottles, bed springs and galvanized containers were scattered in the palmetto thicket around the house remains. No artifact collection was made.

Overall, the house was about 10 m long by 8 m deep, not including the porch as its remains were not measurable. The main room was 5 m deep and the rear shed was 3 m deep. Door and window openings were aligned for air and traffic circulation. The structure sits on piers of cinderblock cemented together. Joists measured 5 x 20 cm and main beams (sills) were 19 cm square. Floor joists were on 60 cm centers. The finished floor was 60 cm above ground level. The house was board and batten. Board width was variable. Lumber is circular sawn, unplanned cypress and oak. The boards extend to the ground surface without other underpinning. Some flat plane glass was observed, but window sashes have been removed. Tacks on window frames indicate the use of screens. The house was largely unpainted, but the front under the porch was painted green and the interior window and door frames were painted white and blue. The floors were of two types, wide plant in the main rooms and tongue and groove, with linoleum covering in the rear shed. The roof was mixed corrugated and raised seam galvanized iron. Walls were covered and insulated with various pieces of cardboard and roofing felt. The house had been fitted for electricity and gas, with an electrical box and porcelain fixtures. There was a gas stove and heater replacing earlier wood-burning appliances. Scattered bricks indicate the salvage of two flues, one between the original two rooms and one in the read shed (kitchen).

A house appears here on the 1943 maps. Two structures are indicated in about this location in 1958. No coverage is available on the 1966 map, but the location is overgrown in on the 1978 map, and the structure is still indicated on the 1989 map.

Figure 24.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
View of tenant house remains at Site 8; front with porch removed.	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

Figure 25.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
View of tenant house remains at Site 8; south side.	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

Site 9, Houseblocks Site-20th Century House Site. This site consists of a concentration of concrete house piers and roofing metal (corrugated and raised seam) that has been pushed into the edge of a thicket just north of Burn Road (Figure 26). The thicket consists of wetland oaks, locust, honeysuckle, hackberry and green briar. The piers are cast concrete with a small flat iron bar stock as rebar. The location was visited by Starr on 5 January to verify a location indicated on historic maps. Surface visibility was poor. Lauro, et.al. visited the site on January 6 and 14, 2008 and took additional photos and excavated three shovel tests; all were negative.

Material recovered from the edge of the field (cotton stalks planted to wheat) was 1 clear/light green tint flat (windowpane) glass, 1 porcelain insulator fragment (post, "W 5 USA"), 2 plain whiteware (late refined earthenware), 1 white or milk glass ointment/cosmetic pot fragment.

A house is indicated here on the 1943 map and 1958 maps. The 1966 air photos shows this house as well as a barn or other outbuilding to the back/west of the cabin, along the bayou bank. Nothing is indicated other than woods on subsequent maps.

Figure 26.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
View of structural remains at Site 9.	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

Site 10, Wheat Knoll- 20th Century House Site, Middle Archaic and Middle to Late Woodland. This site consists of a linear scatter of historic and prehistoric material along a natural levee. The location was visited by Starr at sunset on 5 January. The prehistoric material appeared to be confined to a pronounced knoll. Materials collected was 1 pitted and ground quartzite anvil/hammer/grinding stone, 1 other quartzite cobble fragment, 2 biface fragments (1 mottled tan chert projectile point/knife distal and 1 crude side-notched pp/k or late stage perform), 2 core fragments/core shatter, 1biface thinning flake, 2 shatter/amorphous debitage, 5 sherds of grog-tempered pottery (Figure 27). All of the lithic debitage is local tan to pink (heat-treated) gravel chert. One small sherd is probably Salomon Brushed or Coles Creek Incised. Middle Archaic as well as Middle to Late Woodland components are represented. The site was revisted by Lauro and Adzema on 14 January; and an additional surface collection was made. At that time, a broad-stemmed mottled tan chert projectile point/knife, a heat-treated flake fragment, and 10 more sherds (Baytown Plain) were recovered from the surface. The stemmed point probably dates to the Middle Archaic period. It is basalt thinned and ground and is extremely resharpened.

Historic material is widely and very lightly scattered. Materials recovered included a sample of brick and concrete (hard machinemade brick), a porcelain insulator fragment, 1 plain whiteware (late refined earthenware), and 2 clear bottle glass.

A cabin is shown here in 1943. The 1958 map indicates two structures in the site area. The 1966 air photo shows one structure, possibly abandoned, in a pasture area. Nothing is indicated on subsequent maps when the area was cultivated. Lauro and Adzema visited the site on January 13 and 14, 2008. A total of eight shovel tests were excavated, and a small surface collection was made. The eight shovel tests were negative.

Figure.27	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
a. Cobble tool; b-c. biface fragments; d. Middle Archaic; e. Salomon Brushed incised; f-i. Baytown Plain.	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

Site 11, Well Berm Site-20th Century House Site. This site appears to be essentially destroyed. This site was recorded by Starr on 5 January. Examination was made around a well and field berm. Very little materials was observed. Material collected was part of a wire nail (spike), 1 piece of light green bottle glass (Coca Cola), 1 piece of clear glass (canning jar rim), a tooth (bovid or equid), and 2 pieces of copper/bass (flat, lid?). An additional visit by Lauro on 14 Jaunary produced 1 wire nail, 3 clear and 1 amber bottle glass. A house is located here on the 1858 maps, but nothing is shown on prior or subsequent maps.

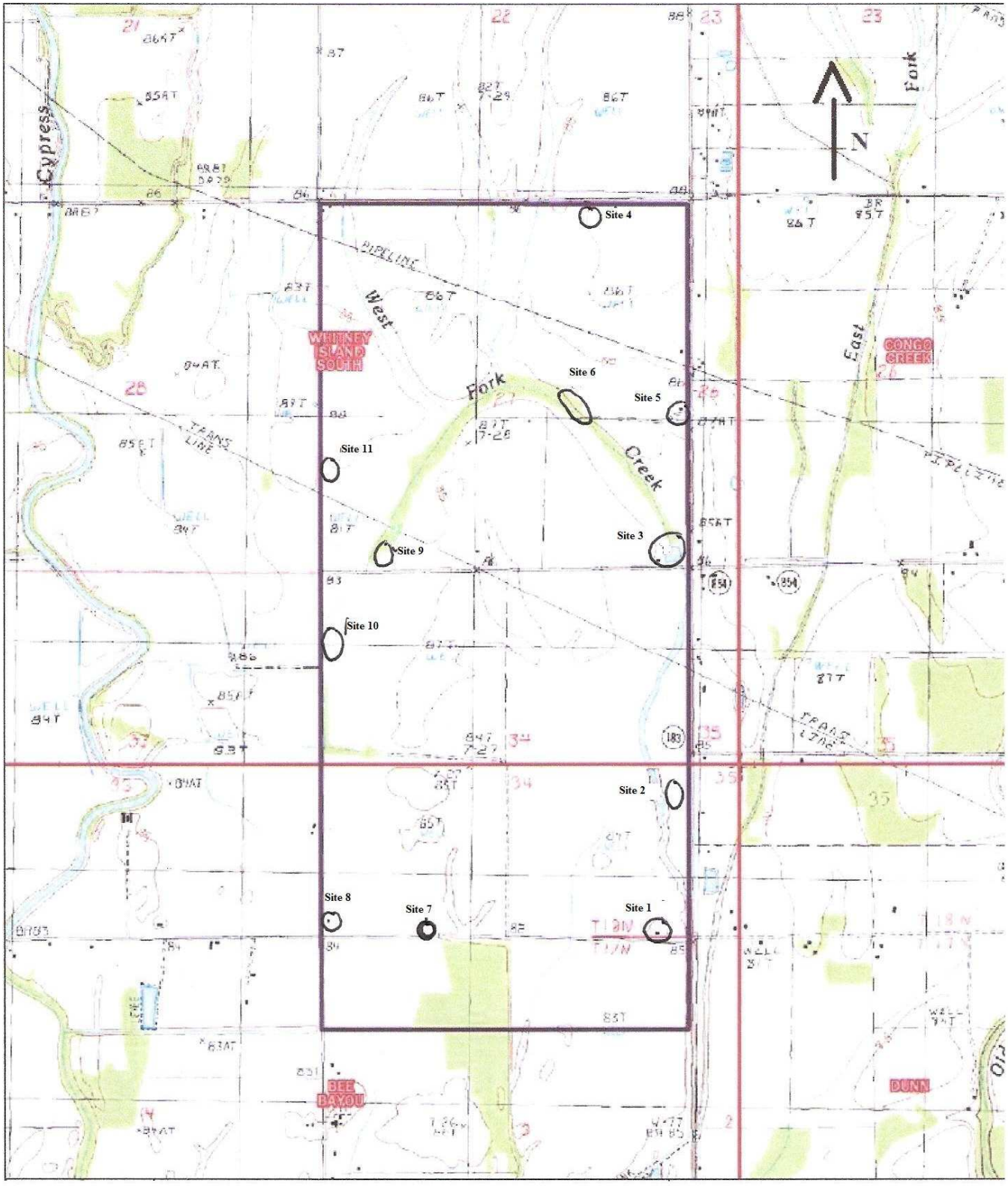


Figure 28. Sites 1 to 11 shown on the Whitney Island South and Bee Bayou 7.5' quadrangles.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
Scale 1:24,000 0 800 1600 2400 3200 4000 ft 1" = 2,000.0 ft Data Zoom 13-0	Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA

Chapter 8. Summary and Recommendations

This final chapter presents a discussion of the significance of the sites found and the potential impacts of the project on these sites. It also presents recommendations for full Phase I and II investigations to include evaluation of the National Register of Historic Places eligibility of the resources identified and ways to mitigate impact to any potentially-significant sites.

Two prehistoric sites were found in the course of visiting 20th century housesites indicated on the 1958 maps. These are at Sites 2 and 10. Site 2 produced 2 bifaces and Site 10 produced several bifaces and a pitted cobble (anvil/hammerstone/mano) indicative of Mesoindian (Middle Archaic) occupation and pottery, debitage and biface fragments indicative of Neoindian (Late Woodland) occupation.

A series of maps were obtained representing the project area in 1943, 1958, 1966, and 1978 (see Figures 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15). The 1943 map is a Soil Conservation Service air photo with hand-overlaid soil types and black boxes for houses. Some other cultural features such as yards and structures not designated houses are visible on this photo. The 1958 maps are the Hurricane and Baskinton USGS quadrangles with structures designated by black squares. The 1966 and 1978 maps are good resolution air photo obtained from the Richland Parish tax assessor's office. Structures, turnrows and other cultural features can be clearly seen on these maps. The southern portion of the project area was not available for the 1988 map. The 1983 maps are the 7.5' Bee Bayou and Whitney Island South quadrangles. All identifiable structure areas have been assigned a letter code A through DD; in some cases multiple structures in a concentration are assigned to the same code. The locations are summarized on Figure 29. Table 3 summarizes all indicated historic structure locations.

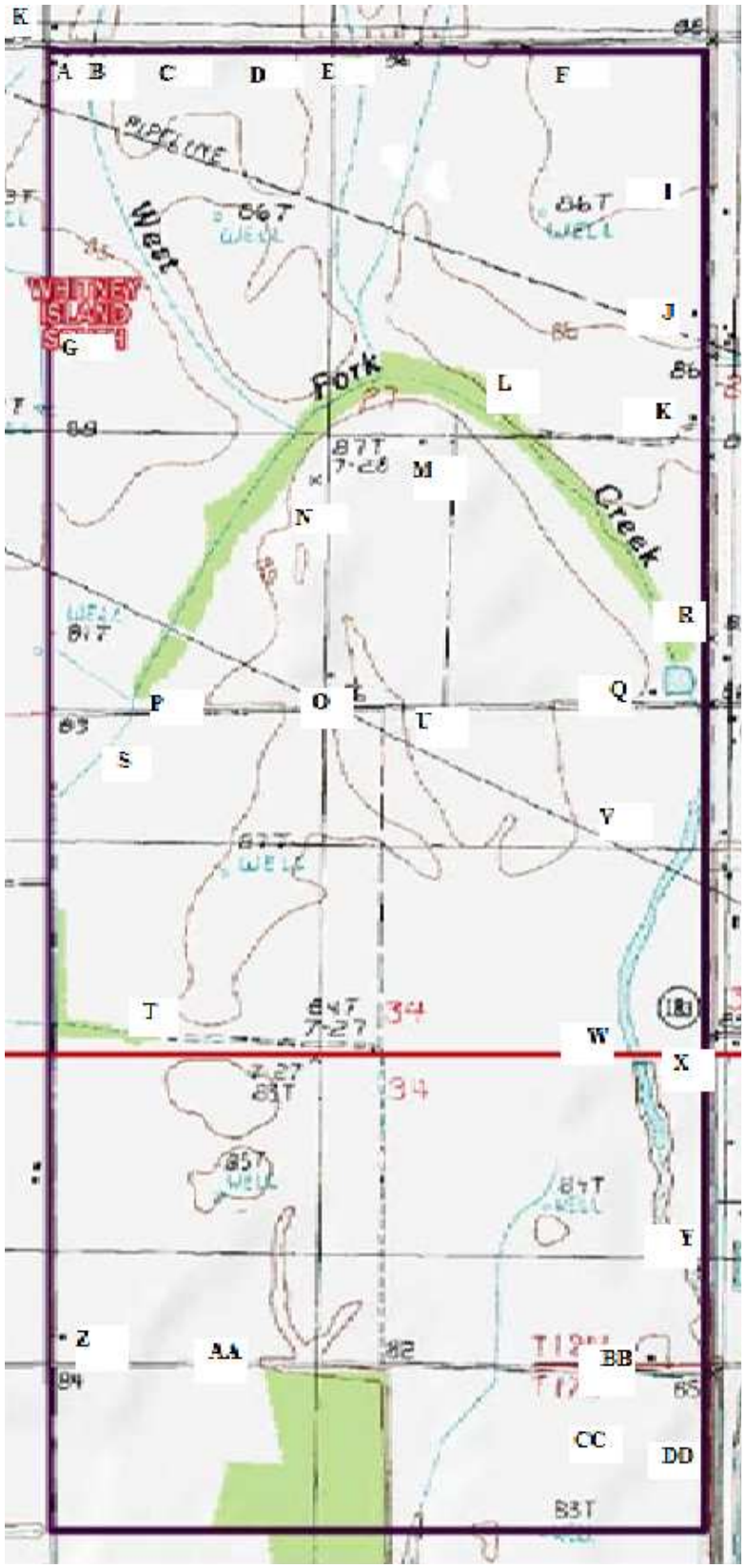


Figure 29.	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
Summary of historic structure locations; A-DD.	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of a 1,475 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development in Richland Parish, Louisiana

Table 3. Structure Locations as indicated on Mid 20th Century Maps.

Location	1943 SCS	1958 15'	1966 air	1978 air	1983 7.5'
A			X, 2 buildings and equipment yard	X, same structures, less yard area	X, shop
B	X, house	X			
C	X, house	X	X, cabin closely surrounded by field, turn-in	Midden stain	
D	X, house	X	X, cabin closely surrounded by field	Midden stain	
E	X, house	X	X, cabin with yard, turn-in, and turnrow, trees	X, cabin or remains closely around	
F	X, house	X	X, cabin, turn-in, trees, outbuildings	graded	
G	?	X			
H	X, house	X	X, cabin, outbuilding, turn-in, yard, trees	?, structures gone, yard area features remain	
I	X, house		X, midden stain, cultivated	Graded	
J	X, house	X	X, cabin, turn-in outbuilding, yard	X, main structure/remains closely cultivated around	X
K	X structure complex, yard and turnrow	X	X, house and large area with outbuildings and other yard features, turn-in, turnrow	?, turn-in, turnrow, yard area overgrown, possible structure remains or other features	X
L	X 2 houses along creek bank	X, 3 structures in vicinity	X at least 3 structures in fenced area along edge of woods	X, morse densely wooded, structures not distinguished	Wooded
M	X house	(label for Creek)	X, small structure and trees	X, small structure and trees	X
N	X house	X, 2 structures	?, turnrow, trees or brush at northern location, cabin and trees with yard at southern	X, northern area trees or brush, southern structure or remains closely cultivated around	
O	X house near power line	X, 2 structures	X, cabin, trees, yard and outbuildings at southern structure, yard/fence trees and possible structure/remains at northern location	X, southern main structure closely cultivated around, slight stain at northern location	X
P	X house along creek bank	X	X, cabin, another large structure on creek bank	Overgrown	Brushy
Q	X, house and yard features	X, 2 structures	X, 2 large buildings, stock pond, yard, turn-in and turnrow, other features	X, main structure and some yard features/stains remain, other parts cultivated	X

R	X, house		X, cabin, turn-in, turnrow, outbuilding	? turnrow, stain or brush	
S	X, southern house and other possible structures	X, 2 structures	X, abandoned structure or remains, cattle trails, brshy pasture	X, midden stain, cultivated, graded?	
T	X, house at end of turnrow along wooded area	X	N/A	Cultivated, graded?	
U	X, house		N/A	Tank or turn-in	
V	X 2 houses along power line	X, 2 structures	N/A	X, western canin closely cultivated around, brush and remnants of turnrow at eastern location	
W	X	X	N/A	Tree or remains	
X	X, house	X	N/A	Possible remains/features, cultivated	
Y	X, house		N/A	?, small structure or piece of equipment	
Z	X, house	X, 2 structures	N/A	Overgrown	X, remains extant
AA	X, house		N/A	Cultivated, graded?	
BB	X, house on lake bank, large area of yard and other structures	X, 2 widely spaced structures	N/A	X, southern structure remains, other yard features distinguished	X
CC	X, structure?		N/A	?, overgrown	
DD	X, structure/	X, 2 structures	N/A		

Sites visited produced wire nails; modern, hard red, machine-made bricks; light green tinted or clear window pane glass; roofing "tin"; and lead heads from roofing nails. Many also produced porcelain electrical insulators of post type (Figure 30). The 1943 map indicates that an electrical transmission line crossed the area by this date. All of these architectural materials are in keeping with the one, fragmentary tenant house still present (Site 8).

Figure 30. Historic Sites	Archaeology Mississippi, Inc. Jackson, Mississippi
Porcelain electrical insulators from Sites 2, 3, 9, 10; porcelain doorknob from Site 7; glass marbles from Sites 3 & 4; carbon battery rods from Sites 4 & 7.	**Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resource Survey of 1,440 Acre Tract of Land for Proposed Industrial Development Richland Parish, LA**

With generally moderate surface visibility, very small surface collections were produced. Little can be said about historic artifact assemblages. Plain white refined earthenware and clear bottle glass were most commonly found, but occasional decorated sherds and other bottle and table glass are also present. Ironstone/semiporcelain/hotel ware, stoneware and porcelain were all rare. Solarized (purple or amethyst glass) is rare and only one possible cut nail were observed. This finding is in keeping with the historical research indicating that

agricultural occupation of the area only began in the later 1920s, after logging and clearing. No evidence of historic occupation prior to this time was found. Site 3 in particular produced large amounts of metal, in keeping with its apparent role as a barn/shop/headquarters type area. Other than such metal, artifacts of Clothing, Personal, Toy, Arms, Tobacco and Activities classes were rare. Marbles and carbon battery core rods were found at two sites (See Figure 30).

Significance of Sites Discovered

The significance of the 20th century housesites lies more in their documentation as a group, as they are all associated with a single plantation, than in any specific archaeological deposits. All are highly disturbed by agricultural practices. The sequence of maps referred to in Table 3 documents the rapid decline of tenant farming between the 1940s and the 1960s. Only a few of the farm's structures appear to have continued to be occupied into the 1980s, probably by the last retired sharecroppers or remaining equipment operators. There is very little to be gained by additional archaeological investigations at these sites due to the extensive impacts caused by land leveling, land planning/dirt removal, etc.

Findings of Effect or Impact

No plans are available, or have been developed at this time, which detail how the land will be developed or what it ultimately would be used for. Hence, it is not possible presently to determine what type of effect(s) or impact(s) there could be to these sites.

Recommendations

Site forms must be submitted. Official state trinomials must be used in the final report.

Mr. Fred Franklin (son of George B. Franklin) and Mr. Greg Freeland, General Manager of Franklin Farms) were interviewed on January 14, 2008 regarding agricultural and land enhancement activities that have taken place on the acreage, especially in 1970's and 1980's. This information was important and directly pertinent to this investigation. If the Franklin family have retained any photographs or paper documents associated with the history of the project area, these should be copies and included within the document package for this project.

James Lauro
Archaeologist

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

ARTIFACT TABLES

Table A-1. Site 1 Artifact Recovery from the surface

Brick (fragments)	3	Modern machine made, hard, orange
Nail	1	Lead head from roofing
Porcelain insulator (fragment)	1	Late refined earthenware
Plain whiteware	4	
Stoneware	1	Buff bodied, machine-made, Albany slip interior/unglazed exterior, base
Clear glass	5	
Light green glass	1	
bone	1	Large mammal knuckle

Table A-2. Site 2 Artifact Recovery from the surface.

Prehistoric		
Contracting stem Gary cluster pp/k	**1**	Tan Citronelle gravel, heavy resharpening
Medial section of large thin biface	**1**	Heavily patinated tan gravel
Historic		
Brick	**4**	Machinemade including 1 firebrick
Concrete	**1**	
Wire nails	**3**	
Porcelain insulators	**2**	1 has embossed “WP 22 USA”
Plain whiteware	**5**	Late refined earthenware
Whiteware	**3**	1 With polychrome floral decal, 2 embossed and light blue glaze decorated white (partial backmark italic “Cam…”
Harnpained porcelain	**1**	“MADE IN JAPAN”
Solarized/purple glass	**1**	
Clear glass	**18**	
Amber glass	**1**	
Milk/white glass	**2**	
Table glass	**10**	
Cobalt bottle glass	**1**	
Mirrow	**1**	Glass
Misc. iron/steel	**2**	Machine parts?
Mussel shell	**1**	

Table A-3. Site 3 Artifact Recovery from the surface.

Bricks	6	Machine-made hard
Nails	7	1 may be a cut nail
Porcelain insulators	2	
Clear/light green tint flat glass	3	windowpane
Clear glass	6	2 panel bottles
Amber glass	1	Crown top
Light green bottle glass	3	1 table, 1 Coca Cola from Chicago, IL
Opaque light green table glass	1	
Cobalt glass	2	
White/milk glass	9	4 canning jar seals, 1 cosmetic/ointment pot, 2 table glass

Door hinge	1	
whiteware	3	Late refined earthenware
Cosmetic/ointment pot	1	
Marble	1	Green and yellow opaque swirl
Harness buckle	1	
Embossed whiteware	1	
Whiteware cup	1	Gold luster overglaze
whiteware	1	Pink glaze
Carriage bolt	1	
Hex head bolts	2	
Latch or smaffle bit	1	
File	1	
Misc iron/steel	7	Other sheet cast and rolled

Table A-4. Site 3 Artifact Recovery from shovel test

Sherds of plain whiteware	2	
Sherd of buff bodied, handmade, Albany slipped stoneware	1	

Table A-5. Site 4 Artifact Recovery from the surface.

Concrete	2	
Nails	2	Lead heads from roofing
Glass pole insulator	1	Clear
Plain whiteware sherds	8	Late refined earthenware
Embossed whiteware sherds	2	
Stoneware sherds	2	Buff body, Bristol slip
Glass	39	
marbles	2	1 clear/red catseye, 1 clear/blue trailed exterior
Battery carbon core	1	
Cast iron	3	Stove?
Carriage bolt	1	
Steel	1	Steel
Steel washer	1	
Potmetal steel drum bung	1	

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Table A-6. Site 5 Artifact Recovery from the surface.

Brick	4	Hard red machine made common
Firebrick	1	Buff/brown
Wire nail	1	
Glass	4	
Mussel shell	2	
Unident. Iron/steel	2	Machine parts?

Table A-7. Site 6 Artifact Recovery from the surface

Combine	1	
Cinder blocks		
Concrete		
Corrugated roofing iron		
Iron I-beams		
Metal debris		

Table A-8. Site 7 Artifact Recovery from the surface.

Strap hinge	1	Large, with wire nails
Fragment of concrete	1	
Brick	3	Hard, machine made common and firebrick
Wire nails	6	2 spikes
Porcelain doorknob fragment	1	
Clear/light green tint flats	5	Windowpane, burned
Plain whiteware	2	Late refined earthenware
Ironstone	1	Semiporcelain/hotelware
Stoneware	2	Buff body moulded cobalt decorated basin/ewer
Clear bottle glass	13	2 jar rims, 2 drink bottles, 1 embossed “OLD…ART…”
Aqua glass	1	Large canning jar base
Cobalt glass	1	
Light green glass	2	
White/milk glass	5	2 table glass
Burned glass	2	
Amber glass	1	
Battery carbon rod	1	
Shoelace eyelet grommet	1	
Misc. iron/steel	3	Flat and wire
Burned dirt dauber nest	1	
Medium mammal long bone	1	
Rodent jaw	1	

Site 8. No artifact collection was made.

Table A-9. Site 9 Artifact Recovery from the surface.

Glass	1	Clear/light green tint flat (windowpane)
Porcelain insulator fragment	1	Post, “W 5 USA”
Whiteware	2	Late refined earthenware
White or milk glass	1	
Ointment/cosmetic pot fragment	1	

Table A-10. Site 10 Artifact Recovery from the surface.

Prehistoric		
Pitted and ground quartzite anvil /hammer /grinding stone	1	
Other quartzite cobble fragment	1	
Biface fragments	2	1 mottled tan chert pp/k distal and 1 crude side-notched pp/k or late stage perform
Core fragments/core shatter	2	
Biface thinning flake	1	
Shatter/amorphous debitage	2	
Sherds of grog tempered pottery	5	
Historic		
Brick	Sampling	hard machinemade brick
Concrete	Sampling	
Porcelain insulator fragment	1	
Plain whiteware	1	Late refined earthenware
glass		Clear-bottle

Table A-11. Site 11 Artifact Recovery from the surface.

Wire nail	2	Spike
Bottle glass	1	Light green (Coca Cola)
Clear glass	4	Canning jar rim
Tooth	1	Bovid or equid
Copper/bass	2	Flat, lid?
Amber bottle glass	1	

APPENDIX B

PLAN FOR ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIONS

Plan For Additional Investigations

Any further investigations should entail a second interview with Mr. Franklin of Franklin Farms who was extremely helpful in detailing the land alteration activities that have taken place on this acreage during the 20th Century. Mr. Franklin should be requested to provide any photographs or written documentation that could be duplicated and included in the document package.

Further archaeological field investigation is not recommended due to the extensive land disturbance and the extensive impact this has had on the sites recorded in this survey.

APPENDIX C

Other Attachments

GEORGE B. FRANKLIN & SON, INC.

COTTON
RICE

2236 US HWY 80
Rayville, Louisiana 71269
Telephone (318) 728-4468

COTTON GINNING
TIMBER

Denmon Engineering
Mr. Randy Denmon

NOV 3 0 2007

Dear Randy,

The property that the State of Louisiana purchased from our Company has been farmed prior to the 1940's. All the land has had dirt moved and drainage improved many years ago. In the late 70's to early 80's a lot of this land was precision leveled. All of the land is currently farmed to produce various Agricultural crops. If I can be of any further assistance, please contact me.

Sincerely yours,

Jud Scott Franklin