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Exhibit GG.
BIDCO Site
Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

All Phases Archaeology

JANUARY 13, 2025

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR
THE PROPOSED BIDCO SITE,
UNION PARISH, LOUISIANA

BIDCO SITE

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Prepared for:
CSRS
8555 United Plaza Blvd.
Baton Rouge, LA 70809

Prepared by:
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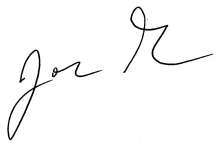
Principal Investigator



William J. Glass, RPA

APA Report No. 2024.217

January 13, 2025

ABSTRACT

Between October 21 and December 12, 2024, All Phases Archaeology (APA) of Mobile, Alabama performed a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed BIDCO Site project located in Union Parish, Louisiana. The survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process. All paperwork and supporting documents will be curated at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center in Troy, Alabama.

The project area encompasses 144.2 acres. The investigation identified one new archaeological site, 16UN162, within the project area. The site represents a late nineteenth or early twentieth century to the mid-twentieth century domestic farmstead. It is the opinion of APA that the portion of this light density artifact scatter within the project area lacks distinction and is unlikely to provide further useful information and is therefore recommended as ineligible for the NRHP. The remainder of the study area is absent of cultural resources.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Principal Investigator for this Phase I survey was William J. Glass, who was assisted by Nina Andersen, Matt Sumrall, Ryan England, Matthew Walley, Luke Justice, Mallory Holcomb, and Isabella Masson. Natalie Ledesma and Stacey Baggett digitized the maps and Lucinda Freeman produced the report. This work was accomplished for CSRS of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

All Phases Archaeology (APA) of Mobile, Alabama was contracted by CSRS of Baton Rouge, Louisiana to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed BIDCO Site project in Union Parish, Louisiana. The survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process.

The Phase I survey was performed between October 21 and December 12, 2024. The Principal Investigator for the survey was William J. Glass, who was assisted by Nina Andersen, Matt Sumrall, Ryan England, Matthew Walley, Luke Justice, Mallory Holcomb and Isabella Masson. The purpose of this study was to determine if any prehistoric or historic properties exist within the limits of the project area, and if so, to document and assess each based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. The project area is the same as the area of potential effect (APE).

The approximate 144.2-acre project area lies north of Louisiana Highway (LA) 2, east of U. S. Highway (US) 167 on the northeast side of Bernice, Louisiana (Figure 1.1). The project area is found within Sections 2 and 3 in Township 21 North, Range 3 West as seen on the 1985 Bernice, Louisiana 7.5' USGS series topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.2). The project area is located within a recently logged tract on the north side of Pisgah Church Road. Planted pine and mixed hardwoods remain along the boundaries.

This report of our investigations is presented as follows. Chapter 2 contains information regarding land use history in the project area. Chapter 3 examines any previous sites or surveys in or near the project area. Chapter 4 presents the field and laboratory methodology as well as curation. Chapter 5 consists of the results of fieldwork. Chapter 6 concludes the report and summarizes our findings and recommendations. Appendix A is the curation agreement. Appendix B is the artifact inventory.

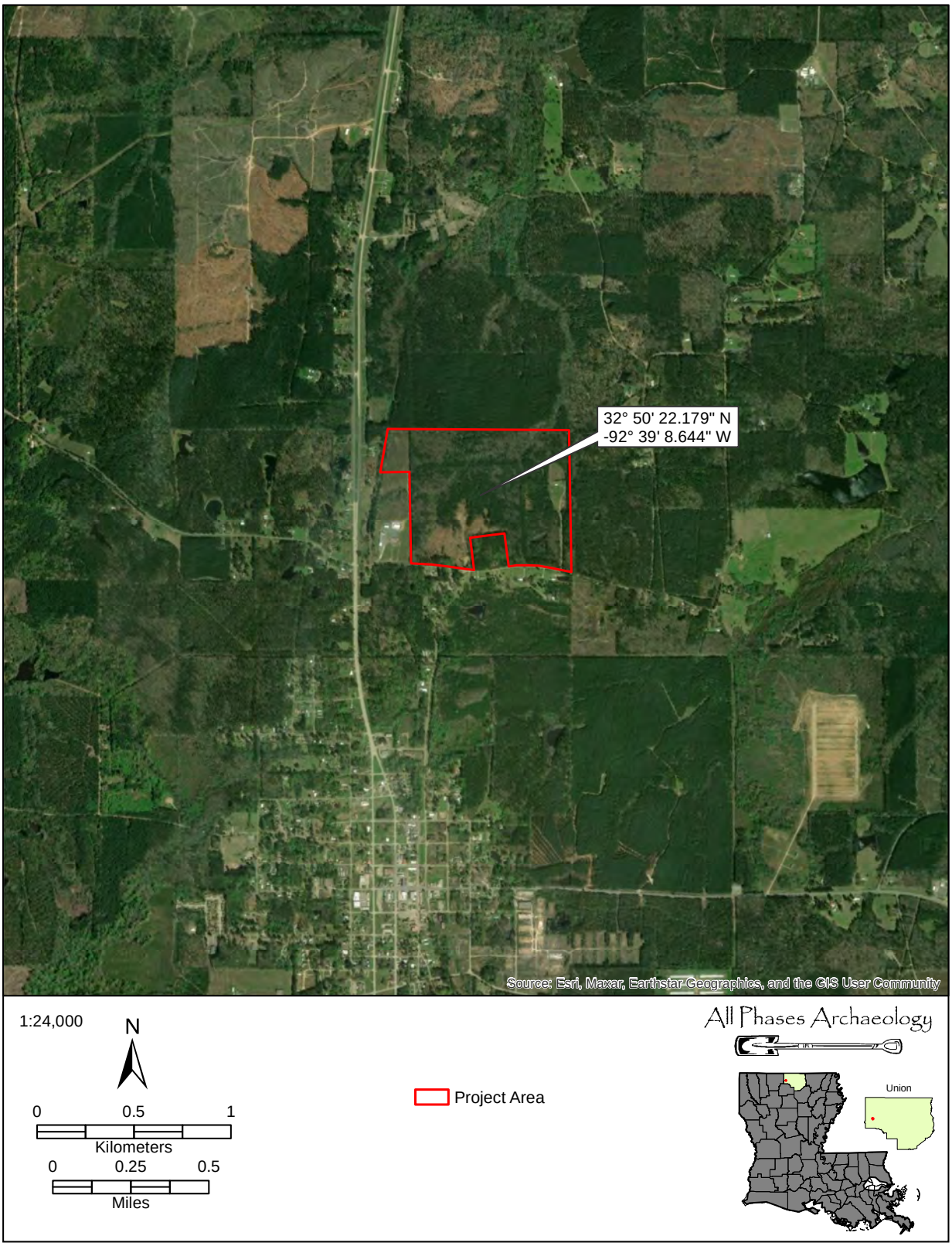


Figure 1.1. *Aerial image showing the project area.*

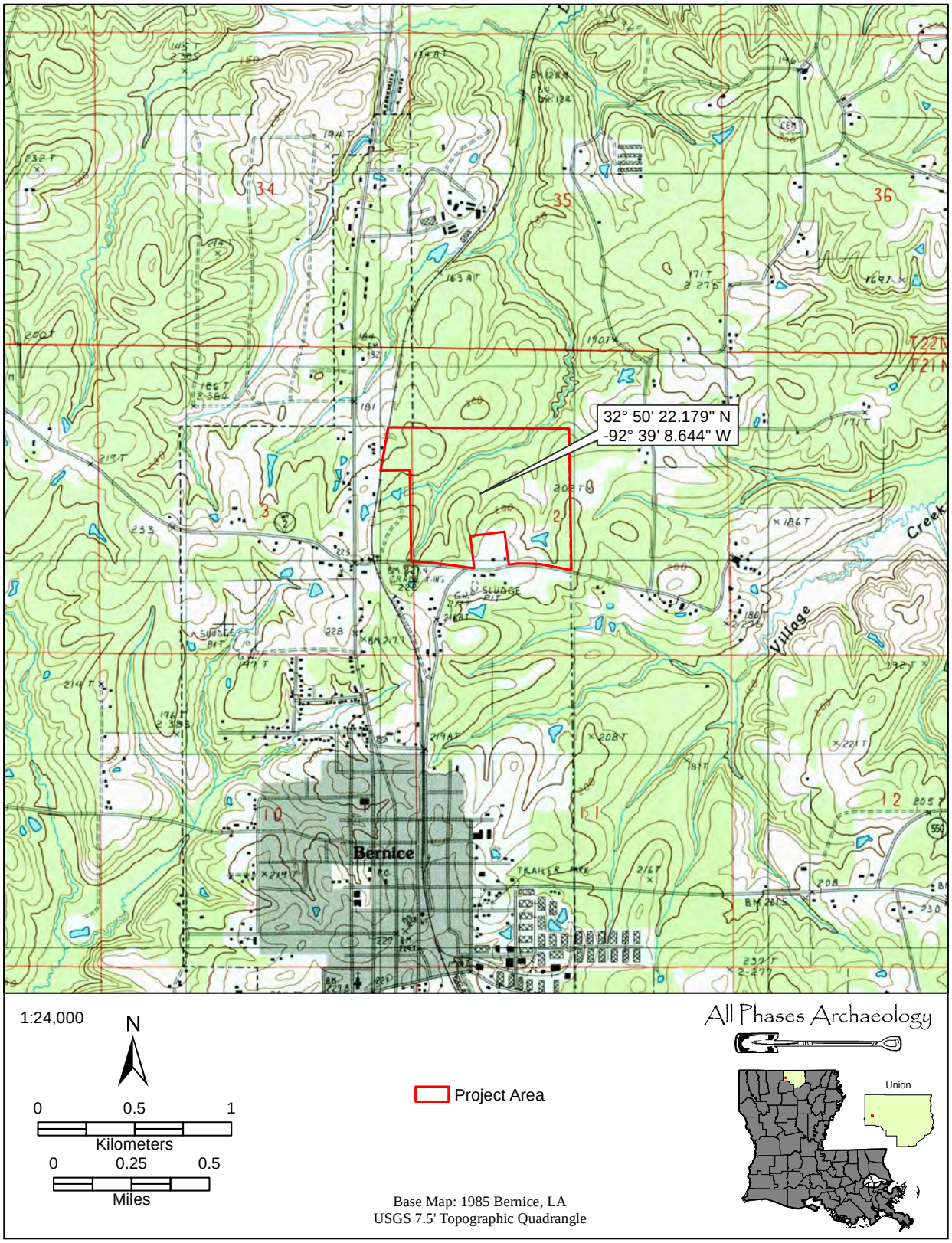


Figure 1.2. *Topographic map showing the project area.*

CHAPTER 2
LAND USE HISTORY

The survey area is located in north-central Louisiana within the Tertiary Uplands of the South Central Plains ecoregion. The region consists of Eocene sands, silts and clays with Paleocene deposits in the west. Soils in the area are generally loamy and sandy and are mostly well to moderately well drained. Many areas have been denuded of the natural pine and mixed hardwood forests and are now commercial pine plantations. Forest and forested wetland occur here. The rolling landscape is dissected by numerous seasonal drainages. This is one of the drier regions of the state. Many rare animal and plant species are found here. Timber production is the main industry with livestock grazing, poultry production and oil and gas industries as well (Daigle et al. 2006). Elevation in the survey area is approximately 175-210 ft above mean sea level.

Historic maps were reviewed for structures within the proposed project area. The 1951 Bernice 15' series topographic map shows a structure in the southeast corner of the study area. A second structure is located adjacent to the northwest corner (Figure 2.1). The footprint of Pisgah Church Road is in place along the southern boundary, US 167 has been constructed to the west, as has the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad, which is adjacent to the west boundary in the northwest corner. A seasonal tributary of Dry Creek is depicted in the northern portion of the project area and a small pond is located in the southeast.

The 1951 (photorevised [PR] 1968) Bernice 15' series topographic map depicts much the same (Figure 2.2). The small pond appears to have been enlarged, and several small ponds have been created around the project area. New structures have also been added to the area around but not within the project area. Both structures seen within and directly adjacent to the project area are still depicted.

As no older topographic maps were available for review, a search of historical aerial images was performed. Structures can be seen in the project area on the 1936, 1949, 1955, and 1968 aerial images which also shows the surrounding fields under cultivation. A 1936 aerial photograph of the project area depicts the structure in the southeast corner (Figure 2.3). The structure seen on the topographic maps in the northwest corner does not appear on the aerial image.

The 1949 aerial image depicts the structure in the southeast corner. In the northwest corner, the structure has been constructed though it is confirmed to be outside of the project boundaries.

A search of the BLM GLO records produced four land patents for the lands within the current project area. Patents were issued to several individuals for different tracts within the project (Table 2.1). All of the patents were issued under the authority of the Cash Sale Act of 1820 (5 Stat. 366).

Table 2.1. Land Patents issued for the project area.

Patent Name(s)	*Location*	*Section*	*Acres*	*Patent Date*
Austin H. Youngblood	N1/2 SW1/4	2	115.77	8/20/1858
John T. Youngblood	S1/2 NW1/4	2	77.18	7/1/1859
James T. Wade	E1/2	2	308.75	11/16/1908
Samuel W. Smart	S1/2 NE1/4	3	115.77	7/1/1859

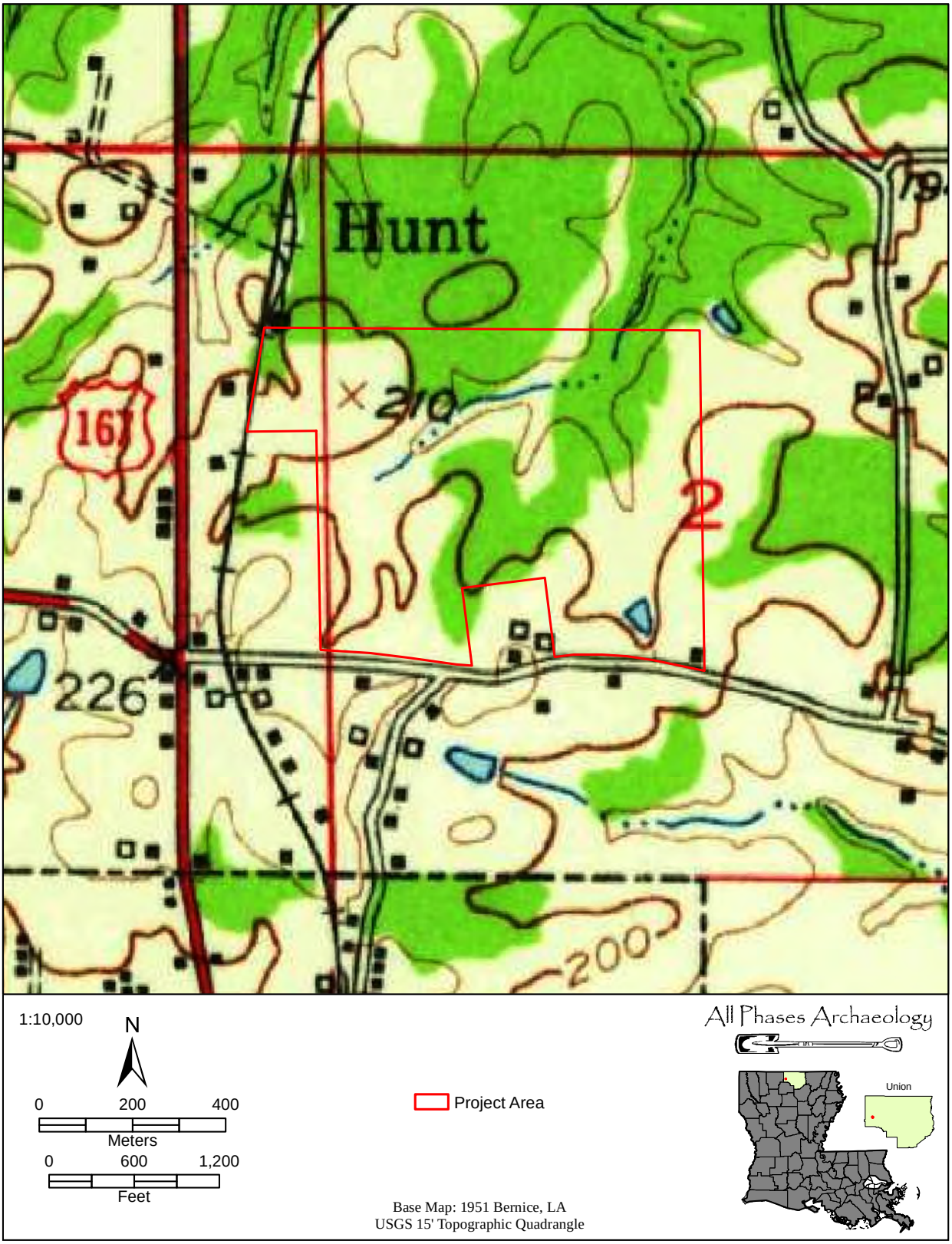


Figure 2.1. *Historic 1951 map showing structures within and adjacent to the project area.*

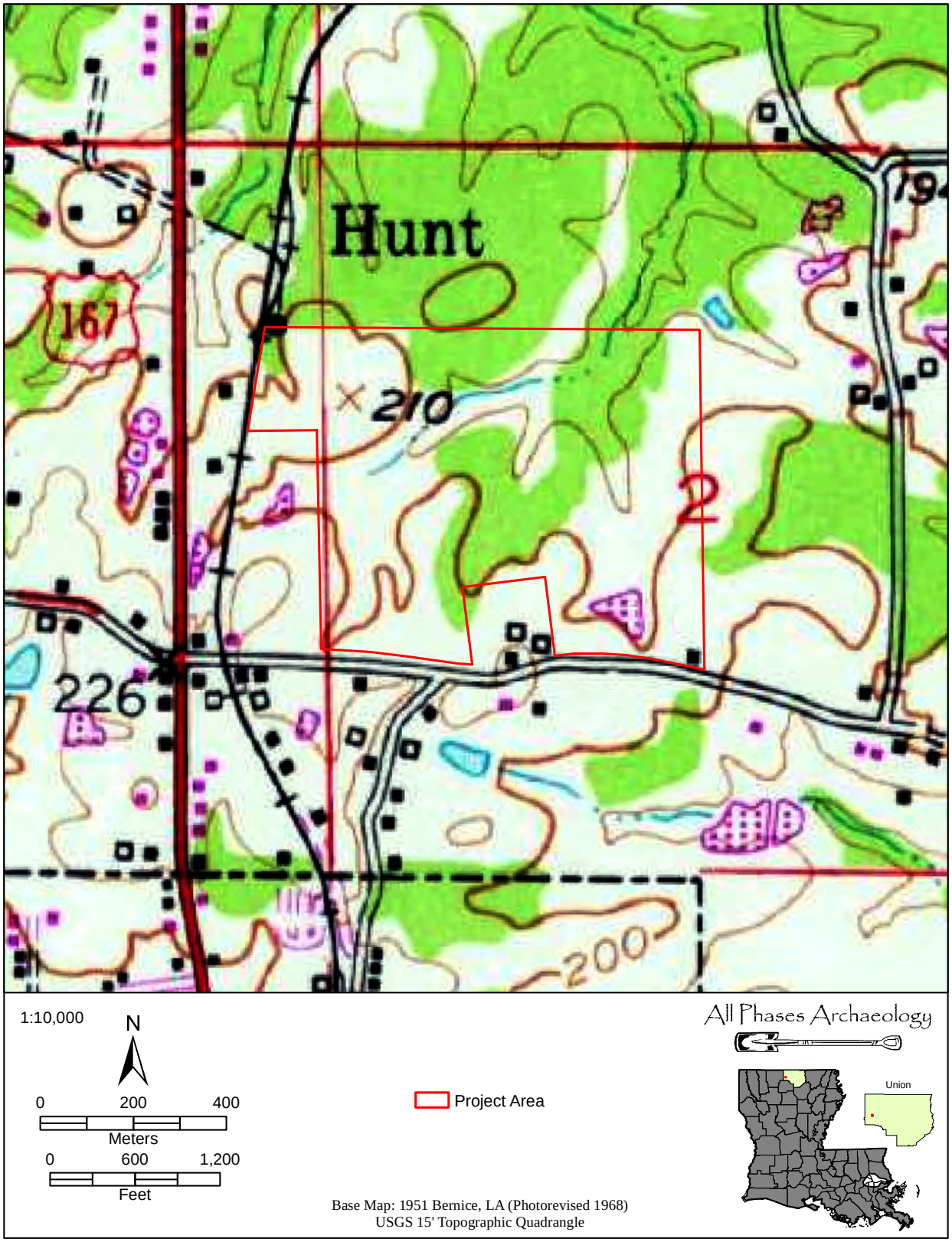


Figure 2.2. *Historic 1951 PR 1968 map showing structures within and adjacent to the project area.*

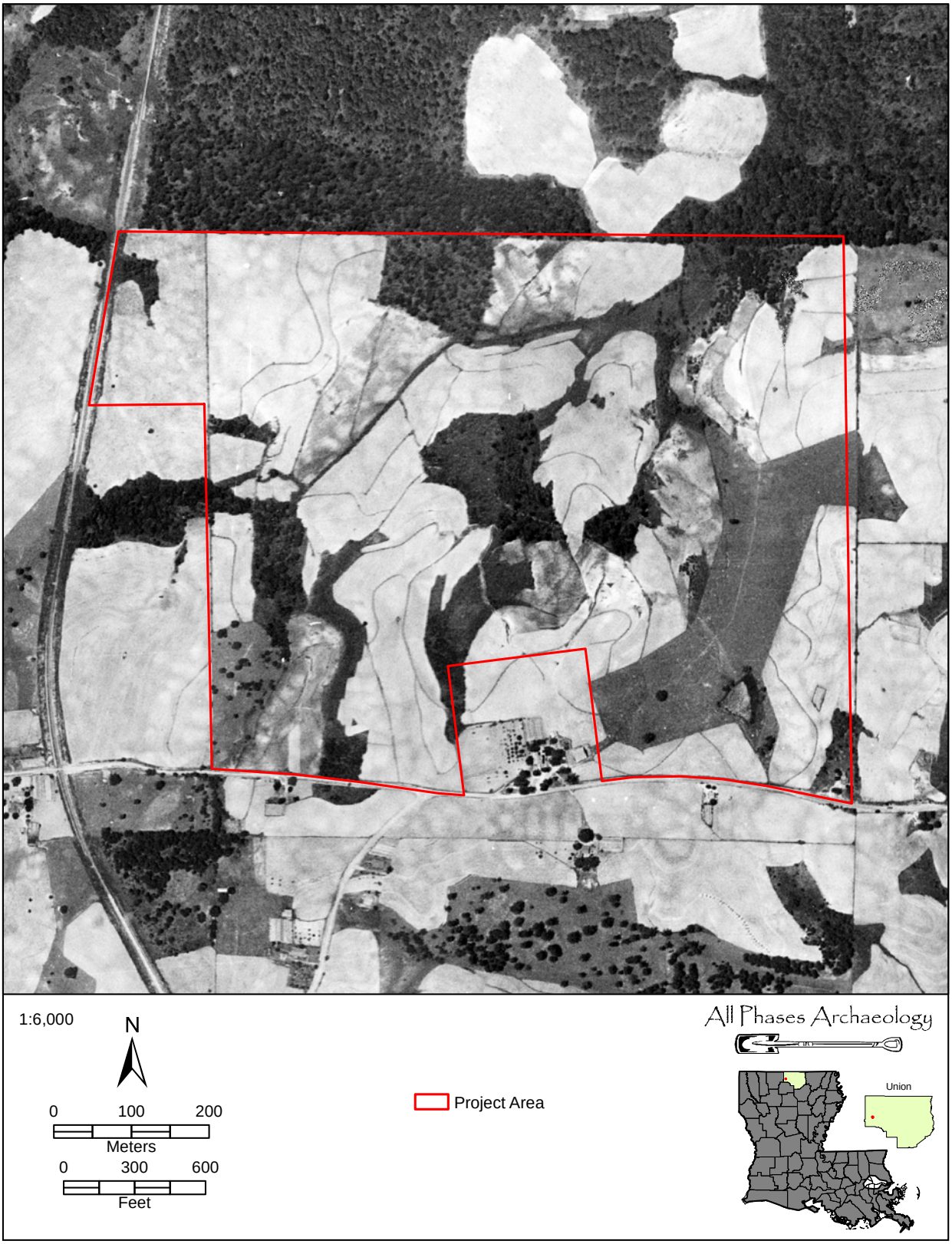


Figure 2.3. *Historic 1936 aerial image showing structures within and adjacent to the project area.*

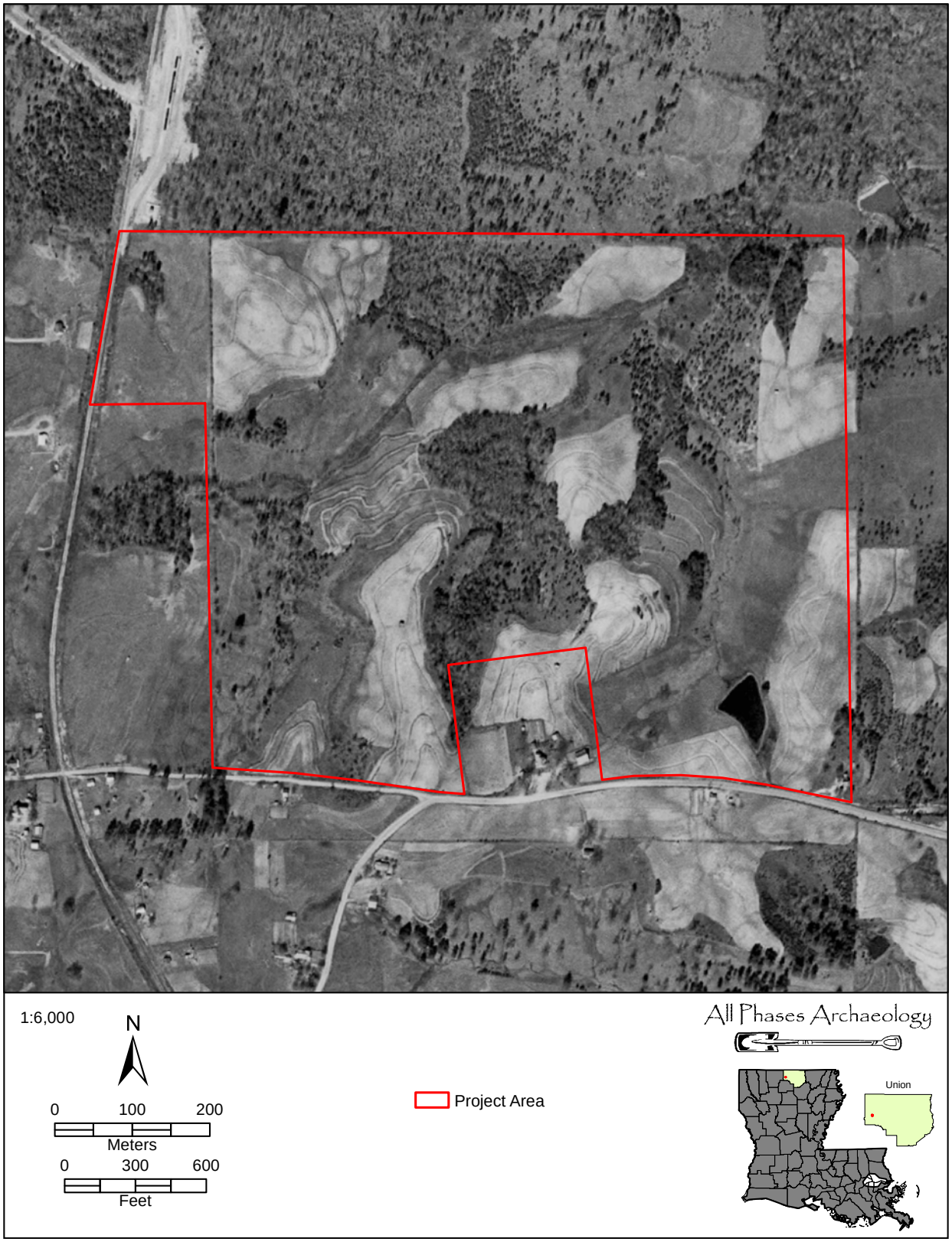


Figure 2.4. *Historic 1949 aerial image showing structures within and adjacent to the project area.*

CHAPTER 3
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

LITERATURE AND DOCUMENT SEARCH

Background research was conducted prior to the survey to identify previously recorded historic and prehistoric properties within a one-mile radius of the proposed BIDCO Site project located in Union Parish, Louisiana. This search included an online query of the Louisiana Site Files (Louisiana Division of Archaeology [LDOA] 2024). A one-mile (1.6 km) radius search was conducted around the proposed project area for previously recorded archaeological sites and previous cultural resources surveys. Lastly, a query into the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2024) was conducted.

Research of the site files (LDOA 2024) identified one previously recorded archaeological site and one documented cultural resource report within a mile of the proposed study area (Figure 3.1). Background research revealed one local historic district within a mile of the study area. An examination of the NRHP online files identified one National Register property within the one mile search radius. None of these are located within the study area boundaries.

Site 16UN83, Loufic, was recorded by James Fogelman in 1992 as part of survey 22-1634. The artifact scatter represents a twentieth century domestic site. The artifacts recovered include whiteware fragments and glass canning lid liner fragments. At the time the site was recorded, the location was heavily disturbed and in use as railroad storage for the Louisiana and Pacific. The site has not been evaluated for the NRHP.

Survey 22-1634, *Piney Woods Past: Cultural Resources Inventory of North Central Louisiana, U.S. 167 and U.S. 425 Corridors*, was conducted by URS Consultants in 1992. This survey was performed in both Union and Morehouse parishes. A a result of this survey, 16 new historic sites were recorded. One of the sites, 16UN83 (discussed above) is located within a mile of the study area (Gibson et al. 1993).

The Bernice Historic District is located near the center of town and is bound by First Street in the north, Cedar Street on the east, Eight Street in the south, and Elm Street on the west. This is a local historic district designated by the State of Louisiana. The NRHP-eligibility of the district is unknown. No other information is available.

NRHP 99000836, The Lindsey Bonded Warehouses, is a complex of six large cotton storage facilities and a small brick office built between circa (c.) 1915 and c. 1925. There were seven wood frame cotton storage buildings but one is no longer extant. The warehouse complex was used to house cotton purchased by the U.S. government from growers around the country. This complex is significant for its representation of important marketing developments in cotton agriculture through 1949. These are the only known examples of this type of facility in northern Louisiana. The Lindsey Bonded Warehouses were listed in the NRHP in 1999.

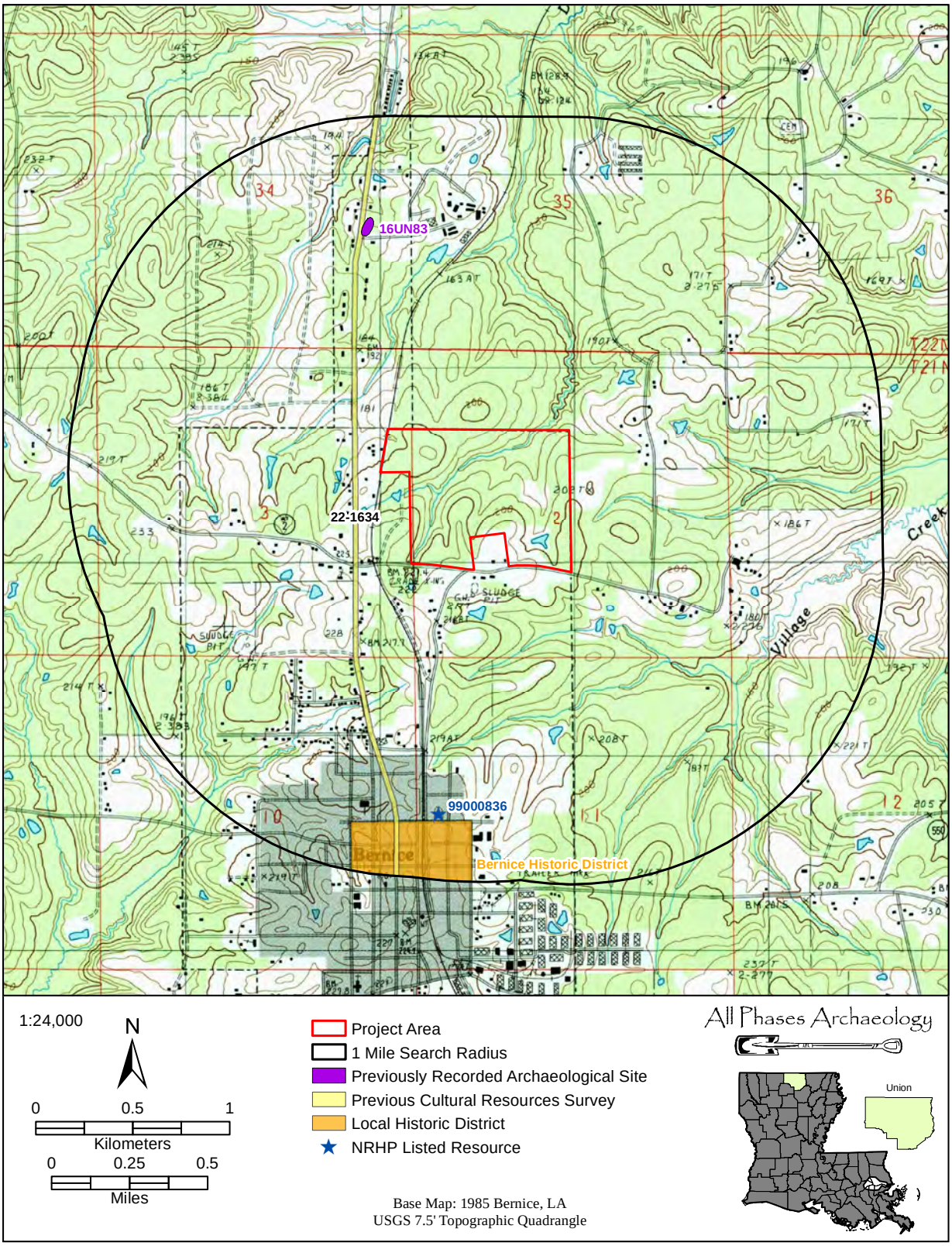


Figure 3.1. *Map showing the previous survey, the previously recorded site, the local historic district and the NRHP-listed property within one mile of the project area.*

CHAPTER 4
METHODOLOGY

STANDING STRUCTURES

Historic maps were reviewed before the fieldwork was accomplished to ascertain the presence or absence of possible historic resources within the project area. Review of the 1951 and the PR 1968 Bernice 15' series topographic maps revealed up to two structures within or adjacent to the study area. Field reconnaissance revealed that there is one current standing structure within the project area. This is a modern structure.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

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

Subsurface testing was comprised of shovel tests spaced 30 m apart. Standard shovel tests consist of 30 centimeter (cm) diameter cylindrical holes excavated to the top of the sterile subsoil layer or until the water table or other obstruction was encountered. Soils from each test are screened through 1/4-inch (0.64 cm) hardware cloth for the purpose of recovering any cultural material that may exist at that location. When cultural material is encountered, the material is sorted by provenience and placed into bags labeled with the pertinent excavation information before being transported to APA's laboratory. If cultural material is identified during transecting, it is further examined in order to better define its horizontal and vertical limits. Delineations are conducted by placing additional shovel tests around positive tests. These additional tests are placed at 10 m intervals off of the original positive tests or cultural features in cardinal directions within the project area. This testing is conducted until two negative shovel tests are encountered in each direction or until delineations extend beyond the project boundary. A hand held Garmin GPS unit is used to record the site center and a sketch map is drawn by compass and pace and plotted to scale. Digital photographs are taken for any site recorded as well as for the survey area. For the BIDCO Site project, 646 transect shovel tests were attempted (Figure 4.1). Nine of the transect shovel tests could not be excavated due to the pond and deadfall piles in the recently logged areas, two were positive and the remaining 635 were negative.

LABORATORY METHODS

All cultural materials recovered during field projects are delivered to APA's laboratory in Mobile, Alabama for processing. Upon initial receipt of materials and field forms, bag lists are entered into a computer database for use with a labeling program. Materials are cleaned and, if necessary, stabilized before classification and quantification by laboratory analysts. Cultural materials are sorted on the basis of morphologic attributes, raw-material type (i.e., chert, quartz, etc.), measurements, and/or function. Previously defined types are often used to facilitate chronological assessments and intrasite comparisons.

CURATION

Along with any cultural material, all project records, photographs, and maps produced while conducting the investigation are transported for curation at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center, Troy, Alabama (Appendix A).

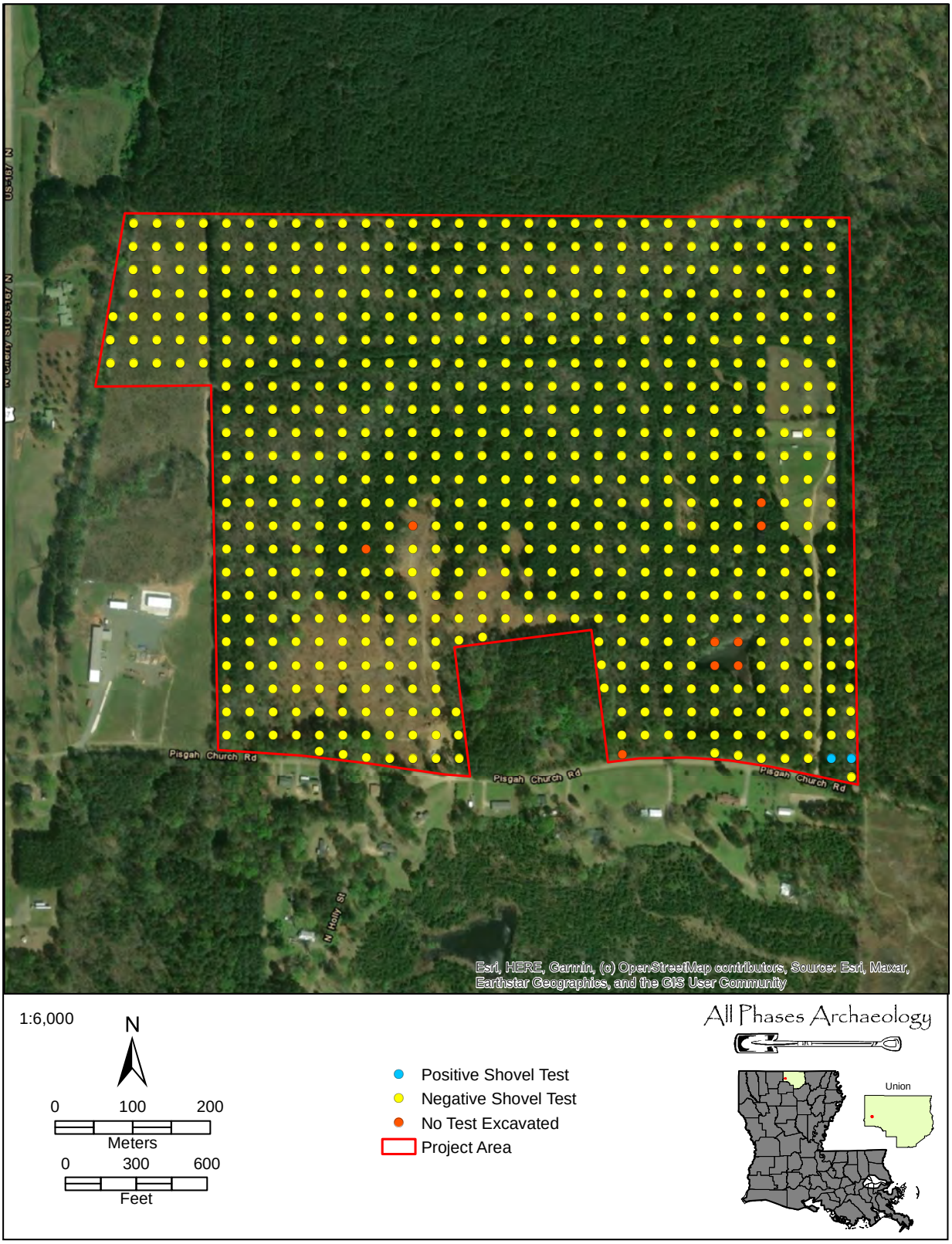


Figure 4.1. *Aerial image showing initial transect shovel tests within the project area.*

CHAPTER 5
RESULTS

OVERVIEW

The project area is located on the north side of Pisgah Church Road on the northeast side of Bernice, Louisiana. The landscape is undulating with steeper rises in the northern portion. The central portion of this tract has been recently logged and allowed to become fallow. Small saplings, grasses, and brush have filled in the field obscuring piles of deadfall waste left behind. The areas along the boundaries are untouched by the logging and contain planted pine and mixed hardwood trees with an understory of saplings and other shrubs with vines and some briars. A small dirt track road (Industrial Road) and a powerline cuts through the southeast portion of the project area to an abandoned baseball complex in the east-central portion. Although some machinery and heavy equipment are still on site, the baseball diamond and an associated modern structure have not been maintained in the recent past. A dry drainage (Dry Creek) is located in the west-central portion of the project area. Most of the ground surface within the project area has been obscured by leaf litter, pine straw, low growth vegetation and deadfall refuse from the recent logging activities.

This Phase I investigation included the placement of 646 initial transect shovel tests (see Figure 4.1). All were tested at 30-m high probability intervals. Two of these tests were positive and 634 tests were negative. Nine of the transect shovel tests were unable to be excavated due to the pond in the southeast corner and the deadfall piles within recently logged portion of the project area. One new archaeological site, 16UN162, was encountered during this investigation (Figure 5.1). A full artifact inventory can be found in Appendix B. A typical shovel test consisted of 15 cm of very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silty sand over a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty clay to 40 cmbs, and underlain by a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay to 50 cmbs (Figure 5.2). Figures 5.3-5.7 depict the present condition of the project area.

SITES

Site 16UN162, BIDCO 1

Site 16UN162, BIDCO 1, was identified by two positive transect shovel tests bracketing a small pile of bricks (Figures 5.8-5.10). This is located just north of Pisgah Church Road and just east of Industrial Drive in the southeast corner of the project area. It is located on a ridge saddle within a patch of planted pine and mixed hardwoods with a sparse understory of briars. Delineation testing was conducted in 10-m intervals in cardinal directions from positive tests until two negatives were reached. An additional 28 tests were attempted, resulting in eight positive and 20 negative tests. The site boundary was defined to the north, west and south, however, testing further to the east could not be accomplished. Despite this, the site clearly extends further east beyond the defined project boundaries.

A typical shovel test profile for Site 16UN162 consists of 5 cm of gray (7.5YR 5/1) silty clay over a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay to 20 cmbs, and underlain by a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) clay to 50 cmbs (Figure 5.11). Artifacts were encountered up to a depth of 50 cmbs. These include edge decorated scalloped whiteware (n=1), undecorated whiteware (n=10), colorless container glass (n=10), amber container glass (n=10), an amber glass bottle neck with a small-mouth external thread finish, Coca Cola bottle glass (n=3), aqua container glass (n=1), window glass (n=5), half of a milk glass button (Figure 5.12), a cut nail, wire nails (n=16), a ferrous metal tube (n=2, 1 piece), a ferrous metal staple, and a graphite battery core. The brick pile measures approximately 2.5 m in diameter and has mostly been overgrown by herbaceous vegetation and obscured by leaf litter.

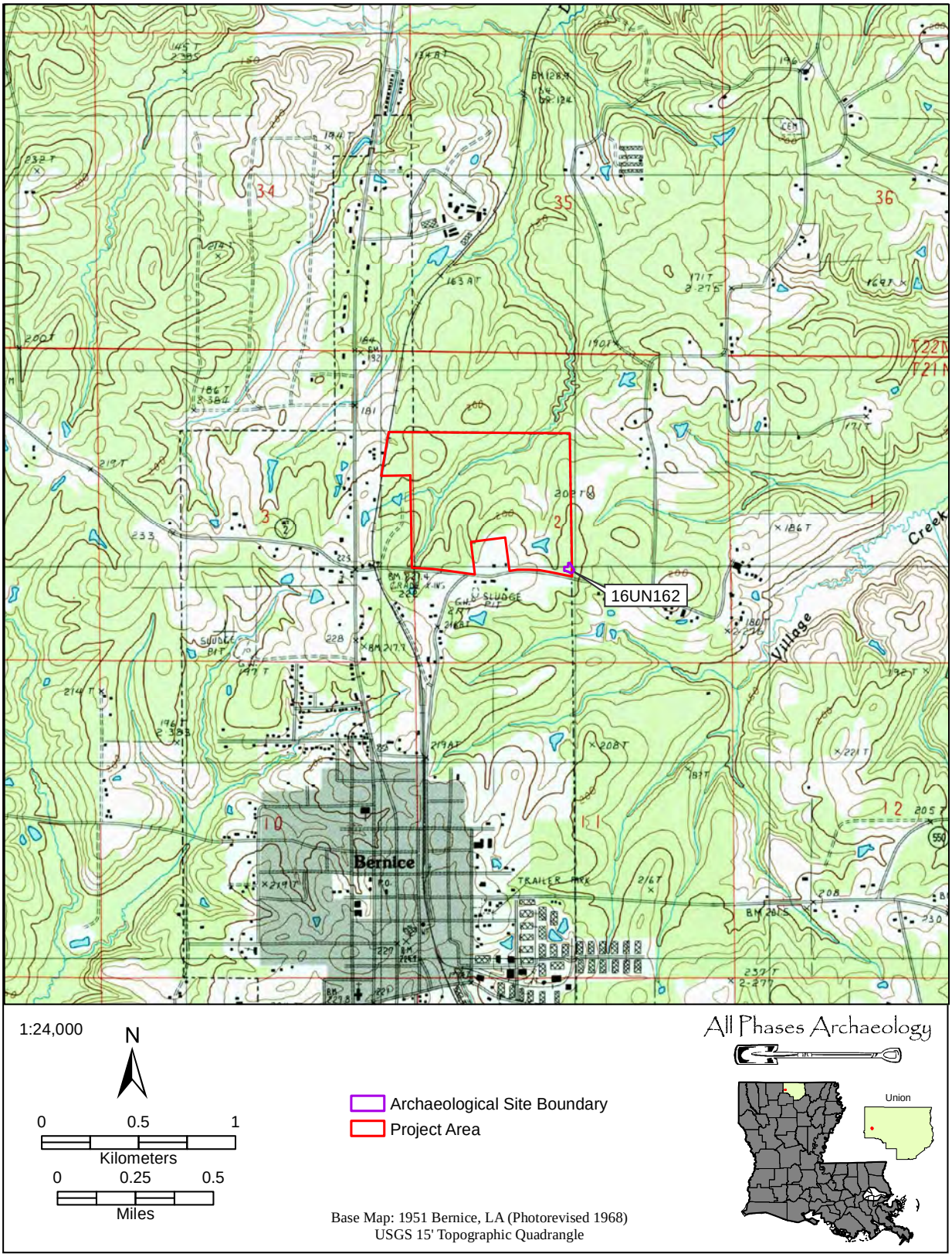


Figure 5.1. *Map showing the location of Site 16UN162 within the project area.*

Figure 5.2. *Typical shovel test profile.*

Figure 5.3. *View of the recently logged area in the central portion of the project area, facing north.*

Figure 5.4. *View of the modern building and baseball field, facing west.*

Figure 5.5. *View of the dirt track and powerlines south of the baseball field, facing south.*

Figure 5.6. *View of the vegetation in the northern portion of the project area, facing south.*

Figure 5.7. *View of the dry drainage in the southwest portion of the project area, facing northeast.*

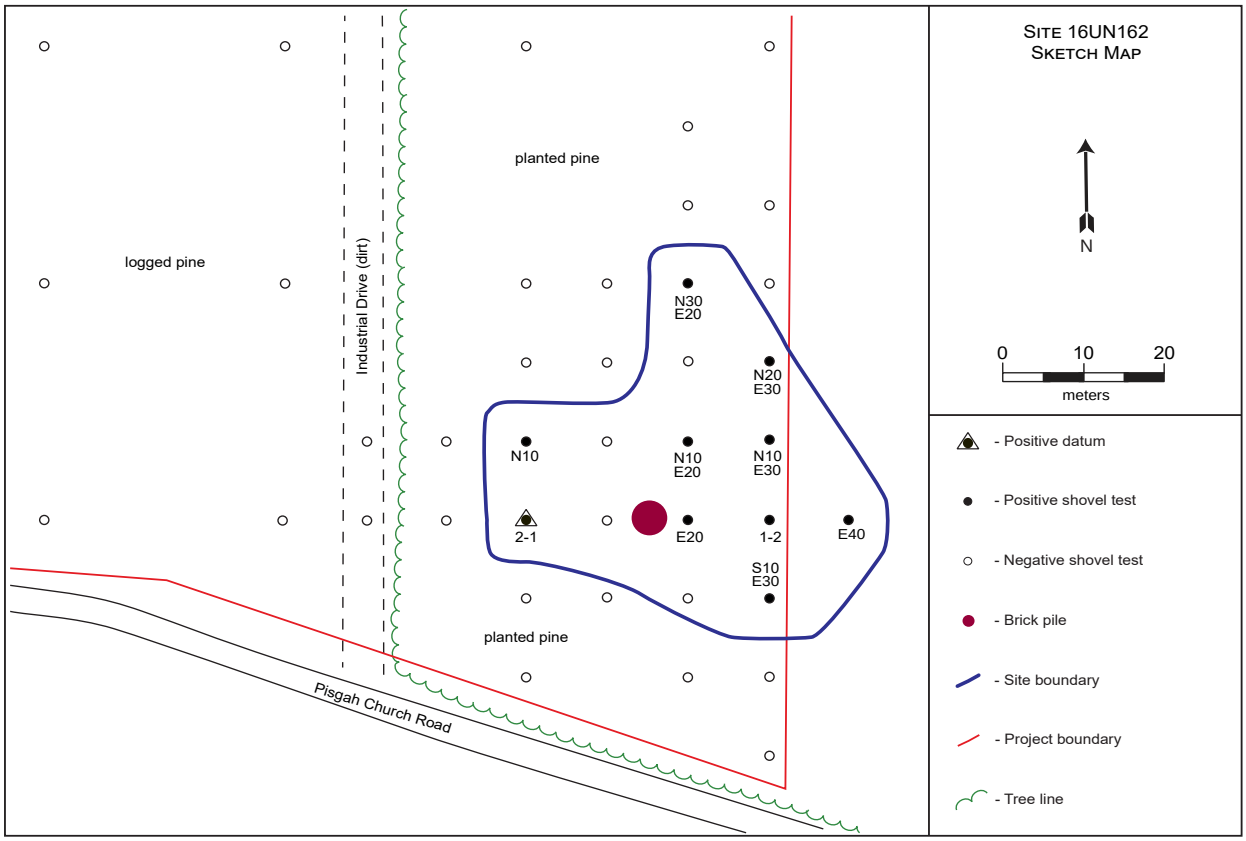


Figure 5.8. *Site 16UN162 sketchmap.*

Figure 5.9. *Overview of Site 16UN162, facing west.*

Figure 5.10. *View of the overgrown brick pile at Site 16UN162, facing southwest.*

Figure 5.11. *Typical shovel test profile at Site 16UN162.*

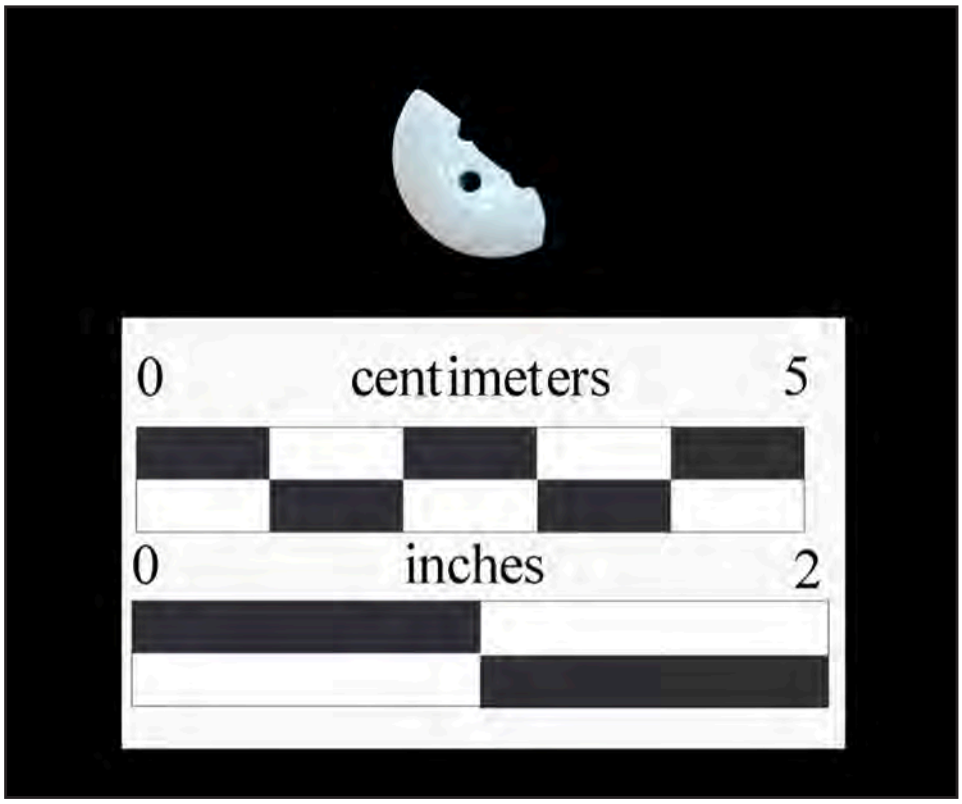


Figure 5.12. *Milkglass button fragment found at Site 16UN162.*

Edge decorated whiteware with a scalloped rim dates to circa (c.) 1820-1910, small mouth external thread finish dates from the 1920s to the present, cut nails date from 1790 to the present and wire nails were between 1850-until present, though not common in Louisiana until the 1890s. It is possible this farmstead dates to the mid-nineteenth century, but most likely dates from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century to the mid-twentieth century.

A review of historic maps of the site location revealed a structure at this location on the 1951 and PR 1968 Bernice 15' series USGS topographic quadrangles (see Figures 2.1 and 2.2). This structure can also be seen on the 1936 and 1949 aerial images of the site location (Figure 5.13). The aerials also show the structure is surrounded by cultivated fields. A search of BLM GLO records produced a 1908 patent for the lands at the site location in the name of James T. Wade. Mr. Wade purchased the property under the authority of the Cash Sale Act of 1820 (3 Stat. 566). It is unknown if Mr. Wade ever lived on the property.

This light density artifact scatter contained little diagnostic material and appears to have limited research potential. As such, the portion of 16UN162 located within the BIDCO Site project boundaries is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

STANDING STRUCTURES

There is one modern standing structure on the property which is related to the abandoned baseball fields in the northeast portion of the project area (see Figure 5.4). This metal building is presumably used for storage related to the ball field. The building and fields were built around 2005.

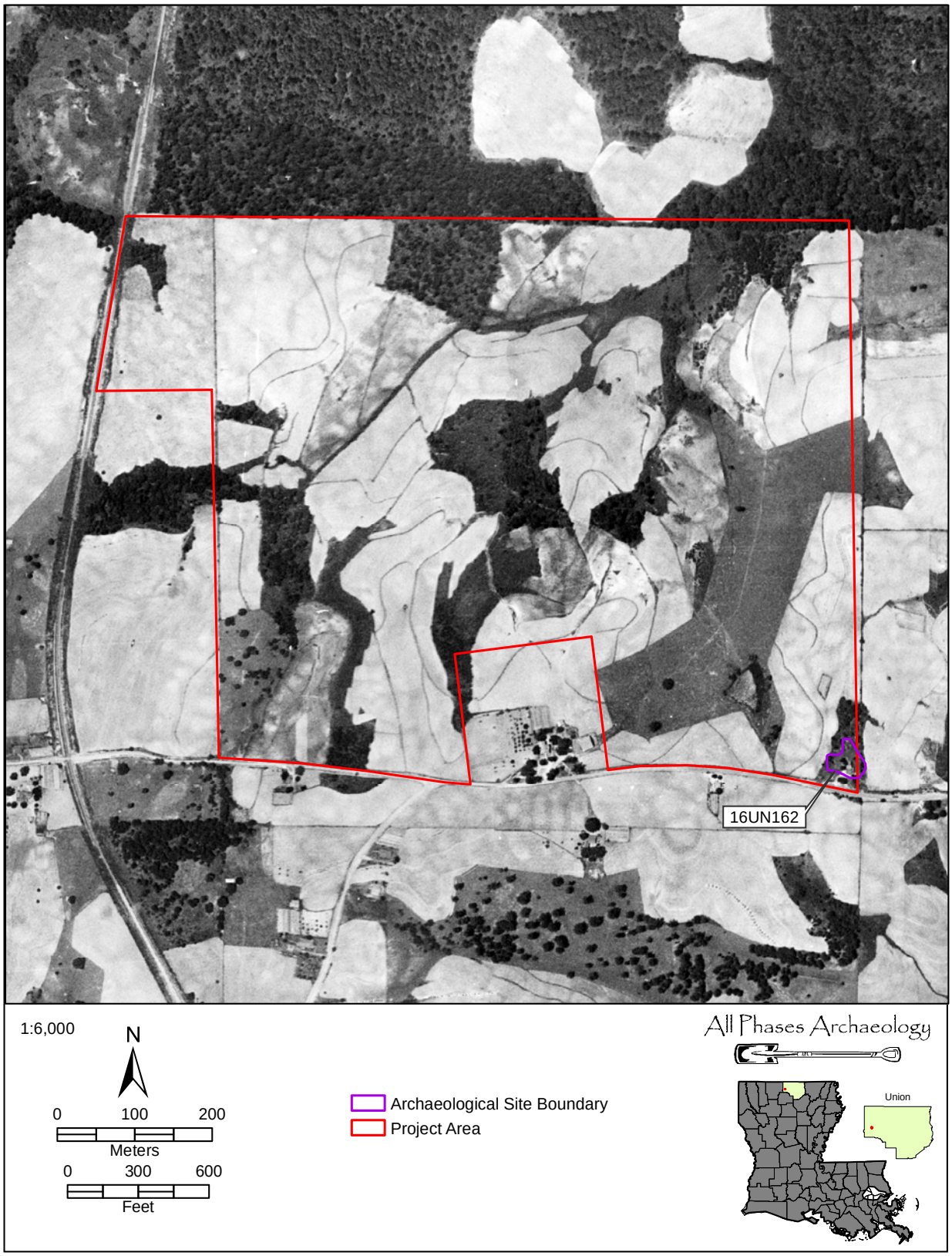


Figure 5.13. *Historic 1936 map showing the location of Site 16UN162 within the project area.*

HISTORIC AREAS

No historic areas are located within the project area boundaries.

CHAPTER 6
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APA, under contract with CSRS of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, performed the Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed BIDCO Site project located in Union Parish, Louisiana. The Phase I survey was performed between October 21 and December 12, 2024. The investigation identified one new archaeological site, 16UN162, within the project area. The site represents a late nineteenth or early twentieth century to mid twentieth century domestic farmstead. It is the opinion of APA that the portion of Site 16UN162 within the project area lacks distinction and is unlikely to provide further useful information and is therefore recommended as ineligible for the NRHP. The remainder of the study area is absent of cultural resources.

REFERENCES

Daigle, J.J., G.E. Griffith, J.M. Omernik, P.L. Faulkner, R.P. McCulloh, L.R. Handley, L.M. Smith, and S.S. Chapman

2006 Ecoregions of Louisiana (color poster with map, descriptive text, summary tables, and photographs): Reston, Virginia, U.S. Geological Survey.

Gibson, Jon L., Phillip C. Cook, Carl A. Brasseaux, F. Lestar Martin and Erin L. Gibson

1993 *Piney Woods Past: Cultural Resources Inventory of North Central Louisiana, U.S. 167 and U.S. 425 Corridors.* Survey 22-1634.

Louisiana Division of Archaeology (LDOA)

2024 Louisiana Archaeological Site Files. Louisiana Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Assessed online December 2024.

National Park Service

2024 *National Register of Historic Places*. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. Available online at www.cr.nps.gov/nr, accessed December 2024.

APPENDIX A
CURATION AGREEMENT

TROY UNIVERSITY

Archaeological
Research Center

Date: Nov. 1, 2023

Jon Glass
All Phases Archaeology
257 Pinehill Drive
Mobile, AL 36606

Dear Jon,

Per your request, this letter is to confirm our standing agreement to provide curation services for archaeological collections to All Phases Archaeology on an as-needed basis. As you know, we are recognized by a variety of Federal agencies as a repository meeting the standards in 36 CFR Part 79 and have formal agreements to provide curation under these guidelines to multiple federal agencies such as the Army National Guard and Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Please be advised that once a year we must be notified of all reports in which we were named as the repository. Project collections must be submitted within one calendar year of completion. Small projects may be complied for periodic submission. The AHC survey policy specifies which materials must be curated (Administrative Code of Alabama, Chapter 460-X-9). Renewal of this agreement is contingent upon compliance.

We appreciate this opportunity to be of assistance and look forward to working with you in the future.

Stephen Carmody
Director
Archaeological Research Center
Troy University

APPENDIX B
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Artifact Inventory from 2024.217

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
16UN162					
	TR 2 ST 1/I/10-25 cmbs				***Bag: 1***
		glass (amber container)	1	3.2	2024.21702
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.8	2024.21701
		glass (window)	1	5.2	2024.21703
		Location Totals	*3*	*9.2*	
	TR 1 ST 2/I/10-20 cmbs				***Bag: 2***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	3.2	2024.21706
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	0.5	2024.21707
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.1	2024.21704
		glass (window)	3	3.6	2024.21705
		Location Totals	*6*	*8.4*	
	N 10/I,II/10-50 cmbs				***Bag: 3***
		brick fragment	7	6.5	2024.21715
		ferrous metal staple	1	8.3	2024.21714
		ferrous metal tube; 1 piece	2	8.2	2024.21713
		ferrous metal wire nail	6	50.8	2024.21712
		glass (amber container)	4	14.0	2024.21711
		glass (colorless container)	3	6.8	2024.21709
		glass (green "Coca-Cola" bottle fragment)	3	20.7	2024.21710
		undecorated whiteware	1	3.5	2024.21708
		Location Totals	*27*	*118.8*	
	E 20/II/30 cmbs				***Bag: 4***
		ferrous metal cut nail fragment	1	2.7	2024.21716
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.7*	
	N 20 E 30/I,II/5-30 cmbs				***Bag: 5***
		ferrous metal wire nail	2	26.1	2024.21719
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	5.4	2024.21720
		glass (aqua container)	1	1.2	2024.21718
		glass (colorless container)	1	2.1	2024.21717
		Location Totals	*5*	*34.8*	
	S 10 E 30/I/5-15 cmbs				***Bag: 6***
		glass (colorless container)	2	14.2	2024.21721
		Location Totals	*2*	*14.2*	
	N 10 E 30/I,II/5-30 cmbs				***Bag: 7***
		glass (amber bottleneck with small mouth external thread finish)	1	15.6	2024.21725
		glass (amber container)	3	10.1	2024.21724
		glass (colorless container)	2	4.6	2024.21723
		glass (window)	1	2.9	2024.21726
		graphite battery core	1	2.7	2024.21728
		milkglass button fragment	1	0.6	2024.21727
		undecorated whiteware	5	8.0	2024.21722
		Location Totals	*14*	*44.5*	
	N 10 E 20/I/0-15 cmbs				***Bag: 8***

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		ferrous metal wire nails	2	19.8	2024.21731
		glass (amber container)	2	4.2	2024.21730
		glass (colorless container)	1	1.9	2024.21729
		Location Totals	*5*	*25.9*	
	N 30 E 20/I/5-30 cmbs				***Bag: 9***
		edge decorated scalloped whiteware rim	1	15.1	2024.21732
		ferrous metal wire nail	2	11.2	2024.21734
		undecorated whiteware	4	8.7	2024.21733
		Location Totals	*7*	*35.0*	
Site Totals			*70*	*293.5*	
Project Totals			*70*	*293.5*	