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August 31, 2012

Rebecca H. Harrod
Harrod & Harrod
P.O. Box 2303
Monroe, LA 71207-2303

RE: Phase I Investigations for Millhaven Development Site, Section 5, T17N R5E and Sections 29 and 32 T18N R5E of the Crew Lake and Swartz USGS Quadrangles of Ouachita Parish, Louisiana

Dear Ms. Harrod:

Attached is a copy of the *final* report for the above referenced project. All comments were addressed by Michael Fedoroff.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (601) 497-1933 or kristi@pritchettplans.com. Thank you for allowing us to help you in this matter.

Sincerely,

Kristi Hall
Pritchett Engineering & Planning, LLC

Enclosure

Phase I Investigations for Millhaven Development Site, Section 5, T17N R5E and Sections 29 and 32 T18N R5E of the Crew Lake and Swartz USGS Quadrangles of Ouachita Parish, Louisiana

Figure 1.1. View of project area (West).

Phase I — Intensive Field Survey

Lead State Agency: Louisiana Economic Development

Contractor Performing Work: Pritchett Engineering and Planning, LLC

Final Report

August 2012

Phase I Investigations for Millhaven Development Site, Section 5, T17N R5E and Sections 29 and 32 T18N R5E of the Crew Lake and Swartz USGS Quadrangles of Ouachita Parish, Louisiana

Phase I — Intensive Field Survey
August 2012

By

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Prepared for:
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On behalf of:
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ABSTRACT

On 5-20-12, The Louisiana Economic Development contracted with Pritchett Engineering and Planning (PEP) to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation of the proposed development area located in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. PEP Archaeologists began the cultural resource survey of the proposed area which covered 732 acres (293 ha) of farmland, in Section 5, Township 17N Range 5E and Sections 29 and 32 Township 18N Range 5E of the Crew Lake and Swartz USGS Quadrangles. Fieldwork was conducted by Michael P. Fedoroff, Ashley M. Fedoroff, Stephanie Guest, Rosie Hogan Mayfield, Brittany Blackledge, Colter Cruthirds, Samuel Huey and Alice Ivas on 5-20-12 through 5-24-12. The Principal Investigator for this project is Michael P. Fedoroff.

The terrain of the project area was excellent for survey conditions, and with the exception of a small grove of Pecan trees, the field crew had 100% visibility of the ground surface. The entire area consisted of a freshly burned, plowed, and planted bean field. With the fresh plow zone and fresh rain during the project, pedestrian survey was accomplished easily. In addition to pedestrian survey of the planted field, 300 shovel test locations were investigated with 268 shovel tests excavated. The sampling strategy was the placement of shovel tests at 60-meter intervals on seventeen transect lines, starting at the Southwestern corner of the project area and bearing north. This allowed for complete subsurface coverage in addition to the pedestrian survey. Additionally, the tests were placed in locations that would not destroy the crops in the planted field. All shovel tests were dug to subsoil, most of which were 50 cmbs in depth. None of the tests yielded prehistoric artifacts, yet 18 tests were positive for historic finds with most being modern debris. Three shovel tests were delineated pinpointing three sites discussed in this report. These finds were linked to destroyed tenant houses within the project boundaries, yet all artifacts were within the plow zone in disturbed contexts.

Three sites were identified during this survey, yet have not been recommended as eligible based on the lack of intact deposits or integrity of the data. As long as construction follows the presently delimited APE, I recommend the project should be cleared to begin ground-disturbing activities with one exception. In the remote possibility that archaeological features or human remains are found during ground-disturbing activities on the property, the environmental manager should notify the Louisiana Division of Archaeology and follow existing protocols for dealing with such unanticipated discoveries (see Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Site Preservation Act, 1991, No. 704). The field notes and computer files associated with this CRS will be stored at Pritchett Engineering and Planning, LLC, and full version of this report will be on file at Louisiana Division of Archaeology.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

TABLES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank our clients the Louisiana Department of Economic Development and Millhaven Plantation, LLC for providing detailed maps, GIS shape files, landowner permissions, and helpful information for this project. I am grateful for the background research conducted by Ashley Fedoroff and Stephanie Guest with the help tendered by the Louisiana Division of Archaeology. Mr. Fred Huenefeld provided much needed history of the farming history of the project area and associated airfield. Reca Jones and Joe Saunders were gracious enough to give the crew and the author background on the prehistory of the area. Finally, thanks to Stephanie Guest, Colter Cruthirds, Sam Huey, Alice Ivas, Rosie Mayfield, and Ashley Fedoroff for the hard work in the field. Stephanie Guest deserves recognition for directing field investigations, and Rosie Mayfield contributed greatly to the maps for this report.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

On 5-20-12, The Louisiana Economic Development contracted with Pritchett Engineering and Planning (PEP) to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation of the proposed development area located in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. PEP Archaeologists began the cultural resource survey of the proposed area which covered 732 acres (293 ha) of farmland, in Section 5, Township 17N Range 5E and Sections 29 and 32 Township 18N Range 5E of the Crew Lake and Swartz USGS Quadrangles. The catalyst for this work is a proposed economic incentive development for the Millhaven area. The specifics of the development are unknown to Pritchett. However, the Millhaven development website suggests office space and retail buildings.

Fieldwork was conducted by Michael P. Fedoroff, Ashley M. Fedoroff, Stephanie Guest, Rosie Hogan Mayfield, Brittany Blackledge, Colter Cruthirds, Samuel Huey and Alice Ivas on 5-20-12 through 5-24-12. The Principal Investigator for this project is Michael P. Fedoroff. Background research for this project was undertaken at the Louisiana Division of Archaeology site files in Baton Rouge by PEP archaeologist Ashley Fedoroff and Stephanie Guest on 5/30/2012 revealing no previously identified sites or surveys within 1 mile of the project boundaries.

Scope of Work

This Cultural Resource Survey focused on six goals: 1) to uncover the vertical and horizontal distribution of cultural material deposits; 2) to determine the concentration and distribution of artifacts; 3) assess any existing structures for historic significance; 4) identify the chronological and cultural relationship of the constituents represented; 5) collect a sample of archaeological materials that correspond to any discovered sites; 6) make recommendations based on the results. Field methods and research design were created to accomplish this task as described in the results section.

Organization of the Report

The following report is organized into six chapters and one appendix with the intent of providing a clear and concise management summary regarding the Millhaven Phase I survey. Following the introduction, Chapter Two provides a brief environmental overview of the study area in order to offer a point of reference for the reader uninstructed in the lore of Lower Mississippi Valley landscapes. A brief cultural history is outlined in Chapter Three in order to illuminate linkages between the project area and the greater Southeast. Chapter Four describes past archaeological investigations within a mile of the project boundaries, focusing on the contributions of past archaeological work done in the area as it contributes to the current study. Particular attention is given archaeological sites identified within the mile buffer zone in this section due to their information and insight into potential relationships to the site. Chapter Five reviews the manner and conduct in which the present study was undertaken highlighting results, and the final Chapter Six offers a brief summary and recommendation based on the survey findings. References cited are listed at the end of Chapter Six, and in conclusion relevant shovel test data is presented in the appendix.

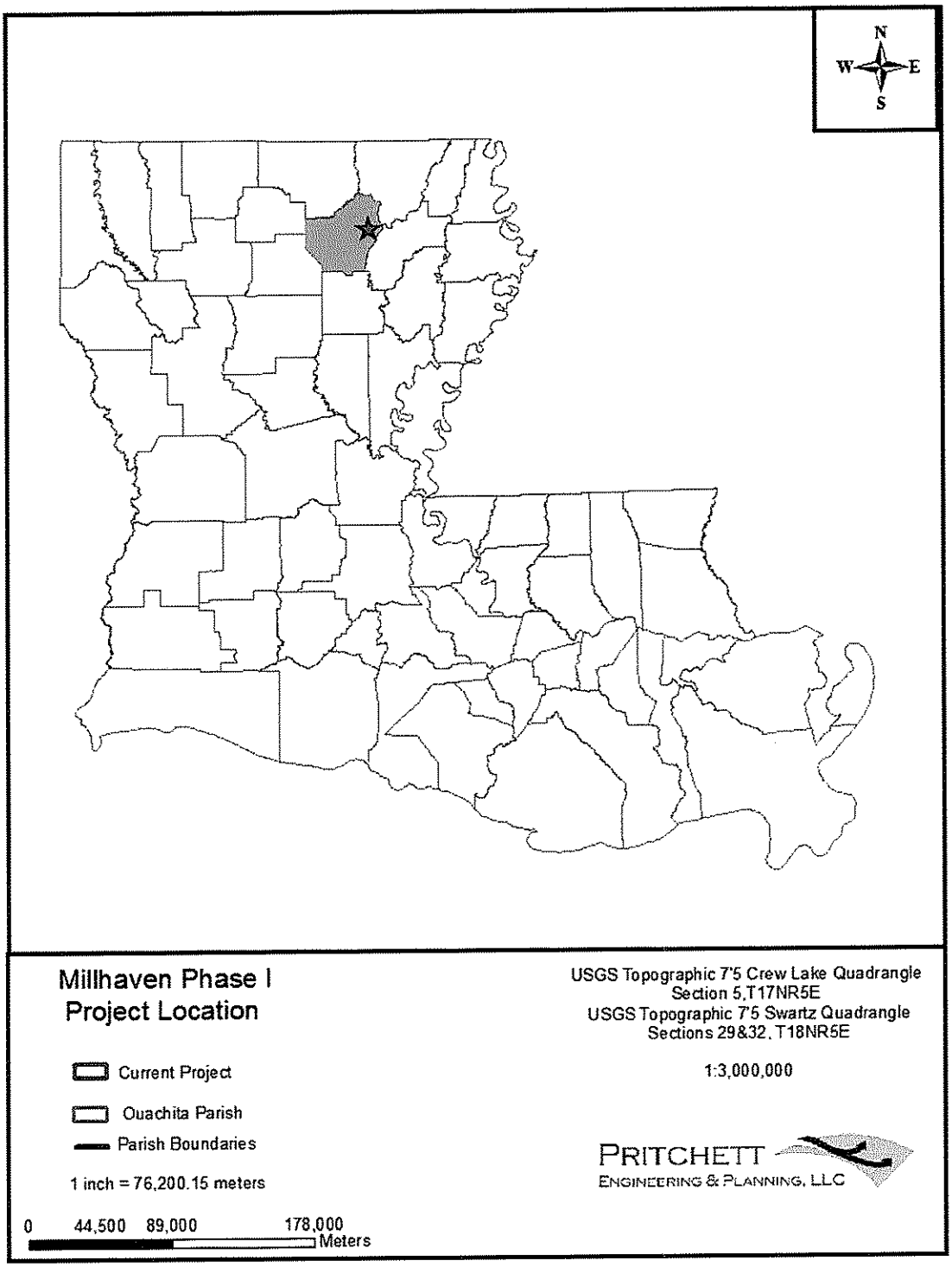


Figure 1.2. Project location within the State of Louisiana.

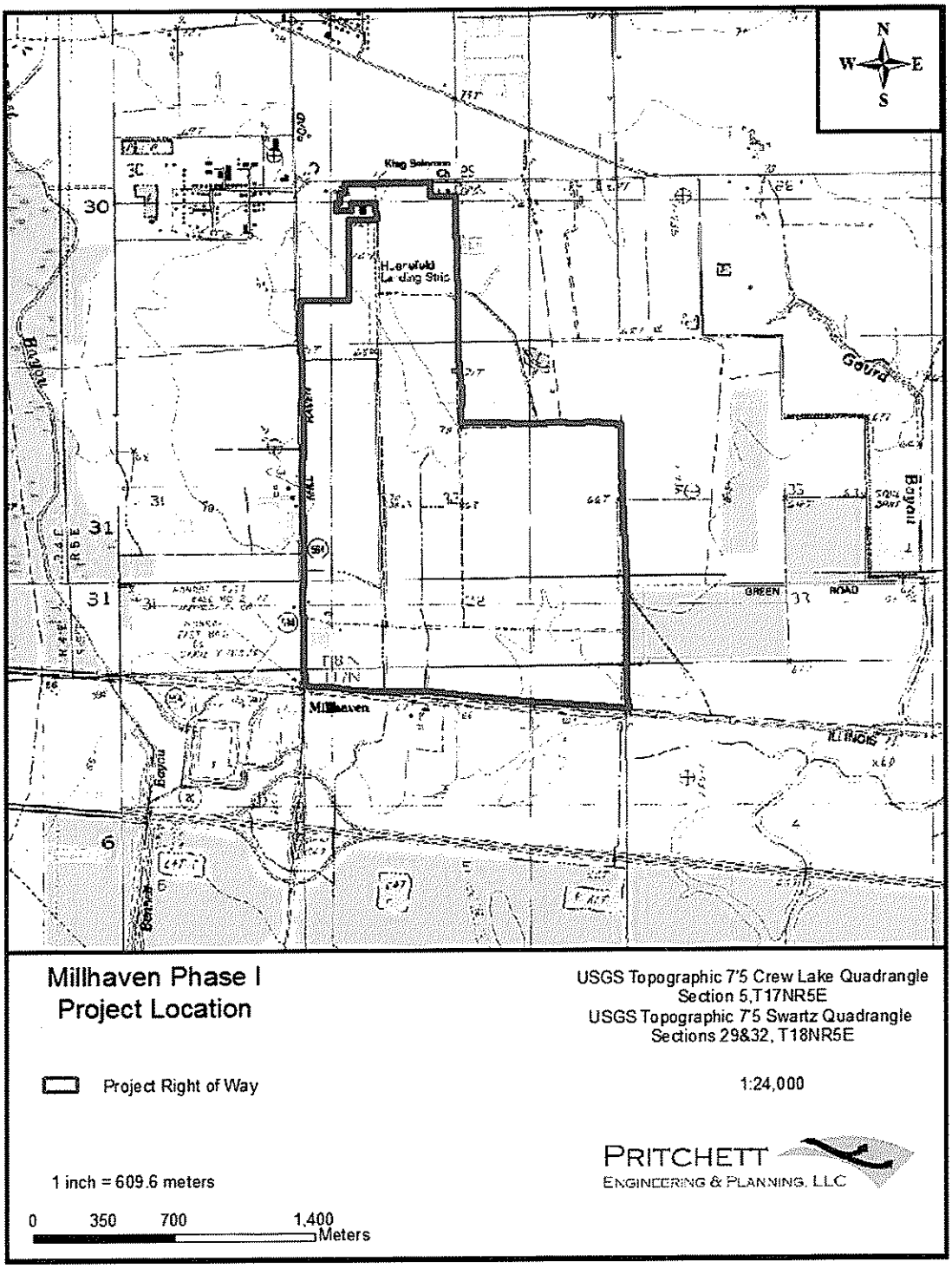


Figure 1.3. Project location topographic.

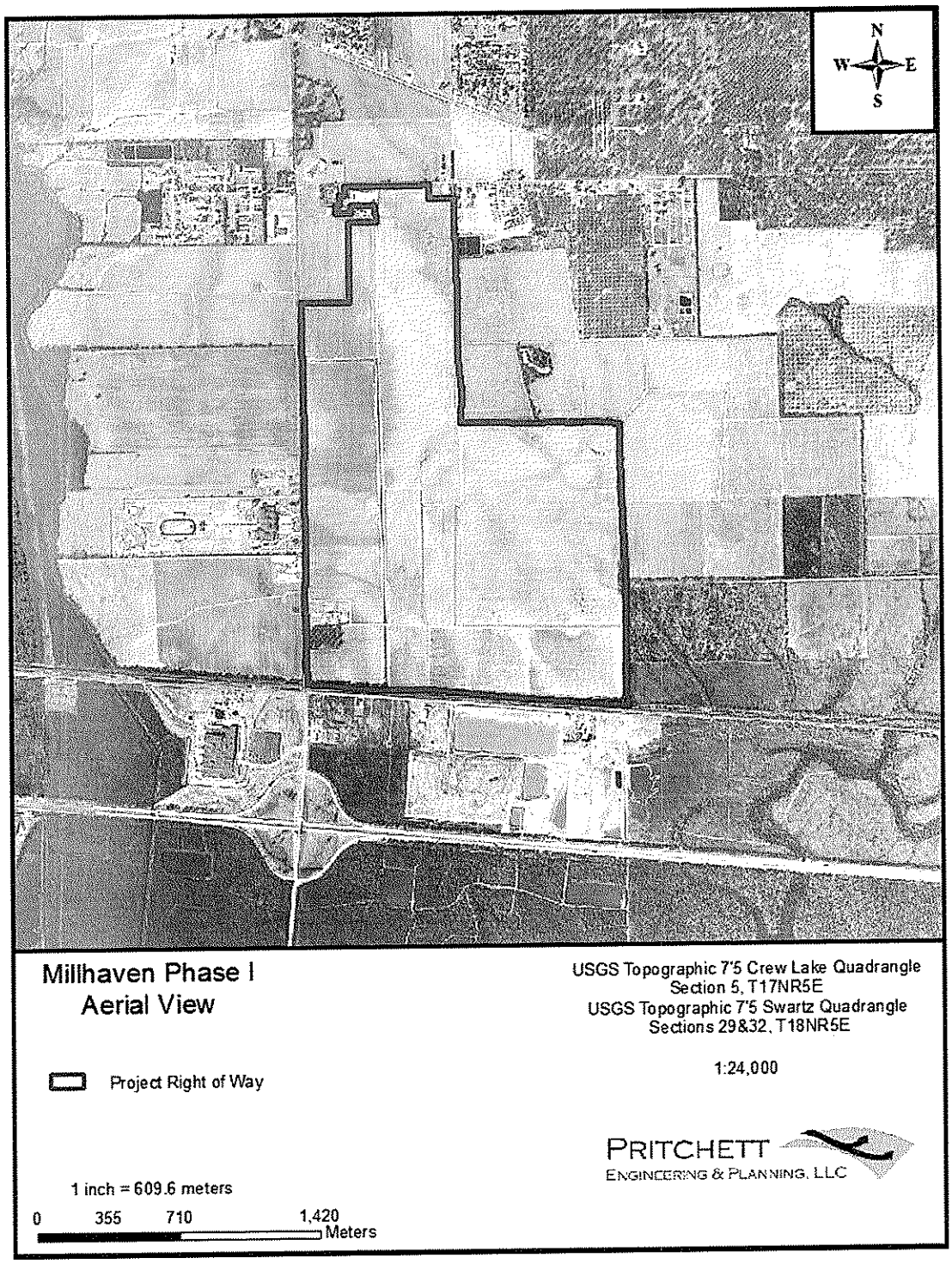


Figure 1.4. Project location aerial view.

CHAPTER TWO

Environmental Overview of the Region

Physiographic Setting and Geologic Setting

The Millhaven Phase I project is located in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain region, near the western boundary of the Maçon Ridge (Figure 2.1). The Maçon Ridge is a narrow finger of higher ground between the Boeuf and Mississippi rivers (Gibson 2010). The ridge was formed during the Quaternary Period, either through flooding of the Arkansas River during the Pleistocene (Fisk 1944) or through an earlier flooding event left over from Pleistocene flooding (Allen and Touchet 1994). These periods of flooding were a result of the shrinkage of the Laurentian Glacial formation; as the glaciers receded and melted, runoff swelled the rivers, carving channels, widening river valleys, and carrying silt into the lowlands. This alluvial fill created a landscape of low terraces and ridges above natural marshes and small drainages (Saucier and Fleetwood 1970).

Geology

The geology of the region reflects Holocene alluvial deposits (Figure 2.2). These Holocene deposits most likely result from flooding episodes of the Little Boeuf river, the largest drainage in the project area. Most of site is situated on upland, with small ridges near lower, swampy areas. Saucier (1968 and 1970), through radiocarbon dating, gives proof that the deposits of the Maçon Ridge are generally less than 30,000 years old, while the western edge is even younger (Saucier 1968: 883).

Soils

Soils within our project area are primarily composed of loess soils. The majority of the soils within the project area are used in conjunction with cultivation. Loess soils are used in cultivation due to its natural fertility which is associated with its location on the Mississippi Alluvial Plain. Explained by Heinrich (2008) explains:

> When large continental ice sheets covered the Midwestern United States, melting at their southern edges created huge volumes of melt water that flooded down the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers...the melt water carried large quantities of glacial sediment downstream with it .This sediment included considerable silt-size particles created by the grinding if the ice sheets over bedrock and silt derived from Late Pleistocene sand dunes in Nebraska and eastern Colorado [Heinrich 2008].

The predominant soil type within the project area is composed of silt loam. A brief description of each soil type along with soil profile photos are represented in the following chapter. All soil data was drawn from a custom soil report from the Nation Resources Conservation Service soil data (NCRS 2010).

Hebert Silt Loam

Hebert Silt Loam is a somewhat poorly drained soil that occurs as large acreages at intermediate elevations. Permeability of this soil and surface runoff are both moderately slow. Hebert silt loam has a surface layer color of dark grayish-brown silt, which is about 10 inches deep. Gallion silt loam and Portland silt loam are commonly associated with this soil type and are found on slopes of 1 to 3 percent.

Hebert Complex

Hebert complex is a mix of Hebert silt loam, and two other soils. This soil is found at level and occurs in areas that have numerous shallow swales. Hebert complex has moderately slow permeability and has slow surface runoff. Soils that are associated with Hebert complex in mapping are Gallion and Rilla soil

Perry Clay

Perry clay is a clayey soil that is poorly drained, and frequently flooded. It is found primarily on the west side of the Ouachita River. A dark gray clay layer is found on the surface and turns into a gray clay in the subsoil stratum .The subsoil underlain at a depth of 20 to 30 inches can be distinguished by a reddish-brown clay .They occur on floodplains in broad areas where runoff and water absorption is very slow.

Portland Silt Loam

Portland silt loam is a somewhat poorly drained soil, with clayey subsoil. This soil is located on bottom land on long, wide areas at intermediate elevations within the eastern portion of Ouachita parish. Permeability and surface runoff are very slow, with a moderate water availability capacity. Land associated with this soil is largely used for the cultivation of crops and pastures.

Rilla silt loam 0 to1 percent slope

Rilla silt loam is a well-drained level, loamy soil .It can be found in occasionally flooded areas that are west of the Ouachita River unprotected by natural levees .A brown silt loam is found on the surface and the subsoil is a reddish-brown silty clay loam. This soil can be found on natural levees, and in broad smooth areas where water surface runoff is medium.

Sterlington Silt Loam 0 to1 Percent

This type of Sterlington occurs on 0 to 1 percent slopes. This soil is a well-drained, level, loamy soil on natural levees of major streams within the eastern half of Ouachita Parish. The surface layer of this soil is dark-grayish brown and is 7 inches thick, with a 5 inch thick subsurface layer of brown silt loam. Sterlington silt loam is most commonly associated with Gallion, Rilla, and Hebert soils. The permeability of this soil is moderate, with a slow surface runoff. Most of this soil type is being used for cultivation.

Sterlington Silt Loam 1 to 3 Percent

This type of Sterlington occurs on slopes of 1 to 3 percent. This soil is nearly level, well-drained and loamy. This soil occurs on natural levees within the eastern part of the parish. The permeability of this soil is moderate, with a medium surface runoff. The surface layer is a brown silt loam, with a subsurface of reddish-brown silt loam. The majority of this type of soil is used for cultivation.

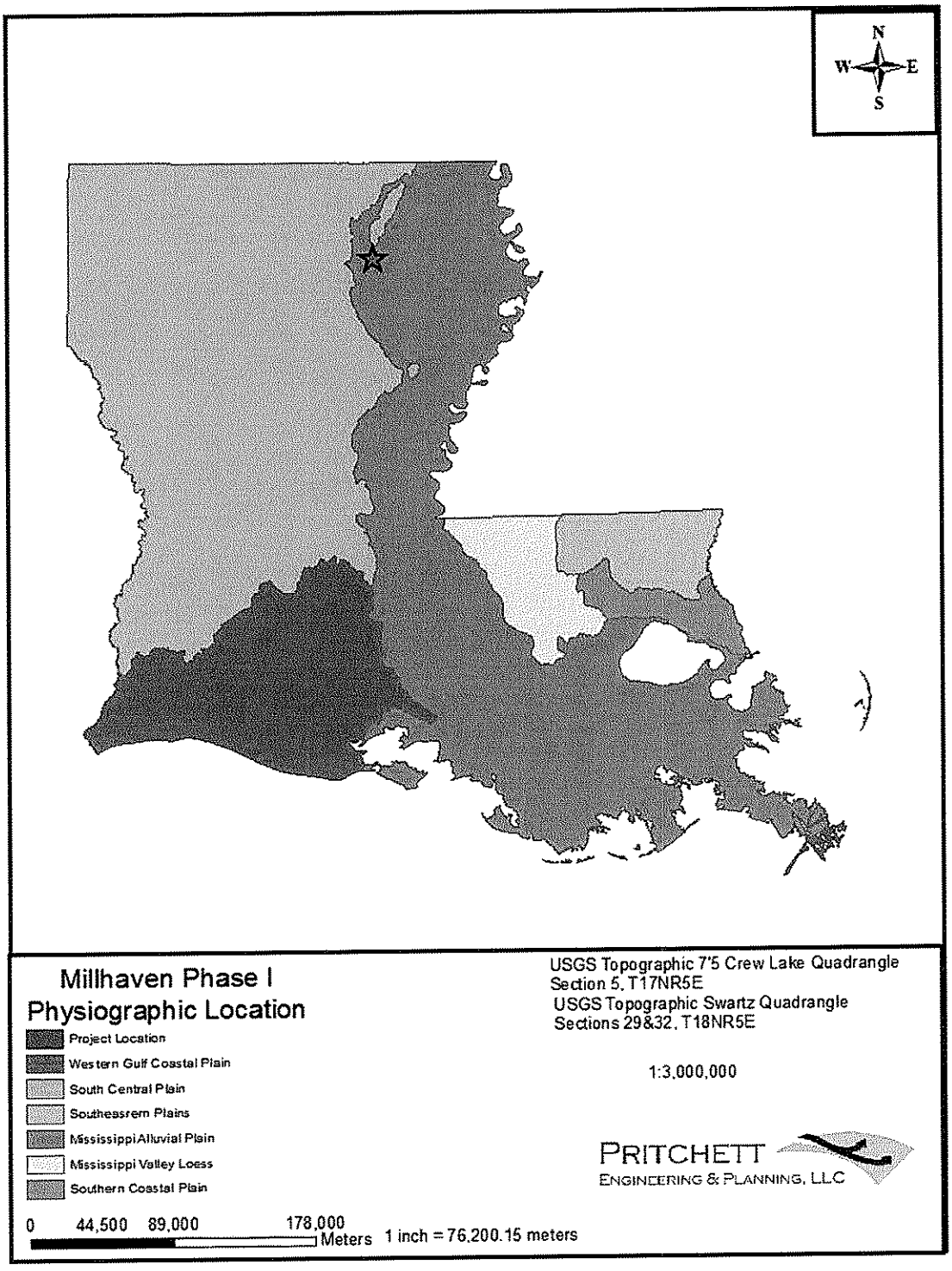


Figure 2.1. Physiographic map of Millhaven location.

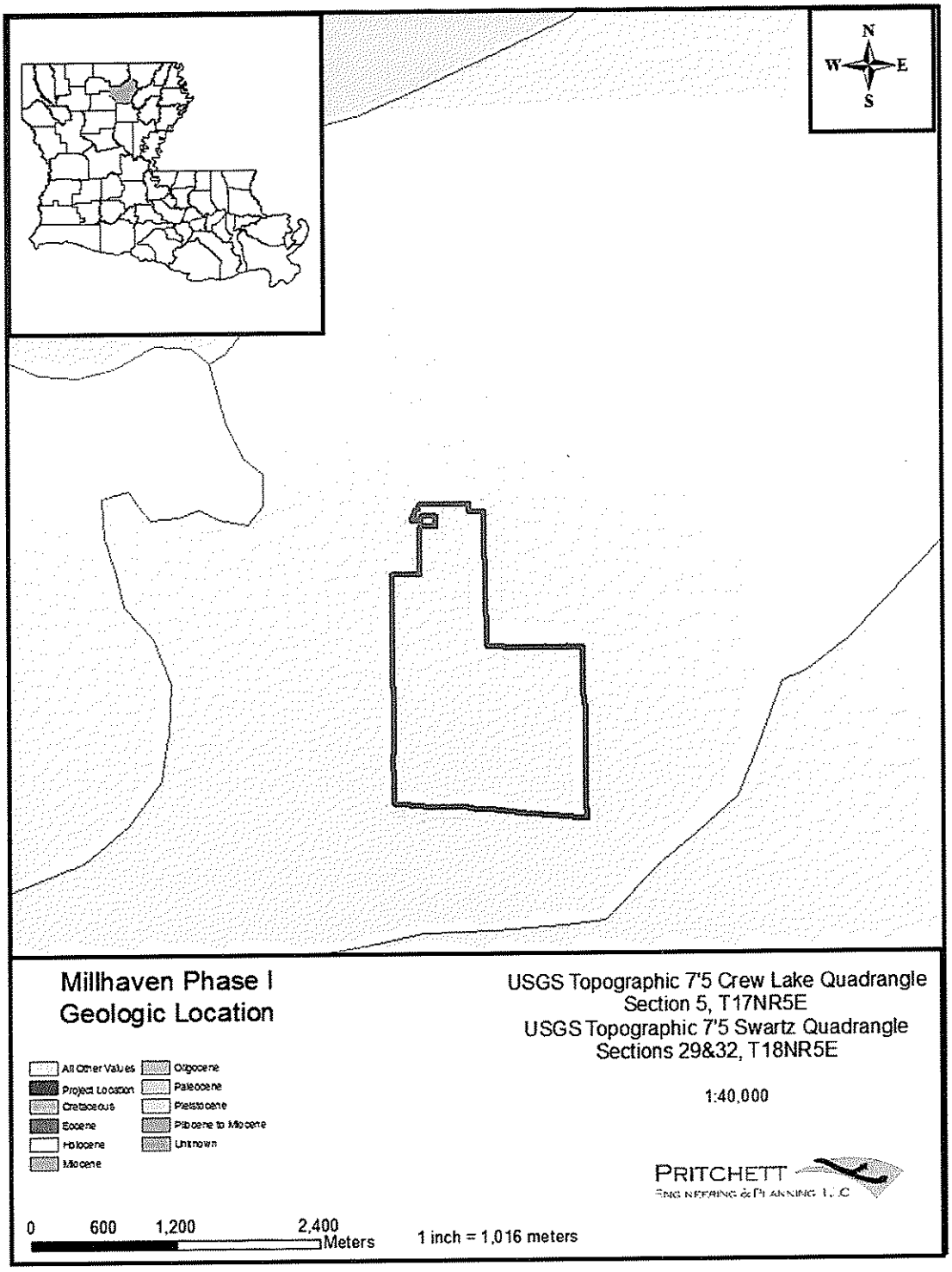


Figure 2.2. Geological map of Millhaven location.

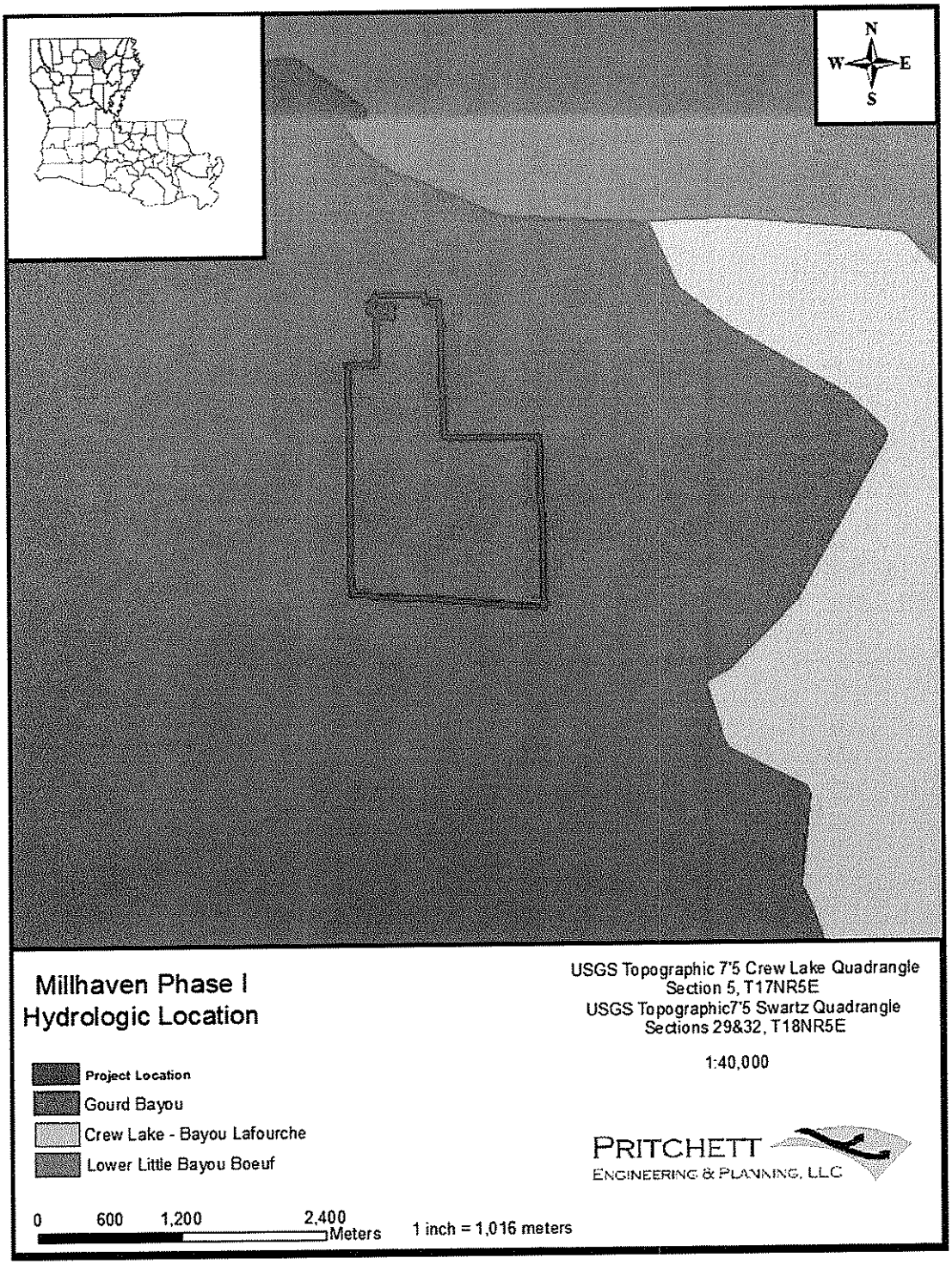


Figure 2.3. Hydrology map of Millhaven Phase I.

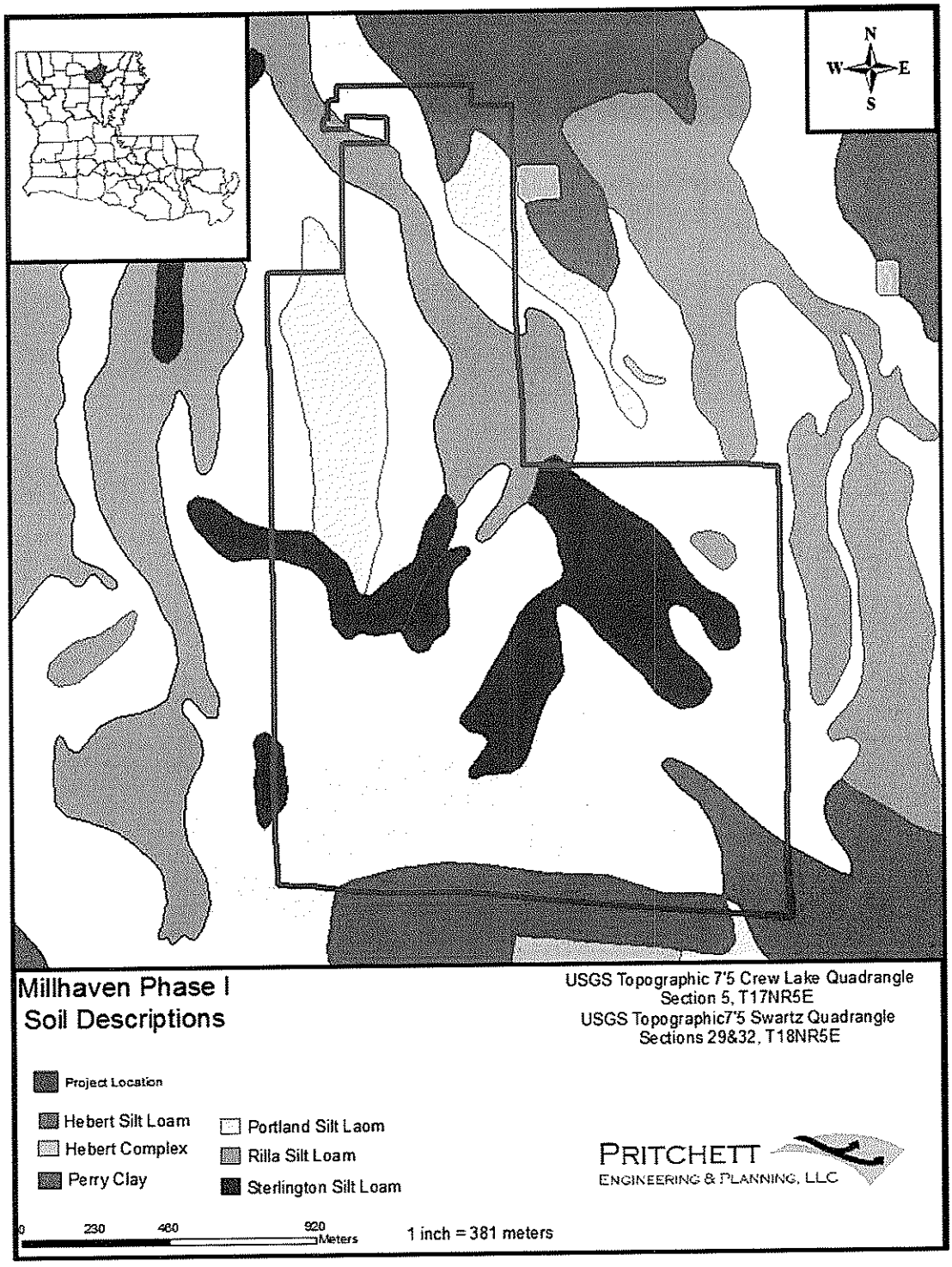


Figure 2.4. Soil map of Millhaven location.

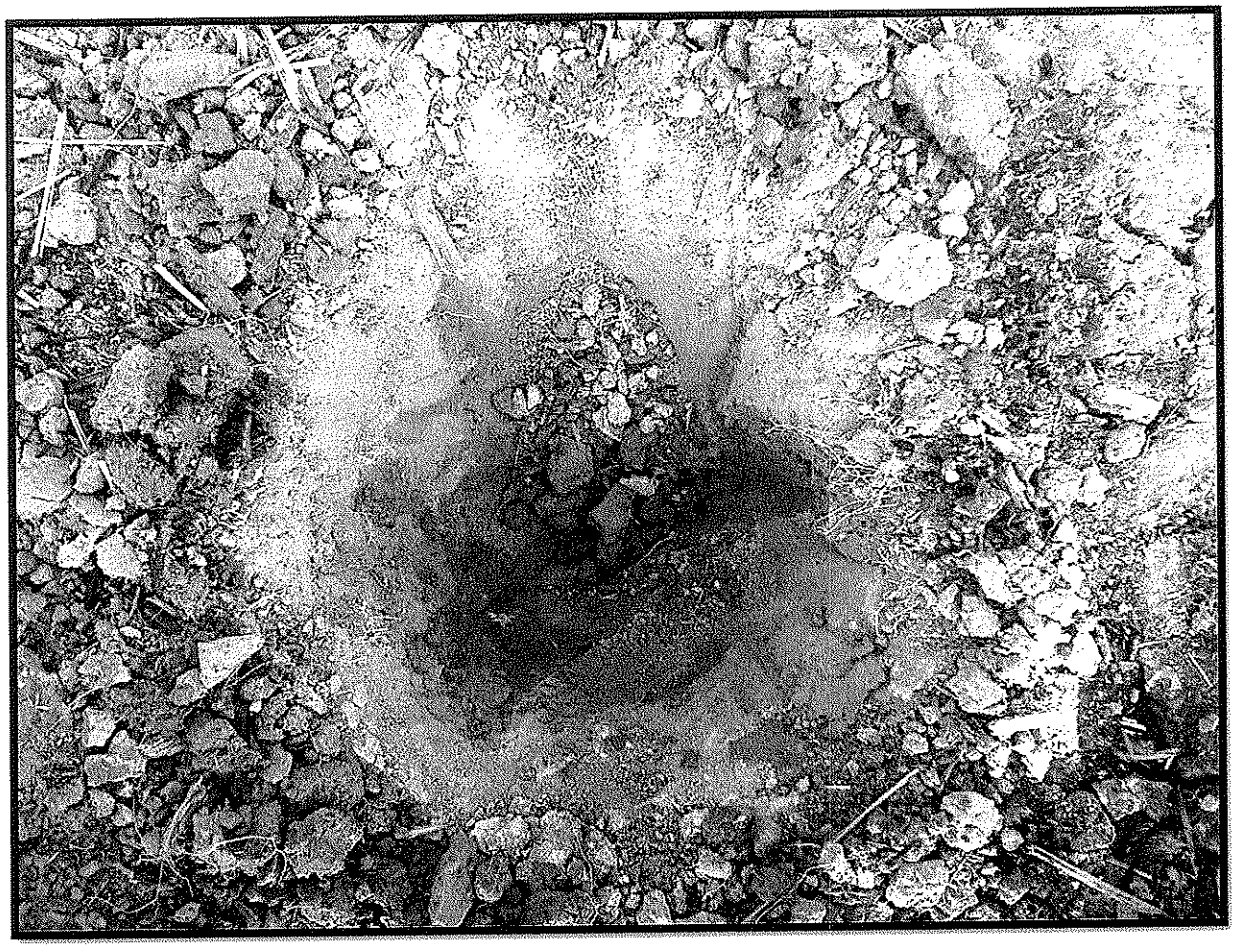


Figure 2.5. View of typical soil profile.

CHAPTER THREE

Culture History of the Area

Attempts at delineating a regional model of corporate identity, mobility, settlement patterns, and chronology for the prehistoric populations of Northeastern Louisiana, has been a slow process. This is due in part to the lack of archaeological work in the area due to historical biases, yet a resurgence of Louisiana archaeology has recently flourished which challenges these obstacles (McGimsey 2004). Better methodological techniques, more rigorous testing, and an increase in cultural resource management work have led to new efforts to ascertain a regional synthesis of Lower Mississippi Valley archaeology near this area (Gibson 2010).

Paleoindian/Archaic era (12,500 BC – 2,500BC)

The first stage of human occupation in the current project area is the Paleoindian Stage (12,500 B.C. -8000 B.C.), and the chief characteristic of this stage is one of high mobility. Subsistence economy was based on a variety of resources, and a generalized toolkit is evidenced.

Following the Paleoindian era is the Archaic (8,000 B.C. - 2,500 B.C.) which has been subdivided in the Southeast into three periods; Early, Middle, and Late with the Late announcing the start of the Gulf Formational/Poverty Point (Anderson and Sassaman 1996; Walthall and Jenkins 1976). The Archaic era is a time of environmental change throughout the Coastal Plain, and high quality tools are a hallmark of this time. Goodyear (1979) offers insight into the high quality early archaic tools found across the southeast with his "cryptocrystalline hypothesis" which suggests a highly mobile foraging population with great dependence on a high quality and heavily curated toolkit (Goodyear 1979).

Subsistence economy in the Early Archaic was heavily dependent on nut mast, but small mammals were also hunted such as squirrel, box turtle, rabbits, etc. Little evidence of fishing occurs during the Early Archaic, and large mammal remains such as deer are not often recovered in Early Archaic contexts in. Although technology during the Early Archaic seems to be similar across the Southeast, regional adaptations are seen to begin during the Middle Archaic such as increased use of heat-treated local materials, rock slabs, and unique clay features (Fedoroff 2008, 2009, 2012). These regional adaptations are geographically specific and vary by physiographic region. Adaptations between the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountainous regions reflect localized strategies of adaptation to the changing environment of the mid-Holocene.

Middle Archaic adaptations specific to the project area include a move toward the exploitation of aquatic resources such as fish and shellfish, waterfowl. Fruits are also evidenced at this time such as hackberry, persimmon, and maypops (Styles 1994). Nuts persist as a staple, yet not in the same amounts as regional variation is starting to become more pronounced (Brookes and Reams 1996). Use of seeds from wild weedy plants begins to be evidenced such as Knotweed,

Marshelder, and Sunflower etc. (Styles 1994). A switch from smaller game to larger mammals such as deer is also seen in both the Southeast and Midwest regions of the United States, and technological improvements such as the spear thrower (atlatl) aided in such a shift (Styles 1994). A heavier reliance on exchange throughout Arkansas and Louisiana and the greater Southeast starts to be evidenced during this period which some attribute as a strategy to mitigate subsistence stress (Johnson and Brookes 1989).

Typical Paleoindian and Archaic Stage artifacts recovered from sites within the Lower Mississippi Valley area are: Adzes, nutting stones, Clovis points, Lanceolate Dalton points, San Patrice points, unifacial varieties of turtle back and triangular endscrapers, Palmer points, Big Sandy points, Bolen points, Cache River points, Hardin points, Pine Tree points, St. Tammany points, unifacial sidescrapers, denticulates, drills, gravers, and varieties of bipolar tools (Fuller 1985; Giliberti 1995; McGahey 2000).

Features of variable sizes and shapes consisting of baked clay and sandstone are also found on sites associated with archaic components. Some suggest that these may be cooking facilities (Fedoroff 2012).

Poverty Point/Gulf Formational Era (2,500 BC – AD 500)

The marker for the next stage of prehistoric occupation in the Southeast is the introduction of ceramic technology (Jenkins and Krause 1986). The beginning of the Gulf Formational Stage is contemporaneous with the appearance of fiber-tempered ceramics, and concurrently appears toward the end of the Late Archaic (800 BC) and continues through the Early Woodland. The Gulf Formational era in the LMV is an extension of the Late Archaic era with Poverty Point culture dominating the study area at the beginning, and ending with the Tchula period toward the end.

The Tchula period (800BC – 200 BC) can be characterized as the designation for the Early Woodland stage in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Ceramics begin to be used as a shift in technology begins during this time, yet for the most part communal lifeways appear to be intact. Tchula pottery is oftentimes considered crude in manufacture with tendencies of low tempering (Kidder 2002). More salient to the current study, Tchefuncte series ceramics dominate the artifacts recovered in the surveyed portions of Big Creek (Gibson 1977, 2010).

Pottery does not hold a monopoly over the Gulf Formational artifacts recovered in the project area. Flint Creek-Pontchartrain, McIntire, Gary, Mud Creek, Duval, Epps, and Motley points are all commonly occurring projectile types associated with the Gulf Formational Stage of Northeast Louisiana (Figure 3.1).

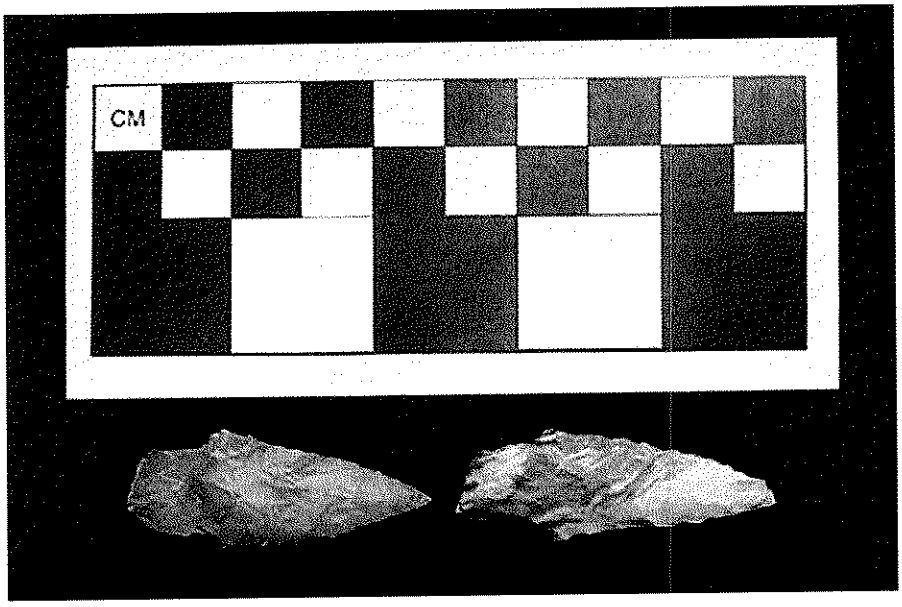


Figure 3.1. a) Mud Creek biface b) Flint Creek-Pontchartrain biface.

Woodland era (800 BC –AD1200)

The Woodland era in Louisiana can in some ways be seen as an extension of the Gulf Formational, yet with the intensification of pottery and new technological developments such as the bow and arrow. Subsistence patterns appear to be similar to those of the prior stage with the exception of a continued intensification of wild plants (Kidder 1988).

Marksville (200 BC – AD500) is often described as the beginning of the Middle Woodland stage and is treated as a regional interpretation of Hopewellian interaction, although the material cultural suggests a natural progression from the Tchula period (Kidder 2002). Mound building and burial ceremony are hallmarks of this period. Gibson makes the argument counter to Fuller that this time period sees a decrease in settlement. Gibson goes so far as to argue that the "Big Creek" drainage is not a Marksville stronghold. (Gibson 2010).

Two periods encompass this end of the Woodland era beginning with the Baytown period (AD 500 – AD 700) and following with the Coles Creek period (AD 700-AD 1000). The Baytown period can be described as a settlement pattern consisting of small hamlets which are dispersed across the landscape and mounded communities of larger size (Kidder 2005:128) Two cultures have emerged during this period that archaeologists have identified as the Troyville and Deasonville cultures. In the current study area, Troyville cultural markers seem to dominate even late into the Baytown period as illustrated by the assemblage recovered from the Gold Mine Site (McGimsey 2004). Toward the end of the Baytown period a shift begins from what appears to be the communal to the individual as evidenced in burial practices. This de-emphasis could indicate shifts in demographics with increased population as a catalyst for culture change as

competition for resources increase, yet the available data to make a cogent argument for this economic model has yet to be fully realized.

The Coles Creek Period (A.D. 800-1,000) occurs during the Late Woodland era in this region of Louisiana and can be characterized as originally developing in the Lower Mississippi Valley and then spreading eastward. This period saw a shift of sites towards areas closer to floodplains and earthwork construction of small conical mounds also occurred at this time. Grog tempered wares are common during this period with incising and punctations dominating the ceramic wares. Several vessel shapes are evidenced at this time including bowls, jars, beakers, bottles, and globular pots with bases tending to be round, flat, or square, and rims that are broad, flat, thickened, thinned, polished, and lugged (Phillips 1970).

Lithic assemblages of this period include Baker's Creek, Gary *var. Maybon*, Edwards Stemmed, and Tombigbee Stemmed projectiles, and the heat treatment of local materials is also a hallmark of local tool manufacture. The projectile points of this period are generally smaller than the Gulf Formational time, and they lack the fine serrated edges often found on previous bifaces (McGahey 2000).

Mississippi Era (A.D. 1000 – 1700)

Very few Mississippian sites have been identified within the project area. This is a trend that is ubiquitous throughout many areas of the Southeast containing swamps and backwaters, and much speculation has been offered as to the causality. Population increases, subsistence stress, and lack of suitable land for agriculture are all posited as reasonable causes for such a trend, yet alternative strategies have been offered for Big Creek economy such as small agricultural plots, trade, marine resources, and a symbiotic relationship between the uplands and the lowlands of the Coastal Plain through a seasonal round of mobility (Gibson 2010).

Shell tempered pottery is the trademark of Mississippian ceramics found within the project area, and a more complete ceramic model of Mississippian period interaction for this area needs to be addresses. It is not uncommon for heated discussions over the Mississippian influence and interactions of the Plaquemine cultures of this time to emerge.

Lithic assemblages during this period are represented in the project area to include Collins, Madison, Scallorn, Nodena, and Bayogoula Fishtailed projectiles, but persistence in "older" types is also seen.

CHAPTER FOUR

Previous Investigations

Previously Identified Sites

Prior to entering the fieldwork environment, an extensive site file/background search was undertaken by the PEP Archaeologists Ashley Fedoroff and Stephanie Guest. The site is located in an area considered to be an area of low probability due to its location on disturbed Holocene surfaces.

A good faith effort was made to locate all known archaeological sites within one mile of the current study. Background research in the state site files of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology revealed that no previously recorded archaeological sites exist within a mile (1.6km) buffer of the survey area.

Despite the lack of recorded sites in the APE, two nearby sites are of great interest to regional archaeologists. Watson Brake and Poverty Point are Poverty Point Culture sites that have undergone archaeological scrutiny for years. These Archaic mound sites have challenged the notion that mound building was solely an activity for cultures practicing intensive agriculture. Furthermore, Saunders work at Watson Brake has illuminated the potential for mound building occurring much earlier during the archaic period than originally understood by southeastern archaeologists (Saunders personal communication 2012).

Previous Surveys Conducted

At least four major cultural resource studies have implications for the current APE (Table 4.2). The Lower Mississippi Valley survey sponsored by Harvard in 1984 and the 1977 Southwestern Louisiana survey of Big Creek bank are the two largest surveys in terms of scope and depth (Fuller 1985; Gibson 1977). Other studies have been done as part of the Delhi Oil Field developments to the east which are smaller in scale by comparison and have yielded little in the way of new archaeological information of the area (Fedoroff and Carter-Davis 2011; Gibson 2010; Galan 2008).

Table 4.2. Relevant Surveys Conducted Outside the APE.

AUTHOR/YEAR	REPORT TITLE	SITES RECORDED	ELIGIBILITY
Gibson 1977	*Archaeological Survey of portions of the Little River, Boeuf River, and Big Creek, East Central and Northeastern Louisiana.*	133	NONE ELIGIBLE WITHIN APE
Fuller 1985	*Archaeological Survey of the Southern Boeuf Basin*	187	NONE ELIGIBLE WITHIN APE

Perhaps the most relevant in terms of coverage is the Harvard University 1984 survey of the southern Boeuf Basin. The 1984 survey conducted by Rick Fuller encompasses the complete portion of the project area and most of the surrounding region (Figure 4.3). This survey yielded 42,000 artifacts and recorded 187 sites. Most of the sites identified near the survey area can be described as smaller in size relative to their Ouachita River counterparts, yet the Big Creek sites exhibited the most multi-component manifestations (Fuller 1985). This further illuminates the potential for the current project, particularly toward the southern end, to reveal prehistoric sites of varying component.

The 1977 survey conducted by Gibson through work done with the University of Southwestern Louisiana identified 133 sites and created a baseline of date from which to tie regional "Big Creek" phenomena into the larger Lower Mississippi Valley framework (Gibson 1977). Both the Galan (2008) and Gibson (2010) surveys illuminate the low yield of archaeological resources when testing areas containing Gilbert and Gigger soils.

CHAPTER FIVE

Field Methods

The terrain of the project area was excellent for survey conditions, and with the exception of a small grove of Pecan trees, the field crew had 100% visibility of the ground surface. The entire area consisted of a freshly burned, plowed, and planted bean field. With the fresh plow zone and fresh rain during the project, pedestrian survey was accomplished easily.

In addition to pedestrian survey of the planted field, 300 shovel test locations were investigated with 268 shovel tests excavated. The remaining locations were either probed with a soil tube sampler or not dug, depending on the severity of water coverage, degree of soil saturation, or disturbance. The majority of these were in existing access roads or irrigation canals.

The sampling strategy was the placement of shovel tests at 60-meter intervals on seventeen transect lines, starting at the Southwestern corner of the project area and bearing north. This allowed for complete subsurface coverage in addition to the pedestrian survey. Additionally, the tests were placed in locations that would not destroy the crops in the planted field. All shovel tests were dug to subsoil, most of which were 50 cmbs in depth. Shovel tests were excavated in 30cm X 30cm test pits and screened through ¼ inch hardware mesh (Figure 5.1.). In the event that artifacts were identified, they were to be bagged and tagged according to provenience and recorded in the project field catalogue.

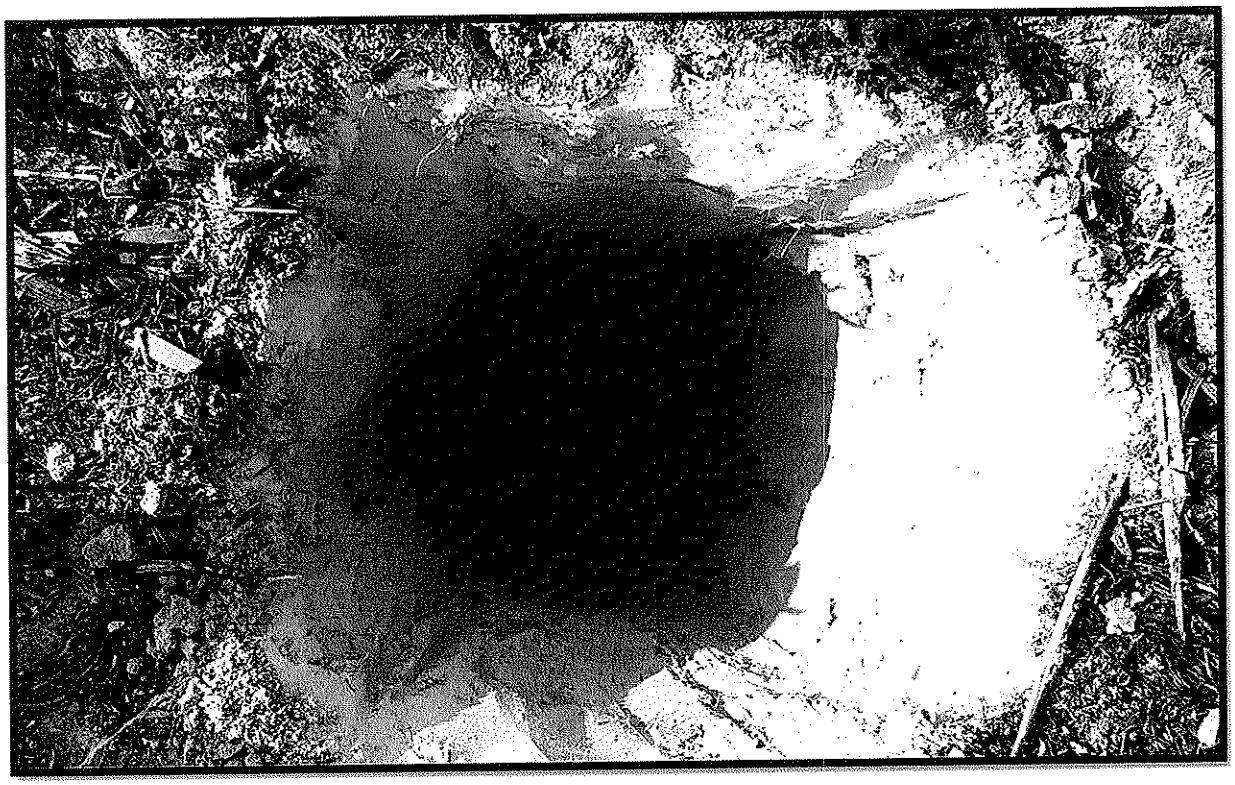


Figure 5.1. Shovel test photo.

Results of Field Investigations

None of the tests yielded prehistoric artifacts, yet 18 tests were positive for historic finds (Table 5.1). Of the 18 positive finds, only three were not modern debris. These finds were delineated and linked to destroyed tenant houses within the project boundaries, yet all artifacts were within the plow zone in disturbed contexts. No extant structures exist in the project area relating to the identified surface scatters—the few remaining historic artifacts are plowed throughout the surface of the field, or pushed into the irrigation canals. These historic scatters were mapped and recorded by PEP archaeologists and due diligence was taken to identify which structures were originally on the property. Interviews were conducted with the landowners and a map was created showing the original tenant farm and barn locations. These structures were destroyed and moved in the sixties, and the historic scatters evince the general locations of where the structures would have been located. The sites will be discussed further in the following summary individually.

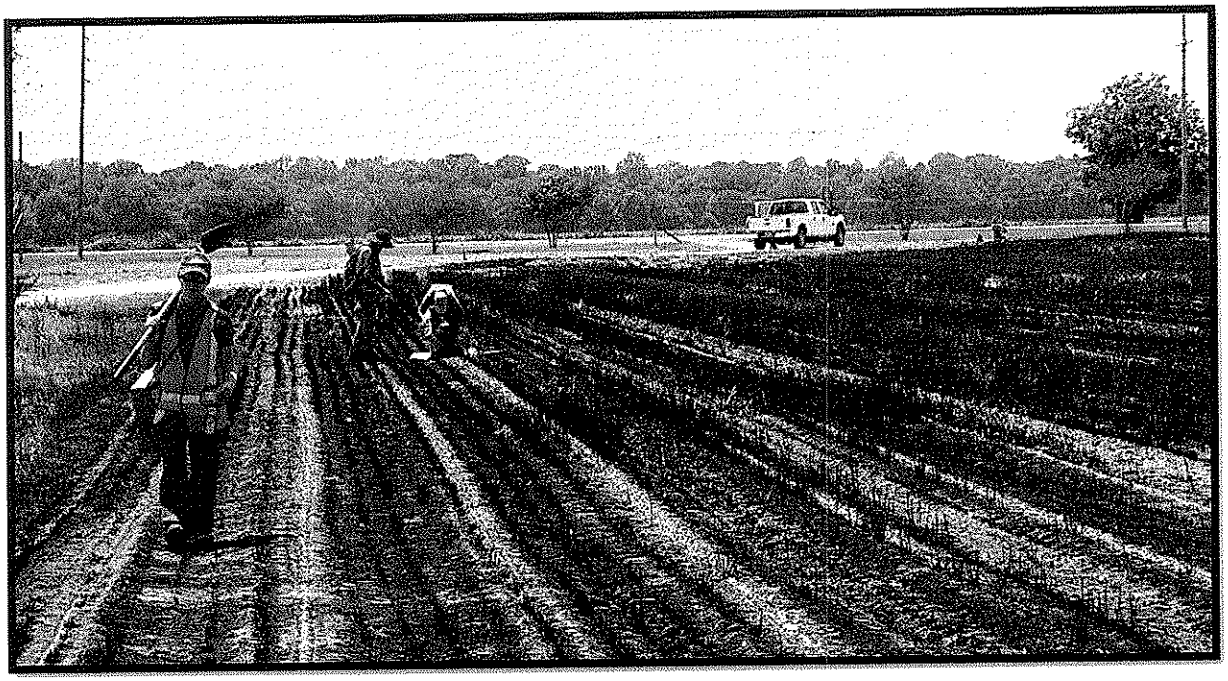


Figure 5.2. Overview of the Site 16OU406.

16OU406 (Green Barn Site)
Field Designation: MPF003
UTM 15S 595005 3596153
Landform: Holocene clay and sand ridge
Distance and Direction to Nearest Water: 1,117 meters to Bennett Bayou
Soil Series: Hb-Hebert Silt Loam

This historic site was identified as via subsurface testing and surface collection (Figure 2.2). It was located in a plowed and planted bean field (Figure 5.3) with the majority of finds consisting of historic brick. Artifacts such as glass, brick, cement, and rusted plow parts were scattered throughout the plowed field. PEP archaeologists mapped the boundaries of the distribution (Figure 5.4), and they are consistent with the aerial maps showing a structure near the scatter. Oral history from the landowner lists this structure as a large Green Barn built circa 1952. Artifacts containing specks of green paint were recovered from a few pieces of cement evincing this history. The positive shovel test used to identify this site terminated at a depth of 50 cmbs with artifacts recovered from 0-15cmbs within the plow zone. 1 brick fragment and 1 misc. nail were recovered. All other finds were located within the surface of the site (Table A-1).

This structure was reportedly razed in the 1990's, yet a small portion can still be seen in aerial photos from 2005. Currently there is no structure extant. This site is not considered eligible by PEP archaeologists as no intact cultural features remain and research potential for this site is nonexistent.

Table A-1. Artifacts recovered from Site 16OU406.

Cat#	Site Number	STP	Depth	Contents
33	16OU406	Surface	NA	1 Brick
34	16OU406	Surface	NA	1 Brick
35	16OU406	Surface	NA	1 concrete fragment
36	16OU406	Surface	NA	1 brick
37	16OU406	Surface	NA	1 brick
46	16OU406	Datum	0-15cmbs	1 brick fragment and 1 misc. nail
47	16OU406	Surface	NA	1 rusty plow part

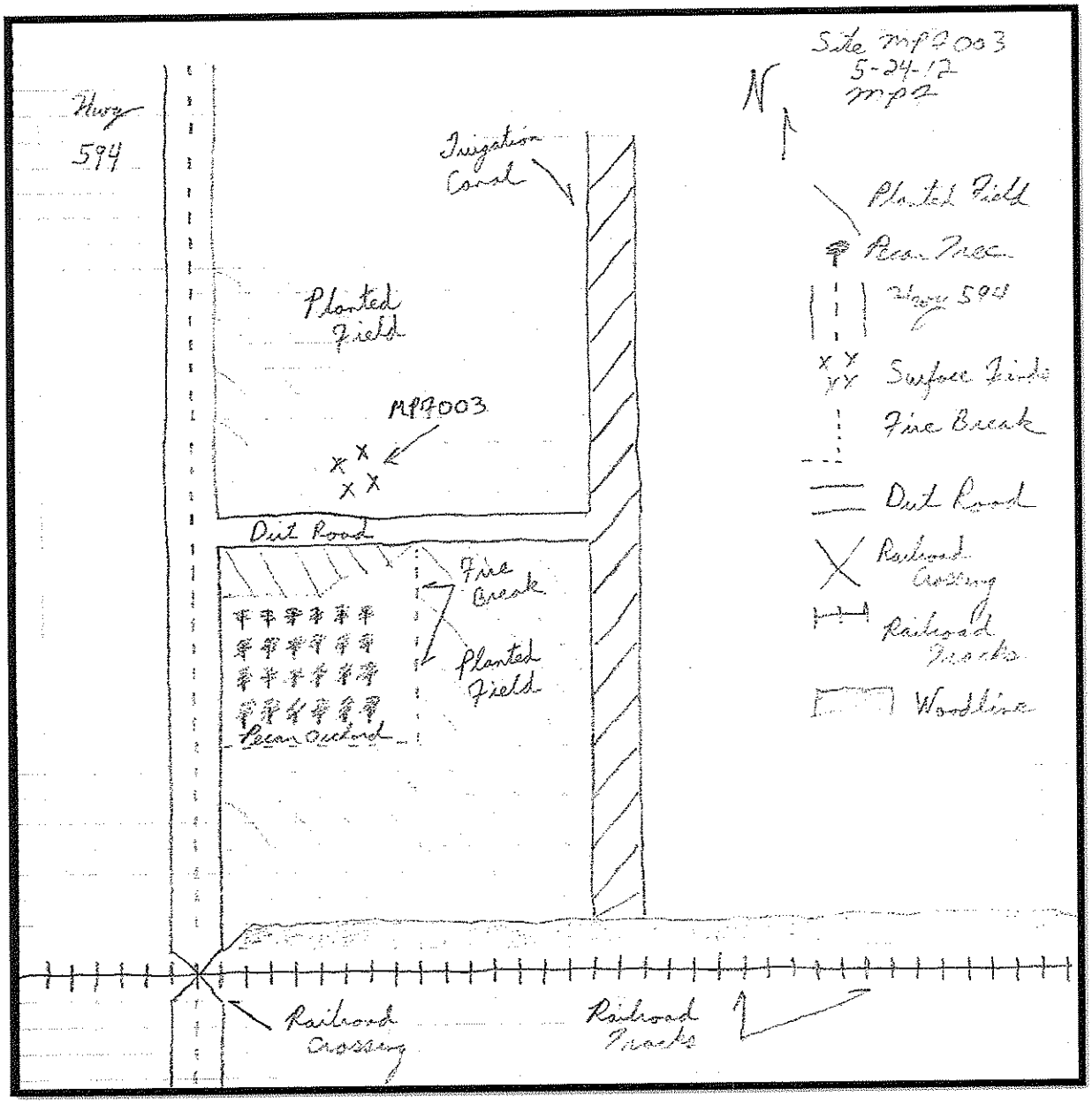


Figure 5.3. Sketch map of Site 16OU406.

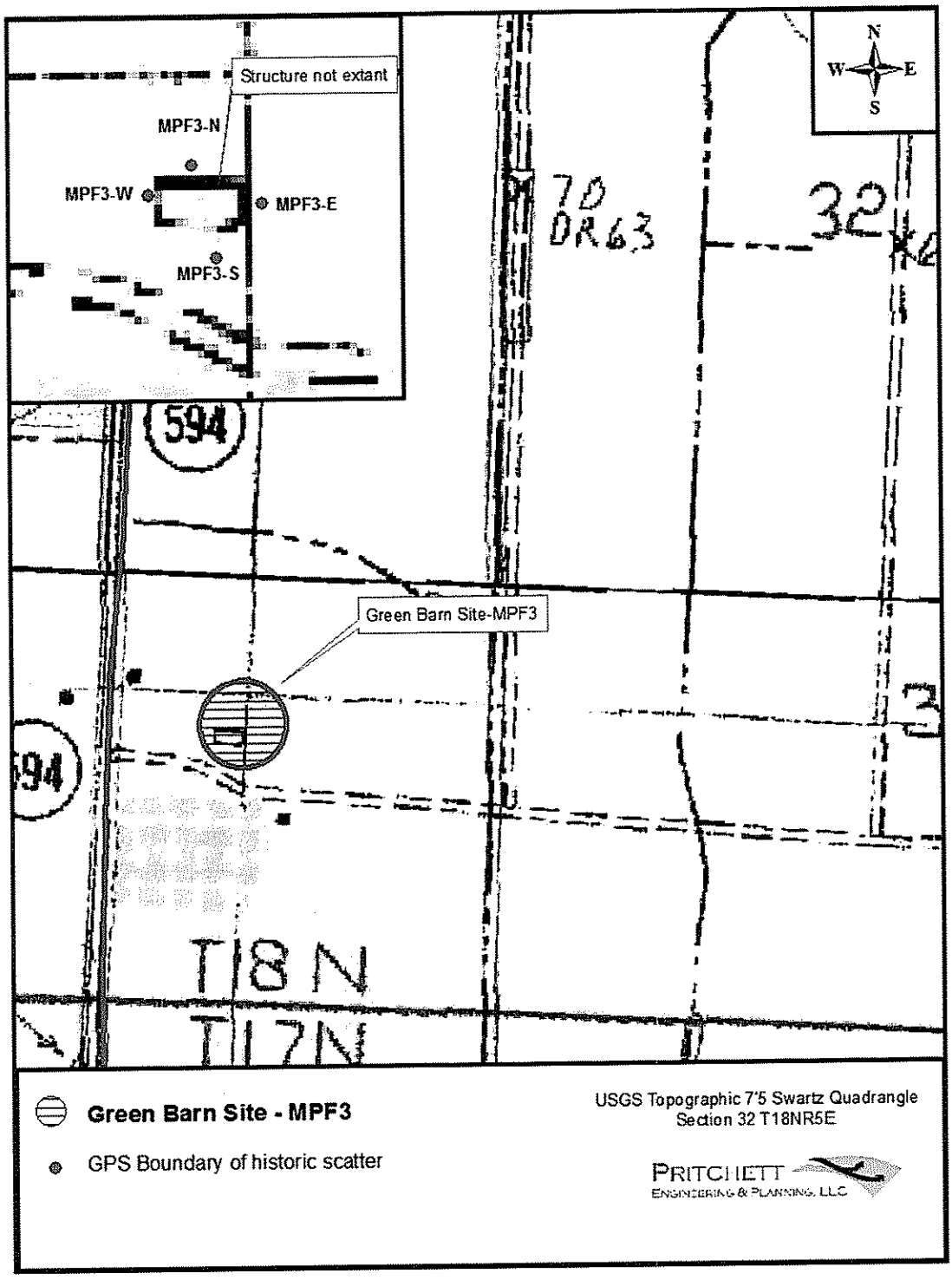


Figure 5.4. Topographic map of MPF003 location.

Figure 5.5. Historic brick and mortar.

Figure 5.6. Historic railroad spike modified into chisel.

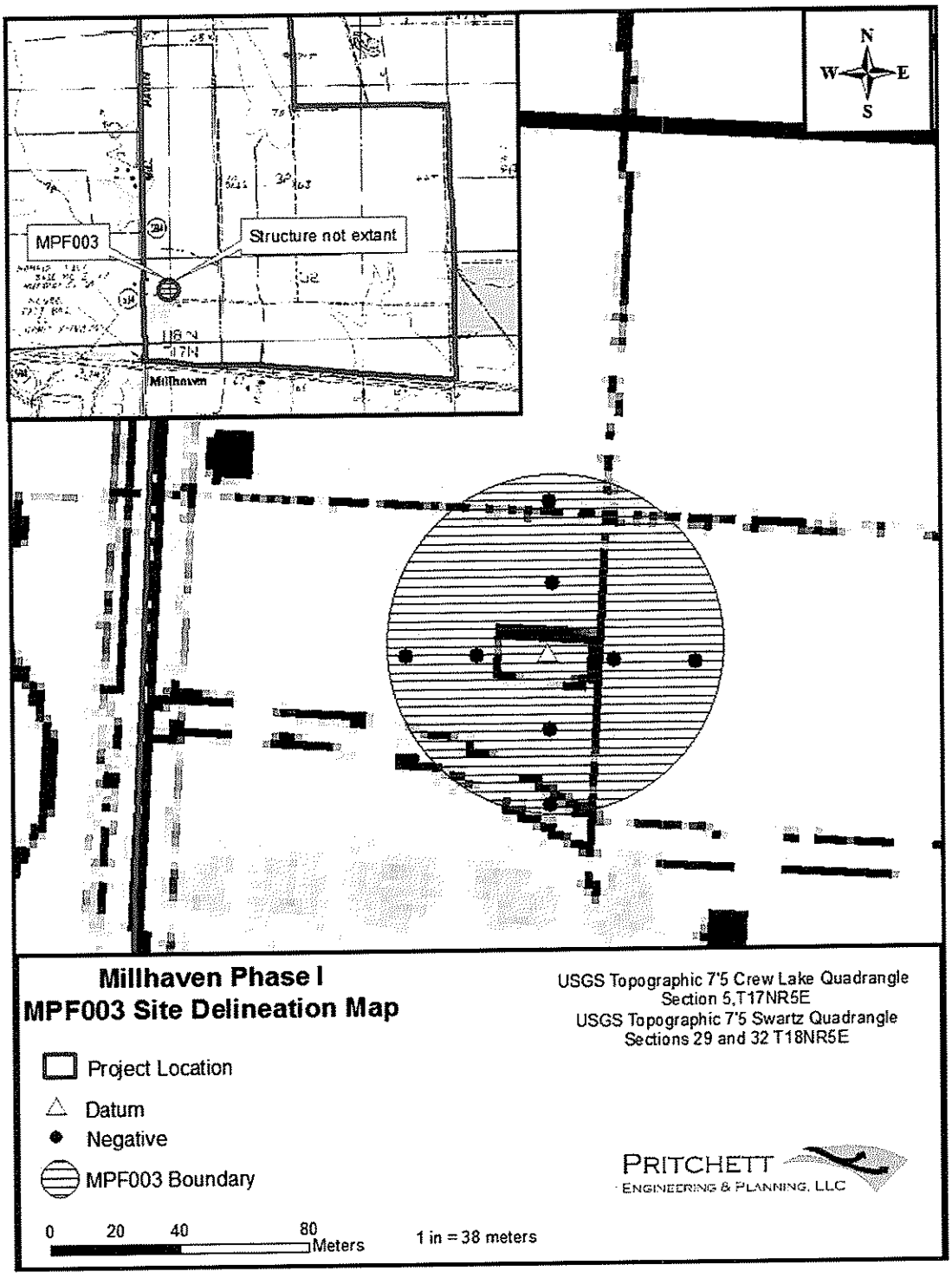


Figure 5.7. Shovel test delineation of site MPF003.

16OU407 (Ed and Polly Reed's House)
Field Designation: MPF004
UTM 15S 594954 3596379
Landform: Holocene clay and sand ridge
Distance and Direction to Nearest Water: 1,117 meters to Bennett Bayou
Soil Series: Hb-Hebert Silt Loam

This historic site was identified as via subsurface testing and surface collection (Figure 5.8). It was located in a plowed and planted bean field (Figure 5.9) with the majority of finds consisting of historic brick and historic ceramic white ware. Artifacts such as glass, brick, cement, and rusted plow parts were scattered throughout the plowed field. The positive shovel test used to identify this site terminated at a depth of 50 cmbs with artifacts recovered from 0-15cmbs within the plow zone. 1 piece of glass was recovered indentified as windowpane glass. All other finds were located within the surface of the site (Table A-2).

PEP archaeologists mapped the boundaries of the distribution (Figure 5.10), and they are consistent with the aerial maps showing a structure near the scatter. Oral history from the landowner lists this structure as a tenant farm belonging to Ed and Polly Reed built by Fred Huenefeld II for the Reed family in 1945. Domestic refuse such as window glass and white ware evince this history. This structure was reportedly razed in the 1960's.

Table A-2. Artifacts recovered from Site 16OU407.

Cat#	Site Number	STP	Depth	Contents
20	16OU407	Surface	NA	5 glass, 1 whiteware
21	16OU407	Surface	NA	8 glass, 16 whiteware
22	16OU407	Surface	NA	12 whiteware, 9 glass
23	16OU407	Surface	NA	11 glass, 9 nails, 1 misc. metal, 4 ceramics
24	16OU407	Surface	NA	6 glass, 1 ceramic
25	16OU407	Surface	NA	18 ceramics, 1 amethyst, 1 nail, 1 blue glass, 1 jar bottom (Jergens)
26	16OU407	Surface	NA	1 Misc metal
27	16OU407	Surface	NA	1 Misc metal
28	16OU407	Surface	NA	1 Misc metal
29	16OU407	Surface	NA	1 Misc metal
30	16OU407	Surface	NA	1 Misc metal
31	16OU407	Surface	NA	1 nail
32	16OU407	Surface	NA	1 Misc metal
48	16OU407	Datum	0-15cmbs	1 piece of glass

Figure 5.8. Overview of Site 16OU407.

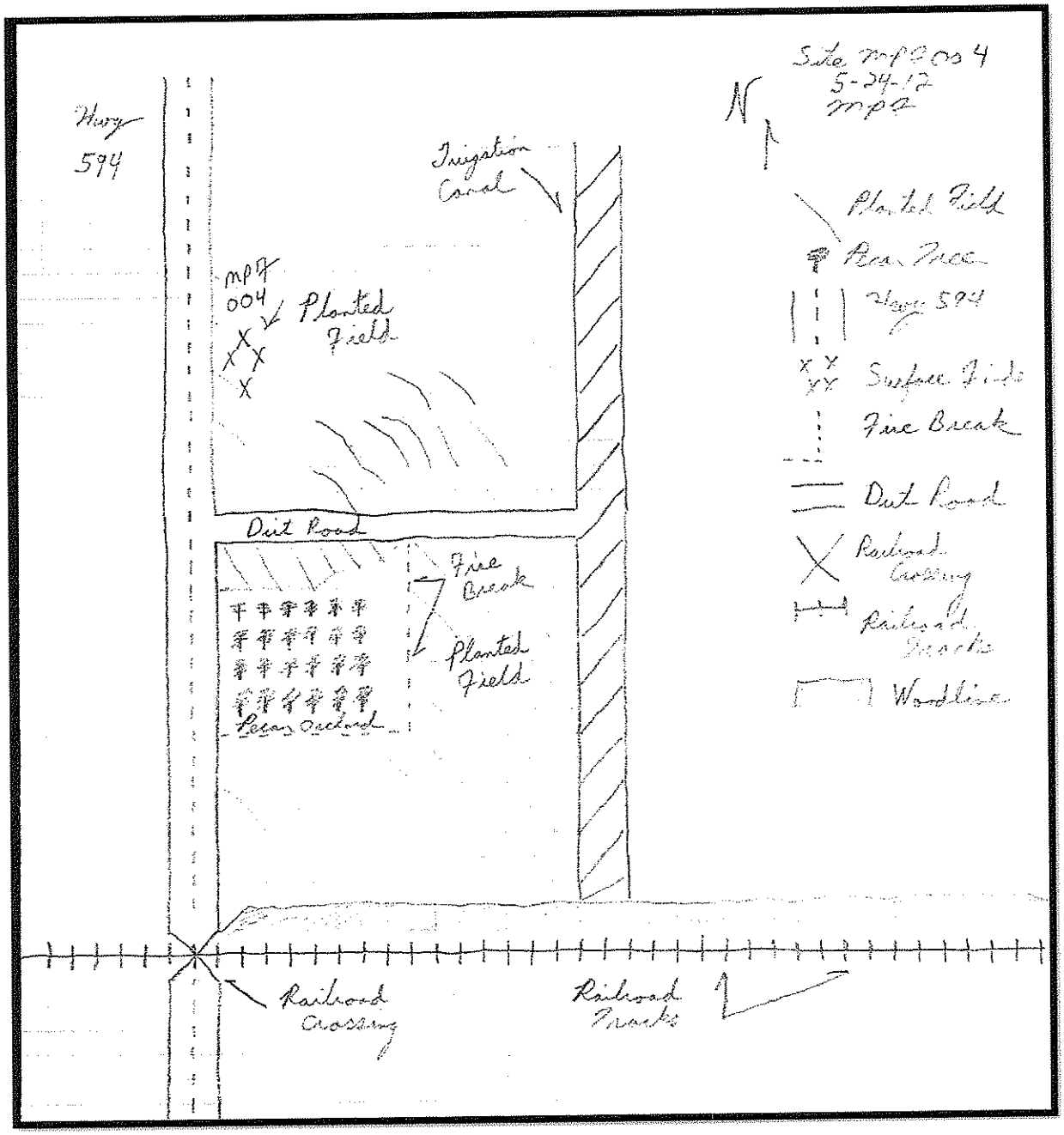


Figure 5.9. Sketch map of Site 16OU407.

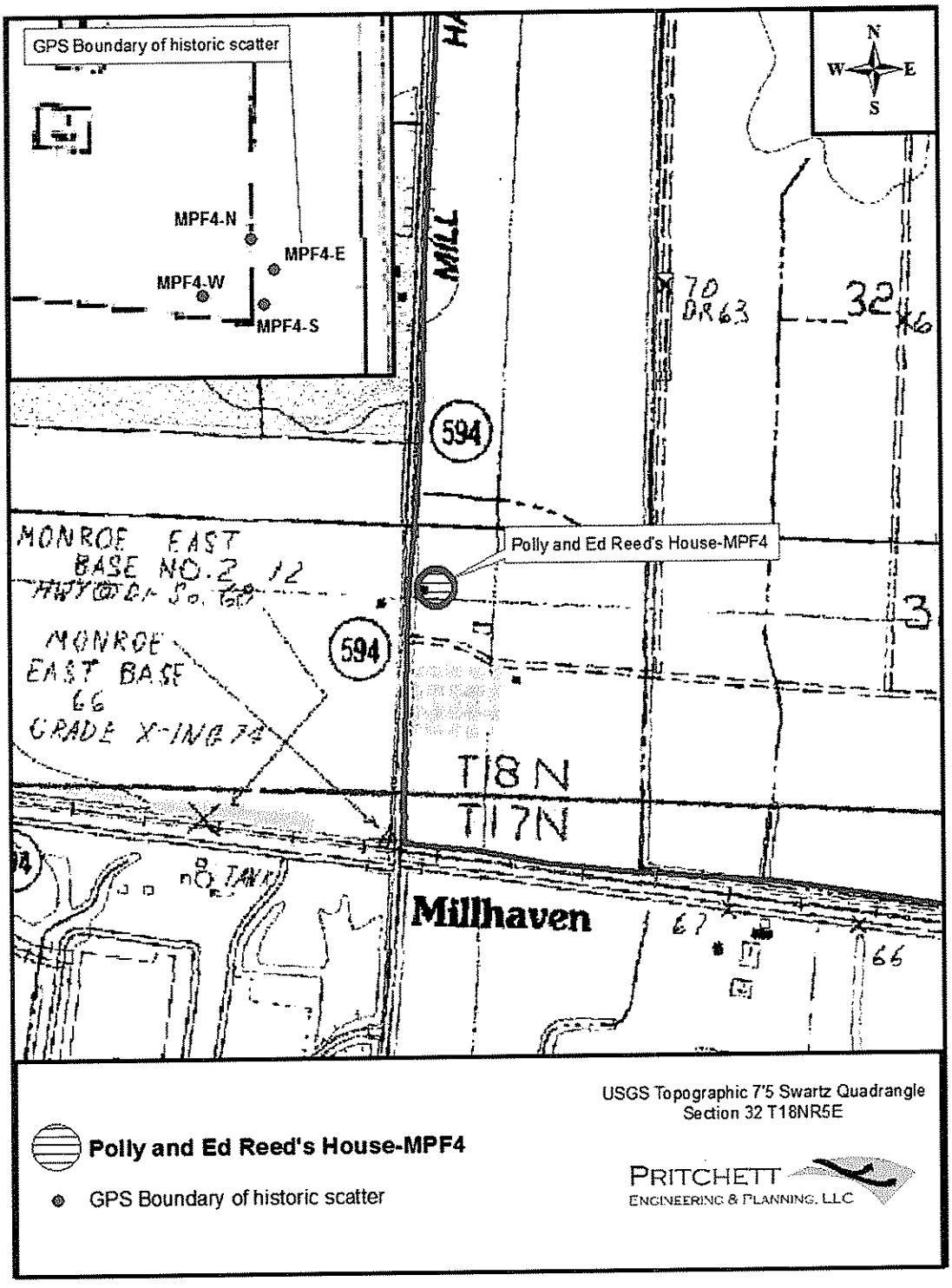


Figure 5.10. Topographic map of 16OU407.

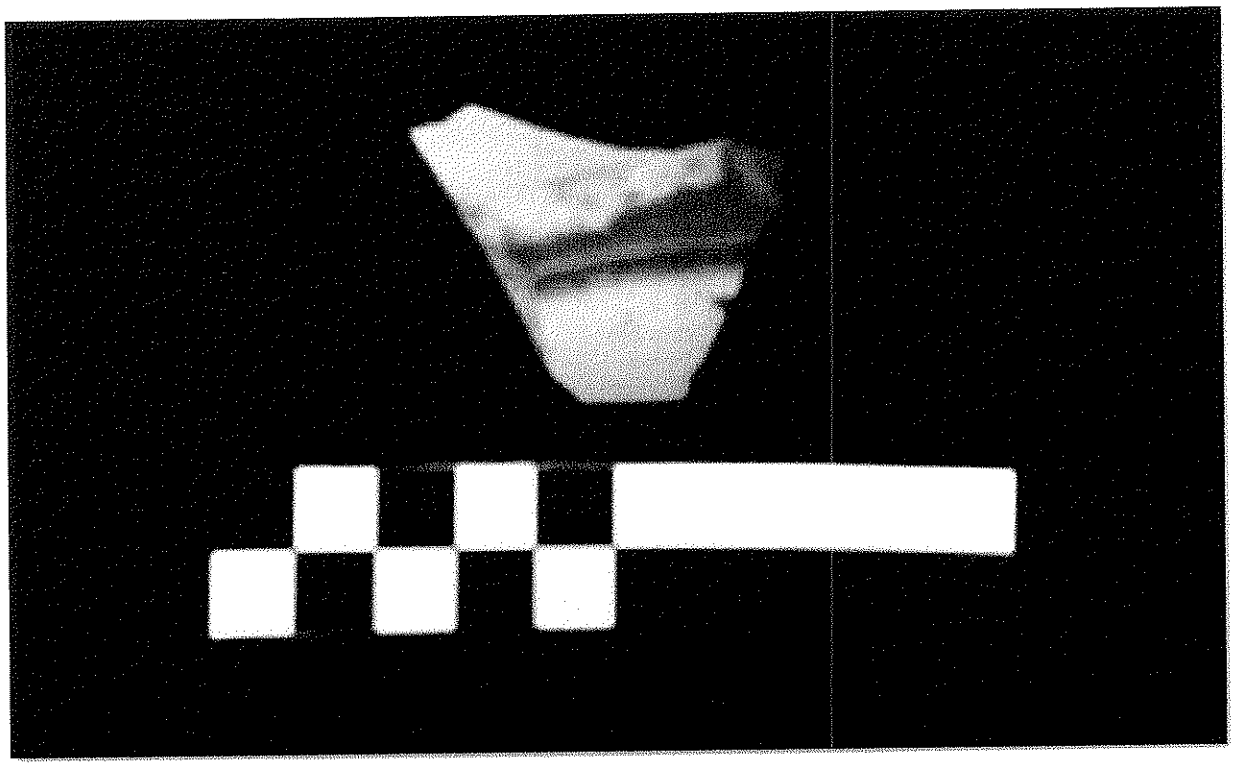


Figure 5.11. Historic ceramics from 16OU407.

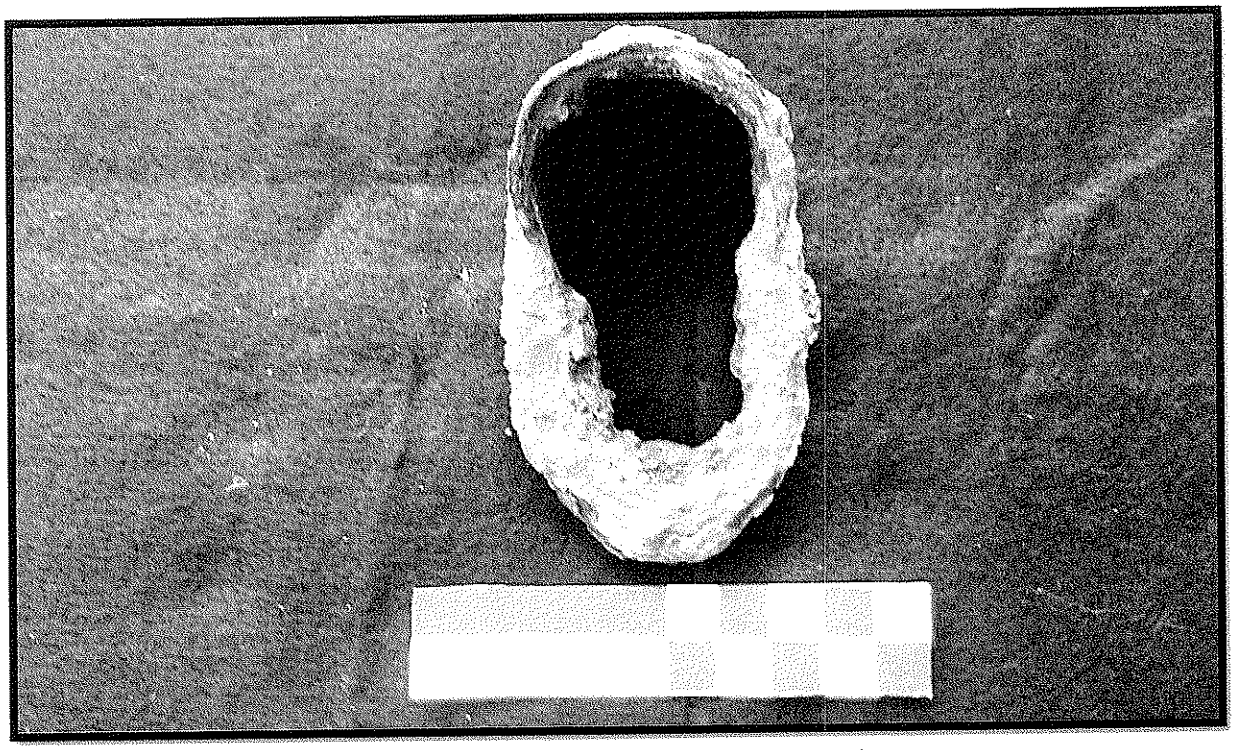


Figure 5.12. Metal plow part from 16OU407.

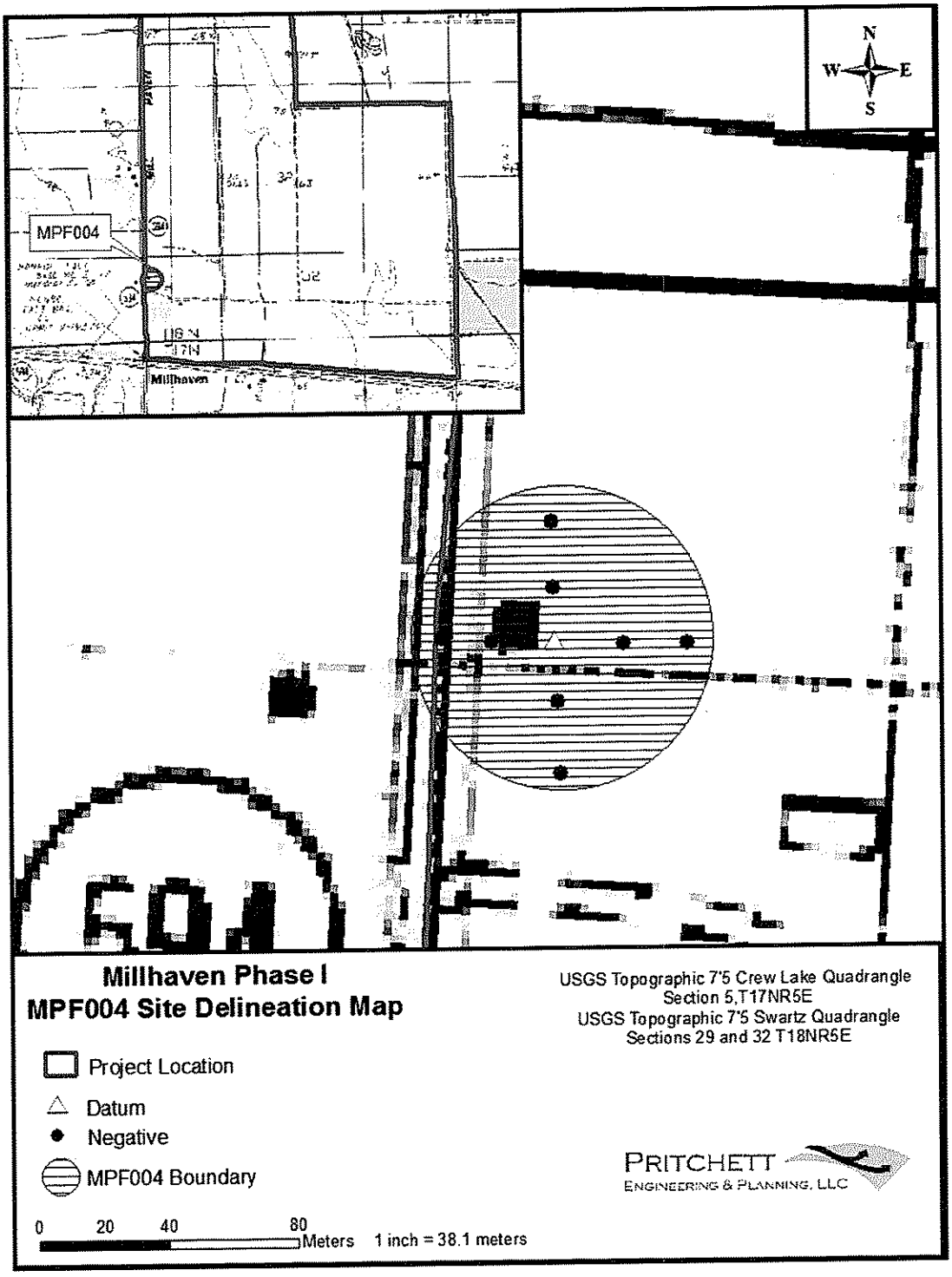


Figure 5.13. Shovel testing delineation 16OU407.

16OU408 (John Wallace Jr. House)
16OU408 (John Wallace Jr. House)
Field Designation: MPF005
UTM 15S 595545 3597781
Landform: Holocene upland
Distance and Direction to Nearest Water: 1,748 meters Gord Bayou
Soil Series: Po-Portland Silt Loam

This historic site was identified as via subsurface testing and surface collection (Figure 5.14). It was located in a plowed and planted bean field (Figure 5.15) with the majority of finds consisting of historic brick (Figure 5.17). Other artifacts, such as glass and white ware, were scattered throughout the plow zone. The positive shovel test used to identify this site terminated at a depth of 50 cmbs with artifacts recovered from 0-10cmbs within the plow zone. 8 brick fragments were recovered. All other finds were located within the surface of the site (Table A-3).

No structures are extant, yet burnt remnants can be found in the bank of the nearby irrigation canal as shoring. PEP archaeologists mapped the boundaries of the distribution, and they are consistent with the oral history of a tenant farmhouse that was built in 1945 (Figure 5.16). This structure was reportedly razed in 1967 and belonged to John Wallace Jr. This site is not considered eligible by PEP archaeologists as no intact cultural features remain and research potential for this site is nonexistent.

Table A-3. Artifacts recovered from Site 16OU408.

Cat#	Site Number	STP	Depth	Contents
38	16OU408	Surface	NA	1 brick, 2 whiteware
39	16OU408	Surface	NA	1 brick, 1 glass
49	16OU408	Datum	0-10cmbs	8 brick fragments

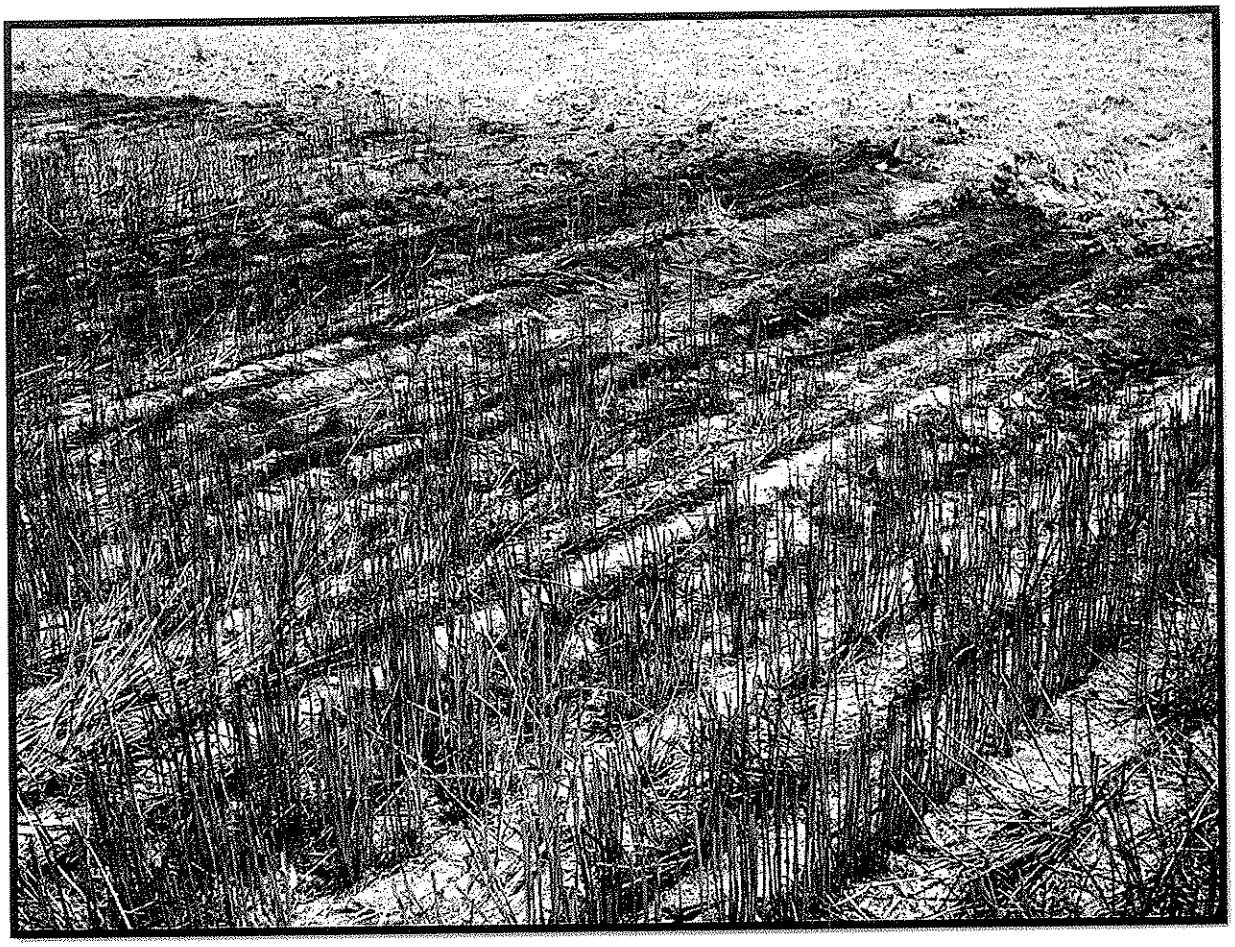


Figure 5.14. Overview of Site 16OU408.

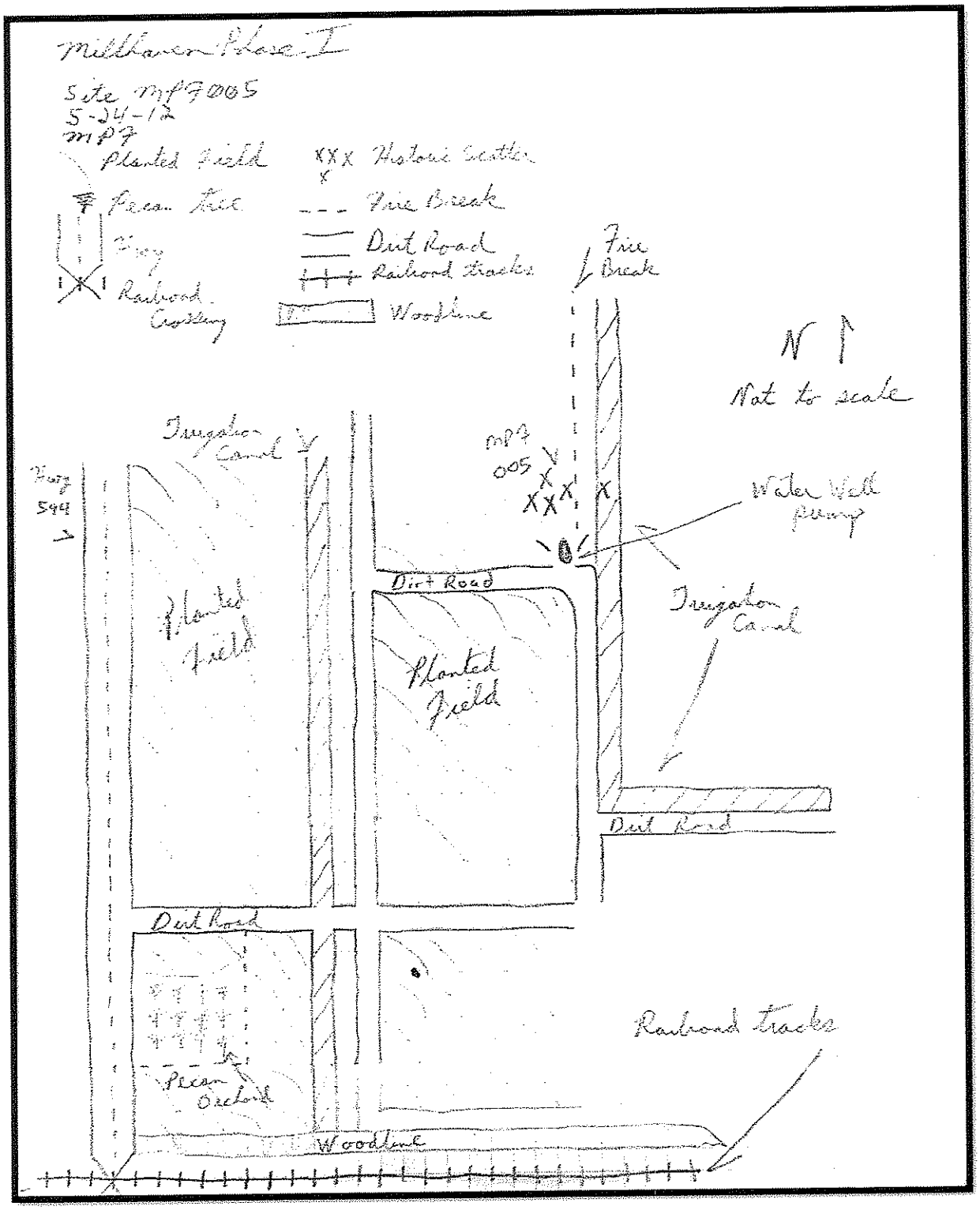


Figure 5.15. Sketch map of Site 16OU408.

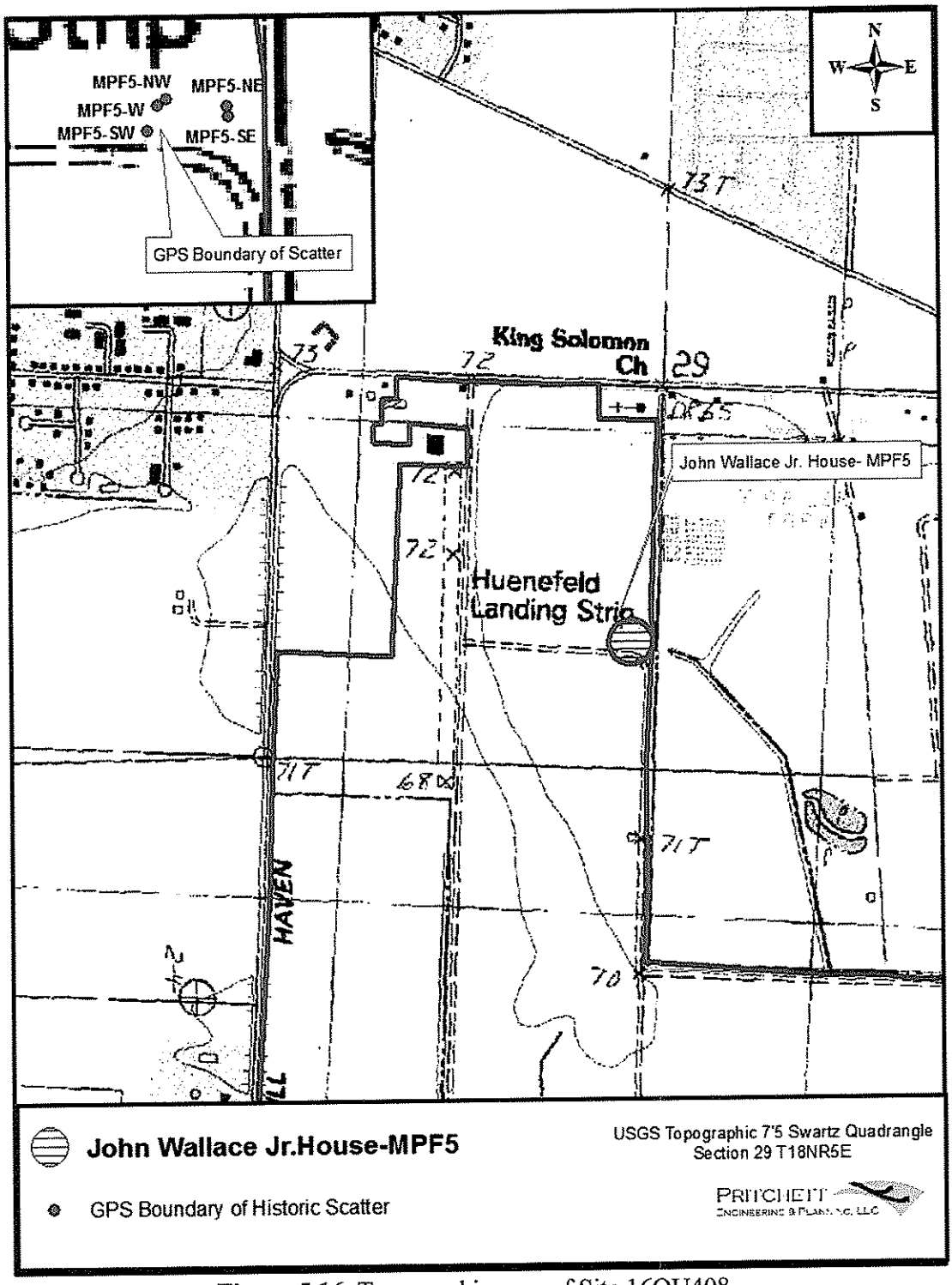


Figure 5.16. Topographic map of Site 16OU408.

As no extant structures or subsurface features remain within the project area and the historic artifact scatters are not in good context due to years of farming, research potential on tenant farming in the project area is extremely limited. It is for these reasons; PEP archaeologists have not deemed these sites eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Figure 5.17. Historic brick Site 16OU408.

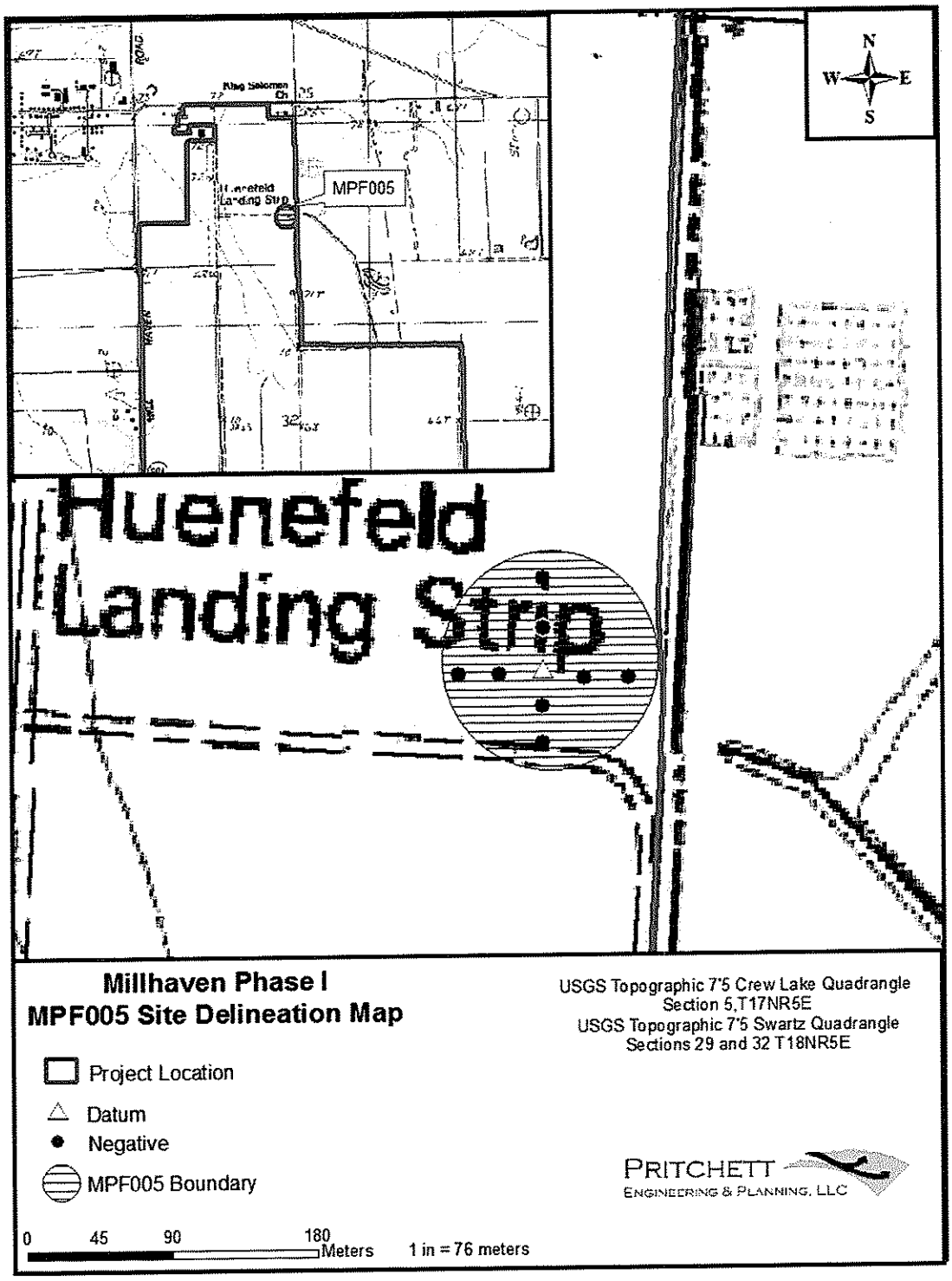


Figure 5.18. Site Delineation for 16OU408.

Table 5.1. Actions at each shovel test.

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
A-02	32.49662	-91.9891	3595933	594973.9	Negative
AI-04	32.49659	-91.9866	3595932	595204.6	Negative
AI-06	32.49647	-91.9835	3595922	595499	Negative
AI-07	32.49643	-91.9819	3595919	595645	Negative
AI-08	32.49642	-91.9808	3595919	595748.9	Negative
AI-09	32.49639	-91.9798	3595917	595846.2	Negative
AI-1	32.49663	-91.9901	3595934	594879.3	Positive
AI-10	32.49637	-91.979	3595915	595920.9	Negative
AI-11	32.49711	-91.9784	3595997	595973	Negative
AI-12	32.49624	-91.9784	3595901	595976.4	Negative
AI-13	32.49618	-91.9763	3595896	596170.1	Negative
AI-14	32.49617	-91.9748	3595897	596315.7	Negative
AI-15	32.49613	-91.9736	3595893	596425.6	Negative
AI-16	32.49801	-91.9762	3596099	596178	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
AI-17	32.50006	-91.9762	3596327	596180	Negative
AI-18	32.50191	-91.9762	3596531	596180	Negative
AI-19	32.5033	-91.9761	3596687	596180.4	Negative
AI2	32.49801	-91.9762	3596099	596177.8	Negative
AI-20	32.50525	-91.9762	3596902	596175	Negative
AI-21	32.50651	-91.9762	3597042	596175.5	Negative
AI-22	32.50686	-91.9777	3597080	596030.2	Negative
AI-23	32.50473	-91.9777	3596843	596032.4	Negative
AI-24	32.50383	-91.9777	3596744	596030.6	Negative
AI-27	32.50687	-91.9807	3597078	595744.2	Negative
AI-28	32.50601	-91.9807	3596982	595749	Negative
AI-29	32.50501	-91.9807	3596871	595745.3	Negative
AI-3	32.4966	-91.988	3595933	595073.7	Negative
AI-30	32.5038	-91.9808	3596738	595742.8	Negative
AI-31	32.50251	-91.9808	3596594	595738.9	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
AI-32	32.50686	-91.9818	3597076	595640	Negative
AI-33	32.50569	-91.9818	3596946	595643.4	Negative
AI-34	32.50492	-91.9818	3596860	595643.9	Negative
AI-35	32.50359	-91.9818	3596713	595648.2	Negative
AI-36	32.50224	-91.9817	3596563	595655.1	Negative
AI-37	32.50058	-91.9818	3596380	595655.1	Negative
AI-38	32.4991	-91.9817	3596215	595659.3	Positive
AI-39	32.49814	-91.9818	3596109	595658.3	Negative
AI-40	32.49792	-91.9775	3596088	596054	Negative
AI-41	32.49945	-91.9775	3596258	596051.6	Negative
AI-42	32.50077	-91.9775	3596404	596054.6	Negative
AI-43	32.50179	-91.9775	3596518	596052.5	Negative
AI-44	32.50239	-91.9775	3596584	596051	Negative
AI-46	32.5024	-91.9838	3596579	595461.5	Negative
AI-47	32.50154	-	3596484	595464.6	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
		91.9838			
AI-48	32.49754	-91.9864	3596038	595226.5	Negative
AI-49	32.49755	-91.9881	3596038	595060.6	Negative
AI-5	32.49655	-91.9851	3595930	595347.5	Negative
AI-50	32.4976	-91.9893	3596042	594948.9	Negative
AI-51	32.49825	-91.9883	3596115	595043.4	Positive
AI-52	32.4997	-91.9882	3596276	595046.1	Negative
AI-54	32.5028	-91.9882	3596619	595044.1	Negative
AI-58	32.50576	-91.9885	3596947	595016.1	Negative
AI-59	32.50844	-91.9885	3597245	595017.7	Negative
AI-60	32.50993	-91.9883	3597410	595030.7	Negative
AI-61	32.51768	-91.986	3598271	595235.3	Negative
AI-63	32.51767	-91.9841	3598272	595412.9	Negative
AI-64	32.51699	-91.9857	3598195	595263.2	Negative
AI-65	32.51698	-91.984	3598196	595427.5	Negative
AI-66	32.51699	-91.9824	3598198	595579.6	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
AI-67	32.51274	-91.9822	3597727	595599	Positive
AI-68	32.51274	-91.9841	3597726	595419	Negative
AI-69	32.51277	-91.9856	3597727	595277.7	Negative
AI-70	32.50858	-91.9861	3597263	595241	Negative
AI-71	32.50858	-91.9839	3597265	595443.6	Negative
AI-72	32.5086	-91.9823	3597268	595599.1	Negative
AI-73	32.50562	-91.9821	3596938	595615.5	Negative
AI-74	32.50562	-91.9837	3596936	595470.1	Negative
AI-75	32.50562	-91.9854	3596935	595307.9	Negative
AI-76	32.50614	-91.9821	3596995	595615	Negative
AM-05	32.49617	-91.9837	3595888	595474.3	Negative
AMF - 20	32.4997	-91.9797	3596284	595852.5	Positive
AMF-1	32.49634	-91.9901	3595902	594878.8	Negative
AMF-10	32.49508	-91.9736	3595777	596424.1	Negative
AMF-11	32.49797	-	3596097	596362.2	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
		91.9743			
AMF-12	32.49982	-91.9742	3596302	596362.2	Negative
AMF-13	32.50151	-91.9742	3596490	596360.7	Negative
AMF-14	32.50324	-91.9742	3596681	596361.6	Negative
AMF-15	32.50556	-91.9742	3596938	596355.9	Negative
AMF-16	32.50693	-91.9795	3597085	595860.4	Negative
AMF-17	32.50512	-91.9796	3596884	595856.2	Negative
AMF-18	32.50331	-91.9796	3596685	595853.9	Negative
AMF-19	32.50156	-91.9797	3596490	595851.5	Negative
AMF-2	32.49635	-91.989	3595904	594977.2	Negative
AMF-21	32.49806	-91.9782	3596103	595992.1	Negative
AMF-22	32.49985	-91.9782	3596302	595991.6	Negative
AMF-23	32.50162	-91.9782	3596498	595990.3	Negative
AMF-24	32.49806	-91.9769	3596104	596116.5	Negative
AMF-25	32.49985	-91.9769	3596303	596114.3	Negative
AMF-26	32.50171	-	3596509	596111.5	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
		91.9769			
AMF-27	32.50317	-91.9845	3596664	595394.4	Negative
AMF-28	32.50149	-91.9845	3596478	595399.1	Negative
AMF-29	32.49808	-91.9882	3596096	595055	Positive
AMF-3	32.49632	-91.9875	3595902	595115.5	Negative
AMF-30	32.49824	-91.9887	3596113	595001.7	Negative
AMF-31	32.5001	-91.9889	3596320	594984.6	Negative
AMF-32	32.50206	-91.9888	3596537	594992.8	Negative
AMF-33	32.50367	-91.989	3596715	594975	Negative
AMF-34	32.50551	-91.989	3596920	594968.5	Negative
AMF-35	32.50712	-91.9891	3597098	594962.7	Negative
AMF-36	32.50879	-91.9891	3597283	594958.1	Negative
AMF-37	32.51022	-91.9891	3597442	594959.2	Negative
AMF-38	32.50967	-91.9871	3597382	595141.4	Negative
AMF-39	32.51526	-91.986	3598003	595237.1	Negative
AMF-4	32.49623	-91.9854	3595894	595312.8	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
AMF-40	32.51524	-91.9841	3598002	595418.1	Negative
AMF-41	32.51217	-91.9821	3597664	595608.6	Negative
AMF-42	32.51216	-91.9842	3597661	595410.8	Negative
AMF-44	32.50918	-91.9861	3597329	595234.3	Negative
AMF-45	32.50918	-91.9837	3597331	595464.7	Negative
AMF-6	32.49611	-91.982	3595883	595635	Negative
AMF-7	32.49652	-91.9784	3595932	595975.9	Negative
AMF-8	32.49514	-91.9784	3595780	595979.7	Negative
AMF-9	32.49511	-91.9761	3595778	596194.5	Negative
BMB-1	32.50691	-91.9814	3597082	595682.3	Negative
BMB-10	32.49975	-91.9875	3596283	595115.7	Negative
BMB-11	32.50126	-91.9875	3596449	595118.4	Negative
BMB-12	32.50283	-91.9874	3596624	595125.4	Negative
BMB-13	32.50446	-91.9873	3596805	595127.8	Negative
BMB-14	32.50629	-91.9873	3597007	595128.4	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
BMB-15	32.50774	-91.9872	3597168	595136.1	Negative
BMB-16	32.51576	-91.986	3598059	595237.7	Negative
BMB-17	32.51577	-91.9842	3598061	595409.4	Negative
BMB-18	32.5116	-91.9822	3597601	595603.1	Positive
BMB-19	32.51161	-91.9838	3597601	595448.3	Negative
BMB-2	32.50549	-91.9814	3596924	595680.9	Negative
BMB-21	32.50616	-91.9861	3596994	595239.9	Negative
BMB-22	32.50615	-91.983	3596996	595527.8	Negative
BMB-3	32.50371	-91.9814	3596727	595686	Negative
BMB-4	32.50191	-91.9814	3596528	595690	Negative
BMB-5	32.5001	-91.9814	3596326	595690.6	Negative
BMB-6	32.49831	-91.9814	3596128	595692.9	Positive-MPF002
BMB-7	32.49805	-91.9863	3596095	595226.9	Negative
BMB-8	32.49806	-91.9897	3596093	594906.9	Negative
BMB-9	32.49824	-91.9875	3596114	595116.9	Negative
CPC-1	32.49606	-	3595871	594879.5	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
		91.9901			
CPC-10	32.49675	-91.9736	3595962	596424.7	Negative
CPC-11	32.49799	-91.9756	3596098	596238.8	Negative
CPC-12	32.49976	-91.9756	3596294	596238.5	Negative
CPC-13	32.50121	-91.9756	3596455	596235.2	Negative
CPC-14	32.50278	-91.9755	3596629	596238	Negative
CPC-15	32.50436	-91.9755	3596804	596235.5	Negative
CPC-16	32.50601	-91.9756	3596987	596232.3	Negative
CPC-2	32.49579	-91.9901	3595841	594879.8	Negative
CPC-3	32.49579	-91.9889	3595842	594987.6	Negative
CPC-4	32.49578	-91.9875	3595842	595118.9	Negative
CPC-5	32.49573	-91.9856	3595839	595303.6	Negative
CC-6	32.49569	-91.9842	3595835	595426.5	Negative
CPC-6	32.49562	-91.9829	3595829	595554.8	Negative
CPC-7	32.49685	-91.9784	3595969	595971.4	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
CPC-8	32.49679	-91.9766	3595964	596144.7	Negative
CPC-9	32.49679	-91.9747	3595966	596320.5	Negative
RM-1	32.49689	-91.99	3595963	594883.8	Negative
RM-11	32.49765	-91.9784	3596058	595975.2	Negative
RM-12	32.49763	-91.9765	3596058	596150.3	Negative
RM-13	32.49859	-91.9749	3596165	596299	Negative
RM-14	32.49759	-91.9735	3596055	596429.8	Negative
RM-15	32.49788	-91.9736	3596088	596425.2	Negative
RM-16	32.4999	-91.9737	3596312	596416.8	Negative
RM-17	32.5015	-91.9737	3596489	596414.9	Negative
RM-18	32.50232	-91.9736	3596580	596415.1	Negative
RM-19	32.5039	-91.9737	3596754	596405.1	Negative
RM-2	32.49688	-91.9892	3595962	594963	Negative
RM-20	32.50537	-91.9738	3596918	596397.1	Negative
RM-21	32.50674	-91.9738	3597069	596399.3	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
RM-22	32.50692	-91.9789	3597085	595916.2	Negative
RM-23	32.50533	-91.979	3596908	595912.4	Negative
RM-24	32.50376	-91.979	3596734	595912.1	Negative
RM-25	32.50226	-91.979	3596568	595912.2	Negative
RM-26	32.50074	-91.979	3596399	595912.2	Negative
RM-27	32.49917	-91.979	3596226	595914.2	Negative
RM-28	32.50056	-91.9826	3596376	595572.3	Negative
RM-29	32.49894	-91.9826	3596197	595576.5	Negative
RM-3	32.49688	-91.9876	3595964	595106.8	Negative
RM-30	32.4993	-91.9837	3596236	595478	Negative
RM-31	32.50056	-91.9837	3596376	595474.7	Negative
RM-32	32.50057	-91.985	3596375	595353.2	Negative
RM-33	32.49854	-91.9858	3596149	595274.8	Negative
RM-34	32.50049	-91.9859	3596365	595269.8	Negative
RM-35	32.50101	-91.986	3596423	595259.2	Negative
RM-36	32.50106	-91.9855	3596429	595303.7	Negative
RM-37	32.50103	-91.985	3596426	595353.9	Negative
RM-38	32.50311	-91.985	3596657	595347.1	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
RM-39	32.49711	-91.9863	3595990	595228.2	Negative
RM-4	32.49681	-91.9854	3595959	595318.5	Negative
RM-40	32.49712	-91.9882	3595991	595057.4	Negative
ARM-41	32.49717	-91.9896	3595995	594922.8	Negative
RM-41	32.50009	-91.9898	3596318	594901.1	Negative
ARM-42	32.49854	-91.99	3596146	594883	Negative
RM-42	32.50211	-91.9898	3596542	594901.2	Negative
RM-43	32.50366	-91.9897	3596714	594904.7	Negative
RM-44	32.50552	-91.9898	3596920	594892.1	Negative
RM-45	32.50712	-91.9899	3597097	594886.3	Negative
RM-46	32.50875	-91.9898	3597278	594892	Negative
RM-47	32.51162	-91.9899	3597596	594874.2	Negative
RM-48	32.51196	-91.9891	3597634	594954.3	Negative
ARM-49	32.51126	-91.9872	3597559	595131.2	Negative
RM-49	32.51467	-91.9842	3597940	595414.8	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
RM-5	32.49672	-91.9837	3595950	595474.2	Negative
ARM-50	32.51467	-91.986	3597938	595237.7	Negative
RM-50	32.51467	-91.9823	3597941	595589.7	Negative
RM-51	32.51576	-91.9827	3598061	595550.6	Negative
RM-52	32.51107	-91.9822	3597542	595606.1	Negative
RM-53	32.51108	-91.9837	3597542	595462.5	Negative
RM-54	32.51108	-91.9852	3597540	595318.7	Negative
RM-55	32.51043	-91.9861	3597468	595234.9	Negative
RM-56	32.51044	-91.9843	3597470	595408	Negative
RM-57	32.5049	-91.986	3596854	595249	Negative
RM-58	32.50489	-91.9834	3596855	595494.7	Negative
RM-6	32.49669	-91.9821	3595948	595628.1	Negative
RM-7	32.49666	-91.9805	3595945	595775.2	Negative
RM-8	32.4966	-91.979	3595941	595921.5	Negative
SMH-10	32.49566	-91.9784	3595837	595979.7	Positive
SMH-11	32.49565	-91.9765	3595838	596157.9	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
SMH-12	32.49563	-91.9747	3595837	596324.6	Negative
SMH-14	32.498	-91.9749	3596099	596302.1	Negative
SMH-15	32.49982	-91.9749	3596302	596300.2	Negative
SMH-16	32.50149	-91.9749	3596486	596298.8	Negative
SMH-17	32.50314	-91.9749	3596669	596299.7	Negative
SMH-18	32.50492	-91.9749	3596866	596292.9	Negative
SMH-19	32.50669	-91.9749	3597063	596290.3	Positive
SMH-2	32.49605	-91.9882	3595871	595053.5	Negative
SMH-20	32.50689	-91.9768	3597084	596109.6	Negative
SMH-21	32.50544	-91.977	3596923	596101.1	Negative
SMH-22	32.50565	-91.9784	3596944	595960.8	Negative
SMH-23	32.50395	-91.9785	3596756	595956.1	Negative
SMH-24	32.50233	-91.9785	3596577	595955.5	Negative
SMH-25	32.50682	-91.9802	3597073	595798.6	Positive
SMH-26	32.50053	-91.9821	3596373	595618.2	Positive

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
SMH-27	32.49885	-91.9821	3596187	595621.6	Negative
SMH-28	32.50043	-91.9831	3596362	595525.2	Negative
SMH-29	32.49879	-91.9831	3596180	595526.7	Negative
SMH-3	32.49604	-91.9868	3595872	595187.8	Negative
SMH-30	32.49856	-91.9842	3596153	595426	Negative
SMH-31	32.49861	-91.9849	3596158	595359.1	Negative
SMH-32	32.50053	-91.9844	3596371	595402.9	Negative
SMH-33	32.5027	-91.986	3596610	595253.2	Negative
SMH-34	32.50273	-91.9855	3596614	595299.3	Negative
SMH-35	32.5032	-91.9832	3596668	595514.8	Negative
SMH-36	32.50156	-91.9832	3596487	595521.3	Negative
SMH-37	32.50157	-91.9826	3596488	595577.9	Negative
SMH-38	32.50318	-91.9826	3596667	595574.1	Negative
SMH-39	32.49822	-91.9865	3596113	595215.5	Positive
SMH-4	32.49602	-91.9854	3595870	595316.6	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
SMH-40	32.50013	-91.9865	3596325	595213.3	Negative
SMH-41	32.50204	-91.9865	3596537	595210.4	Negative
SMH-42	32.50378	-91.9865	3596729	595204.6	Negative
SMH-43	32.50657	-91.9866	3597039	595196.9	Negative
SMH-44	32.50822	-91.9866	3597222	595196.5	Negative
SMH-45	32.50991	-91.9866	3597409	595192.5	Positive
SMH-46	32.51636	-91.986	3598125	595244	Negative
SMH-46	32.51041	-91.9861	3597465	595233.6	Negative
SMH-47	32.51636	-91.9839	3598127	595440.5	Negative
SMH-48	32.51398	-91.986	3597861	595239.1	Positive
SMH-49	32.51396	-91.9838	3597861	595445.5	Negative
SMH-5	32.49595	-91.9838	3595864	595468.1	Positive
SMH-50	32.51332	-91.9822	3597792	595597.1	Positive
SMH-51	32.51332	-91.9844	3597789	595396.8	Negative
SMH-53	32.50798	-91.9833	3597199	595499.5	Negative
SMH-54	32.50733	-	3597127	595601.1	Negative

STP	LAT	LONG	Y PROJ	X PROJ	COMMENTS
		91.9823			
SMH-55	32.50735	-91.9848	3597127	595364	Negative
SMH-56	32.50678	-91.9822	3597066	595608.7	Negative
SMH-57	32.50677	-91.9849	3597063	595357.5	Negative
SMH-6	32.49591	-91.9826	3595861	595579.5	Positive
SMH-7	32.49589	-91.9811	3595860	595722.7	Negative
SMH-8	32.49585	-91.9796	3595857	595858.6	Negative
SMH-9	32.49738	-91.9784	3596028	595973.5	Negative
SMH-1	32.49606	-91.9892	3595871	594962.6	Positive

The Phase I survey also identified the remains of the Huenefeld Runway. This runway was built in 1966, and it has been in sporadic use by crop dusting planes until 2011. The hangars associated with this runway were dismantled in 2009 by the owner Fred Huenefeld. The remains of this runway are not eligible for nomination to the NRHP, thus no effects are expected from the proposed undertaking.

Figure 5.19. South view end of Runway.

Curation Statement

As the only remnants of the sites identified in this survey were recovered from this project, the collection will be curated at the Louisiana Archaeology Division. Unless the Louisiana Division requests otherwise, the historic artifacts recovered from this study will be archived at the curation facility in Baton Rouge, LA:

Division of Archaeology
Office of Cultural Development
1835 North Third St.
2nd Floor
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Furthermore, a copy of this report and associated files will be on file at the Louisiana Division of Archaeology in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. In addition, the field notes and computer files associated with this CRS will be stored at:

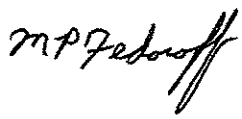
Pritchett Engineering and Planning, LLC
797 Liberty Road
Flowood, Mississippi
39232

Figure 5.20. Ashley Fedoroff digging shovel test.

CHAPTER SIX

Conclusions and Recommendations

The sites identified during this survey are recommended as ineligible based on lack of meeting the criterion required for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and as long as construction follows the presently delimited APE, PEP Archaeology Division recommends the project should be cleared to begin ground-disturbing activities with one exception. In the remote possibility that archaeological features or human remains are found during ground-disturbing activities on the property, the environmental manager should notify the Louisiana Division of Archaeology and follow existing protocols for dealing with such unanticipated discoveries (see Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Site Preservation Act, 1991, No. 704). The field notes and computer files associated with this CRS will be stored at Pritchett Engineering and Planning, LLC, and full version of this report will be on file at Louisiana Division of Archaeology.



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Principal Investigator
June 6, 2012

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