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U.S. ARMY CORPS
OF ENGINEERS
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

Exhibit EE. Angel Ranch Site Partial Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report & Transmittal Letter

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE POINTE COUPÉE SEEPAGE PROJECT, POINTE COUPÉE PARISH, LOUISIANA

STATE REPORT NO. 22-4340

FINAL REPORT

MARCH 2014

PREPARED FOR:

JESCO ENVIRONMENTAL AND GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES, INC.
JENNINGS, LOUISIANA

AND

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY DIVISION
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT
(LEAD FEDERAL AGENCY)

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CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE POINTE COUPÉE SEEPAGE PROJECT, POINTE COUPÉE PARISH, LOUISIANA

Final Report

by
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March 2014

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ABSTRACT

From March to April of 2013, Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI) undertook a Phase I cultural resources survey for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District (CEMVN) of the Pointe Coupée Seepage Project Area, adjacent to the mainline Mississippi River levee at Pointe Coupée, in Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana. Current construction plans call for passive relief wells to be placed largely in previously disturbed areas between the existing Mississippi River levee and Ferry Road, just to the south. New Right-of-Way (ROW) required for the construction includes 4.5 ac (1.8 ha) of new ROW for passive relief wells south of Ferry Road, a concrete-lined ditch draining these wells, cleanout and improvement of the existing Bayou Pond drainage, and a utility relocation corridor adjacent to the wells, directly impacting a total of 46.7 ac (18.9 ha). CEMVN is undertaking these improvements in order to control seepage of water underneath the levee. This seepage could undermine the levee, causing a collapse that could inundate large portions of Pointe Coupée Parish, including the parish seat, New Roads, just south of the project area.

The original Scope of Work called for a survey of 910 ac (368.3 ha), and much of this survey was complete at the time project plans were focused to their current requirements. Overall, 540.5 ac (218.7 ha) of the original project area had been surveyed for cultural resources at the time the current construction plans were finalized in April of 2013. Standing structures were surveyed for the entire project area (exclusive of the batture borrow areas) as specified in the original Scope of Work, including an additional 200 ft (61.0 m) buffer zone for indirect impacts, for a total of 1479 ac (598.5 ha) of standing structure survey. Seven archaeological sites (16PC110 through 16PC116) and three standing structures (38-00837 to 38-00839) of appropriate age were recorded in the course of the survey. The structures, which include a residence (38-00837), a set of concrete machinery bases (38-00838), and a wood-framed farm storage structure (38-00839), are all considered ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Sites 16PC111 to 16PC116 are the remains of residential and/or farm buildings dating largely to the early and middle decades of the twentieth century, and are not considered eligible for the NRHP. The seventh site, Bouvard Sugar Mill (16PC110) is the remains of an early to mid-nineteenth century sugar house with intact masonry features, and is considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. However, construction plans were changed to avoid impacts to the site. No further work is recommended for the Pointe Coupée Seepage Project.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A number of people contributed to this project from start to finish, and this survey owes its successful completion to all of them. Field Technicians Michael Carpenter, Robin Daigle, and Nikki Leon carried out the fieldwork for the project, overseen by Field Archaeologists Anne Marie Blank and Andrea McCarthy, as well as Douglas Wells, who served as Principal Investigator for the project. Wells also analyzed the artifacts, assisted by Ms. Sara Hahn. The standing structure survey was carried out by Andrea McCarthy, also assisted by Ms. Hahn. The historic map research was carried out by Wells and Mr. Donald Hunter. Ms. Joanne Ryan, a noted expert in the archaeology of sugar manufacturing, was able to answer many of the questions we had about these complex facilities. Ms. April Zarychta served as Laboratory Manager during the cataloging and analysis of the collections.

One of the more pleasant aspects of the project was encountering the people and families who owned the lands we surveyed; they were, without a doubt, some of the friendliest and most cooperative folks I have had the pleasure to encounter in south Louisiana. These include Mr. Price Gay, Mr. Bob Goodyear of Angel Ranch, Mr. John T. King, and Hillary Langlois, Jr. Mr. Langlois allowed us to dig in his pecan grove while looking for the foundations of the Bouvard Sugar Mill site, and Mr. Goodyear was able to open several gates for us and provide insights into they layout and history of Angel Ranch. Mr. King, as chance would have it, was good friends with the late Bill Haag, an LSU archaeologist who still casts a long shadow in Louisiana prehistory. Mr. King was also able to provide contact information for several of the other landowners. We appreciate all of the landowners' cooperation, and hope we weren't too great an inconvenience to them.

Finally, Ms. Rebecca Hill, Archaeologist and Tribal Liaison with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, served as Contracting Officer's Representative for the project, and we are grateful for her energy and conscientious attention to this work. We would also like to thank Mr. Tom Couste' of JESCO Environmental and Geotechnical Services, Inc., who oversaw the contract, and JESCO's consultant Mr. Michael E. Stout of Black and Veatch Special Projects Corp.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In March and April of 2013, Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI) undertook a cultural resources assessment for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mississippi Valley Division, New Orleans District (CEMVN) of the proposed Pointe Coupée Seepage Project, north of New Roads, in Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana, in advance of proposed improvements to the levee and local drainage system. These improvements, which include passive seepage wells and associated drainage ditches, comprise an undertaking by a Federal agency, and are subject to the processes mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Under these laws and regulations, the CEMVN must take into account the effect of this proposed project on cultural resources within the project right of way.

The original Scope of Work for the project included survey areas for potential passive relief well sites along approximately 2.0 mi (3.2 km) of Mississippi River flood protection levee, 6.0 mi (9.7 km) of drainage ditches to be improved, and two large areas of land (362 ac [146.5 ha] and 150 ac [60.7 ha]) adjacent to the levee that were subject to additional drainage improvements (Figure 1). Two borrow areas totaling 77 ac (31.2 ha) on the batture side of the river near St. Maurice Towhead, just upriver, were also included in the original Scope of Work, bringing the total to be surveyed to 910 ac (368.3 ha). A 200 ft (61.0 m) buffer was used to include areas of indirect impacts for standing structure survey, bringing the total survey area for standing structures to 1479.0 ac (598.5 ha). Fieldwork was conducted by the Principal Investigator and a rotating crew consisting of a Field Archaeologist and two Field Technicians.

By the end of fieldwork in April of 2013, the focus of the construction project had narrowed considerably, eliminating the two batture borrow areas in favor of contractor-supplied fill, and doing away with much of the surveyed project area, leaving only a 2500-ft-by-90-ft- (762-m-by- 27-m-) corridor of new Right-of-Way (ROW) south of Ferry Road, a 40-ft- (12-m-) wide utility relocation corridor running parallel to it, and drainage improvements to local ditches and Bayou Pond, for a construction footprint totaling 46.7 ac (18.9 ha) (see Figure 1). At the time of finalization of project plans, CEI had surveyed 539.5 ac (218.3 ha) of the original project area, more than covering the currently-proposed ROW. Standing structure survey was conducted for the entire area of direct and indirect impacts as originally specified in the Scope of Work, covering an area of 1479.0 ac (598.5 ha).

This report is organized as follows. Chapter 2 discusses the geological setting of the project area, and a summary of aboriginal and Euro-American occupations of the region is presented in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 details the previous cultural resources

investigations conducted there prior to the current work. Chapter 5 then presents the results of the terrestrial archaeological and standing structure surveys. Finally, Chapter 6 summarizes the results and offers recommendations for future work.

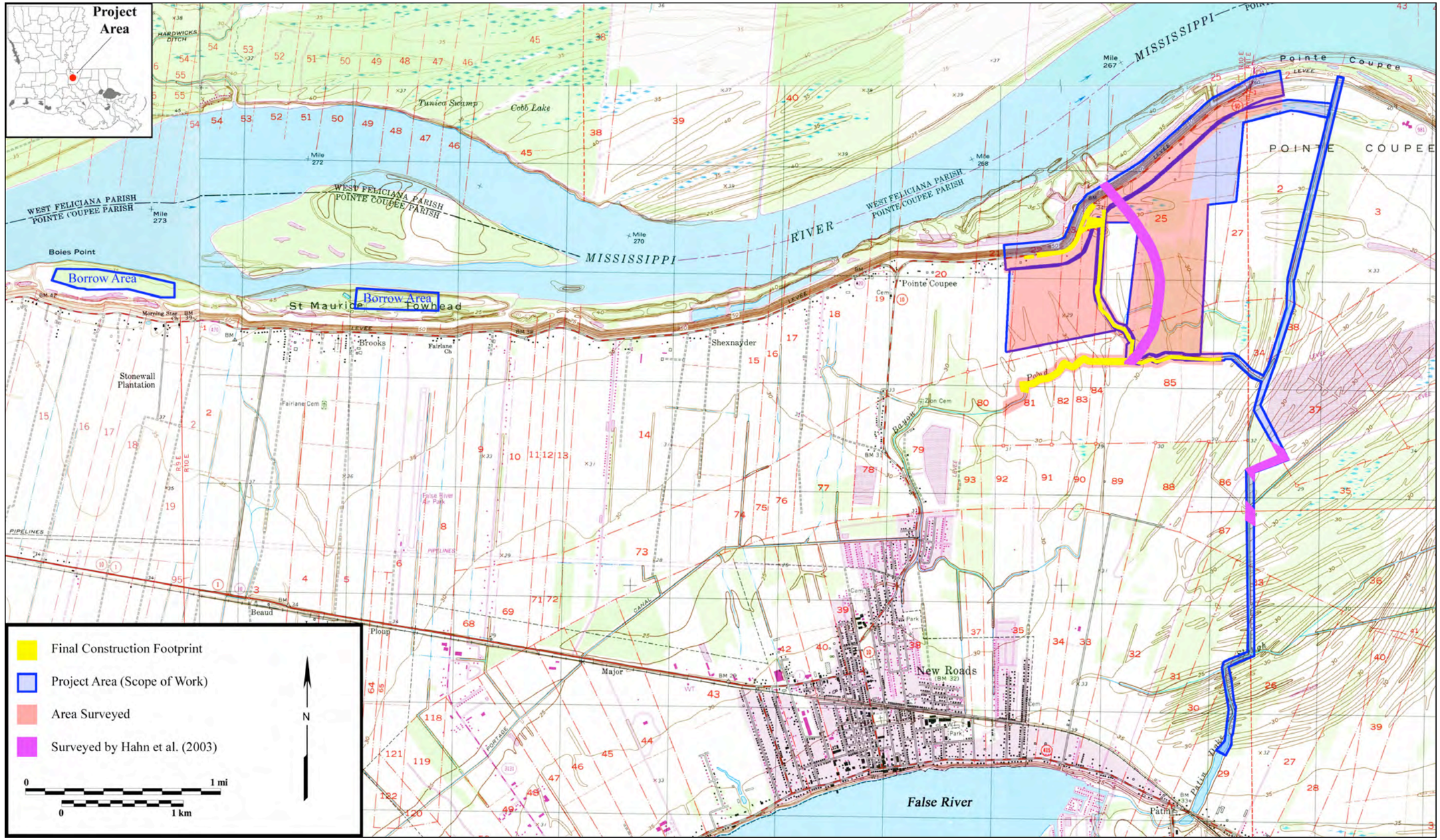

Figure 1. **The Pointe Coupée Seepage Project Area, showing the survey area specified in the original Scope of Work, the final construction footprint, and the area surveyed in March and April of 2013. Adapted from the *New Roads, LA* (USGS 1996), *St. Francisville, LA* (USGS 1994a), *Lacour, LA* (USGS 1994b), and *Morganza, LA* (USGS 1994c) 1:24,000 (7.5' series) quadrangles.**

CHAPTER 2

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This chapter presents a brief overview of the environment and geology of the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley in order to provide a background for understanding past human adaptations to the area.

Geology and Geomorphology

Much of the present study area is located in the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River near its boundary with the deltaic plain (Saucier 1974:12). The Quaternary geology of the Lower Mississippi River Valley has been the subject of considerable research over the past 50 years. Fisk (1944), Saucier (1974) and Autin et al (1991) have synthesized the results of the research both in terms of the nature of the deposits present and their age. Much of Fisk's work has withstood the test of time, but his chronology, developed prior to the advent of radiocarbon dating, has been revised substantially. Saucier's (1974) summary, updated by Autin et al. (1991), and more recently by Saucier (1994) himself, provides the basis of the present chronology.

The alluvial valley of the Mississippi River consists of the Holocene floodplain and a series of Pleistocene terraces that represent earlier floodplains, deltaic plains, or nearshore marine deposits. The present project area lies entirely within the Holocene floodplain of the Mississippi River, which is comprised of its current meander belt, portions of relict meander belts, and backswamp areas (Figure 2). Each meander belt consists of the landforms created by the river while it occupied a single course. Saucier (1974) identified a sequence of five major meander belts of the Mississippi River extending over the past 9000 years, and Autin et al. (1991) have recently revised their numbering system, used for this discussion, and updated information on their age. Only the two most recent of these (Nos. 4 and 5 of Saucier [1974], No. 1 and 2 of Autin et al.[1991]) are present in the vicinity of the current project areas. Meander belt No. 2 began forming approximately 4800 years ago as a result of two major channel diversions from meander belt No. 3 in the area of Memphis, Tennessee (Saucier 1974:21, Autin et al. 1991). These diversions produced two partial-flow courses, one that followed the eastern valley wall and a second that followed the present course of the river to about the latitude of Vicksburg and then flowed west of the modern river. The two courses apparently rejoined just below the mouth of the Red River and then followed the modern course south of Baton Rouge. The modern Mississippi River course has given rise to the St. Bernard and later deltaic complexes in

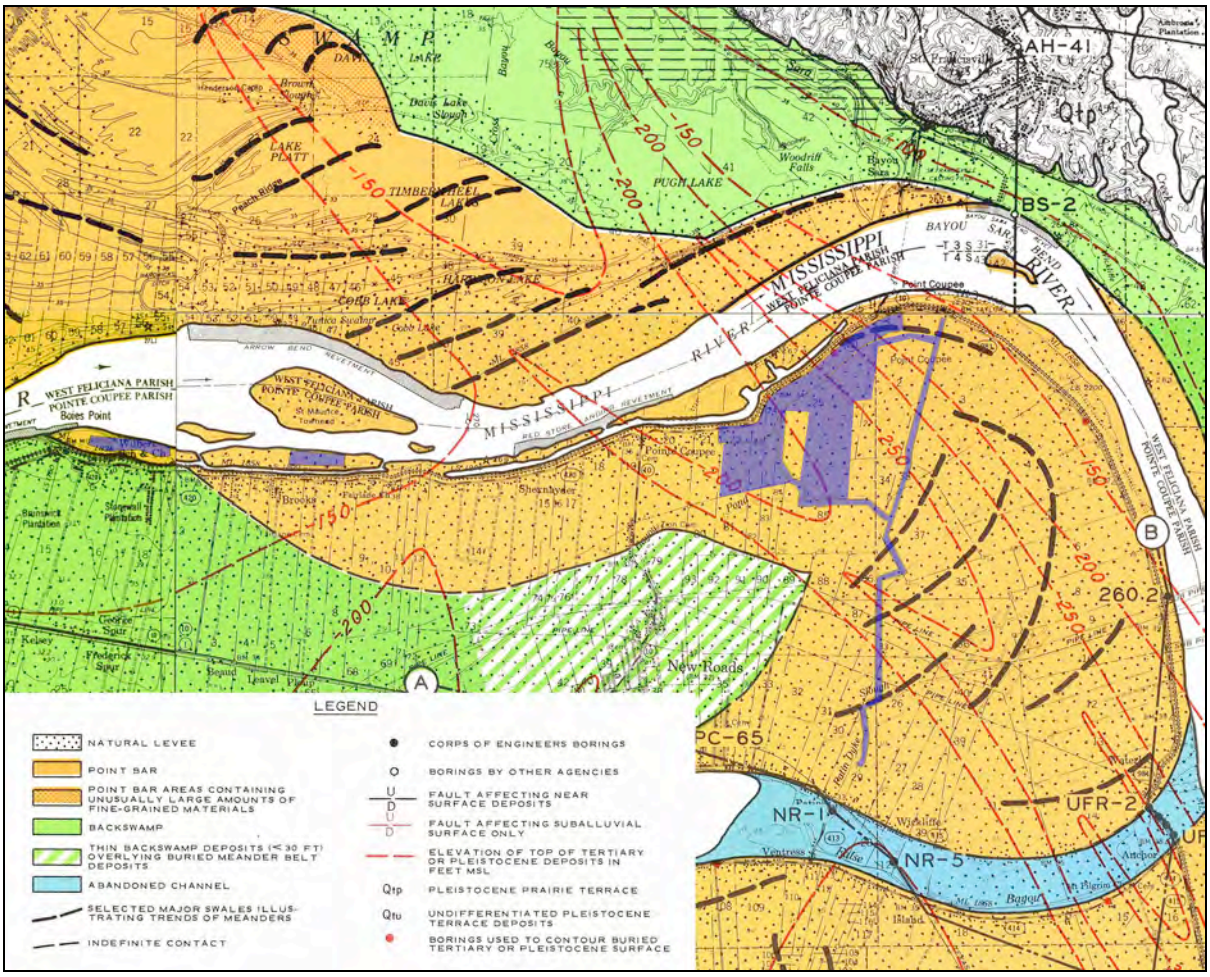

Figure 2. Geomorphology of the Pointe Coupée Seepage Project Area, from Saucier (1969). The project area from the Scope of Work, including batture borrow areas (to the west), is shown in purple.

what previously had been estuarine and nearshore Gulf environments (Autin et al. 1991).

At present, remnants of meander belt No. 2 are exposed at the surface along the eastern side of the alluvial valley from Clarksdale, Mississippi to Vicksburg and west of the modern river from Vicksburg to the mouth of the Red River (Saucier 1974:Fig. 1). Downstream from there, in the vicinity of the present project areas, they have been buried by deposits of the current meander belt, No. 1, which began forming approximately 2800 years ago (Saucier 1974:22, Autin et al. 1991). Saucier (1969) has identified what may be portions of meander belt No. 2 from this area. Along margins of the current meander belt they occur within 3 m (9.84 ft) of the surface, but near the present channel of the river they are buried from 10 to 20 m (32.81 to 65.62 ft) beneath the surface. Therefore, the near-surface deposits in the present project area should be associated with the current meander belt and less than 2800 years old; some of this land, particularly in the borrow areas to the west, was formed in late historic times, around the beginning of the twentieth century.

Each meander belt contains a variety of depositional environments, including natural levees, point bars, and abandoned channels.

Natural levees are low ridges formed by overbank deposits made along an active channel. In the vicinity of the project area, they are composed predominantly of oxidized silts, silty clays, and clays, and may rise 5 to 6 m (16.41 to 19.69 ft) above the adjacent backswamps. They provided, and continue to provide, the highest and best-drained land within the floodplain. The upper 5 to 6 m (16.41 to 19.69 ft) of deposits in the project area consist of natural levee deposits associated with the present channel of the river (Saucier 1969).

Point bars are arcuate deposits that form on the convex side of meanders and as a result of lateral migration of the channel. They consist of alternating sandy ridges and clay-lined swales deposited during high and low stages, respectively. Along much of the Lower Mississippi River Valley, point-bar deposits are extensive, comprising a large portion of the floodplain. Most of the current project area consists of ridge-and-wale topography that marks these point bar deposits (Saucier 1969).

Abandoned channels are meanders that have been cut off from the river by lateral migration. Initially, they may contain oxbow lakes, but gradually they fill with fine-grained sediments until they are at or near the surrounding floodplain level. False River is an example of an abandoned channel that was cut off in the early eighteenth century.

Outside of the meander belts are low-lying backswamp areas that slowly fill with fine-grained sediments deposited after flood events. In much of the Lower Mississippi Valley they are relatively limited in area because of the number of relict meander belts present; however, in the present region they are much more extensive (Saucier 1969).

Since the construction of artificial levees along the active channel of the Mississippi River, another type of deposit has begun to form on the batture or river side of these features. These are overbank deposits that are typically composed of silts, sandy silts, or silty clays and may reach thicknesses of several meters.

The natural levees of the main project area consist of Commerce silty loams and silty clay loams. These Commerce soils, which comprise the highest elevations, are somewhat poorly drained, with low permeability. Further south, away from the natural levee, poorly-drained Sharkey-Tunica association soils predominate (Powell et al. 1982). The soils of this association are well-suited for agriculture, and much of the land has been cleared. However, frequent flooding around the turn of the twentieth century made the area more suitable for pasturage, and most of the land in the project area is currently given over to raising cattle. Further south, in the area known as the Island of Pointe Coupée (between False River and the current Mississippi channel), soils are predominantly of Sharkey-Tunica association. These areas are dominated by ridge-and-swale topography, the higher ridges being occupied by Tunica clays while the low channel remnants are filled with Sharkey clays. These soils are very poorly drained, have low permeability, and are often wet.

Since at least 1834 the movement of the Mississippi River channel has impacted cultural remains within and adjacent to the project area. Near the center of the project area, more than 550 m (1,804 ft) of land has eroded into the Mississippi River along its west bank (Figure 3). An average rate of 3.68 m (12.07 ft) of land per year was lost to erosion over 150 year period prior to 1980 (Hahn et al. 2003:8-9). The St. Francis of Assisi Church was founded just north of the current project area, along the west bank of the Mississippi River in the mid-eighteenth century. However, the church and the community surrounding it were destroyed by the movement of the river, and their original location is now 350 m (1,148.35 ft) to the north of the current bankline, placing it in the middle of the present Mississippi river course. Further east, there has been comparatively little movement in the Mississippi River

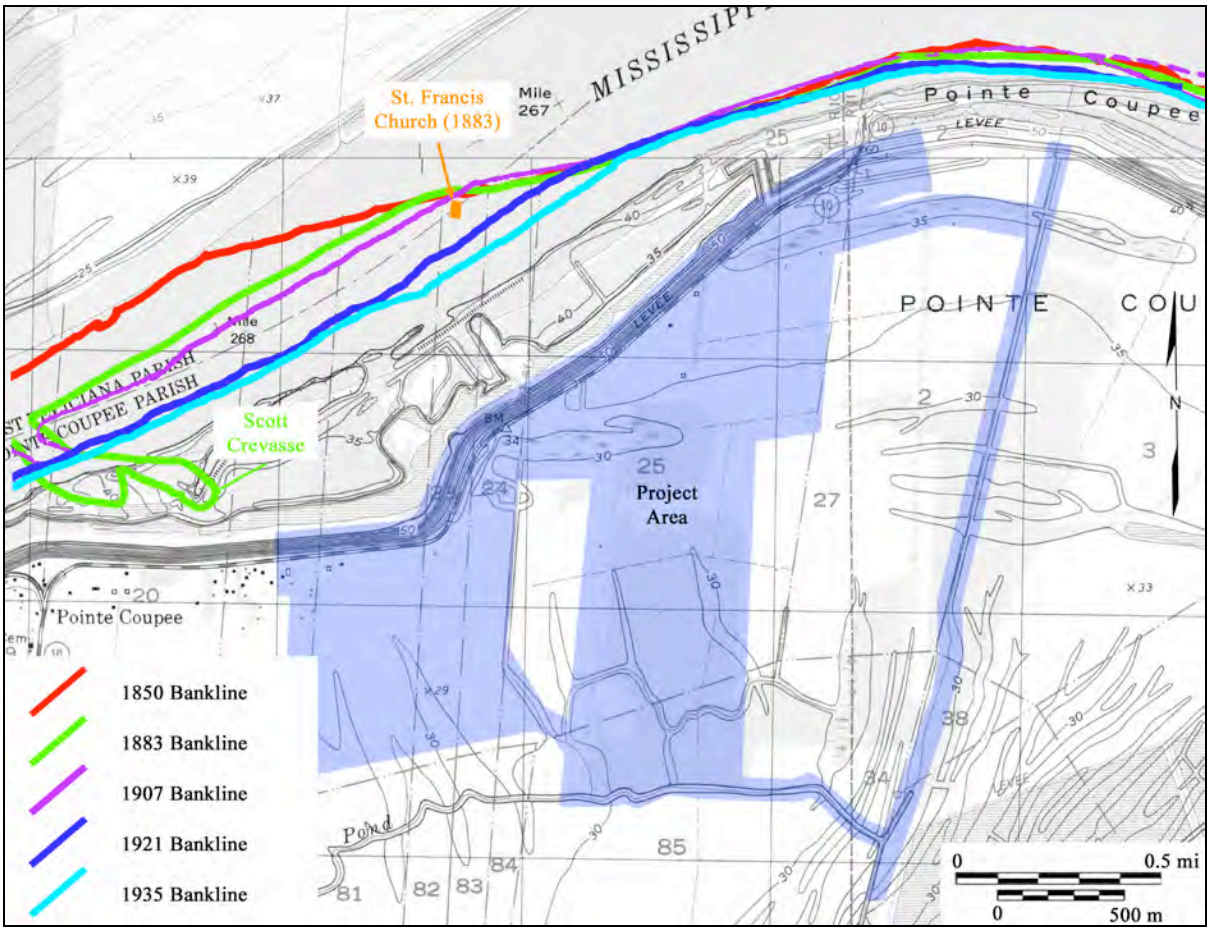

Figure 3. **Banklines from circa 1850 to 1935 are shown in relation to the project area. Note the positions of the Scott Crevasse, which unleashed devastating floods in Pointe Coupée Parish in 1882-1884 (and possibly earlier), and the original St. Francis of Assisi Catholic Church (as plotted in 1883). Adapted from the 1962 New Roads, LA 7.5" quadrangle (USGS 1962).**

channel since the mid-1800s, resulting in a higher potential for older cultural remains in this area (see Figure 3).

Vegetation

Prior to extensive clearing of the Mississippi River floodplain for agriculture during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it supported a vast bottomland hardwood forest. The forest was characterized by a relatively low species diversity, but it exhibited a complex mosaic of plant communities whose distribution was controlled by slight changes in frequency of inundation and sediment type (Putnam and Bull 1932). Riverbank communities were dominated by willow (*Salix* spp.) and cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), while the lower slopes of natural levees and the better-drained portions of backswamps included stands of sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) and water-tolerant species of oaks (*Quercus pagota*, *Quercus prinus*, and *Quercus nigra*). The higher and better-drained areas supported communities of less water-tolerant oaks (*Quercus alba*, *Quercus stellata*) and hickories (*Carya* spp.). Permanently flooded portions of the backswamp and the margins of oxbow lakes included communities of bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) and water tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*).

Fauna

A variety of faunal species are found throughout the region. The mammalian population includes white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), fox (*Urocyon* spp.), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), eastern chipmunk (*Tamais striatus*), and skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). Originally, wolf (*Canis rufus*) and black bear (*Euractos americanus*) were probably also present, though they are no longer found in the area. In recent years armadillos (*Dasypus novemcinctus*) have intruded into the region from neighboring western states.

There are numerous species of birds in the area, both resident and migratory. Some such as crows (*Corvus brachyrynchos*), owls (Strigidae), hawks (*Buteo* spp.), and vultures (*Cathartes aura.*), are common throughout the area. Others are confined to a particular environmental situation. The upland and marginal grounds feature populations of turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) and quail (*Cilinus virginanus*). The backswamp lakes, tributary streams, and relict and active river channels host an abundance of species, including egrets (*Casmerodius albus*) and water turkeys (*Anhinga anhinga*). Migratory ducks (*Anas* spp.) and geese (*Branta* spp.) can be observed in the area from October to March.

The river, lake, and tributary streams sustain numerous types of aquatic life. Types of fish include gar (*Lepisosteus* spp.), catfish (*Ictalurus* spp.), drum (*Apolodinotus grunniens*), and perches (Percidae). Amphibians are represented by salamanders (*Ambystone texanum*), newts (*Notophthalmus videscens louisianensis*), toads (*Bufo* spp.), tree frogs (*Hyla* spp.), and true frogs (*Rana* spp.). A number of reptilian species are present in the study area, including alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), snapping turtles (*Chelydra serpentina*), box turtles (*Terrapene carolina triunguis*), coral snakes (*Micrurus fulvius*), rattlesnakes (*Crotalus* spp.), and various lizards (Lacertilia).

CHAPTER 3

CULTURAL SETTING

Aboriginal Cultural Setting

The currently-accepted cultural sequence for southern Louisiana is presented in Figure 4. This sequence illustrates developmental cultural growth from early small bands of migratory hunters to agriculturally-based societies that inhabited villages and built temples. Fairly detailed discussions of the southern Louisiana phases can be found in McIntire (1958), Gagliano et al. (1975), Neuman (1984), Davis (1984), and Weinstein and Gagliano (1985). As the earliest surficial landforms within the study area are related to Saucier's (1994) Meander Belt Stage 1 (2800 B.P. to present), the following discussion will begin with the earliest culture period in existence during that time: the Late Archaic.

Late Archaic Period, 3000–1500 B.C.

Research elsewhere in eastern North America suggests that the Late Archaic period was a time of marked population increases and the beginning of extensive trade networks. The evidence for the former is seen in the appearance of large habitation sites such as Indian Knoll, Kentucky (Webb 1946), while the latter is reflected in the exotic raw materials that occur at some sites. Plant cultivation involving a tropical domesticate, squash, and possibly native North American species also began during this period (Chomko and Crawford 1978).

The only Late Archaic phase identified for southeast Louisiana thus far is Gagliano's (1963:116) Pearl River phase, which is based on a series of oyster shell middens associated with early coastal features. Diagnostic artifacts include Kent, Pontchartrain, Macon, Hale, and Palmillas projectile points and various types of atlatl weights.

Poverty Point Period, 1500–500 B.C.

In much of eastern North America this time interval witnessed a transition from Archaic hunting and gathering cultures to Woodland cultures characterized by food production, pottery manufacture, and mound building (Stoltman 1978:715-717). Current interpretations suggest that these three features have different and possibly unrelated origins. As noted above, tropical domesticates had reached the East prior to 2000 B.C., and there is evidence of native seed-plant cultivation in Kentucky and Ohio by 1000 B.C. (Struever and Vickery 1973). Ceramics probably appeared somewhat earlier than this in the third millennium B.C. along the Atlantic Coast (Stoltman 1978:715), and mound building may

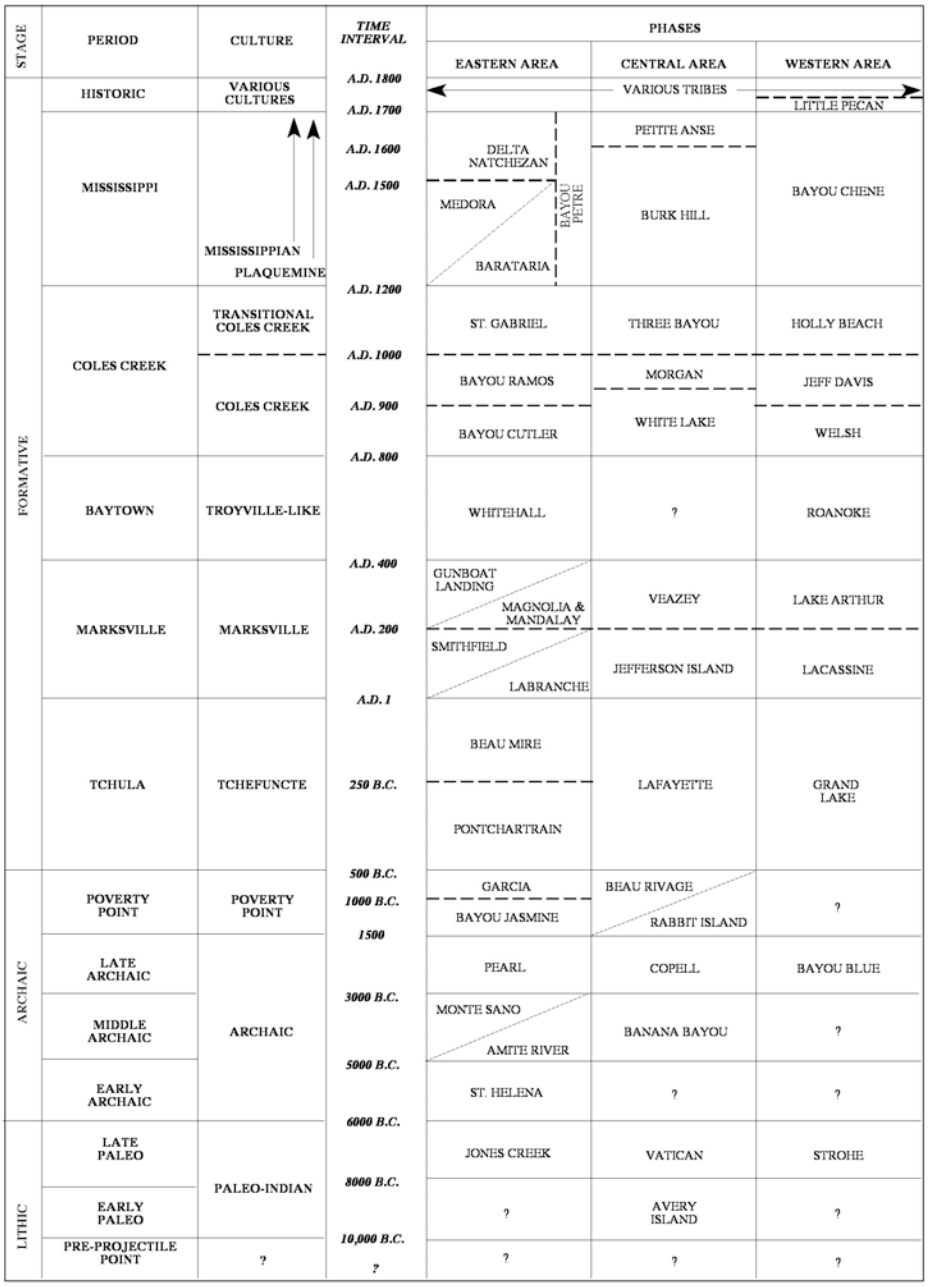

Figure 4 Aboriginal culture sequence for south Louisiana.

have developed independently in several areas by 1000 B.C.

In the Lower Mississippi Valley this transition is marked by the development of the distinctive Poverty Point culture. Among the material characteristics of this culture are baked clay balls or Poverty Point objects, microlith and lapidary industries, and earthworks (Webb 1977). Pottery is not abundant, but fiber-tempered and sand-tempered wares have been found at several sites. Subsistence data are, in general, few, but they suggest a continuation of an Archaic pattern of intensive collecting of wild plants and animals. However, there is some evidence for the cultivation of

squash at Poverty Point sites (Ford 1974; Shea 1978; Jackson 1986).

Two temporally distinct Poverty Point phases have been identified in southeast Louisiana. The earlier Bayou Jasmine phase is based largely on data from the Bayou Jasmine site (16SJB2) in St. John the Baptist Parish and the Linsley (16OR40) site in Orleans Parish (Gagliano 1963:116). The succeeding Garcia phase was defined on the basis of collections from the Garcia site (16OR34), also in Orleans Parish.

Tchula Period, 500 B.C.–A.D. 1

This period in the Lower Mississippi Valley is characterized by the integration of food production, pottery manufacture, and mound building into a single cultural system. In the southern portion of the valley these developments are thought to have taken place in an archaeological culture called Tchefuncte. Originally defined in southern Louisiana (Ford and Quimby 1945), Tchefuncte culture is now recognized to extend as far north as the vicinity of Clarksdale, Mississippi, and as far west as northeast Texas. The diagnostic artifacts of this and most of the succeeding prehistoric cultures of the Lower Mississippi Valley are the distinctive ceramics. Tchefuncte pottery is characterized by a laminated paste that appears to lack tempering. Replication studies suggest that the laminated texture is simply the result of minimal preparation of the raw material (Gertjejansen 1982), an expected feature of an incipient ceramic technology. Other diagnostic attributes of Tchefuncte ceramics include the use of podal supports and decorative techniques such as jab-and-drag incising.

The evidence for food production in Tchefuncte culture presently comes from one site, Morton Shell Mound (16IB3), where remains of two tropical cultigens, squash and bottle gourd, and one possible native cultigen, knotweed, were recovered (Byrd and Neuman 1978:11-13). However, Fritz and Kidder (1993:6-7) have reviewed the data from this site and suggested that none of these remains can be accepted as definite evidence of cultivation.

Surprisingly, mound construction, well documented for preceding periods, has not been clearly associated with Tchefuncte culture until recently (Kidder 2007; Kidder et al. 2008). Alan Toth (1988:27) has reviewed the evidence for Tchefuncte burial mounds and suggested that they are the result of diffusion of certain aspects of Marksville burial practices among a few late Tchefuncte groups. Further research is required to verify this hypothesis.

Two Tchula period phases have been identified in southeast Louisiana. One, the Pontchartrain phase, is based on Ford and Quimby's (1945) early work at sites around Lake Pontchartrain. It includes occupations that probably span the entire period and eventually should be subdivided. Most of the known components are located southeast of the present region in the Pontchartrain Basin. The other Tchula period phase, Beau Mire, is believed to date to the latter portion of the period. Components of this phase have been reported at the Kleinpeter (16EBR5), Kuttruff (16AN9), and Beau Mire (16AN17) sites in southeast Louisiana (Weinstein and Rivet 1978).

Marksville Period, A.D. 1–400

In many parts of eastern North America, this period is marked by evidence of extensive interregional contact through a phenomenon labeled the Hopewell Interaction Sphere (Caldwell and Hall 1964). The focal points of this interaction sphere were the Middle Woodland societies of the Ohio and Illinois River valleys that acquired large quantities of exotic raw materials, including obsidian, copper, mica, shark's teeth, and marine shells, in exchange for specialized finished goods such as copper panpipes and ear spools (Stoltman 1978:721). Various theories have been offered to explain the nature of this interaction, some emphasizing socioreligious systems and others pointing to economic networks, but the problem remains unresolved. Within the Lower Mississippi Valley, the culture that participated in this interaction sphere is termed Marksville. Toth (1988:211-213) has argued that Marksville culture developed out of Tchefuncte as a result of intermittent contacts with cultures in the

Illinois River Valley area, but he only speculates on the nature of these contacts. He emphasizes that the evidence for Hopewellian interaction is largely limited to the Marksville mortuary system and aspects of ceramic decoration. Other cultural subsystems, such as subsistence and settlement pattern, may have changed very little. Economic data from Marksville sites are extremely limited, but information from contemporary occupations in the Midwest suggests a pattern of intensive collecting of wild plant foods and high density faunal resources, such as fish, supplemented by cultivation of native North American seed plants and a few tropical cultigens (Asch et al. 1979). Present evidence indicates that maize was either not present at this time or of only minor importance.

Most recently, McGimsey (2010) has questioned the chronology traditionally assigned to Marksville phases, based on dates from recent excavations at the type site (16AV1) and the Gold Mine site (16RI13). Pottery from these sites, as well as the Troyville site (16CT7), suggest that the motifs and varieties traditionally associated with early Marksville components may, in fact, have a much greater lifespan, perhaps extending into chronological territory traditionally reserved for Coles Creek culture at around A.D. 700 or 800 (Lee 2010; McGimsey 2010). It is important to note, however, that the presence of these designs and motifs does not necessarily signal the presence of Marksville culture, at least as it was known during the first four centuries A.D. These traits appear to be holdovers passed down to later societies, and it is worth questioning how much kinship the makers of Marksville period pottery would have seen in Coles Creek or even Baytown period potters.

Two Marksville period phases have been identified in the vicinity, Smithfield and Gunboat Landing. Smithfield is an early Marksville phase established by Toth (1988) on the basis of excavations at the site of that name (16WBR3) in West Baton Rouge Parish. The Gunboat Landing phase is a late Marksville phase proposed by Weinstein et al. (1977) on the basis of Weinstein's (1974) excavations at several sites on the lower Amite River. In the vicinity of the current project area, a component of this phase may be present at 16WF41, one of the sites tested by New World Research (Phillips et al. 1984:30).

Baytown Period, A.D. 400–800

The period following the Hopewellian florescence has been characterized as a time of cultural decline throughout much of eastern North America (Griffin 1967:187). This is certainly implied in Phillips' (1970:901) statement that ceramic decoration was "at a remarkably low ebb" during this period in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Recently, however, a number of researchers have suggested that the apparent decline may not have been as pervasive as previously believed. In the Midwest, Braun (1977) and Styles (1981) have argued that this period, in contrast to earlier interpretations, was a time of population growth and increased regional social integration. Along the Florida Gulf Coast an elaborate culture called Weeden Island developed during this time (Milanich 1994:205-242). Even in the Lower Mississippi Valley, new data indicate that the Baytown period was marked by the appearance of two painted pottery complexes (Belmont and Williams 1981). The earlier complex, termed the Quafalorma horizon, developed during the Troyville subperiod and exhibited striking similarities to early Weeden Island ceramics. The later complex, called the Woodville horizon, characterized the Deasonville subperiod and was less elaborate. The remainder of the ceramic assemblage of Baytown culture consisted of a large quantity of Baytown Plain and smaller amounts of decorated types such as Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, Salomon Brushed, and Alligator Incised.

Changes were also occurring in the stone tool tradition during this period. Small arrow points began to replace dart points, reflecting a transition from the atlatl to the bow and arrow. Subsistence data from the Lower Mississippi Valley are limited for this period, but in the Midwest, Styles (1981) has identified a pattern of intensive, localized collecting of wild plant

and animal resources supplemented by increased cultivation of both North American and tropical cultigens. Mound construction continued in the Baytown period, and there are indications that a shift from a mortuary function to a building substructure began toward the end of this time (Rolingson 1982).

A single Baytown period phase, Whitehall, has been identified in southeast Louisiana (Phillips 1970:911-912). Components are present at the Smithfield and Kleinpeter sites near the present area.

Coles Creek Period, A.D. 800–1200

Elsewhere in eastern North America, this interval corresponds to the latter portion of the Late Woodland period and the beginning of the Mississippi period. Within the Lower Mississippi Valley, a cultural florescence that shows a marked resemblance to Weeden Island culture of northwest Florida occurs during this period. The precise nature of the relationship of Coles Creek culture to Weeden Island is uncertain, but the similarities in ceramic decoration and community pattern are unmistakable. Both were characterized by the use of incised, stamped, and punctated pottery types in which the decorative zone is largely restricted to a band around the rim of the vessel, and by the construction of small platform mounds around plazas. The latter are generally interpreted as an indication of the development of stratified or ranked social systems during this period, often associated with economies that included the cultivation of maize. However, direct evidence for this is lacking from sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and the consensus has developed that maize did not play a prominent role in Coles Creek economies until after A.D. 1000 (Fritz and Kidder 1993; Kidder and Fritz 1993; Roberts 2006; Roe and Schilling 2010:169; Ryan 2005; Wells 1997, 1998). However, the remains of corn have been recovered from late Weeden Island sites (A.D. 750 to 950) on the Florida Panhandle (Milanich 1994:194) and from contemporary Late Woodland sites in the Midwest (Styles 1981).

Three Coles Creek period phases are presently recognized within southeast Louisiana. The earliest of these is the Bayou Cutler phase (Kniffen 1936; Phillips 1970:920-923). The majority of the identified Bayou Cutler components are located in the Mississippi River deltaic plain and the Pontchartrain Basin. A late Coles Creek Bayou Ramos phase has been established by Weinstein et al. (1978:22-23) on the basis of test excavations at the Bayou Ramos I site (16SMY133) in St. Mary Parish. The majority of the known components are located in that area. The third Coles Creek period phase, St. Gabriel, dates to the very end of the period and is based on Woodiel's (1980) excavations at the site of that name in Iberville Parish. Weinstein (1987:90) has identified additional St. Gabriel phase components in the premound levels at Medora (16WBR1) and at the Bayou Goula site (16IV11) in Iberville Parish.

Mississippi Period, A.D. 1200–1700

The last prehistoric period in eastern North America witnessed the development of chiefdom-level societies based on intensive cultivation of maize, beans, and squash. Perhaps the most dynamic of these societies appeared in the Middle Mississippi Valley between A.D. 900 and A.D. 1050. Referred to as the Mississippian culture, it was characterized by a shell-tempered ceramic industry and a settlement pattern including large mound centers and nucleated habitation sites that were often fortified (Stoltman 1978:725). During the first centuries of the second millennium A.D., this culture spread rapidly along the major river valleys of this portion of the continent. The nature of this expansion, either by movement of people or diffusion of ideas, is still debated. However, by A.D. 1200 Mississippian culture was found as far south as northern Mississippi and as far east as Georgia.

In the Lower Mississippi Valley, Mississippian culture encountered an indigenous non-Mississippian culture, and a hybridization of the two occurred. Phillips (1970) considered the resident culture to have been Plaquemine, an outgrowth of Coles Creek

culture that began about A.D. 1000. He viewed the interaction between Mississippian and Plaquemine culture as resulting in gradual changes in the Plaquemine ceramic tradition and settlement pattern. Later in the period, after A.D. 1400, an actual intrusion of Mississippian groups displaced the resident Plaquemine groups. Brain (1978) offered a somewhat different interpretation of this sequence of events. He argued that the Lower Mississippi Valley culture that experienced the initial Mississippian contact about A.D. 1200 was Coles Creek, and that the resulting hybridization produced Plaquemine culture. The remainder of the period saw a gradual increase in Mississippian influence, at least in the Yazoo Basin, until about A.D. 1400, when a full Mississippian cultural pattern was achieved in the Lake George phase (Brain 1978:362). Brain's reinterpretation of the cultural sequence has resulted in a shift in the established chronologies. Phases such as Crippen Point, Gordon, and Preston, which were formerly considered Plaquemine culture manifestations of the early Mississippi period, are now placed late in the Coles Creek culture sequence. The latter now persists until A.D. 1200 and includes a number of changes in ceramic technology that had previously been considered indicators of Plaquemine culture.

While disagreeing somewhat on the origin of Plaquemine culture, all authorities concur that it exhibited numerous continuities with the preceding Coles Creek culture. Several of the Plaquemine ceramic types appear to have been direct outgrowths of Coles Creek types. There were some changes, however, including the addition of small amounts of finely ground shell to some varieties of pottery, and the extension of the decorative field to include the body of the vessel. Mound construction continued on an even greater scale than in the previous period. The mounds were now larger, there were more at each site, and there were more sites (Phillips 1970; Brain 1978; Wells 1997). Intensive agriculture is presumed to have been the economic base on which this florescence was built, but there is little direct evidence of it in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Two Mississippi period phases, Medora and Delta Natchezan, have been identified in the present region. Medora is an early Plaquemine phase based on Quimby's (1951) excavations at the type site. Other components are present at the Kleinpeter, Livonia (16PC1), and Rosedale (16IV1) sites (Weinstein 1987:96). The principal ceramic types associated with this phase include Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine*, Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac*, L'Eau Noire Incised and Addis Plain, *var. Addis*. Delta Natchezan is a late Plaquemine phase based on Quimby's (1957) excavations at the Bayou Goula site. Weinstein (1987:Figure 11) identifies another component at the Peter Hill site (16IV2). The ceramic markers of the phase include Fatherland Incised, *vars. Fatherland* and *Bayou Goula*, and Addis Plain, *vars. Greenville* and *St. Catherine*.

Brown (1985:Figure 2) also identifies a Bayou Petre phase of Plaquemine culture in the Baton Rouge region that he dates to the middle portion of the Mississippi period. Most authorities associate the Bayou Petre phase with the Pensacola variant of Mississippian culture and do not extend its range this far west (Weinstein 1987:Figure 11). However, ceramics associated with the Bayou Petre phase have been found in the Lafourche Delta (Miller et al. 2000; Wells and McCarthy 2011), and in Iberville Parish (Ryan and Wells 2007).

Historic Native Americans

The principal aboriginal groups encountered by European explorers in the vicinity of the study area were the Tunica, Chitimacha, Houma, Bayagoula, Ofogoula, and Okelousa. The first recorded contact with the Bayagoula occurred in February of 1699 when a group of Bayagoula and Mugulasha discovered the French at Mobile and attempted to make an alliance (Swanton 1911:274). Shortly afterward, in March, Iberville ascended the Mississippi and visited their village on the west bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Bayou Lafourche, at the mouth of the crevasse channel that bears their name. This village site was later the location of the Paris-Duverney concession. Iberville recorded fairly detailed

descriptions of the village as well as the material culture and personal appearance of the inhabitants.

Iberville described the Bayagoula/ Mugulasha village as one-fourth league (about half a mile) from the river, on a small stream providing fresh water. The village was surrounded by a ten-foot-high cane palisade. The community supported two temples, one for each group. Iberville was able to inspect one temple, which he described as a dome-shaped building, thirty feet in diameter, with mud-plastered walls. The entrance was protected by a lean-to, eight feet wide and twelve feet long. The houses, which numbered as many as 107, were built similarly and roofed with split cane. As many as 250 male residents lived at the village (McWilliams 1981:62-3).

At the time of his visit, Iberville noted the effects of smallpox on the Bayougoula population, remarking that the disease had killed one-fourth of the people (McWilliams 1981:63). The effects of disease, the merging of smaller groups, and pressure by Europeans and larger tribes caused numerous migrations and relocations of regional native groups after the arrival of the Europeans. Warfare broke out between the Bayagoula and Houma in 1700, and later that year the Bayougoula attacked the Mugulasha, initiating a devastating war between them. In 1706, the Bayagoula were destroyed as a power on the Mississippi River when the Taensa, their guests, turned on them and destroyed much of what was left of the tribe. The remaining Bayougoula merged with the Houma in the 1730s. Neither they nor the Mugulasha remained a distinct group after that time.

The Okelousa were identified by La Page Du Pratz as being from an area "west of and above Pointe Coupée" (1975 [1774]:317). Beyond this brief reference, however, little is known of the group than that they were allied with the Ouacha and Chawasha (Swanton 1911:302). Apparently, several of the earliest French settlers in the Pointe Coupée area took Okelousa wives (Claitor's Publishing Division 1975:194). Some question still remains as to their identification as a separate entity from the Opelousas, although Swanton emphatically states that they are a separate tribal entity (Swanton 1911:30).

There is considerably more documentary information on the Chitimacha, who retain their tribal identity today. Their first contact with Europeans apparently occurred in 1702, for La Harpe notes that in August of that year Bienville learned of a raid on the Chitimacha by a group of Canadians and Indians led by St. Denis (La Harpe 1971:41). This marked the beginning of a long period of hostilities between the Chitimacha and the French. In 1706 a group of Chitimacha, having failed in an attempt to attack the Bayagoula, killed the priest St. Cosme and three other Frenchmen somewhere on the Mississippi River (La Harpe 1971:54). Bienville immediately asked the other Indian groups of the region to join in a war on the Chitimacha, and in March of 1707 St. Denis led a party of French Canadians, Bayagoulas, Biloxis, Chaouachas, and Natchitoches against a Chitimacha village. According to Penicaut the village was located on a lake near Bayou Lafourche (McWilliams 1953:71). He further states that 15 Chitimacha were killed and 40 were taken as prisoners.

Raids between the Chitimacha and Indian groups allied with the French continued until 1718 when Bienville made peace with the tribe, apparently at the request of M. Dubuisson, the manager of the French concession located on the Mississippi River at the old Bayagoula village (McWilliams 1953:216-219). Under the terms of this agreement, the Chitimacha were to abandon their village on or near Bayou Lafourche and settle on the Mississippi one league below the concession. Penicaut states that they moved to the new location two weeks later, and, in fact, maps of the period show a Chitimacha village in that area (Giardino 1984:253).

Swanton (1911) questions whether this represented the entire tribe or simply one portion of it. In 1739, a French officer with the De Nouaille party reported that the Chitimacha settlement on the Mississippi was relatively

small because most of the tribe lived with the Atakapas (Swanton 1911:343). After that there are few references to the Chitimacha until the late eighteenth century. In the 1770s Thomas Hutchins, at that time a cartographer in the British army, noted that there was a Chitimacha village located on Bayou Lafourche six leagues from its junction with the Mississippi River (Hutchins 1968:40). He also mentioned two other villages that probably represent Chitimacha settlements located on Bayou Teche. One of these, known as Mingo Luoac or Fire Chief, was situated 10 leagues above the mouth of the bayou. The other, called the village of Soulier Rouge or Red Shoes, was located three and a half leagues farther up (Hutchins 1968:46). Goodwin et al. (1985:207) place the first village on the east side of Irish Bend and the second in the vicinity of modern-day Charenton, the present location of the Chitimacha reservation.

By the early nineteenth century the Charenton settlement seems to have become the principal village on Bayou Teche. The Cathcart expedition of 1819 described it as a row of palmetto-covered cabins, each 50 to 100 yards apart extending for almost 3 mi along the bayou (Newton 1985:108). They also noted two smaller Indian settlements in this area: one a hunting and fishing camp located on Grand Lake near Charenton, and the other, known as Postion's settlement, consisting of three huts located on Berwick Island on the shore of Six Mile Lake (Newton 1985:52-53; 126-127; Prichard et al. 1945:781-782, 837). The expedition recorded another Indian village, this one under the chief Jean Champlain, on Bayou Plaquemine southeast of the present study area (Newton 1985:16; Prichard et al. 1945:760). Although Cathcart does not identify it as a Chitimacha settlement, Jon Gibson (1980:3-7), using land claims data, indicates that the occupants were Chitimacha. He also documents the presence of a second Chitimacha village of this period on nearby Bayou Jacob (Gibson 1980:7-10).

In the 1880s Gatschet conducted ethnographic research among the Chitimacha at Charenton and obtained a list of 15 historic villages (Gatschet 1883). Swanton later added to this list on the basis of his own research in 1907 and 1908 (Swanton 1911). Most of these settlements were located along Bayou Teche or on small streams in the Atchafalaya Basin, but three were situated on or near Bayou Plaquemine. Swanton (1911:352) notes the presence of a large Chitimacha village with a dance house at Grosse Tete, although it is unclear if he refers to the town or the bayou.

When first contacted by Iberville in 1699, the Houma lived on the east side of the Mississippi River in southern Wilkinson County, Mississippi or northern West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana (Swanton 1911:285). At Baton Rouge, the Houma established a territorial marker, "a maypole with no limbs, painted red, several fish heads and bear bones being tied to it as a sacrifice" (McWilliams 1981:65). This *baton rouge*, which may have been associated with a small Houma village, marked the boundary between Bayagoula and Houma territories. Iberville passed this site and went on to visit the principal Houma village, upriver near the Portage de la Croix (Figure 5). He noted approximately 140 huts in this village, centered around a 200 yard-wide circular plaza, home to about 350 men and their families (McWilliams 1981:69).

By 1706, the Houma had abandoned their village to the Tunica. It is not clear if this was the result of an attack by the latter group, or if the Houma simply left this area and moved south (Brain 1988:31). They moved first to New Orleans, and later west to Ascension Parish, where they established at least two villages. The "Grand" or "Great" Houma village has recently been identified as the site 16AN35. A second village, "Petite Houmas," may be associated with site 16AN3. In the late 1700's, the Houma sold these lands and moved to Terrebone Parish (Swanton 1911:290-291). The Houma are reported in the Lower Amite Basin as late as 1771 (Weinstein 1974), but by 1777, Bartram (1928 [1792]) made no mention of any native group in this area. Remnants of the Houma still live in Terrebonne Parish today.

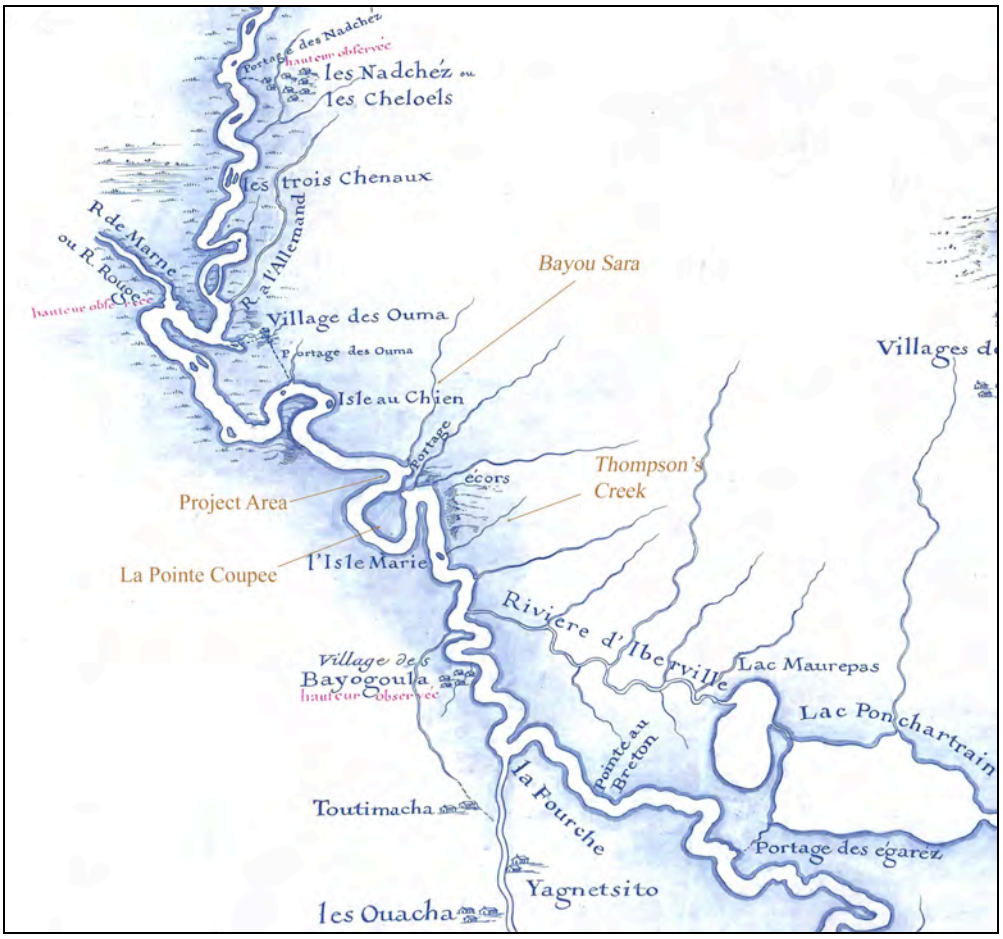

Figure 5. **A portion of Guillame de L'Isle's (1702) *Carte de la rivière de Mississipi [sic]: sur les Mémoires de M. Le Sueur qui en a pris avec le boussole tos les tours et detours depuis la mer jusqu'à la rivière St. Pierre, et a pris la hauteur de pole en plusieurs endroits / par Guillaume de L'Isle geographe de l'Academie des Sciences.* Note the positions of the Bayogoula, Houma ("Ouma") and Chitimacha ("Toutimacha") villages, as well as the portage at the base of the Pointe Coupée cutoff. The river subsequently cut through this portage, creating False River and Pointe Coupée.**

As noted above, the Tunica entered the area in 1706 from the Lower Yazoo Basin. Brain (1988:21) believes that they may have originally come from the upper Sunflower River area, where they were encountered by DeSoto's expedition in the province of Quizquiz. Importantly, the Tunica also occupied a village on the west bank of the Mississippi, in present-day Pointe Coupée Parish (Brain 1988:30-34); undoubtedly they would have exploited the backswamp and levee-top resources inland from their village. Facing pressure from more aggressive groups to the north, including the Natchez, the Tunica moved to a new location on Tunica Bayou in 1731, downstream on the east bank of the river. Allied to the French, a party of Tunica and other groups fired on a British expedition heading upriver in 1764, killing five, and had to flee their village for the safety of Mobile. They returned later that year to Pointe Coupée, settling on the opposite (east) side from the growing French settlements there. By the 1790's, most of the tribe had moved to the area of present-day Marksville, and have remained there ever since.

George Gauld's (1778) map depicts two "Offagoula" villages on the Mississippi River just upstream from the Pointe Coupée settlements (Figure 6). The Ofogoula (Ofo) were one of the "Petites Nations" closely tied to the French during colonial times, and in fact are one of the groups associated with the attack on the 1764 British expedition up the Mississippi River. At the time of initial contact in the late 1600s, they were found in southern Illinois, from whence they were driven down the Mississippi Valley by hostile Iroquoian groups. At the time of the 1729 Natchez massacre, they were found in the Yazoo Basin, but refused to aid the Yazoo and Koroa in attacks on the French. Fearing reprisals, they subsequently moved downriver to reside near their allies, the Tunica, and to be closer to the protection of the French. The Ofogoula were eventually absorbed into the Tunica in the Marksville area. Their presence in the Lower Mississippi Valley was never strong, and numbered between 12 and 15 warriors in the middle to late 1700s (Swanton 1946:165-166).

Euro-American Historical Background

European Exploration 1542–1710

European exploration of this area began in 1542 when the survivors of the De Soto expedition passed down the Mississippi River on their way to the Gulf, but extensive European contact did not occur until the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. In 1682 an exploring party led by Rene Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, traveled from French Canada down the Mississippi River to its mouth and there laid claim the entire river valley for France. The party then returned upriver to Canada. Two years later La Salle attempted to relocate the mouth of the Mississippi from the Gulf of Mexico in order to establish a colony on it. However, he missed the river and landed in Texas instead. The small colony that he founded on Matagorda Bay soon failed, and several years passed before the French crown was willing to finance another attempt. Finally in 1698 Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, and his younger brother, Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, were selected to head another colonizing expedition to the Gulf of Mexico. The following year they arrived in North America and selected a site near Biloxi for their base (Wall 1984:9-13).

In that same year, Iberville led an exploring party up the Mississippi River to the vicinity of the mouth of Red River and then returned by way of Bayou Manchac and Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain. The Pointe Coupée cutoff at False River was in the process of forming at that time. André Pénicaut described the neck of the cutoff as "no more than a gunshot wide" (Pénicaut in McWilliams 1953:26) at the time and Iberville and his men portaged their craft across the neck. A small channel cleared across the neck soon diverted the flow of the Mississippi River through the narrow strip of land forming the cutoff at Pointe Coupée.

European Colonization 1710–1763

The first European settlement in the vicinity of the present project area was apparently established by French Canadian trappers at Pointe Coupée in the first or second decade of the eighteenth century (Curet 1969:1). In 1717 Bienville established a post there, and shortly thereafter land grants were offered in the area. One of the largest of these grants was the St. Reyne concession, located opposite False River in West Feliciana Parish. Most of these concessions were owned by members of the board of directors of the Company of the West, which ran the colony for the French crown. The owners generally resided elsewhere, and the concessions were operated as agricultural plantations by small numbers of *engagees* and slaves.

In January 1720, Jean Daniel Kolly and Francois Mathieu de Vernesobre de Laurieu organized two concessions under the appellation *Saint Reyne Colony* (Giraud 1966:3:197)—one in present-day West Feliciana Parish and the other in Jefferson Parish. These concessions were part of a larger effort begun the previous month by a consortium of French nobility interested in developing the colony of Louisiana. Unlike many concessions that never were settled, Kolly and Vernesobre de Laurieu

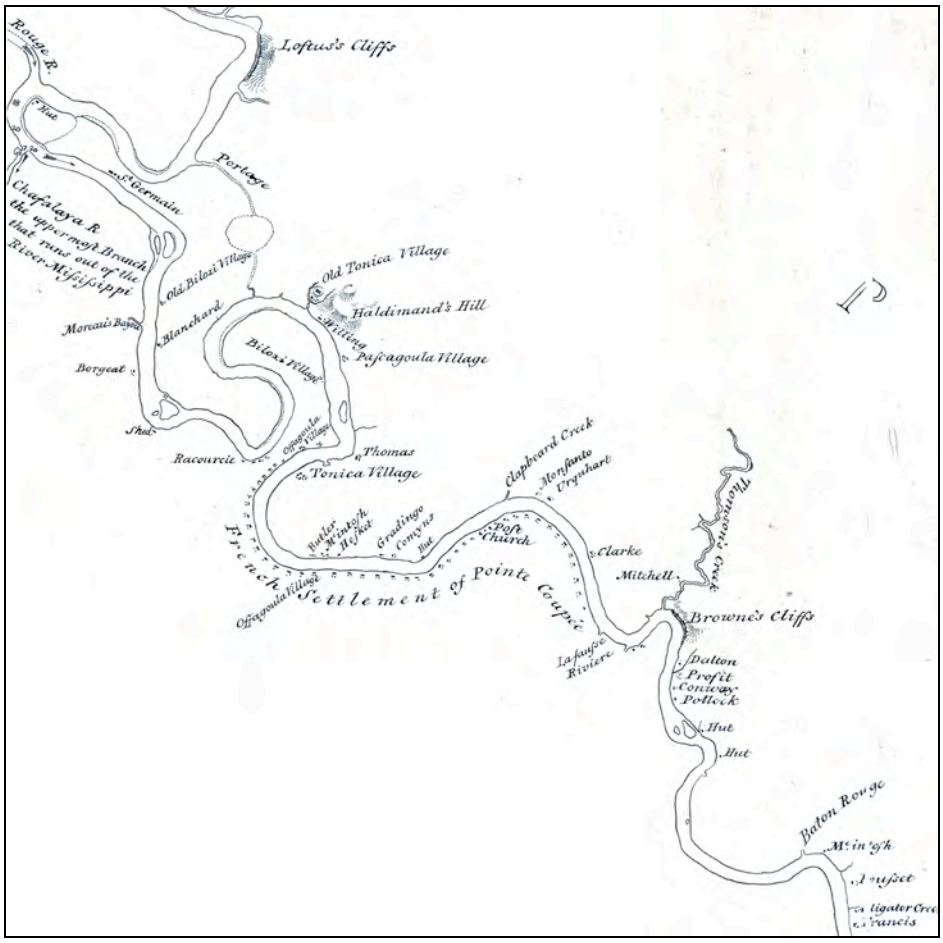

Figure 6. Settlement in the Pointe Coupée area in 1778 as depicted in George Gauld's *A Plan of the Coast of Part of West Florida and Louisiana including the River Mississippi from its entrances as high as the River Yazous.* Note the growth of settlement on the west bank of the river, from the mouth of the False River cutoff ("La fausse Riviere") to the Offagoula (Ofo) village near "Raccourcie." A second Offagoula village is shown within this area of settlement, not far downriver from the Morganza crevasse. The "Post" and "Church" depicted within this settlement are the colonial military post and St. Francis Church, respectively. Both fall just north of the project area, and were taken by the Mississippi River by the first or second decade of the twentieth century. Note also that the designation for modern-day Bayou Sara is "Clapboard Creek." This is a gentrification of its earlier names, Rivière a la Chaude Pisse and Clap River.

did develop their West Feliciana concession. Like virtually all of the other concessions, *Saint Reyne* met with almost instant financial disaster, the monetary notes issued to fund the colony considerably depreciating within a year of its charter (Giraud 1974:4:92). Kolly, who was also involved with the St. Catherine concession at Natchez, appears to have been reluctant to give up on the venture and absorbed most of the losses himself (Giraud 1974:4:109).

Kolly and Vernesobre de Laurieu selected an area opposite the upper arm of present-day False River (Figure 7) to establish one of their fledgling colonies. Although the precise location of *Saint Reyne* is unknown, based on

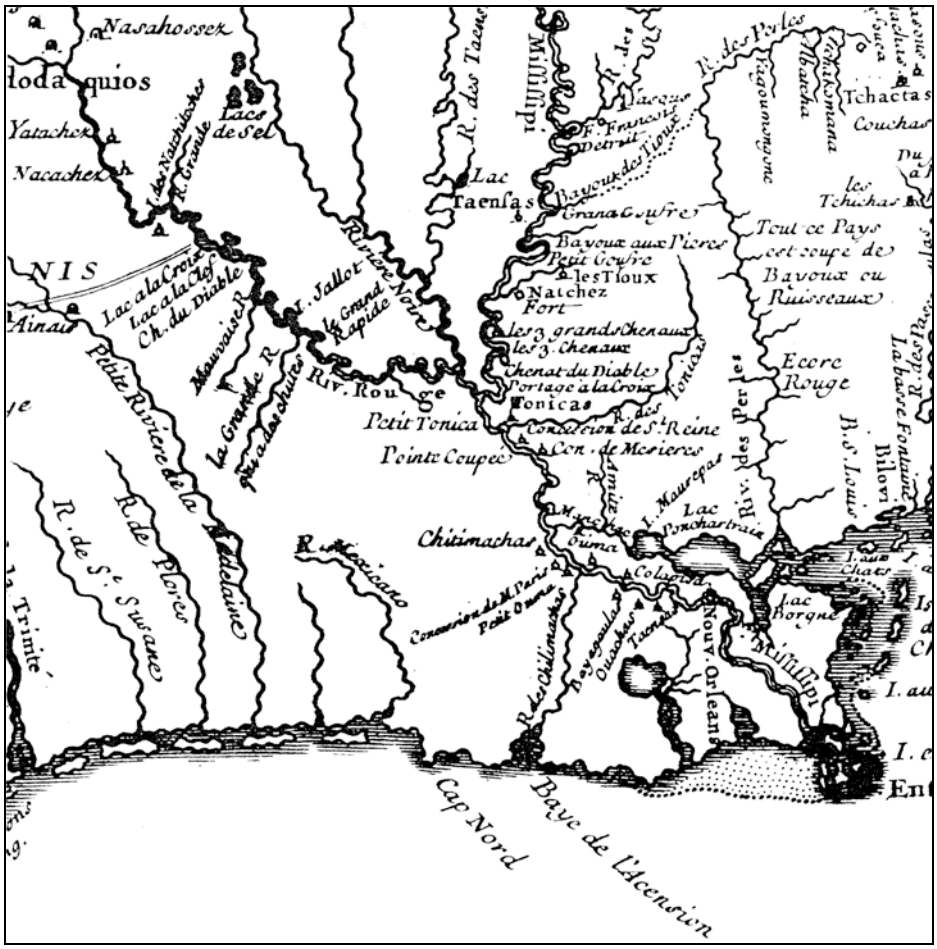

Figure 7. **Portion of *Carte de la Louisiane Cours du Mississippi et Pais Voisins* (Bellin 1744, in O'Neill 1977:xxxiii). Based largely upon the 1720-1722 observations of Pierre F.X. de Charlevoix, the map depicts the approximate locations of the St. Reine and de Mézières concessions. "R. des Tonicas" refers to present-day Tunica Bayou at the community of Tunica.**

several contemporary maps, Marcel Giraud (1974:4:251) placed the concession in a location consistent with the area between Grant's Bayou and Thompson Creek (Figure 8). It is unlikely that the concession was developed immediately adjacent to the river as that area was subject to seasonal flooding then as it is today. Additionally, the river was located much closer to the bluffs during the early eighteenth century and there was much less land there to develop. Hence, the colony was undoubtedly established on the bluffs immediately overlooking the Mississippi River—a location protected from the river's floodwaters, yet within easy access of that vital transportation link. Although *Pointe Coupée* is now used in reference to the False River area on the west bank of the Mississippi River, during the early colonial period it referred instead to the area of the actual cutoff on the east bank of the river, between the present-day communities of Powell and Port Hudson. The only other European development in the area at this early date was the concession of Marquis de Mézières and his wife at *Ecores Blancs* (see Figure 7), in the vicinity of present-day Port Hudson.

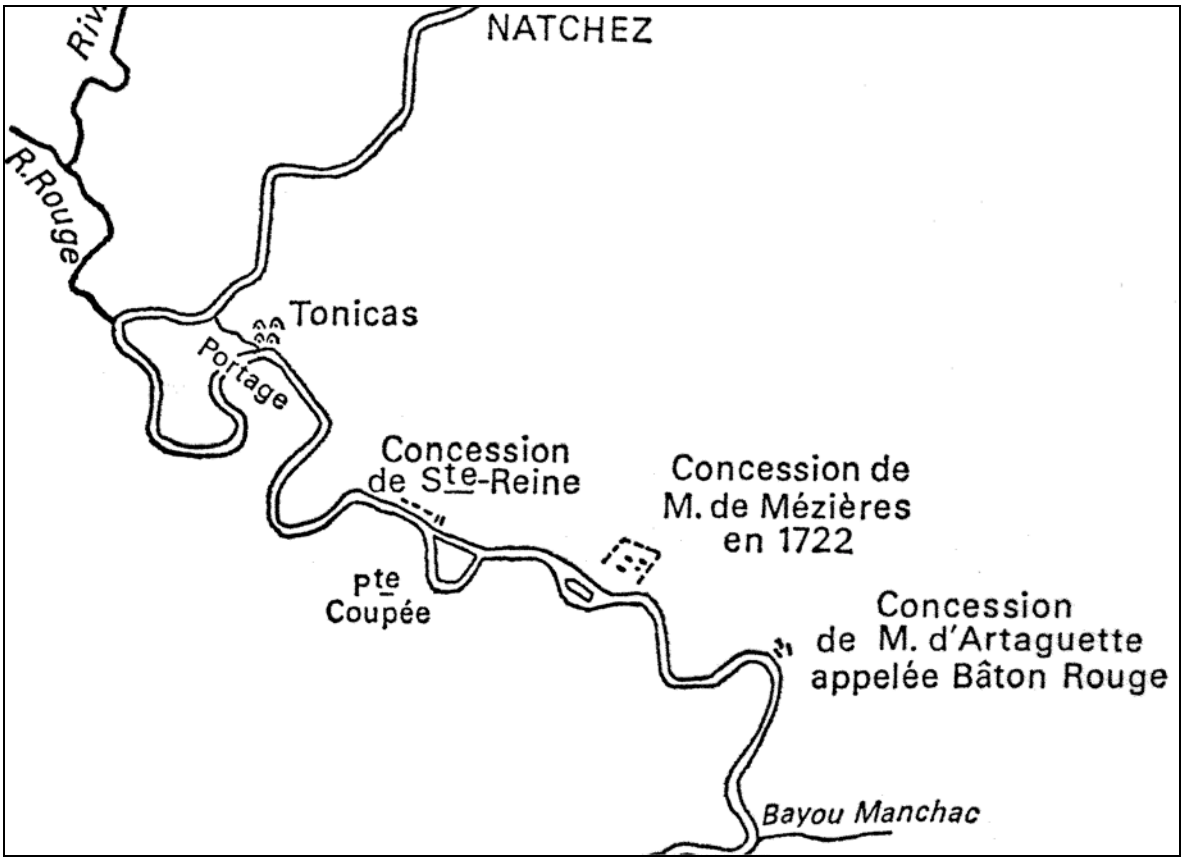

Figure 8. The locations of the St. Reine and de Mézières concessions in the 1720s (Giraud 1974:251). "Concession de Ste. Reine" was located between present-day Grant's Bayou and Thompson Creek while "Concession de M. de Mézières" was located near present-day Mt. Pleasant, in East Baton Rouge Parish.

It is unclear how many people settled at *Saint Reyne* in 1720–1721; however, those that moved there included several individuals of French extraction, indentured servants, and a number of slaves. Kolly and Vernesobre de Laurieu's main concession at the Tchoupitoulas, the main *Saint Reyne* concession, had a population of 62 men, 12 women, five children, 46 black slaves, and two Indian slaves in November 1721 (Conrad 1970:5), and it is likely that the population of the West Feliciana concession was considerably less. When Pierre F.X. de Charlevoix visited the Pointe Coupée concession on 30 December 1721, he described the settlement less than glowingly:

> . . . we saw the feeble beginnings of a grant, called Sainte Reine, belonging to Messrs. Coetlogon and Kolli. It is situated on a very fertile spot, and has nothing to fear from the overflowing of the river; but from nothing, nothing can proceed, especially when the people are not industrious, and in such a situation this settlement appears to be [de Charlevoix in O'Neill 1977:163].

Similarly, de Charlevoix (in O'Neill 1977:163) described de Mezières' *Ecores Blancs* as consisting only of "(a) few huts covered with the leaves of trees, and a large tent made of canvas."

Due to an inability to meet financial expectations and obligations, an increased reliance on slave labor, and a reluctance by Europeans to remain in the harsh physical conditions present in the area, both *Saint Reyne* concessions experienced rapid depopulation in 1721 as many of the French colonists returned home or moved to other concessions (Giraud 1987:5:160). By May 1722, Kolly and Vernesobre de Laurieu's Tchoupitoulas concession had declined in population to 12 men, one woman, one child, and two black slaves (Conrad 1970:8). In that same year, the Pointe Coupée *Saint Reyne* concession had a population of 15 men, 5 women, two children, and 19 black slaves. *Ecores Blancs*, meanwhile, had a population of only 14 men, six women, and three black slaves (Conrad 1970:8). Kolly, himself, apparently resided on his Tchoupitoulas concession during this period.

The financial status of *Saint Reyne* continued its downward slide in 1722 when Louis Victoire Dufaure and his brother-in-law Jean Baptiste Dureville, both of whom were intimately involved with the concession, were unable to meet their tax obligations, with the latter giving up the use of his home for a period of five months so that it could be used for a military garrison (Giraud 1974:4:94). To further add to the difficulties, the British East India Company forbade trade between the concessionaires and English-held St. Dominque, leaving the colonists short of supplies (Giraud 1987:5:144).

By 1724, the Pointe Coupée concessions were virtually gone. Many of the inhabitants of both *Saint Reyne* and *Ecores Blancs* who were unable to return to France (particularly indentured servants whose repatriation efforts were often blocked) left the concessions and moved into the surrounding area (Giraud 1987:5:160, 178). This exodus left only ten indentured servants at *Saint Reyne* and nine at *Ecores Blancs* by January 1726. There were, however, four households outside of the Pointe Coupée concessions. These four households were comprised of six white males, three white females, eight children, and four indentured servants, who between them had cleared a total of 29 arpents (24.54 ac or 9.93 ha) of land (Conrad 1970:27, 32).

Unfortunately for Kolly, he and his son arrived at the St. Catherine concession at Natchez just prior to the Natchez uprising of 1729–1730. Both Kolly and his son were killed, as well as his servant (Conrad 1970:131). The Natchez uprising resulted in the abandonment of many of the Natchez concessions and a retreat to the New Orleans area for many of the colonists. Although both Pointe Coupée concessions were largely abandoned about that time as well, there were still 15 blacks living at *Ecores Blancs*. Additionally, there were seven farms at Pointe Coupée. Those seven farms, inhabited by seven white males, six white females, four children, two indentured servants, and 13 black slaves, comprised the entire population of West Feliciana in 1731 (Conrad 1970:60) (Figure 9).

During the early colonial period, both sides of the river were under French control and under the religious jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec. The military post, originally established at Waterloo, near the upper arm of the False River cutoff, was moved in 1722 to what became the town of Pointe Coupée, near the modern St. Francisville ferry landing. In 1738, St. Francis of Assisi Church was erected along the shore of the Mississippi River near the post. The church apparently deteriorated relatively quickly for it was replaced in 1760. Four years after the second church was erected, an adjoining cemetery was consecrated (Yakubik et al. 1994:115; Costello 1999:5). The only Catholic church in the area until the establishment of St. Mary's Catholic Church in New Roads in 1823, St. Francis church served residents from Pointe Coupée and the Florida parishes.

As a result of the Seven Years War, France ceded all of her holdings east of the Mississippi River and north of the Isle of Orleans to Great Britain and all of the remainder of Louisiana to Spain. The 1763 Treaty of Paris, which brought the war to an official end, also resulted in Spain turning all of Florida over to Britain. Hence, all of the lands east of the Mississippi River, with

Figure 9. Pointe Coupée and surrounding areas as depicted in 1732 on the *Carte de la Louisiane par Sieur d'Anville* (Giraud 1987:383). Note the position of the "Fort de la Pointe Coupée" and the "Rve. a la Chaude Pisse" (Bayou Sara).

the exception of the Isle of Orleans, were placed under British control while all of those west of the river came under Spanish rule (Wall 1984:32) (Figure 10).

Spanish Pointe Coupée 1763–1803

Unlike the English, who immediately took control of West Florida, Spain was rather languid in asserting Spanish control over the colony of Louisiana. Indeed, it was almost three years after acquiring Louisiana in 1763 that Spain sent a governor to the colony in the form of Antonio de Ulloa. Even after arriving in Louisiana, it was not until January 1767 that Ulloa took formal possession of the colony. Unable to enforce Spanish rule on his French subjects, Ulloa had very little real control over Louisiana and in October 1768 the Superior Council of Louisiana ordered Ulloa to leave the colony (Wall 1984:33, 35-38, 40). Spanish control was not firmly established in the colony until the arrival of Governor Alejandro O'Reilly in July 1769. The Pointe Coupée settlements and the French fort located there, which was subsequently occupied by the Spanish, are depicted in 1765 by Lt. John Ross (see Figure 10) and in 1778 by George Gauld (see Figure 5).

Shortly after Spain acquired Louisiana, large numbers of Acadians began moving into the colony, many of whom were settled in the Pointe Coupée area. The Acadian settlers

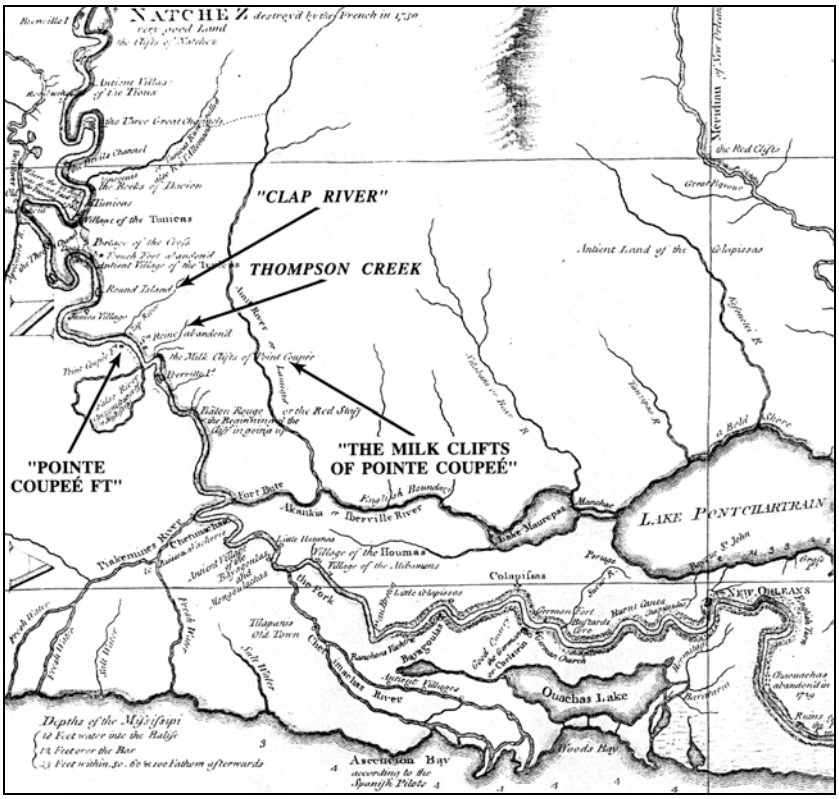

Figure 10. Pointe Coupée in 1765 as depicted by Lieutenant John Ross' (1772) *Course of the Mississippi River, from Balise to Fort Chartres*. Note the position of the "Pointe Coupée Ft" and "Clap River" (formerly Riviere Chaude Pisse, now Bayou Sara).

joined the French colonists who were already there and were later joined by growing numbers of Anglos. Pointe Coupée was well settled by the time O'Reilly took office with houses "about a gun shot distance from one another" (Fabel 1993:416). The residents of the area grew tobacco and indigo as a cash crop when the district came under Spanish rule (Davis 1959:111; Wall 1984:78). Crop failures due to disease and insect infestations combined with falling prices during the 1790s, however, led to the abandonment of indigo in favor of cotton and sugar cane (Fortier 1909:I:589). All of these cash crops required slave labor for their successful harvest and by 1768 there were 7,000 slaves in Pointe Coupée as compared to 2,000 whites (Pittman 1973:34). This ratio created tension in colonial Louisiana, particularly after the successful St. Domingue slave uprising that began in 1791. In 1795 a conspiracy among the slaves of Pointe Coupée, centered on Julien Poydras' plantation, was uncovered, as slave owners were alerted by informants among the Tunica. The subsequent trial led to the hanging of 23 to 26 slaves, while others were sentenced to hard labor (Faber 2011; Holmes 1970). The heads of the conspirators were nailed to poles along the banks of the Mississippi River between New Orleans and Pointe Coupée.

Spain allied itself with France and the American Colonies in the American Revolution and declared war against Britain in June 1779. Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Dickson, the commander of the British forces in Baton Rouge, constructed Fort New Richmond at Stephen Watts and Samuel Flowers' plantation in what is now downtown Baton Rouge. By the end of September, the Spanish, under the direction of Governor Bernardo de Galvez,

captured the fort (which he renamed Fuerte San Carlos) in the first Battle of Baton Rouge. As a result of the battle, Spain controlled the Mississippi River south of Natchez. Galvez also seized the British posts at Manchac and Pensacola, effectively ending British control of West Florida (Dalyrimple 1978:29; Davis 1959:93-95; Wall 1984:60-61).

Pointe Coupée, along with the rest of the colony of Louisiana, remained under Spanish control until it was transferred to France by the Treaty of St. Ildefonso on 1 October 1800. As when the Spanish acquired the colony in 1763, the French did not take immediate possession of Louisiana. Rather, formal possession was not taken until 30 November 1803, seven months after the United States made the Louisiana Purchase. The American government, in turn, did not take possession of the territory until 20 December 1803 (Wall 1984:65-68).

Pointe Coupée Parish 1803–Present

Under the territorial government of the United States, Pointe Coupée County was one of the 12 original counties in the Territory of Orleans. Three years later the parish of Pointe Coupée was formed, the boundaries of which have largely remained unchanged. Cotton, which had been introduced to the area in 1802, was widely grown as a cash crop by the time the parish was created. Sugar cane was also a major crop during the early nineteenth century. The cultivation of both cotton and sugar required a large (and relatively inexpensive) labor force, one that was formed by ever increasing numbers of slaves. In 1811 the slaves of the German Coast (St. John the Baptist and St. Charles Parishes) went into open revolt, killing several whites and burning a number of plantations on their way to New Orleans. The revolt was quickly suppressed and 66 slaves killed (Wall 1984:99-100). As in the 1795 rebellion, the heads of the conspirators were displayed along the banks of the river in the weeks that followed.

A building located adjacent to the St. Francis of Assisi Church was used as the judicial seat of the area during both the French and Spanish colonial periods. The only Catholic church in the area, many of the residents from West Florida patronized the church (Figure 11). Indeed, St. Francisville may have derived its name from the church. Both the church and the municipal building were located immediately down river of the present community of Pointe Coupée. The judicial building was used as such until it burned down in 1846. In 1848 a new courthouse was erected at the nearby community of New Roads to serve area planters (Fortier 1909:2:247, 314-316). Within the project area, sugar production was well underway by the late 1820s, and William Taylor's Lakeland Plantation featured prominently in the sugar records from the antebellum period into the 1880s (Champomier 1844-1862; Bouchereau 1869-1917; Degelos 1892) (Figures 12 to 14). The population of the parish continued to increase during the antebellum period; by 1860, there were a reported 3,650 whites, 750 free blacks, and 11,000 slaves residing in Pointe Coupée Parish (Hahn et al. 2003:37).

Despite the fact that nearby Port Hudson was the site of one of the pivotal battles of the Civil War, Pointe Coupée saw limited action during the Civil War. During March 1863, Federal troops under the command of Captain J.M. Magee raided the area and burned or otherwise destroyed a variety of stores, buildings, and crops. Two months later Union troops under the command of Nathaniel P. Banks transited the Mississippi River from Pointe Coupée to Bayou Sara on their way to lay siege at Port Hudson (Howell 1989:33-34). Although there were several skirmishes in the area throughout the remainder of the war, particularly around the Union encampment at Morganza, none were particularly destructive. The most notable was a Union raid under the command of Colonel Morgan H. Chrysler to drive Confederate guerillas out of the area. Rather than driving the Confederates out, however, Chrysler was subjected to a variety of guerilla tactics and lost five men captured and one wounded. By comparison, the Confederates lost one killed and two captured (Winters 1963:412).

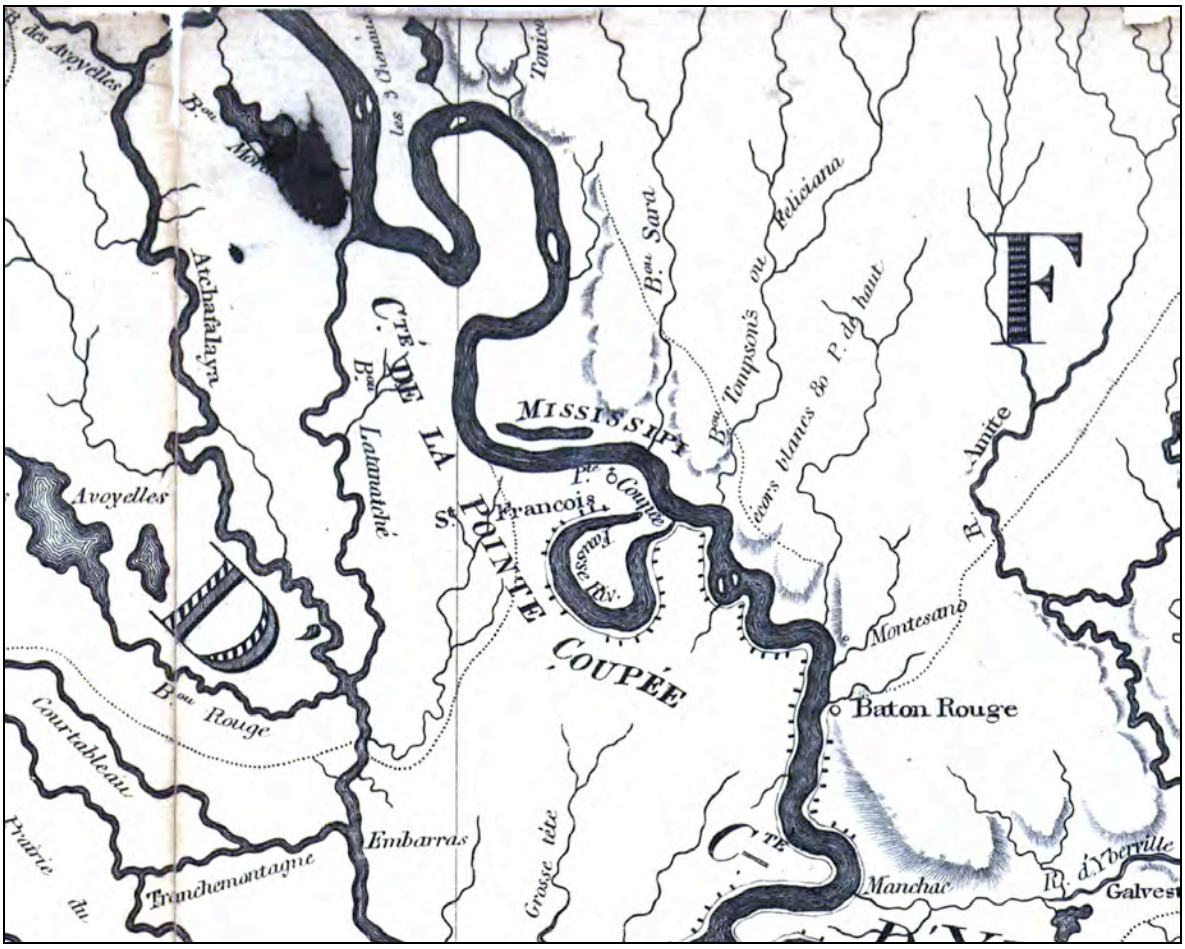

Figure 11. Portion of Barthélémy Lafon's 1806 *Carte Générale due Territoire de Orléans Comprenant aussi la Floride Occidentale et une Portion du Territoire du Mississipi* depicting the Pointe Coupée area. Note "St. Francois" church and the modern name Bayou Sara. The map also depicts several roads, at least one of which leads from modern-day Morganza westward across the Atchafalaya Basin and ultimately to the Attakapa post.

Like the rest of the South, Pointe Coupée was in very poor economic condition following the cessation of hostilities. The land had been devalued, the labor force had been lost, squatters occupied many areas, the levees were destroyed, and there was little or no capital to effect any changes of those conditions. By instituting tenancy and share cropping, planters were able to salvage some of their previous holdings and cotton, sugar cane, corn, pecans, and cowpeas became the dominant cash crops. Diversified settlement led to the development of areas that previously saw little or no occupation and even the low-lying backswamps were inhabited (Figure 15). The roads that were developed to reach these house sites have largely been abandoned since the mid-twentieth century.

Despite the coming of the Texas and Pacific Railroad in 1898-1899 (Costello 1999:16), the Mississippi River remained the primary communications and trade link for the project area well into the twentieth century. Steamboats plied the river constantly, ranging from small working boats to gigantic packet boats that could haul thousands of bales of cotton and hundreds of passengers. Among the most notable of these was the *J. M. White*, built in 1878, one of the largest and fastest boats making the run between New Orleans and Vicksburg in the late 1800s. The *J. M. White*

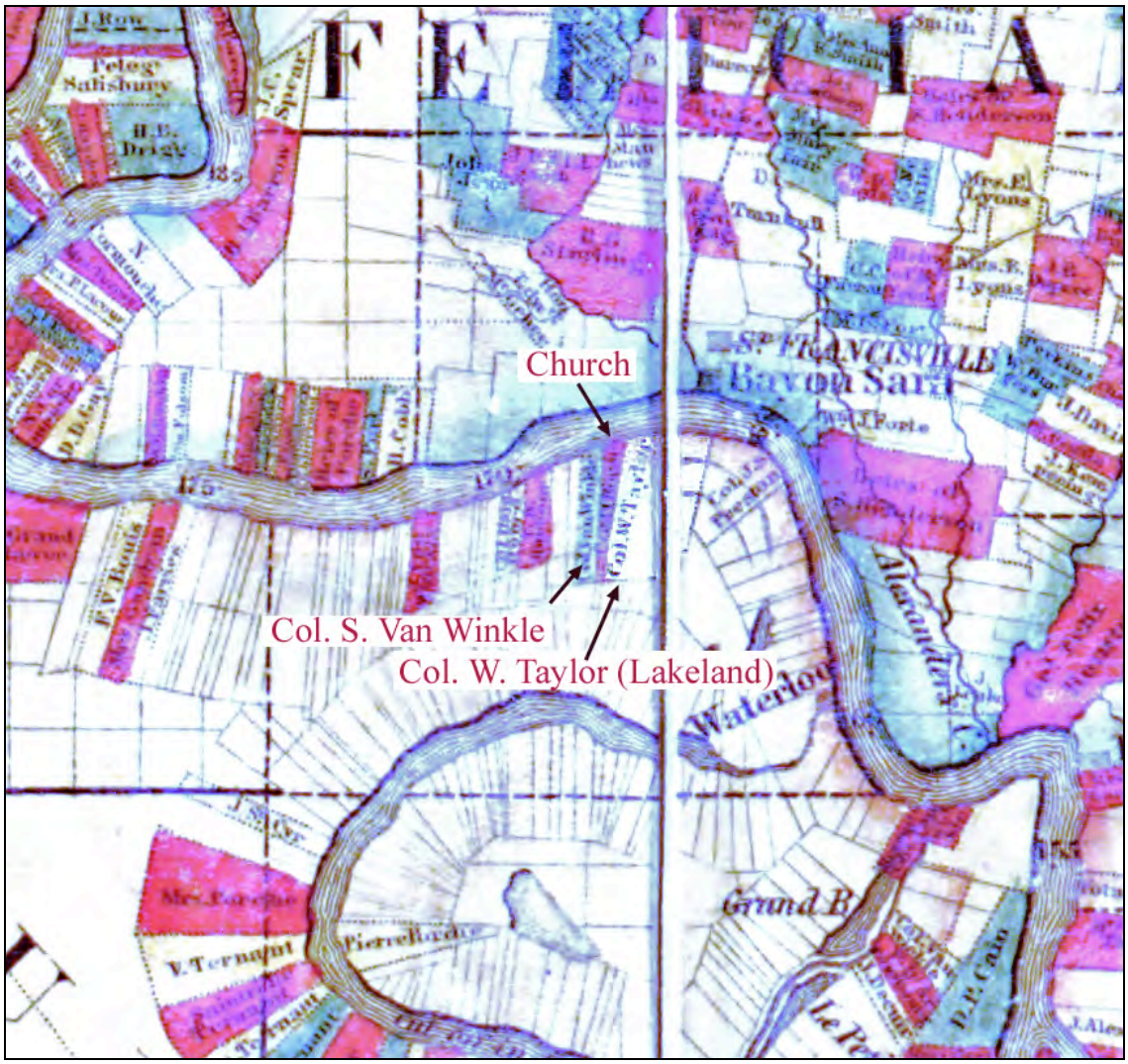

Figure 12. A portion of John Latourette's 1846 *LaTourette's Reference Map of the State of Louisiana from the Original Surveys of the United States Which show the Spanish Grants, Townships, Sections, or mile squares, Settlement Rights & C. also the Plantations with the Owner's names Engraved thereon.* At this time, Colonel William Taylor, a relative of General Zachary Taylor, owned most of the land within the project area (Lakeland Plantation). Colonel S. Van Winkle was the other major landowner, occupying the west end of the project area.

was 321 ft long and 91 ft wide, powered by ten 42-in-wide boilers that turned paddlewheels that were 44 ft in diameter. The boat could carry up to 10,000 bales of cotton, and her dining room could seat 230 guests. She was also among the most sumptuously appointed boats of her time (Figures 16 to 18), outfitted with stained glass windows, gilt chandeliers, furniture and paneling of bird's-eye maple, rosewood, satinwood, oak, ash, ebony and burled walnut, satin chairs, hot and cold water in the bathrooms, monogrammed silverware and china, a silver-plated water cooler, and a concert grand piano (Way 1983:234-235).

However, the *J. M. White* is remembered more for her spectacular death rather than her lavish appointments. On 13 December 1886, she was anchored at the Blue Store Landing, just off St. Maurice Plantation (and probably

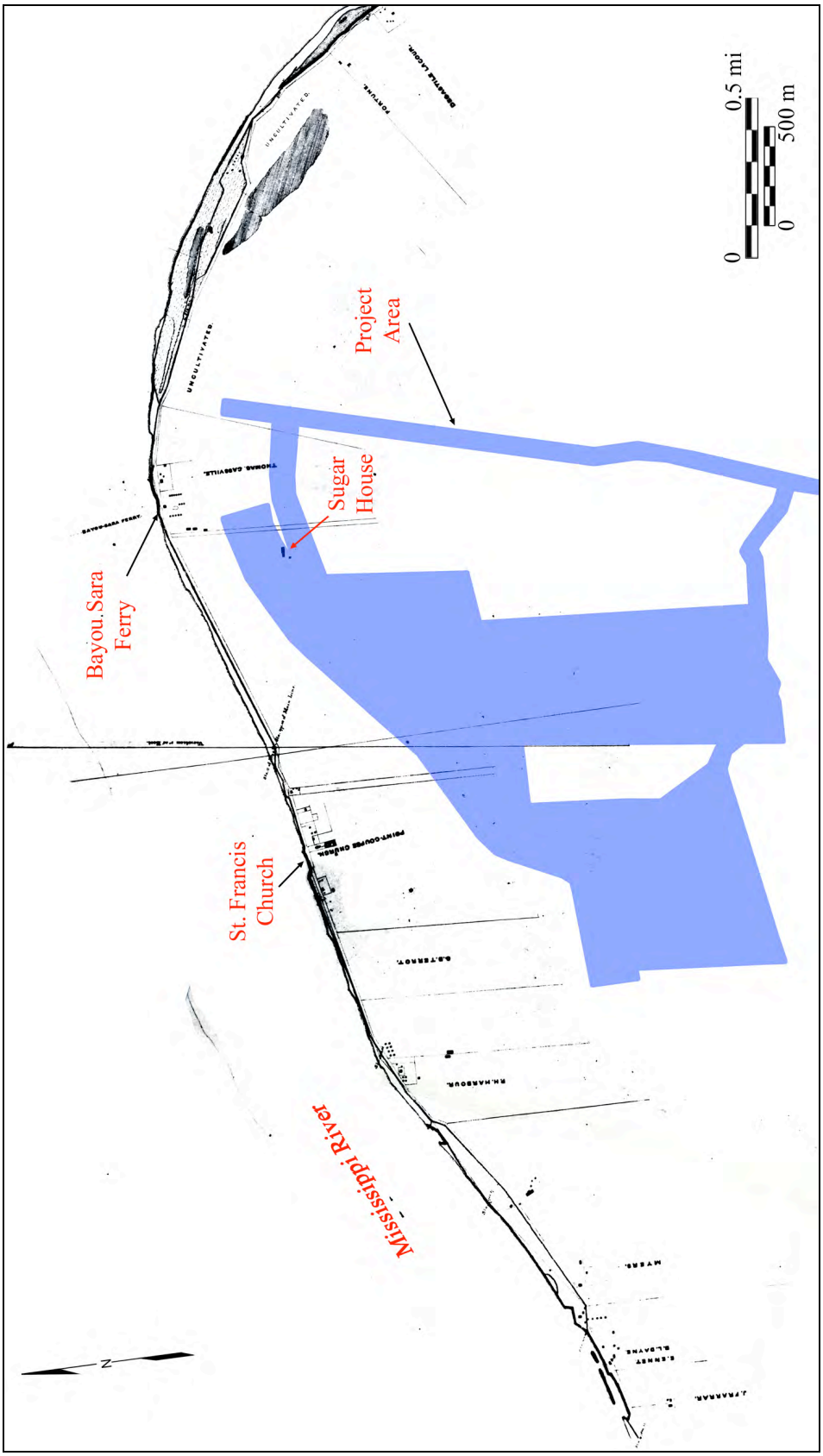

Figure 13. **A portion of Humphreys and Abbot's 1858 chart *Mississippi River from Red River Landing to Carrollton (New Orleans)* (Humphries and Abbot 1858:Sheet VI), surveyed in 1850-1851. This is the first map to provide precise locations of buildings in the area. Note the sugar house near the northeastern corner of the project area. This was probably part of William Taylor's Lakeland Plantation.**

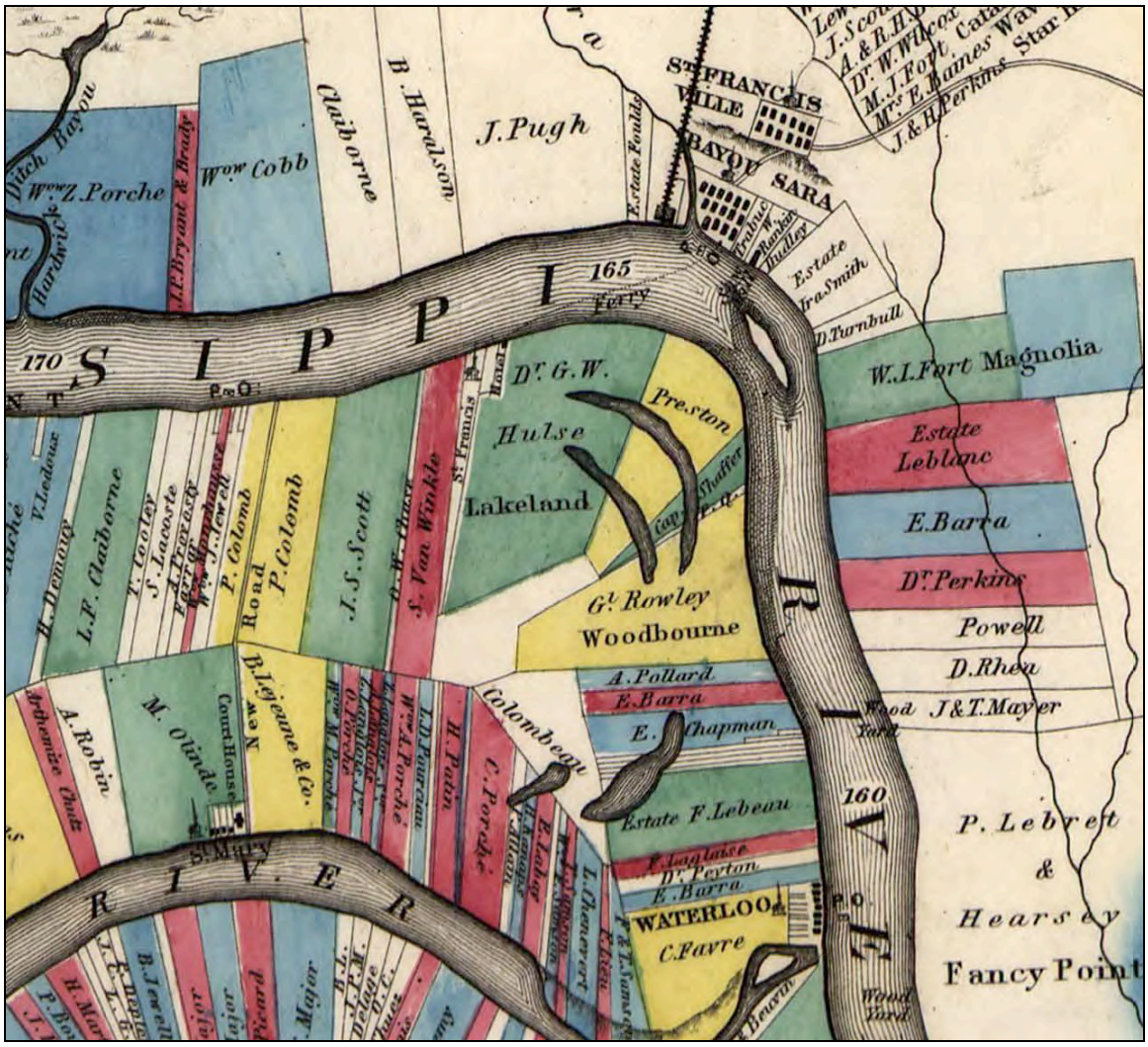

Figure 14. **Adrien Persac's 1858 *Norman's Chart of the Lower Mississippi River,* showing the project area, largely consisting of Lakeland Plantation, then owned by Dr. G.W. Hulse (Persac 1858). Colonel S. Van Winkle is still designated as the owner at the west end of the project area, bounded to the west by land owned by D.W. Chase. Note the location of St. Francis Church, as well as the hotel at the ferry landing.**

between the two borrow pits proposed in the Scope of Work), when she caught fire and exploded, killing anywhere from 20 to 60 people—no passenger list survived the fire, and deck passengers, largely African-Americans, would probably not have been listed (*The Times-Picayune* 1886). The cause was never satisfactorily determined; eyewitness accounts had the fire starting with the cotton on the deck, or in the engine room. The boat was carrying at least 3,500 bales of cotton and 275 barrels of oil (presumably cottonseed). Many of the bales were observed in the night, on fire, floating downriver from the wreck. Her clerk, G. Wash Floyd, lost his life saving many of the passengers that had been trapped in the rear cabins. Within ten or fifteen minutes, the entire boat was engulfed stem to stern, and a store of gunpowder in the hold was touched off, blowing timbers skyward and sealing her fate. The hull of the *J. M. White*, burned to the waterline, was visible in the river for many years thereafter (Way 1983:235).

A full economic recovery of post-war Pointe Coupée proved elusive, as floods

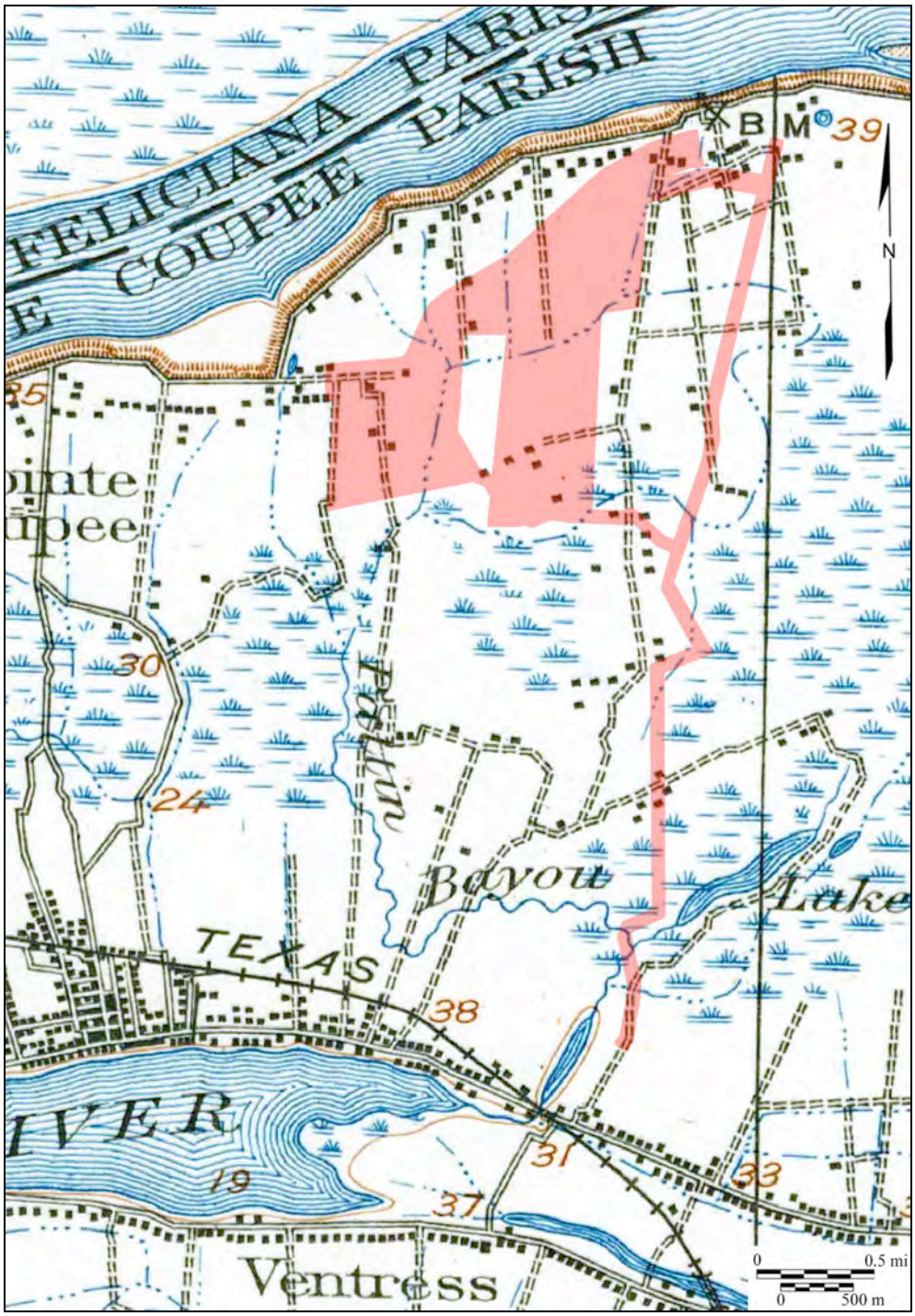

Figure 15. **The project area, shown here in red, projected onto the 1906 *Bayou Sara, LA* 7.5" minute quadrangle (USGS 1906). While the map is not consistent with more recent quadrangles or aerial photography, and the project area can only be shown in an approximate position, it does depict the settlement boom of the early decades of the twentieth century, particularly in the more marginal lands to the south of the natural levee of the Mississippi River.**

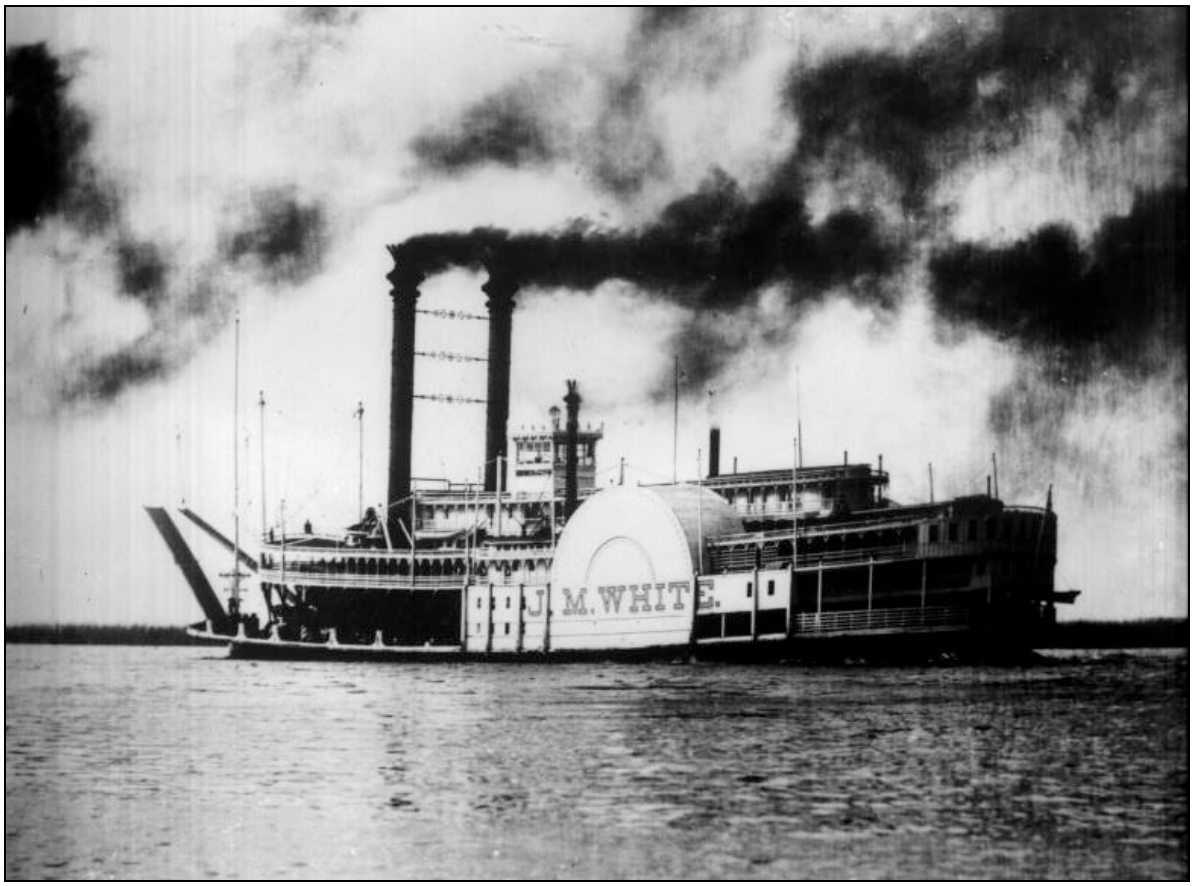

Figure 16. The steam packet *J. M. White*, in an undated photograph taken by James Howard. Source: University of Louisville Digital Library, Howard Steamboat Museum Photographic Collection <http://digital.library.louisville.edu/cdm/ref/collection/howard/id/1355>.

destroyed crops and buildings throughout the period. Particularly problematic was the levee at Morganza, which collapsed in 1874 and was not satisfactorily repaired until the twentieth century. The levee at Scott Plantation, within the current project area, was subject to a crevasse in 1882 that remained open to at least 1884 (Figure 19) (*The New York Times* 1882, 1884). The resulting flooding, according to Brian Costello (1999:17), was perhaps the worst in New Roads history; the main thoroughfare in town was covered by four feet of water. This necessitated a levee set-back at the former site of the town of Pointe Coupée, dooming St. Francis Church and the remainder of the old Pointe Coupée community to the erosion and flooding that eventually destroyed them. (Many of the burials from the churchyard were transferred to St. Mary's Catholic Church in New Roads between 1885 and 1891, although several coffins from the old cemetery floated into False River in the flooding of 1890 [Costello 1999]). Additionally, the spread of the boll weevil in Louisiana in 1909–1910 caused considerable hardship to cotton growers, followed by a near-collapse of the sugar industry in Louisiana in the 1920s due to the mosaic virus (Phillips et al. 1984:13). While cotton was eventually saved through the use of chemicals, the sugar industry revived only after new cane varieties were introduced from southeast Asia. Overall, however, it is hardly surprising that agriculture in the immediate project area appears to have gone into decline in the early and middle decades of the twentieth century.

Figure 17. The main cabin of the *J. M. White* was 275 ft long, 30 ft wide, and 18 ft high, and capable of seating more than 200 guests. Note the concert piano, chandeliers, and intricate gingerbread-work of the cabin ceiling. From Steamboat Times.com (2007).

Figure 18. This impressive water cooler dominated the front end of the main cabin on the *J. M. White*. From SteamboatTimes.com (2007).

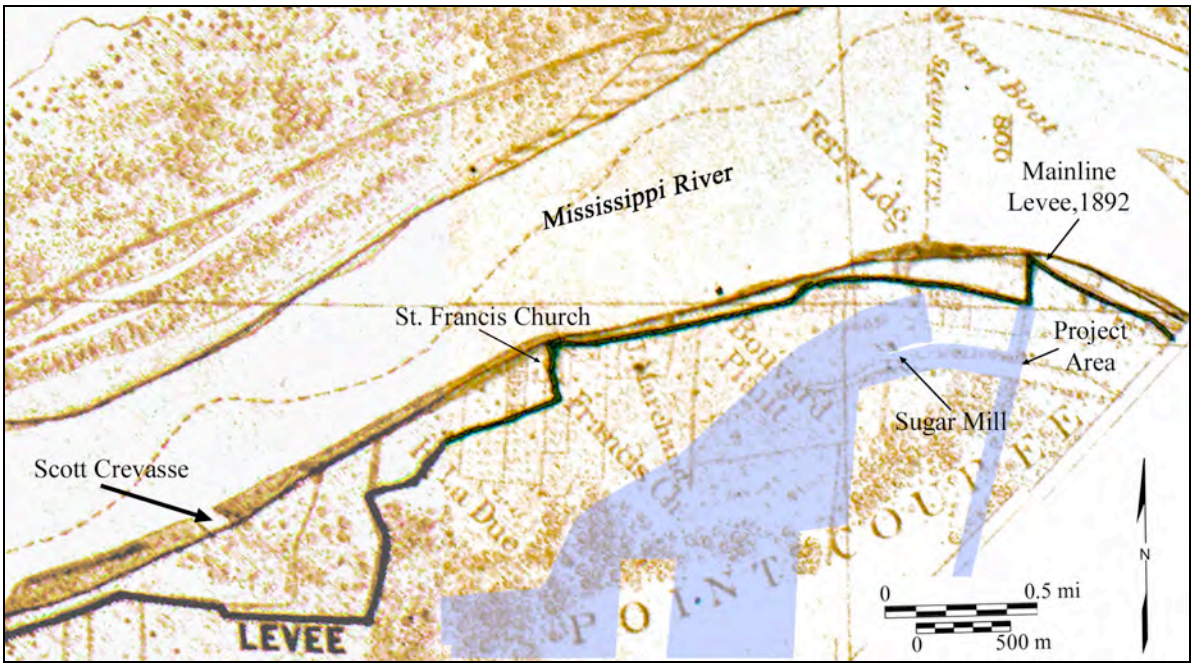

Figure 19. **By the publication of the 1892 Mississippi River Commission (MRC) chart, Lakeland Plantation had been sold, and the western part of the project area (in blue) now bore the name Bouvard Plantation, after Robert Bouvard (or Bovard) the owner of this property between 1871 and 1874. At the time of the survey for this map, however, the Bouvard/Lakeland sugar mill had already fallen into disuse, probably in large part due flooding from the Scott Crevasse, just to the west. Note that St. Francis church is now on the unprotected side of the levee, and would soon disappear from the map as the river moved south and east.**

Sugar cane remains the predominant cash crop of Pointe Coupée Parish while pecans constitute a large proportion of the lesser crops. Cattle pastures dominate the current project area, and the cattle industry represents just over 45% of the agricultural acreage of the Parish (LSUAgCenter.com 2013). Although the parish's economy is still largely agriculturally based, tourism, focused on False River, is growing in importance. New Roads, the parish seat, and the town of Morganza are the only incorporated towns in the parish. The community of Pointe Coupée, once a center of legal, commercial, and religious life for the region, has largely been washed away by the Mississippi River and now consists of only a few homes.

CHAPTER 4

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Some of the earliest work within the Mississippi River floodplain in the Baton Rouge area included LSU-WPA excavations at the Medora site (16WBR1) in West Baton Rouge Parish (Quimby 1951) and the Bayou Goula site (16IV11) in Iberville Parish (Quimby 1957). These were important projects for establishing the framework of Lower Mississippi Valley prehistory as it is currently known: Medora became the type site for Plaquemine culture, while the Bayou Goula site provided important data on historic aboriginal occupation in the Mississippi Valley. However, a limited number of archaeological sites have been recorded near the project area as originally proposed in February of 2013, and all of these appear to have been recorded after 1970 (Figure 20, Table 1).

The early 1970s witnessed the beginnings of contract archaeology in Louisiana. Although much of this research in the immediate area has consisted of small surveys that have provided little or no new information, a few of these studies have contributed to our understanding of the archaeology of the region. The earliest study within a mile of the present project area was a survey of the Colonial Pipeline route from East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana to Orange County, Texas performed by Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI) (Gagliano et al. 1976). That survey located the remains of the abandoned river town of Waterloo (16PC31) on the west bank of the Mississippi River, approximately 7.0 km south of the current project area. Foundations and artifact-bearing deposits were identified at the site, and avoidance or mitigation was recommended. Subsequent test excavations of a borrow pit near Waterloo were conducted in 1978 (Gagliano et al. 1978). No features, material concentrations, or midden areas were noted in the test units or backhoe trenches excavated. Therefore, borrow pit construction was allowed to proceed.

William Haag, then professor emeritus of Louisiana State University, conducted a survey of the proposed False River Airpark runway extension, south of St. Maurice Towhead (Haag 1980). This work was a purely visual inspection, and although visibility in the cultivated fields was good, no cultural resources were noted. In that same year, William McIntire (1980) conducted a survey of the 75 ft-wide Texas Eastern Pipeline corridor from Beauregard Parish to the Mississippi River near New Roads. Shovel testing was conducted at stream crossings and in the high probability areas of the natural levee of the Mississippi River, but no archaeological sites were located.

In 1982, the New Orleans District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers surveyed the Red Store Revetment Item in the vicinity of River Mile 266-R (Ryan and Flayharty 1982). A cut-bank and the surface of the batture were examined, and no sites were discovered. In 1983, R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., conducted test excavations in relation to revetment construction at Lakeland Plantation (16PC33) in Pointe Coupée Parish and Hollywood Plantation (16EBR46) in East Baton

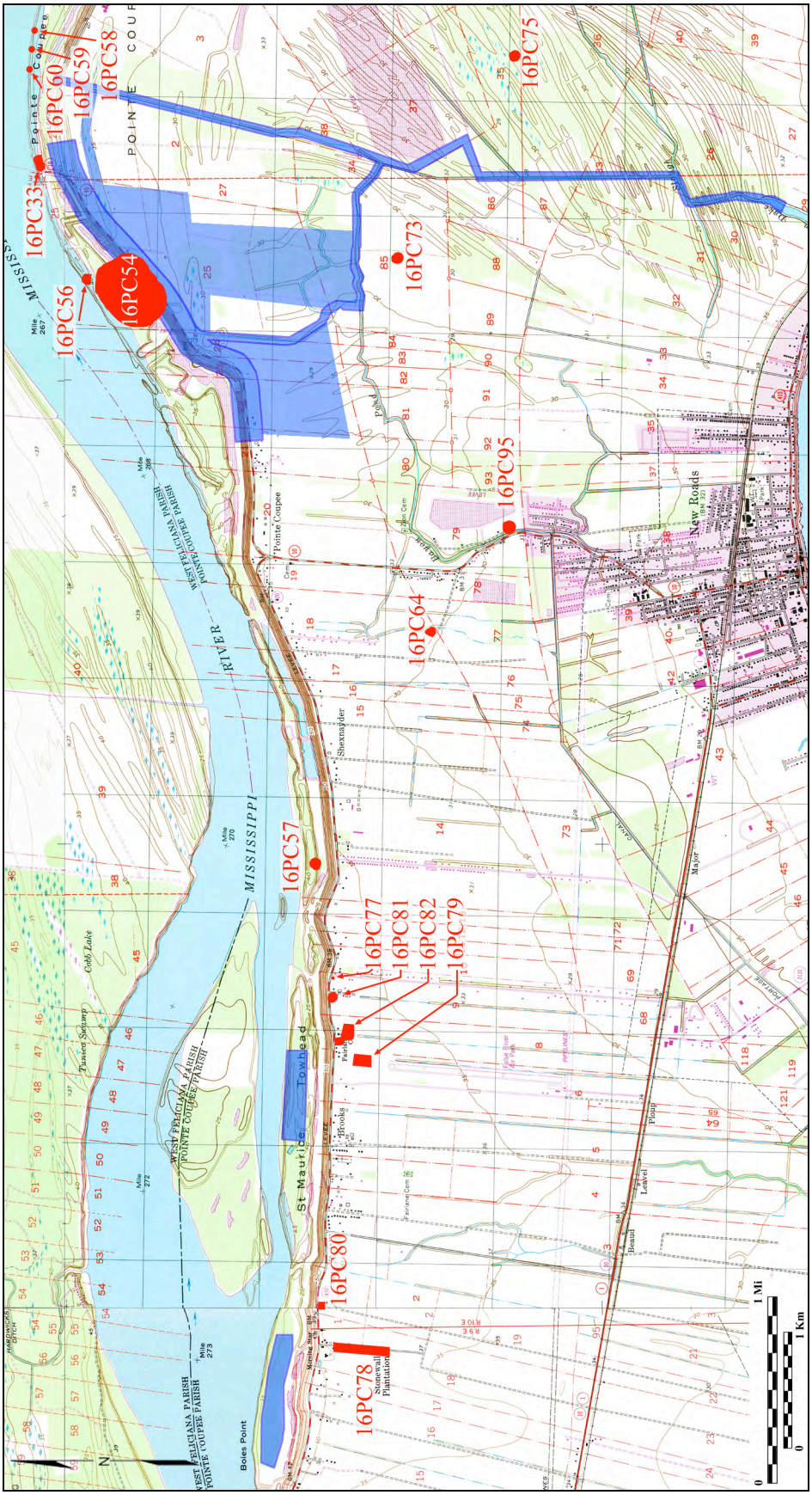

Figure 20. Previously recorded sites within a mile of the project area in the CEMVN Scope of Work of March 2013 (shown in blue). Note that 16PC54 is the only site recorded within the project area, recorded by the National Park Service (Greene et al. 1984). However, the site location is based on historic maps, and has never been confirmed by fieldwork.

Table 1. Archaeological Sites Recorded within One Mile of the Project Area.

Site Number	Site Name	Component/Cultural Affiliation	NRHP Status	Reference
16PC33	Lakeland Plantation	18th-20th C. Historic	Ineligible	Goodwin et al. 1983
16PC54[1]	Pointe Coupee	("Site of French Settlement At Pointe Coupee")	unknown	Greene et al. 1984
16PC56	-	19th-20th C. Historic	Ineligible	Yakubik et al. 1994
16PC57	-	19th Century Historic	Ineligible	Yakubik et al. 1994
16PC58	-	19th-20th C. Historic	Ineligible	Yakubik et al. 1994
16PC59	-	19th-20th C. Historic	Ineligible	Yakubik et al. 1994
16PC60	-	19th-20th C. Historic	Ineligible	Yakubik et al. 1994
16PC64	-	19th-20th C. Historic	Ineligible	Hahn et al. 2003
16PC73	Mad-Cow	19th-20th C. Historic	Ineligible	Hahn et al. 2003
16PC75	Swamp House	19th-20th C. Historic	Ineligible	Hahn et al. 2003
16PC77	Mandela Road	19th-20th C. Historic	unknown	Mann 2003
16PC78	Stonewall Quarters	19th-20th C. Historic	unknown	Mann 2003
16PC79	Runway Site	19th-20th C. Historic	unknown	Mann 2003
16PC80	French Site I	French Colonial, 19th Century Historic	unknown	Mann 2003, 2004
16PC81	Fanny Riché House	19th-20th C. Historic	unknown	Mann 2003, 2008
16PC82	Schexnayder	19th Century Historic	unknown	Mann 2003
16PC95	-	19th-20th C. Historic	Ineligible	LDOA Site Files[2]

[1] Site location based on interpretation of historic maps. No work done to confirm location.
[2] Recorded by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates in 2010; no report available.

Rouge Parish (Goodwin et al. 1983). The Lakeland Plantation site is located immediately north of the levee, outside of the current project area. As the site was discovered to consist of redeposited materials, perhaps from the St. Francisville Ferry landing and hotel, it was considered ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Additional studies undertaken in the 1980s include the Pointe Coupée to Arbroth Levee Enlargement project (Stuart and Greene 1983; Green et al. 1984), which includes the batture immediately north of the current study area. This survey area had suffered from disturbance, and no new sites were noted. However, the original French settlement of Pointe Coupée (16PC54) was thought to have been established in this area (Division of Archaeology [DOA] site files), and was recorded as a site, although no fieldwork was done to confirm its location. Also in 1983, New World Research, Inc., carried out a survey of the Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation pipeline right-of-way for EMANCO, Inc. south of the present project area (Swanson 1983). Shovel testing at 50-m intervals in areas with ground cover (and visual inspection of areas with surface exposure) revealed no archaeological sites near the current project area.

Seven previously unrecorded historic sites (16PC56 to 62) were recorded during surveys of the Red Store, Grand Bay, and Arbroth Revetment easements on the west bank of the Mississippi River (Yakubik et al. 1994). Occupations at these seven newly-recorded sites range in date from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. Sites 16PC56 to 60 produced no *in situ* features or midden deposits, and no further work was recommended. Testing at Nina Plantation (16PC62) revealed architectural features and sheet middens associated with both the great house and the slave quarters. A machine mount and two large pans were also discovered at the site of the former sugar house. This site was evaluated as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and data recovery was subsequently conducted (Markell et al. 1999).

In 1994 and 2001-2002, CEI conducted archaeological survey of the proposed St. Francisville Bridge project for HNTB Corporation and the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) (Hahn et al. 2003). This is the only project to have conducted survey directly through the currently proposed project area. One road alignment in particular, Alignment F, was

surveyed through the center of CEI's current project area, and represents the only area excluded from the current project due to previous survey. A spot find of two creamware sherds was found within the Alignment F corridor on the batture immediately north of the levee, at the edge of the borrow pit. A single site, 16PC73 (Mad Cow) was found 350 m south of Bayou Pond, just north of the current LA Hwy 10 corridor, but was not considered eligible for the NRHP.

Between 2003 and 2008, Rob Mann of the Regional Archaeology Program (Regions IV and V) undertook a series of projects at sites in the Pointe Coupée area, west of the current project area (and generally south of the originally-proposed batture borrow areas). In 2003, Mann examined several sites as part of an effort to investigate the colonial French occupation of the area (Mann 2003, 2004). These include the Mandela Road (16PC77), Stonewall Quarters (16PC78), Runway (19PC79), French Site I (16PC80), Fannie Riché (16PC81), and Schexnayder (16PC82) sites. Metal detector surveys were conducted at the Fanny Riché, Schexnayder, Mandela Road and Runway sites, limited shovel testing was done at Fanny Riché and Mandela Road, and extensive surface collections taken from all but the Mandela Road site. All produced nineteenth to early twentieth century materials; however, French Site I produced a substantial collection of the coarse earthenware types *faïence brune* and *faïence blanche*, dating from the eighteenth century (Mann 2003:42-43). The Fanny Riché site, surrounding the nineteenth-century, NRHP-listed house of the same name, yielded materials dating from the 1800s (Mann 2003:32-35; 2008:30-32).

In 2004, Mann returned to French Site I as part of a field school program run jointly by Paul Farnsworth of Louisiana State University and Laurie Wilkie of the University of California (Berkeley). An extensive program of shovel testing at 20 m intervals and test excavations was undertaken, including 18 one-by-one meter units and two 5-m square block excavations (Mann 2004:20-22). However, it does not appear that any results have been published or reported to the State at this point.

CHAPTER 5

SURVEY AND RESULTS

Introduction

The survey area encompasses a portion of the natural levee of the Mississippi River immediately adjacent to the mainline Mississippi River flood control levee at Pointe Coupée (Figure 21). CEMVN is undertaking these improvements in order to prevent seepage from undermining the Mississippi mainline levee here, which could potentially cause a catastrophic collapse of the levee and expose a broad area to floodwaters. The original Scope of Work for the project included survey areas for potential passive relief well sites along approximately 2.0 mi (3.2 km) of Mississippi River flood protection levee, 6.0 mi (9.7 km) of drainage ditches to be improved, and two large areas of land (362 ac [146.5 ha] and 150 ac [60.7 ha]) adjacent to the levee that were subject to additional drainage improvements. Two borrow areas totaling 77 ac (31.2 ha) on the batture side of the river near St. Maurice Towhead, just upriver, were also included in the original Scope of Work, bringing the total to be surveyed to 910 ac (368.3 ha). An additional 200-ft (61.0 m) buffer for indirect impacts was added for the standing structure survey, which utilized the original Scope of Work project area (exclusive of borrow areas) and covered a total of 1479.0 ac (598.5 ha).

In March and April of 2013, personnel from CEI undertook a Phase I examination of the project area as delineated in the original Scope of Work, and the majority of this original project area had been surveyed when new project plans were finalized in April of 2013. The only area within the new construction footprint not covered by the original Scope of Work was the segment of Bayou Pond that ran from the original project area west to LA Hwy 10, a swath that was surveyed at the end of fieldwork in mid-April 2013. By the completion of the Bayou Pond segment (see Figure 21), approximately 540.5 ac (218.7 ha) had been surveyed. As noted above, the standing structure survey included the areas of direct and indirect impacts in the Scope of Work, totaling 1479.0 ac (598.5 ha).

Current CEMVN construction plans have sharpened the focus of the project considerably, and now include 59 passive relief wells in four reaches (Reaches 3, 4, 5, and 7a) and an associated drainage system within a considerably smaller area. All but 17 of these wells will be placed in previously disturbed areas between the toe of the artificial levee and LA Highway 981 (Ferry Road), requiring no new right-of-way (ROW). The seepage water

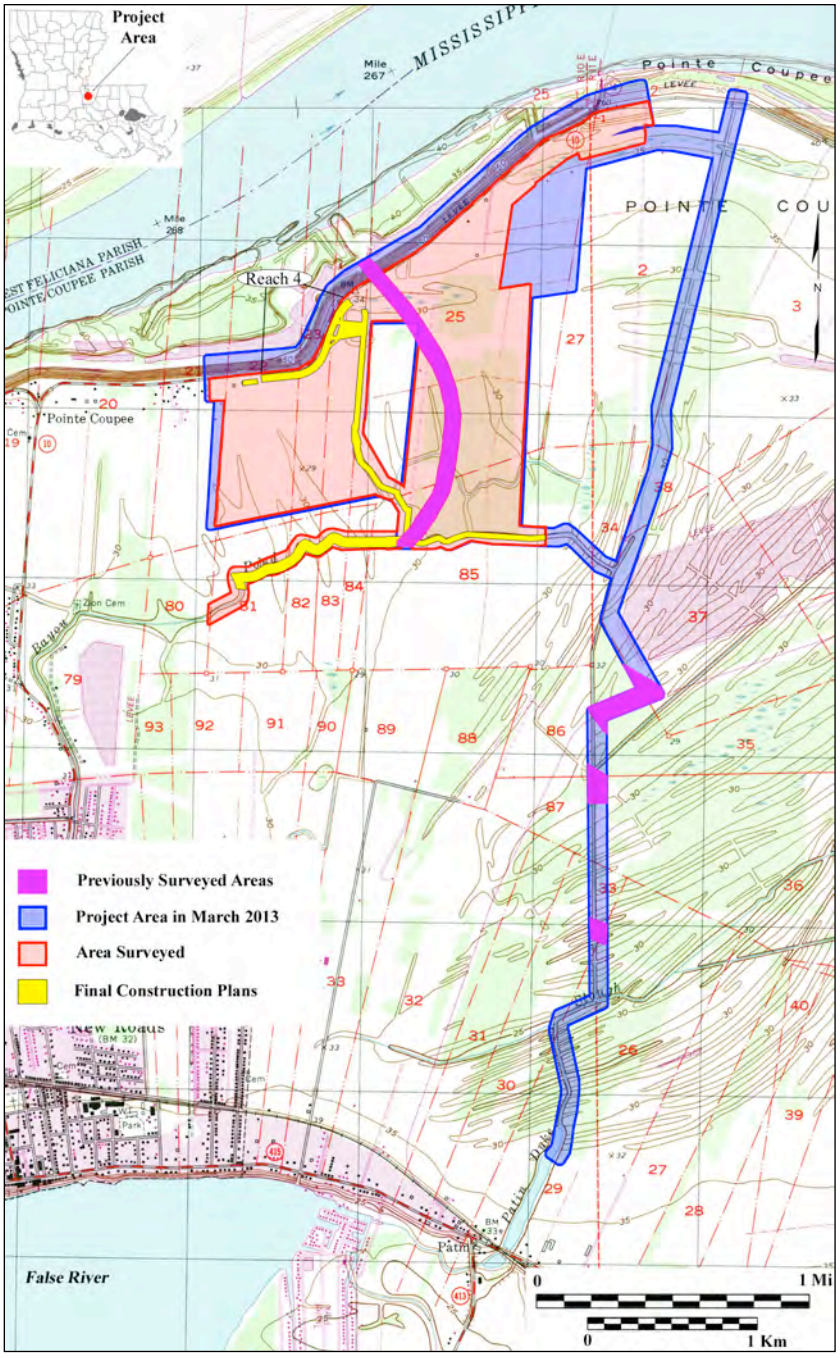

Figure 21. The Pointe Coupée Seepage Project Area, showing the earlier project area from the Scope of Work, the area surveyed in the current work, the ROW required for current construction plans, and previously surveyed areas. Not depicted are the two western (batture) borrow pits from the original Scope of Work (See Figure 1). These were dropped in favor of contractor-provided fill, and no work was done in these areas in this project. Adapted from the *New Roads, LA* (USGS 1996), and *St. Francisville, LA* (USGS 1994a) 7.5-minute quadrangles.

drawn from these 42 wells will be pumped over the levee into the river using temporary pumps. No direct impacts to undisturbed resources are expected in Reaches 3, 5, and 7a. However, 17 wells, all found in Reach 4 (see Figure 21), will be constructed on the land side of the road, and a drainage system will be built using existing ditches and swales, most of which will need some degree of improvement. Ultimately, this excess water will flow into the local drainage system that empties into Patin Dike (and False River), to the southeast, and southwest into the Bayou Pond/Portage Canal network that would take the water into the Atchafalaya Basin. The construction project (as currently planned) includes 4.5 ac (1.8 ha) of new ROW needed for the relief wells in Reach 4, a concrete-lined ditch draining the wells and directing the overflow to the south, cleanout and improvement of the existing Bayou Pond drainage, a 0.69-ac (0.28-ha) staging area, and a 40-ft- (12.2-m-) wide utility relocation corridor adjacent to the wells in Reach 4, impacting a total of 46.7 ac (18.9 ha). The batture borrow areas in the original CEMVN Scope of Work have been dropped from the current construction plans, and contractor-provided fill will be used.

Methodology

The initial work consisted of an examination of archaeological site and historic structure records, as well as reports on previous surveys, which are on file at the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism. Particular attention was paid to the interpretation and overlay of historic maps, including charts by Humphreys and Abbot (1858), the Mississippi River Commission (MRC 1884, 1892, and 1921), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Hydrographic Survey of the Mississippi River (USACE 1935), State Land Office historic plats, and U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangles dating to the early and mid-1900s.

As originally planned, the survey area amounted to roughly 910 ac (368.3 ha). As noted, however, the construction plans were altered by the CEMVN, and by our notification of these updates on 11 April 2013, CEI had already surveyed almost 60% of the original project area (520 ac or 210.4 ha), and all that remained to be done in the new plans was a survey of a portion of Bayou Pond, adding another 20.5 ac (8.3 ha), for a total of 540.5 ac (218.7 ha). The cultural resources survey involved a pedestrian examination of the area by a four-person crew consisting of the Principal Investigator and a crew of three, including a Field Archaeologist and two Field Technicians.

The Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) allows for different levels of effort to be employed on surveys, depending on the probability of encountering archaeological sites. Those portions of the project area that were situated on high probability terrain (i.e., the front portion of the Mississippi River's natural levee.) were examined in transects spaced 30 m apart using shovel tests dug at 30 m intervals. Lower probability areas (generally low-lying areas) were examined with transects and shovel tests spaced 50 m apart. Approximately 114 ac (46.1 ha) were considered to be high probability landform, generally conforming to the project area within 150 m of the highway. However, the drainage ditches that direct the water away from the river included areas that generally have a low probability of containing cultural resources. All shovel tests were excavated to a depth of at least 50 cm. Soils generally proved too heavy (and often too wet) to push through ¼-in hardware mesh; therefore shovel test contents were hand-sorted using a trowel.

At the outset of the project, two borrow areas on the batture of the west bank of the Mississippi River near St. Maurice Towhead were scheduled for impact (see Figure 21). These borrow areas, which consist of deep silt and sand deposits that formed sometime after 1880, were not considered likely areas for human occupation. However, a late nineteenth century shipwreck, the *J.M. White*, was recorded between the two borrow areas. After consultation with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, it was agreed that these areas would be examined using the geotechnical borings that are already planned by CEMVN for the evaluation of these deposits for use in

construction. However, as noted above, CEMVN later decided that fill would be the responsibility of the construction contractor, and these areas were not included in the final construction plans.

Archaeological sites discovered during the survey were subjected to a consistent set of investigative techniques. These included systematic shovel testing at 10 to 20 m intervals in order to identify the site's horizontal and vertical limits. Photographs and sketch maps of each site were made, and GPS readings were taken at each locality. These delineation and recording techniques were designed to collect enough information to allow an evaluation of the site with reference to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Site forms for each locality were submitted to the Louisiana Division of Archaeology.

Standing structures located within 200 ft (61.0 m) of the project area that were at least 50 years old were recorded using photographs, a sketch map of their floor plan, and notes on construction details. An NRHP determination of each structure was made based on this information. Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) forms were filled out for each structure, and submitted to the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation.

Fieldwork and Results

The project area was largely given over to pasture lands, generally well-drained at the front (north, levee side) and wetter at the back (south, backswamp side) (Figures 22 to 24). However, approximately 171 ac (69.2 ha) were heavily wooded, with little improved drainage. The ridge-and-swale topography of the latter environment was rendered considerably more pronounced by the presence of flooded swales, and may have much more closely resembled the original state of the project area before large-scale clearance began. There were no lands in active cultivation.

Shovel test profiles near the flood control levee generally revealed a very dark grayish brown to dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2 to 4/2), silty loam to silty clay loam surface layer (plowzone) to a depth of about 25 cm, underlain by a silty loam ranging from very dark gray (10YR 3/1) to brown (10YR 4/3) to the limits of excavation (ca. 50 cm below surface) (Figure 25a, b). Oxidation in the second stratum tended to increase with depth, reflecting frequent variation in the local water table. Closer to the back (south side) of the project area, soils tended to exhibit more clay, consistent with backswamp flooding. A typical shovel test near Bayou Pond, for example, consisted of 20 cm of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) heavy clay loam or silty clay, underlain by an oxidized dark gray to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/1 to 4/2) heavy clay loam or slightly silty clay (Figure 25c).

Seven archaeological sites were found during the course of the survey, given the State designations 16PC110 to 16PC116. Five of these (16PC111 to 115) were immediately adjacent to Ferry Road (LA Hwy 981), while the other two, 16PC110 and 16PC116, were found somewhat further away (100 m and 295 m, respectively). All were historic occupations (Table 2). Only three sites (16PC112, 16PC113, and 16PC114) fell within the currently-planned construction footprint (Figure 26). In addition, three standing structures were recorded within 200 ft (61 m) of the original project area, given the State designations 39-00837, 39-00838, and 38-00839. Only one of these buildings (39-00839) would receive direct impacts from construction. A brief description of all seven archaeological sites follows, ordered by State Site Number, followed by descriptions of all three standing structures. All references to the project area refer to the initial Scope of Work, unless noted otherwise.

Bouvard Sugar Mill (16PC110)

Sugar production in the vicinity of Pointe Coupée began relatively early, and the largest landowner within the survey area appears to have been William Taylor (a relative of Zachary Taylor's), who produced sugar at Lakeland Plantation between 1831 and 1849 (his wife appears to have retained the property after his passing, until at least 1851) (Champomier 1844-

Figure 22. Cattle grazing in the project area near the south edge of Angel Ranch. Photograph taken 15 April 2013, facing north/northeast.

Figure 23. Flooded swales dominated much of the landscape in the wooded areas at the center of the project area of February 2013. Photograph taken 10 April 2013, facing east.

Figure 24. Shovel testing at the south side of the project area, adjacent to Bayou Pond. The water in the background is a flooded swale. Photograph taken 15 April 2013, facing north.

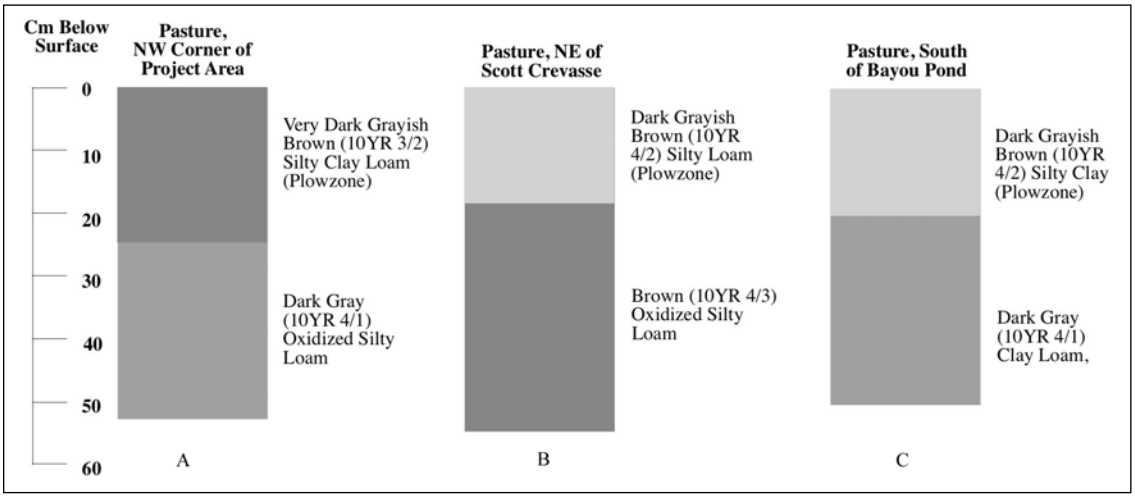

Figure 25. Typical shovel test profiles for the project area.

1861; Degelos 1892). A large building, presumably a sugar house, appears on this spot in Humphreys and Abbot's (1858) chart of the area, surveyed in 1850-1851, under the name of Thomas Cassville (Figure 27). By 1858, with the publication of Adrien Persac's *Norman's Chart of the Lower Mississippi River,* much the project area had passed into the hands of Dr. G.W. Hulse, and on the eve of the Civil War, it was under the name of John Bemiss (Champomier 1861). At the time of the 1884 MRC map (surveyed in 1879-1881), the

Table 2. Sites and Standing Structures Recorded in the Pointe Coupee Seepage Survey.

State No.	Name	Size (m)	Approximate Date	Function
16PC110	Bouvard Sugar Mill	110 by 190	1840-1920	Sugar Mill
16PC111	PCS-1	35 by 40	1940-1970	Barn?
16PC112	PCS-2	35 by 45	1920-1960	Residential (tenant)
16PC113	PCS-3	50 by 50	1920-1960	Residential (tenant)
16PC114	PCS-4	30 by 40	1935-1960	Residential (tenant)
16PC115	PCS-5	45 by 80	1935-1970	Residential (tenant)
16PC116	PCS-6	35 by 20	1920-1960	Residential (tenant)
39-00837	CEI-1	-	1920	Residential
39-00838	CEI-2	-	1900	Industrial
39-00839	CEI-3	-	1950	Farm/storage

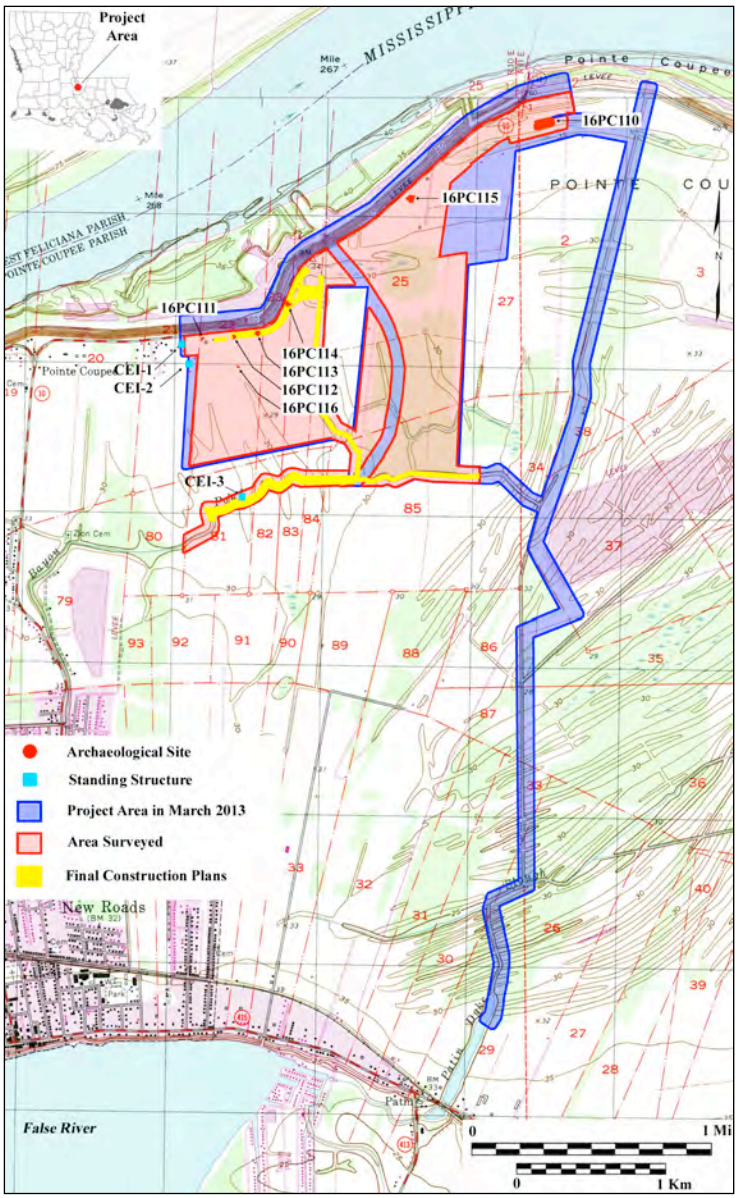

Figure 26. Archaeological sites and standing structures recorded within the project area. Adapted from the *New Roads, LA* (USGS 1996) and *St. Francisville, LA* (USGS 1994a) 7.5-minute quadrangles.

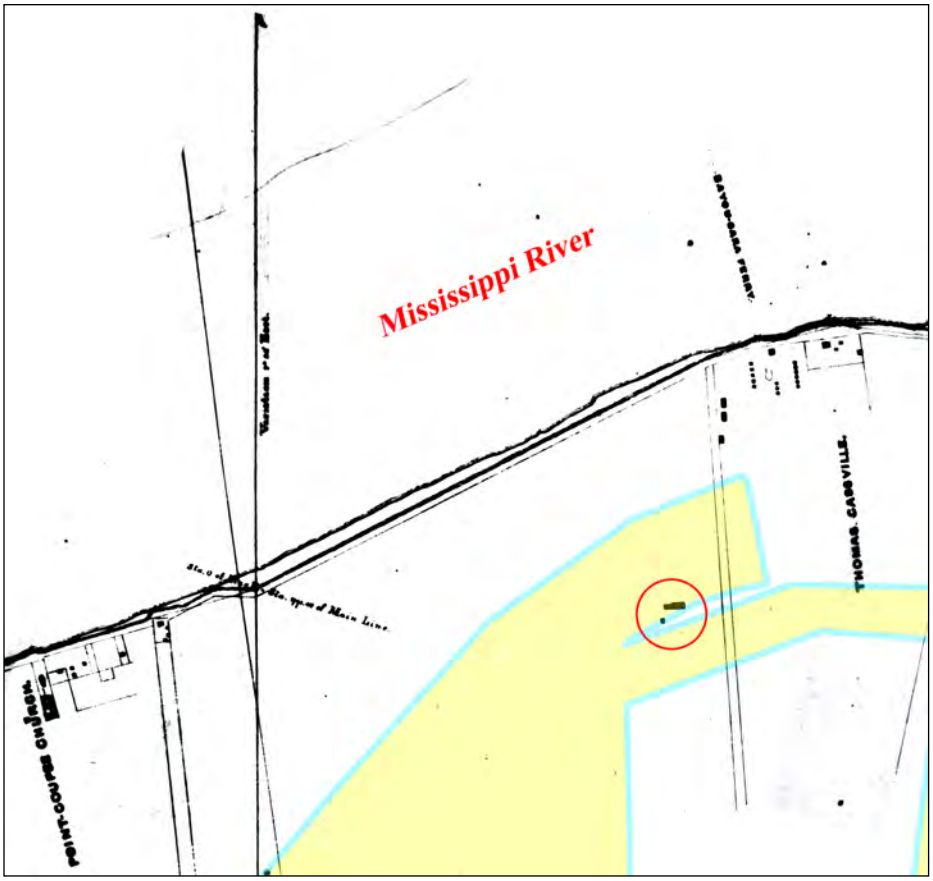

Figure 27. The Bouvard Sugar Mill (16PC110), as shown on the Humphries and Abbot (1858) map, surveyed in 1850-1851. The project area of February 2013 is shown in yellow.

property was owned by William James, although still called "Bouvard Plantation" after its owner of the early 1870s (MRC 1884; Bouchereau 1873) (Figure 28). The survey notes for the MRC work of the 1870s record coordinates for the "Bovard Sugarhouse Chimney" that match this site exactly but for a single digit (this seems to be a misprint in the notes) (Gannett 1895:89). Bouvard/Lakeland is listed as destroyed in the 1875 sugar records, having last made sugar in 1873. The mill (and at least two neighboring plantations to the west) may have been destroyed by the Scott Crevasse, 1800 m to the southwest, which may have opened initially during the high water episode of 1874 (*The Times-Picayune* 1874). The crevasse appears to have reopened in the 1880s, and remained open from at least 1882 to 1884 (*The New York Times* 1882, 1884)[1]. The sugar house itself can still be seen on the 1921 MRC chart, but is gone by the publication of the 1935 Hydrographic Survey (USACE 1935) and the 1939 *New Roads, LA* 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1939). The property was probably purchased by the family that currently owns it at around this time (Hillary Langlois, Personal Communication 2013).

[1] Brian Costello (1999:17) places the Scott crevasse in 1882. However, the MRC chart surveyed in 1879-1881 shows the crevasse (and levee setback) already in place (MRC 1884), and the sugar records indicate a localized episode of destruction involving the three plantations closest to the crevasse (Colomb, Scott and Lakeland) sometime between 1873 and 1875 (Bouchereau 1873, 1875).

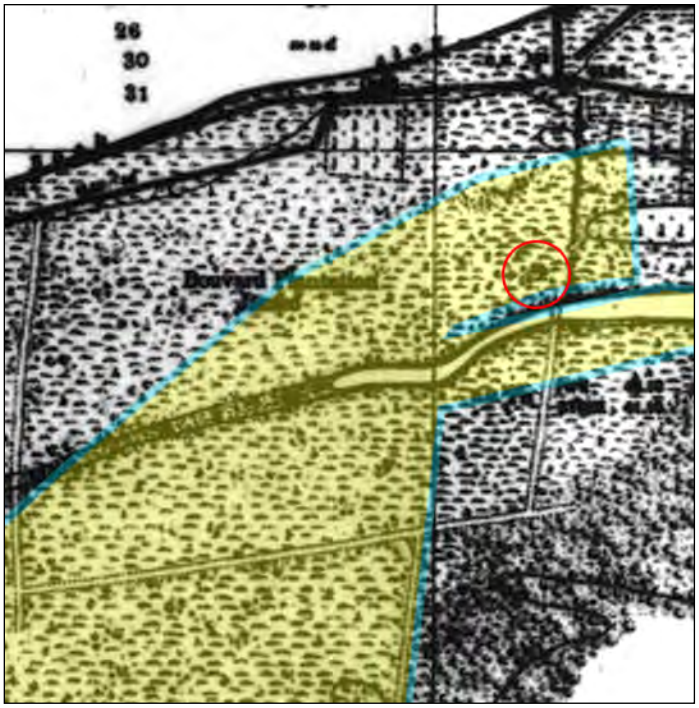

Figure 28. The Bouvard Sugar Mill (16PC110), as depicted on the MRC chart of 1893 (surveyed in the 1870s). The project area of February 2013 is shown in yellow.

The site measures approximately 110 by 190 m, occupying a ridge defined by a shallow swale on the north side and a much larger,wooded, and permanently wet slough to the south (Figures 29, 30). At the time of the survey, the site lay in a grassy pecan grove, with little surface exposure. The site is bounded by these two features, as well as a dirt road to the east that appears to have existed since at least the 1850s, and a slightly elevated, linear feature to the west that also appears to be a road, perhaps a ramp servicing the mill. A canal had been cut from the southern slough north toward the center of the site, either to provide access to cane coming in by flatboat from fields on the south side of the slough, or to provide a water source for the boilers. A large (roughly 20 by 20 m) pit had been excavated near the center of the site to a depth of 75 cm to mine brick for fill. Given the depth of the deposit that has been exploited, it is likely that machinery bases or boiler settings once lay here. We were informed by the current landowners (the Langlois family) that the mining had taken place over decades, and that the brick had been used to fill low spots and stabilize culverts across the original Langlois property, which covers most of the current project area. Pieces of the mill, in fact, can be found miles away, from the sugar kettles and boiler shells now being used as cattle troughs and culverts, to bricks and even wall fragments used to fill in low spots in local access roads (Figures 31, 32).

Given the large area covered by the site, as well as the physical features that defined its edges, shovel testing was largely conducted at 20-m intervals (see Figure 29). A (grid) north-south baseline was laid across the ridge, and shovel tests excavated at 10-m intervals along it. Using this baseline, a series of shovel test transects were laid in and excavated at 20-m intervals. Several tests had to be offset from their original grid points, as the landowner approached us after we had excavated roughly 80% of the tests, asking us to avoid the drip lines of his established pecan trees to prevent damage to his harvester by small brick

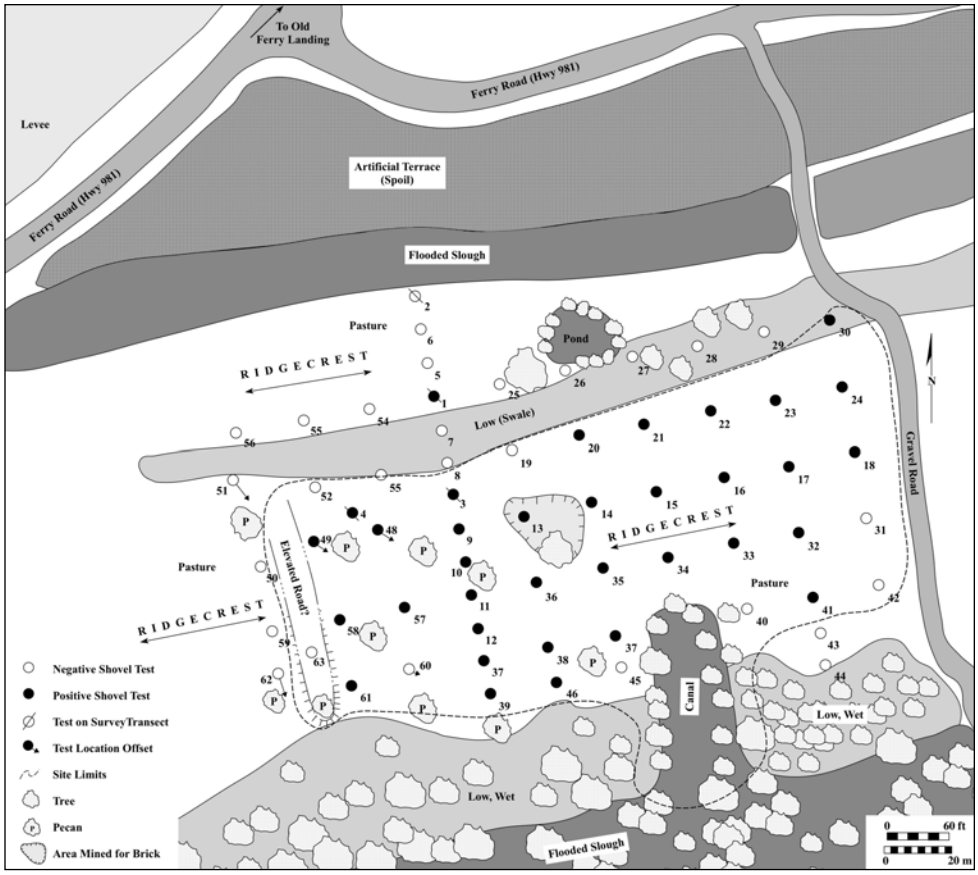

Figure 29. Sketch map of the Bouvard Sugar Mill (16PC110).

Figure 30. Photograph of the Bouvard Sugar Mill site (16PC110), facing east. The site occupies a ridge, defined in part by the wooded swale in the treeline to the right. Photograph taken 28 March 2013.

Figure 31. Sugar kettle on Angel Ranch property, 800 m southwest of the Bouvard Sugar Mill site (16PC110), now used as a cattle trough. This is one of several repurposed kettles found scattered across the pasturelands to the south and west of the former mill site. Note the embossed "Leeds & Co. NO," marking it as having been manufactured at the Leeds Foundry in New Orleans. Leeds & Co. began production of kettles, steam engines, and other agricultural equipment in 1825, and the foundry carried Charles Leeds' name until it was bought out by Schwartz Foundry Company in 1896 (Rightor 1900). Photograph taken 8 April 2013, facing northeast.

fragments. A total of 63 tests were excavated, of which 35 were positive for cultural materials. Sample shovel test profiles are shown in Figure 33. Most tests were typified by the profile of Shovel Test (ST) 36 (see Figure 5-33a), which exhibited 20 cm of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam with a medium density of brick and mortar fragments, underlain by 30 cm (to the limits of excavation) of dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay loam with few to no artifacts. Several tests, among them ST 3, exhibited three or more strata (see Figure 33b). The latter test was characterized by a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam from 0-13 cm below surface, with a few small brick fragments. Between 13 and 32 cm in depth, however, the color lightened slightly to a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam, and was filled with a dense concentration of brick and mortar rubble. The soil turned lighter still between 32 and 48 cm, becoming a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay loam, and yielding just a few brick crumbs. Between 48 and 53 cm (limits of excavation), however, the soil

Figure 32. **A split boiler shell on Angel Ranch property, 3.2 km southeast of Bouvard Sugar Mill site (16PC110), facing west. Note the rivets joining the various sections of the shell. The shell has been split in half horizontally, and end plates as well as lengths of small-diameter pipe (to cover the sharp edges) have been welded on. The sheet metal at the top of the far end has been added to protect the water intake. Photograph taken 15 April 2013.**

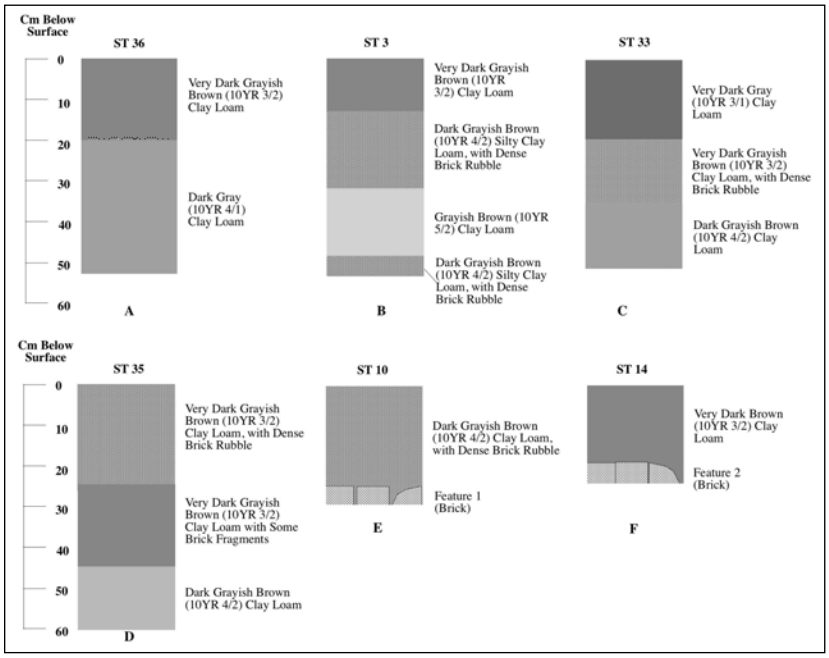

Figure 33 **Selected shovel test profiles from the Bouvard Sugar Mill site (16PC110).**

darkened slightly again, becoming a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam, and was once again filled with dense brick rubble. Intact brick features were encountered in ST 10 (Feature 1, a wall base) and in ST 14 (Feature 2, a possible brick floor) (Figures 34, 35).

The predominant artifacts from the sites were soft paste bricks, fire bricks, and mortar, the vast majority of which were not collected due to their overwhelming numbers. The few datable artifacts recovered suggest a collection consistent with the use of the mill during the middle and late decades of the 1800s, and possibly somewhat earlier (Table 3, Figure 36). Green-edged pearlware (*n*=1), salt-glazed stoneware (*n*=1), undecorated creamware (*n*=1), a kaolin pipe stem (*n*=1), cut nails (*n*=4), soft-paste brick, and fire brick were all recovered from the tests, along with an oyster shell and beef bones. Fire bricks stamped "T A & Sons" may have been manufactured by Thomas Anderson and Sons of Clinton, West Virginia, who manufactured fire brick from the 1860s into at least the 1890s (Brant and Fuller 1890)[2], and a single brick marked "ST. JOE" was derived from the St. Joe Brickworks of Pearl River, Louisiana, founded in 1891 (stjoebrickworks.com 2010) (Figure 37). The creamware, produced between 1762 and 1820, provides a tantalizing suggestion of use during the early decades of the 1800s, or possibly somewhat earlier (South 1972).

Recommendations

The Bouvard Sugar Mill site (16PC110) was a large masonry building or set of buildings in use during the middle and late decades of the nineteenth century. Sugar records and artifacts suggest that the mill was in operation from at least 1830 to 1881, and earlier and slightly later uses for the site are possible. It represents one of the few recorded sugar house sites of the Pointe Coupée area, and despite extensive damage in leveling the mill and mining it for brick, intact brick features remain here. This site is considered potentially eligible for the NRHP, and further testing is necessary to clarify its NRHP status. However, no impacts from the construction (as currently designed) are expected, as it does not lie within the current construction footprint. No further work is necessary under the current construction plans.

PCS-1 (16PC111)

Site PCS-1 was found in pasture near the western end of the project area (as it existed in March of 2013). The site consists of a low-density brick scatter covering roughly 35 by 40 m, with no surface exposure (Figure 38). The 1962 *New Roads, LA* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1962) depicts a non-residential structure, possibly a barn, just southeast of this spot (Figure 39), and the brick scatter may have resulted from the destruction of (or activities around) this building. The structure does not appear in maps dating from the 1930s. A cell tower pad, constructed within the past ten years, lies immediately east of the scatter, and is likely to have disturbed the site significantly.

The site was delineated with 23 shovel tests dug at 10-m intervals. A typical test from PCS-1 revealed an 18-cm-deep plowzone, consisting of a dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay loam, underlain by a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam mottled with brown (10YR 4/3) to the limits of excavation at around 50 cm. All artifacts found in the four positive tests (STs 1, 6, 9, and 17) were recovered from the plowzone (Figure 40). These consisted almost exclusively of brick fragments, most of which were flecks and too small to collect. A single cut nail was found in the plowzone (ca. 20 cm deep) of ST 17 (Table 4), suggesting nineteenth century activity for the site; however, machine-cut nails were produced well into the twentieth century, albeit for with more limited uses, having been largely replaced by wire nails (Edwards and Wells 1993).

[2] Alternatively, Thomas Atkinson and Sons were making fire brick in the same Clinton, West Virginia area from 1845 to 1869 (Newton et al. 1879:423).

Figure 34. Feature 1, in ST 10. Photograph taken 28 March 2013, facing south.

Figure 35. Feature 2, in ST 14. Photograph taken 1 April 2013, facing south.

Table 3. Artifacts Recovered from the Bouvard Sugar Mill Site (16PC110).

	Bouvard Sugar Mill ST 3 0-30 cm	Bouvard Sugar Mill ST 10 0-24 cm	Bouvard Sugar Mill ST 16 0-45 cm	Bouvard Sugar Mill ST 30 0-15 cm	Bouvard Sugar Mill ST 32 0-30 cm	Bouvard Sugar Mill ST 35 -	Bouvard Sugar Mill ST 37 5-25 cm	Bouvard Sugar Mill ST 38 0-30 cm	Bouvard Sugar Mill ST 41 0-15 cm	Bouvard Sugar Mill ST 46 0-30 cm	Bouvard Sugar Mill Surface -	**Grand Total**
CERAMIC												
Ball Clay												
Pipe stem	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Refined Earthenware												
Creamware												
Unidentified Form	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Pearlware												
Edged												
Green												
Plate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
Stoneware												
Salt-glazed Exterior/Slip-glazed Interior												
Unidentified Form	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS												
Brick[1]												
Fire brick	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Hard paste	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Soft paste	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**7**
Stamped												
"ST. JOE"												
Fire brick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	**1**
"T A & (SONS)"												
Fire brick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	**1**
"(T A?) & SO(NS)"												
Fire brick	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Mortar												
Portland-based	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	**7**
FAUNA												
Invertebrate												
Shell												
Oyster	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Vertebrate												
Bone												
Shoulder blade												
Beef	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	**2**
METAL												
Ferrous												
Hardware												
Bar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Cut nail	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	**4**
Spike (forged?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
Grand Total	**10**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**32**

[1]Small brick fragments were not collected, and are not reflected in these totals.

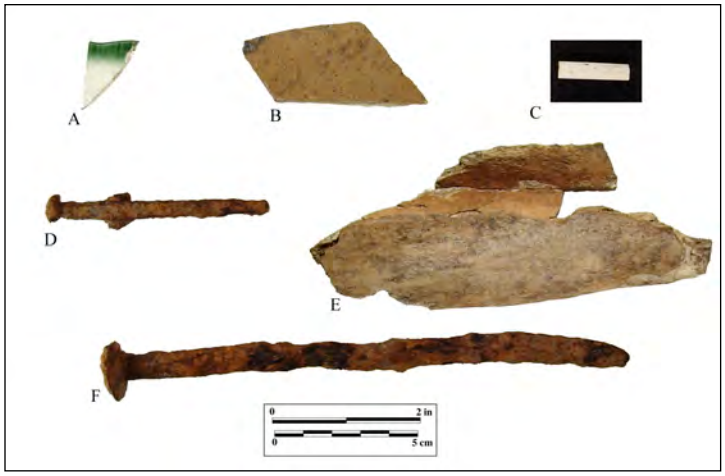

Figure 36. **Selected artifacts recovered from the Bouvard Sugar Mill site (16PC110). A) Green-edged pearlware plate fragment; B) Salt-glazed stoneware; C) Kaolin pipe stem fragment; D) Cut nail; E) Beef shoulder bone; F) Ferrous spike. Provenience: A) ST 38, 0-30 cm; B) ST 32, 0-20 cm; C) ST 10, 0-24 cm; D) ST 37. 5-25 cm; E) ST 38, 0-30 cm; F) ST 41, 0-15 cm.**

Figure 37. **Bricks recovered from the Bouvard Sugar Mill site (16PC110). A) St. Joe fire brick; B, C) Fragments of fire bricks stamped "T A & Sons," probably the mark of either Thomas Anderson and Sons or Thomas Atkinson and Sons, both nineteenth-century fire brick producers of Clinton, West Virginia (Newton et al. 1879). Provenience: A, B) General surface; C) ST 30. 0-15 cm.**

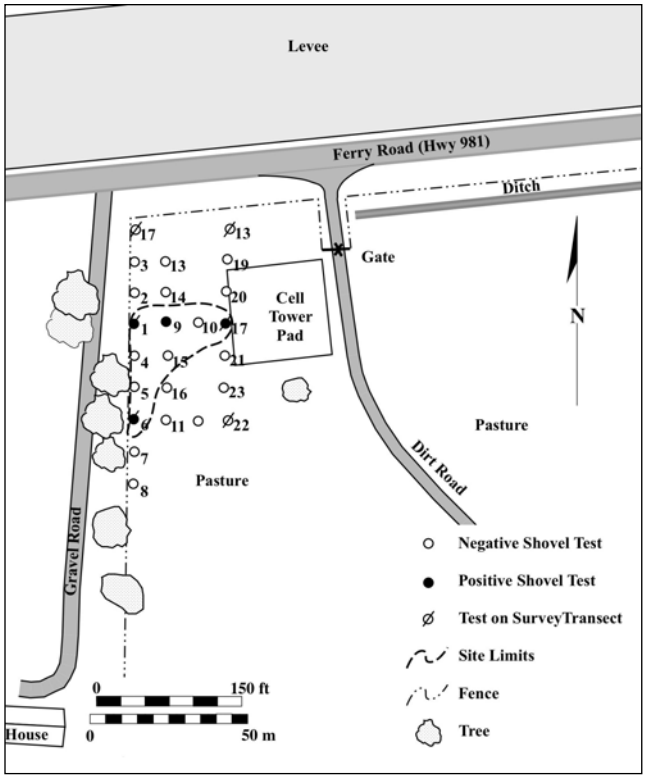

Figure 38. Sketch map of site PCS-1 (16PC111).

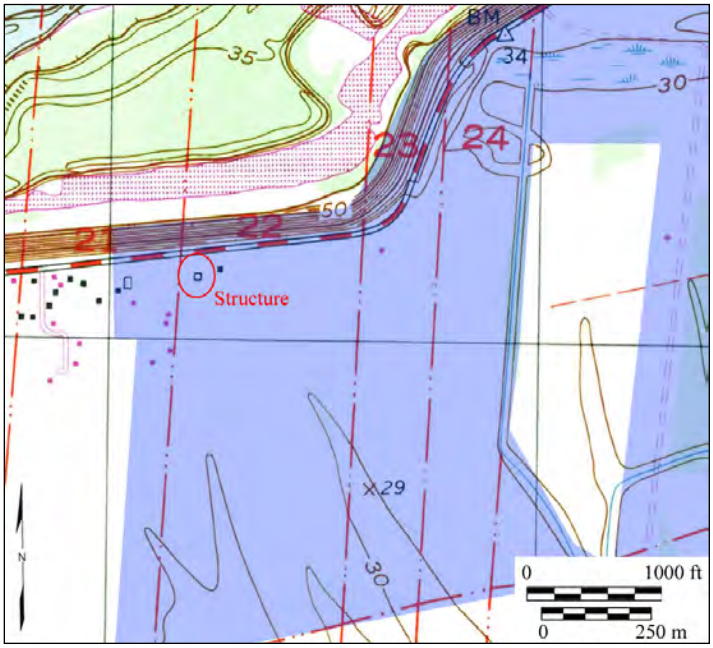

Figure 39. A portion of the 1962 *New Roads, LA* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1962), showing the approximate location of site PCS-1 (16PC111), and the structure most likely associated with the site.

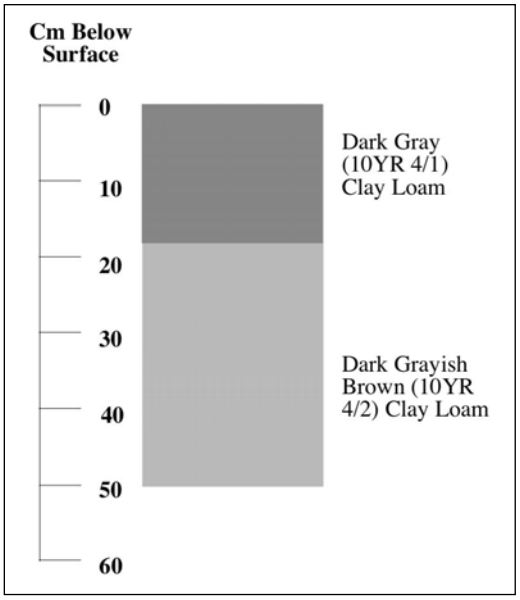

Figure 40. Typical profile of a shovel test at site PCS-1 (16PC111).

Table 4. Artifacts Recovered from Site PCS-1 (16PC111).

	PCS-1 ST 1 0-20 cm	PCS-1 ST 9 0-20 cm	PCS-1 ST 17 0-20 cm	**Grand Total**
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS				
Brick[1]	3	2	-	**5**
METAL				
Ferrous				
Hardware				
Wire nail	-	-	1	**1**
Grand Total	**3**	**2**	**1**	**6**

[1] Small brick fragments were not collected, and are not reflected in these totals.

Recommendations

Site PCS-1 (16PC111) is a relatively small, low-density scatter of brick that may represent mid-twentieth century activities surrounding a barn or other non-residential structure. A lone cut nail suggests earlier activity at the site, but eighteenth and early nineteenth century maps do not depict structures here. No intact deposits were noted, and no further work is recommended. The site lay outside the zone of impacts from the final construction plans issued in April 2013.

PCS-2 (16PC112)

Found in pasture immediately south of the Ferry Road, PCS-2 is a 35-by-45 m, roughly triangular, medium-density scatter of historic artifacts (Figures 41, 42). Structures were depicted on or near this spot in the 1935 Hydrographic Survey (USACE 1935) as well as

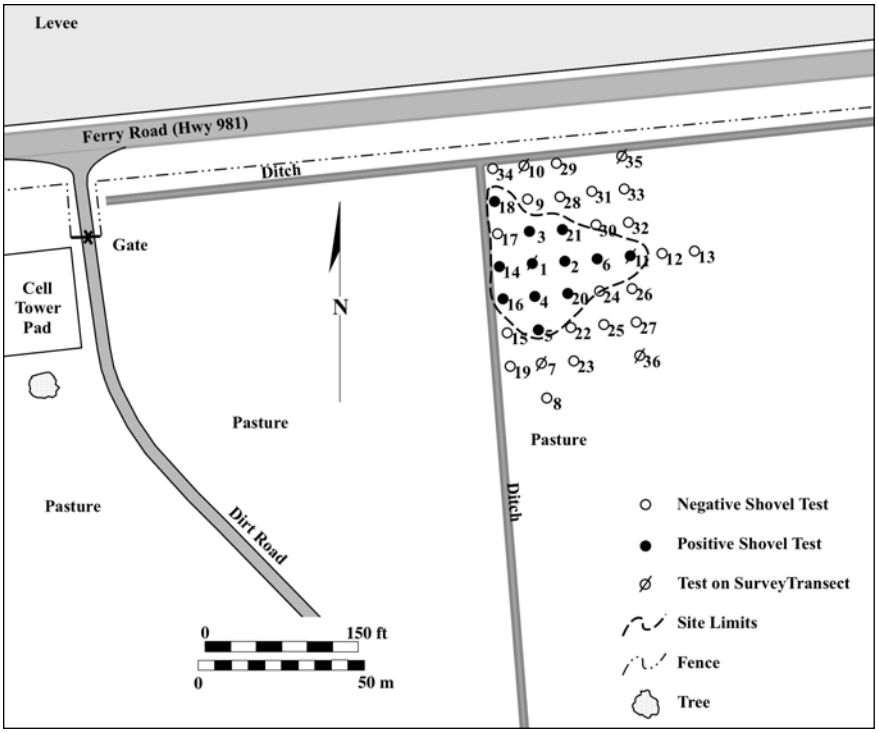

Figure 41. Sketch map of site PCS-2 (16PC112).

Figure 42. Photograph of site PCS-2 (16PC112), showing the Mississippi River levee in the background, as well as the nearby cell tower. Ferry Road lies just beyond the fence line in the background. Photograph taken 25 March 2013, facing west/northwest.

the 1939 *New Roads, LA* 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1939) (Figure 43). These structures were not in place at the time of the survey for the 1921 MRC chart, and had been torn down by the publication of the 1962 *New Roads, LA* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1962).

As with most of the sites on this survey, surface exposure was minimal, and all artifacts were recovered from shovel tests. The site was tested at 10-m intervals, and a dozen shovel tests proved positive for cultural material out of a total of 36 (see Figure 41). Typically, these tests yielded a plowzone (0-30 cm below surface) consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam, underlain by an oxidized, dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay loam (Figure 44). Artifacts were noted only in the plowzone, and consist largely of small brick fragments (not collected). Other artifacts include: ivory-tinted whiteware; clear, clear blue and brown container glass; wire nails; and unidentified ferrous metal pieces (Table 5; Figure 45). The ivory-tinted whiteware was probably manufactured in the early to mid-twentieth century, and the wire nail is probably contemporary with it or somewhat later. One of the fragments of clear glass exhibits a roughly rectangular flange, suggesting that it may have been part of a pistol-shaped bottle, possibly for candy or liquor (See Figure 45:g).

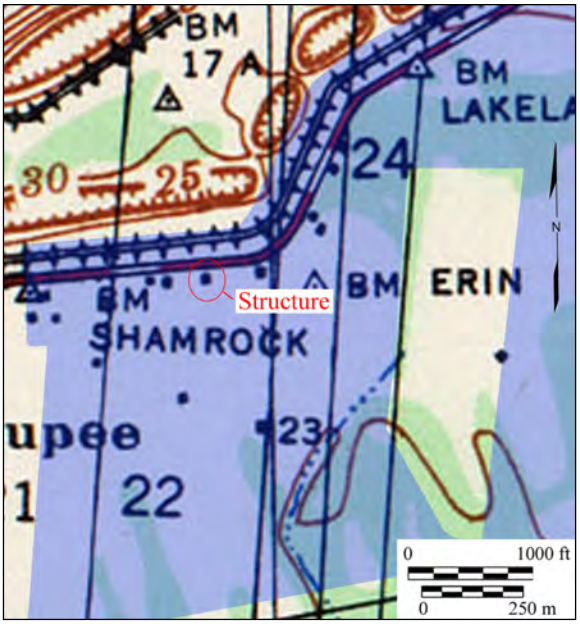

Figure 43. A portion of the 1939 *New Roads, LA* 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1939), showing the approximate location of site PCS-2 (16PC112), and the structure most likely associated with the site.

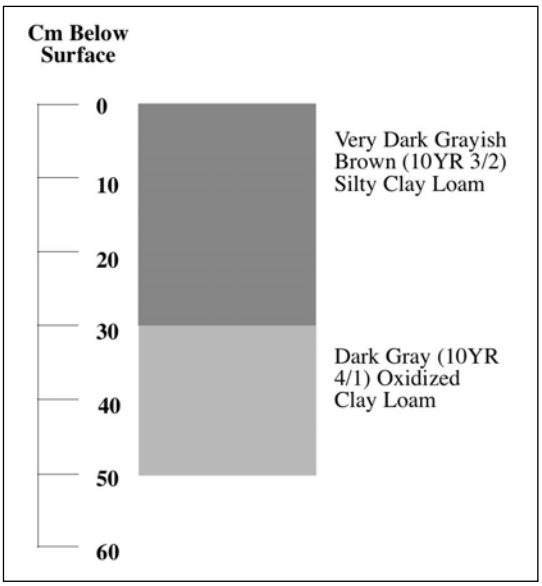

Figure 44. Typical profile of a shovel test at site PCS-2 (16PC112).

Recommendations

Site PCS-2 appears to mark the former location of a 1930s residential structure, perhaps a tenant house. This site does not appear to harbor intact deposits; all artifacts were found in the plowzone, and no cultural features or horizons were noted. The scatter lies within the footprint of the final construction plans issued in April 2013; however, site PCS-2 does not hold much potential for further research, and is not considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended here.

PCS-3 (16PC113)

Site PCS-3 is yet another scatter of historic artifacts found in pasture south of Ferry Road, approximately 180 m east of PCS-2. The site measures approximately 50 by 50 m, with a somewhat amorphous outline, and has a medium density of artifacts (Figure 46). Structures were depicted at this location in the 1935 Hydrographic Survey (USACE 1935) as well as the 1939 *New Roads, LA* 15-minute

Table 5. Artifacts Recovered from the PCS-2 Site (16PC112).

	PCS-2 ST 1 10-25 cm	PCS-2 ST 2 -	PCS-2 ST 3 10-25 cm	PCS-2 ST 4 0-30 cm	PCS-2 ST 5 0-30 cm	PCS-2 ST 6 0-10 cm	PCS-2 ST 11 0-10 cm	PCS-2 ST 14 0-30 cm	PCS-2 ST 16 0-30 cm	PCS-2 ST 18 0-15 cm	PCS-2 ST 20 0-30 cm	PCS-2 ST 21 10-25 cm	**Grand Total**
CERAMIC													
Refined Earthenware													
Ivory-tinted Whiteware													
Unidentified	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**2**
CLAY													
Baked -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL													
Brick[1]													
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
Fire brick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	**1**
Hard paste	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	**2**
Soft paste	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	**5**
GLASS													
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique													
Brown													
Container	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	**4**
Clear													
Untinted													
Container	2	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	**12**
Screw-top jar	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Impressed													
Bottle-pistol?	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Blue													
Container	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	**1**
METAL													
Ferrous													
Unidentified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
Hardware													
Hinge plate?	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**11**
Unidentified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
Wire nail	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Tool													
File	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
ROCK													
Mineral													
Coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	**1**
Grand Total	**6**	**17**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**6**	**49**

[1] Small brick fragments were not collected, and are not reflected in these totals.

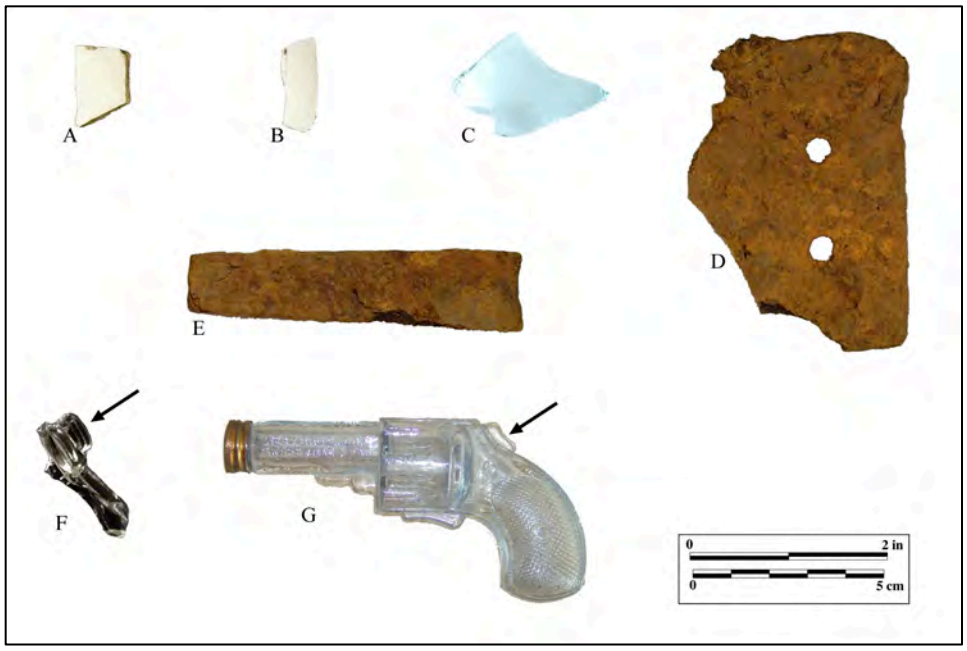

Figure 45. Selected artifacts recovered from site PCS-2 (16PC112). A, B) Whiteware: C) Clear blue (aqua) container glass; D) Ferrous hinge plate; E) Ferrous file; F) Fragment of a clear, untinted glass bottle, possibly molded in the shape of a pistol, as shown in G. Provenience: A) ST 2; B) ST 20, 0-30 cm; C) ST 21, 0-25 cm; D) ST 2; E) ST 2; F) ST 6, 0-10 cm; G) Image from Ludacer (2009).

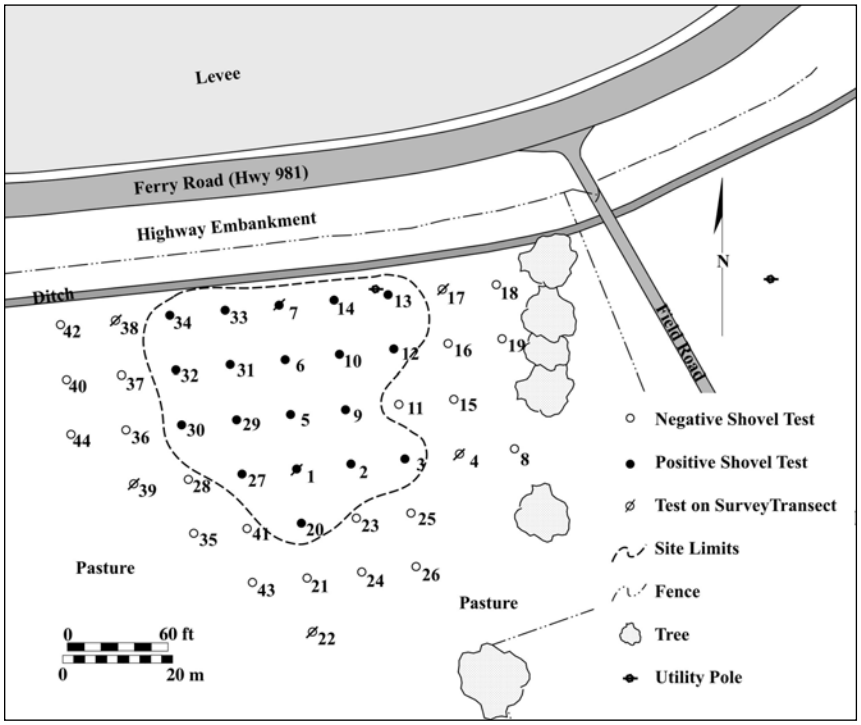

Figure 46. Sketch map of site PCS-3 (16PC113).

quadrangle (USGS 1939) (Figure 47). These structures were not shown on the 1921 MRC chart, and have been torn down by the publication of the 1962 *New Roads, LA* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1962).

The only cultural materials recovered came from 19 positive STs, out of a total of 44 tests (see Figure 46). The site was tested at 10-m intervals, and typically yielded a plowzone (0-25 cm below surface) consisting of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam, underlain by an very dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay loam between 25 and 45 cm below surface. Oxidation was visible below 45 cm to the limits of excavation, although the soil color and texture remained the same (Figure 48).

Artifacts were noted only in the plowzone, and consist largely of: small brick fragments (not collected); whiteware; ironstone; porcelain; ivory-tinted whiteware; Albany slip-glazed (interior) and salt-glazed (exterior) stoneware; wire and cut nails; clear aqua, clear blue, clear purple, clear untinted, and brown container glass; olive bottle glass; and unidentified ferrous metal fragments (Table 6; Figure 49). The refined earthenwares (ironstone, whiteware) offer only very broad dates, from the middle of the nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth century (Moir 1987:102). The ivory-tinted whiteware is more diagnostic of an early to mid-twentieth century date, while the slip-glazed stoneware was probably manufactured between 1890 and 1920 (Greer 1981:212). One fragment of clear container glass was from a liniment bottle with embossed, paneled sides; another was fragment of an embossed, clear glass ("Ba[ll]") canning jar lid. Clear purple glass was most frequently manufactured and used between 1880 and 1915, and clear glass containers in general were not commonly used until the 1870s (Hahn et al. 2003:55).

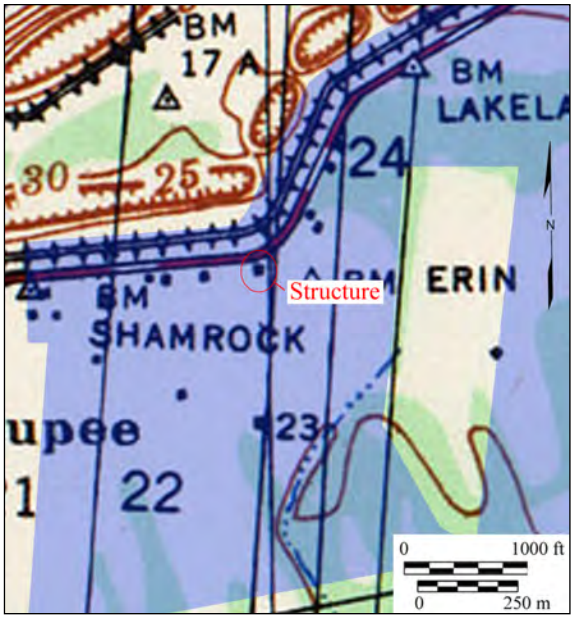

Figure 47. A portion of the 1939 *New Roads, LA* 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1939), showing the approximate location of site PCS-3 (16PC113), and the structure most likely associated with the scatter.

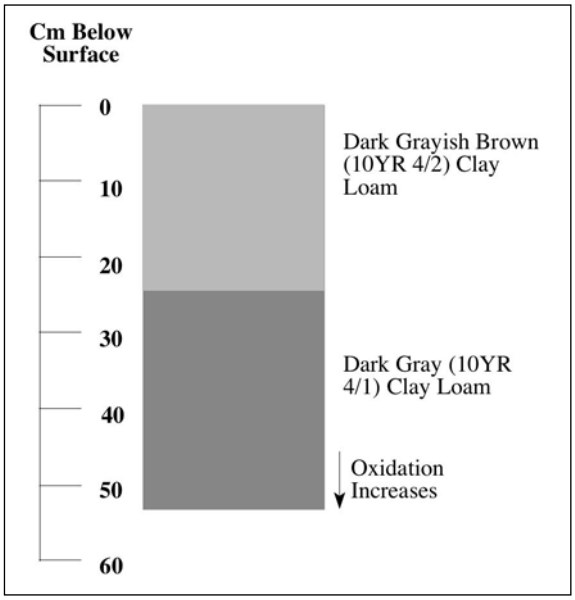

Figure 48. Typical profile of a shovel test at site PCS-3 (16PC113).

Recommendations

The artifact assemblage, along with historic maps, suggests that site PCS-3 (16PC113) was a residential occupation dating to the early decades of the twentieth century. However, the research potential for the site is probably fairly low. The site does not appear to harbor intact deposits; all artifacts were found in the plowzone, and no cultural features or horizons

Table 6. Artifacts Recovered from Site PCS-3 (16PC113).

	PCS-3 ST 1 0-25 cm	PCS-3 ST 2 0-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 3 0-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 5 10-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 6 2-25 cm	PCS-3 ST 7 0-25 cm	PCS-3 ST 9 10-25 cm	PCS-3 ST 10 0-25 cm	PCS-3 ST 12 0-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 13 0-20 cm	PCS-3 ST 14 0-20 cm	PCS-3 ST 20 0-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 27 0-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 29 0-25 cm	PCS-3 ST 30 3-25 cm	PCS-3 ST 31 0-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 32 0-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 33 0-20 cm	**Grand Total**
CERAMIC																			
Porcelain																			
Hard paste																			
Unidentified Form	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	**1**
Refined Earthenware																			
Ironstone																			
Bowl	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Unidentified Form	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**2**
Ivory-tinted Whiteware																			
Unidentified Form	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
Whiteware																			
Unidentified Form	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	**6**
Stoneware																			
Albany Interior/Bristol Exterior																			
Unidentified Form	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS																			
Brick -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	1	-	**12**
(Burned)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
Hard paste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Soft paste	-	-	4	3	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**14**
FAUNA																			
Invertebrate																			
Shell																			
Rangia	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	**4**
GLASS																			
Machine-made																			
Brown																			
Embossed																			
"LM" (circled), "'69"																			
Container	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																			
Brown																			
Embossed																			
"QU(ART)"																			
Container	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Clear																			
Aqua																			
Container	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Blue																			
Container	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	**2**

Table 6. Artifacts Recovered from Site PCS-3 (16PC113), Concluded.

	PCS-3 ST 1 0-25 cm	PCS-3 ST 2 0-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 3 0-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 5 10-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 6 2-25 cm	PCS-3 ST 7 0-25 cm	PCS-3 ST 9 10-25 cm	PCS-3 ST 10 0-25 cm	PCS-3 ST 12 0-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 13 0-20 cm	PCS-3 ST 14 0-20 cm	PCS-3 ST 20 0-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 27 0-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 29 0-25 cm	PCS-3 ST 30 3-25 cm	PCS-3 ST 31 0-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 32 0-30 cm	PCS-3 ST 33 0-20 cm	**Grand Total**
Purple																			
Plain																			
Container	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Embossed																			
"…N…(LI)NIMEN(T)…U.S.A.																			
Bottle	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Untinted																			
Plain																			
Container	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
Flat	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Embossed																			
Container	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Script "Ba(ll)"																			
Canning jar lid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Impressed																			
Battery casing?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
Milk																			
White																			
Container	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Modern Green																			
Bottle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	**2**
Olive																			
Bottle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
METAL																			
Ferrous																			
Unidentified Form	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Cast iron																			
Unidentified Form	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Hardware																			
Cut nail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
Wire nail	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	**5**
ROCK																			
Mineral																			
Coal																			
Fragment	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Slag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Grand Total	**5**	**3**	**6**	**4**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**6**	**4**	**6**	**3**	**6**	**3**	**2**	**72**

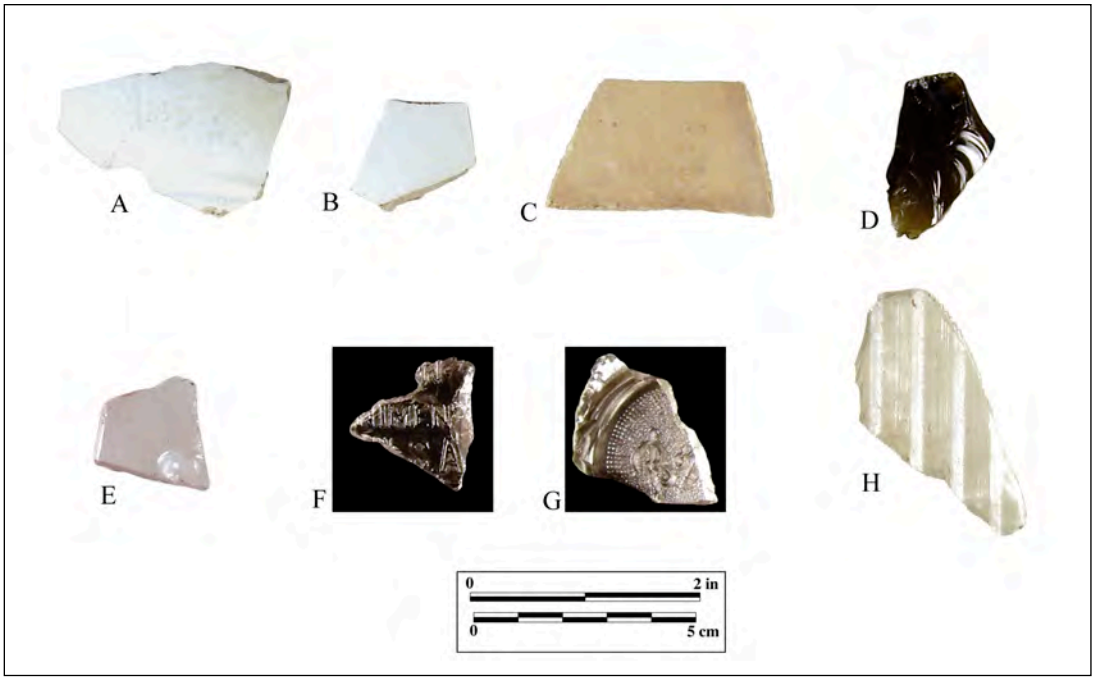

Figure 49. **Selected artifacts recovered from site PCS-3 (16PC113). A, B) Ironstone: C) Albany slip-glazed interior, salt-glazed exterior stoneware; D) Olive glass; E) Clear purple (solarized) glass; F) Embossed, clear purple (solarized) fragment of a paneled liniment bottle; G) Clear, untinted glass canning jar lid ("Ba[ll]); H) Impressed clear yellow glass. Provenience: A) ST 9, 0-25 cm; B) ST 3, 0-30 cm; C) ST 13, 0-20 cm; D) ST 29, 0-25 cm; E) ST 27, 0-30 cm; F) ST 7, 10-25 cm; G) ST 14, 0-20 cm; H) ST 29, 0-25 cm.**

were noted. While this scatter lies within the footprint of the final construction plans of April 2013, it is not considered eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended here.

PCS-4 (16PC114)

A fourth historic scatter, PCS-4, was located south of Ferry Road, approximately 140 m northwest of site PCS-3, and just south of the Scott Crevasse, which inundated much of the area in the 1870s and 1880s. This medium-density scatter measured roughly 30 by 40 m (Figures 50, 51), with no surface exposure. A structure is depicted on this spot in the 1939 *New Roads, LA* 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1939) (Figure 52). This building was not in place at the time of the survey for the 1935 Hydrographic Survey (USACE 1935), and had been torn down by the publication of the 1962 *New Roads, LA* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1962).

Site PCS-4 was delineated at 10-m intervals, and eight of 28 tests proved positive for cultural material (see Figure 50). These tests are generally typified by a plowzone (0-30 cm below surface) consisting of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam, underlain by a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clay loam with some oxidation (Figure 53). At around 45 cm below surface, this clay loam lightened in color to a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) and became substantially more oxidized.

Artifacts were noted only from the plowzone, and consist of small brick fragments (not collected), ivory-tinted whiteware, dark green fiesta ware, wire nails, clear untinted container glass, clear purple and clear yellow

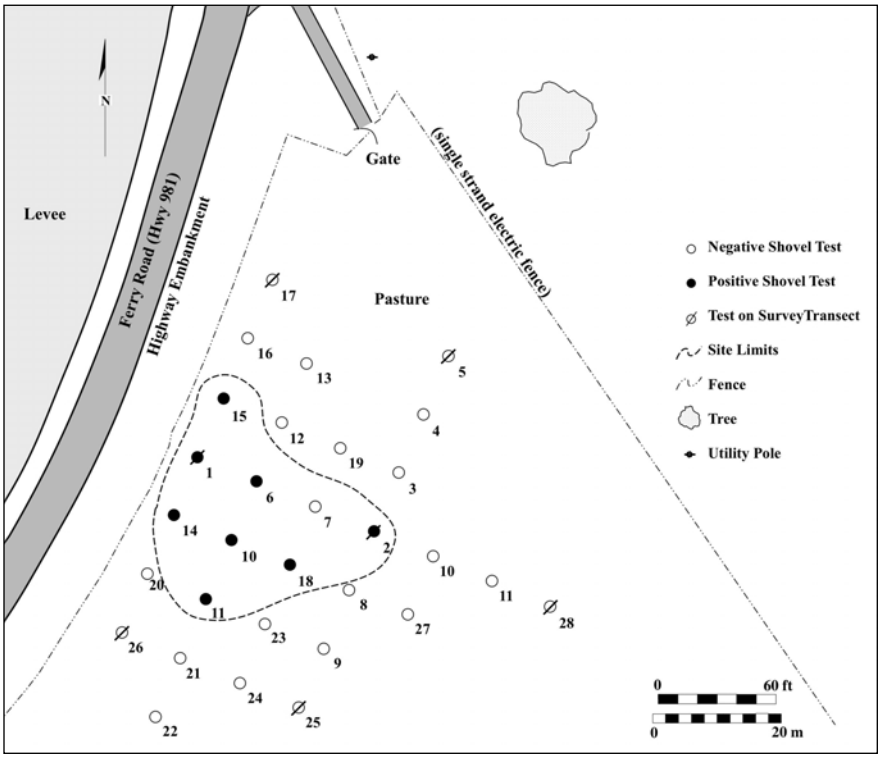

Figure 50. Sketch map of site PCS-4 (16PC114).

Figure 51. Shovel testing at site PCS-4 (16PC114). Photograph taken 26 March 2013, facing southeast.

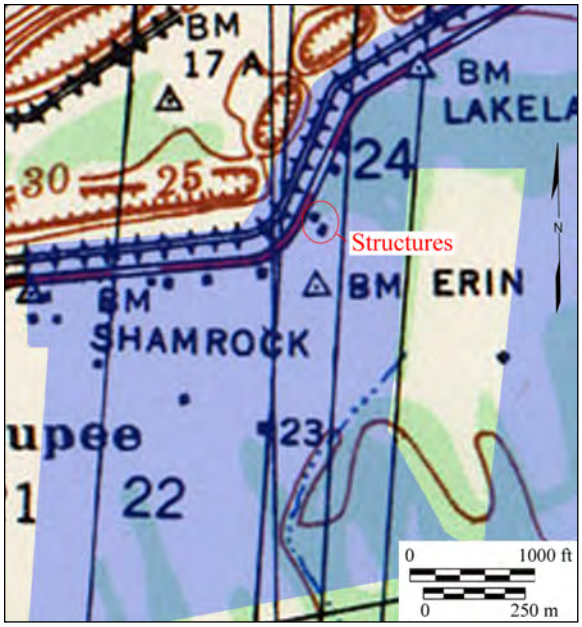

Figure 52. A portion of the 1939 *New Roads, LA* 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1939), showing the approximate location of site PCS-4 (16PC114), and the structures most likely associated with the scatter.

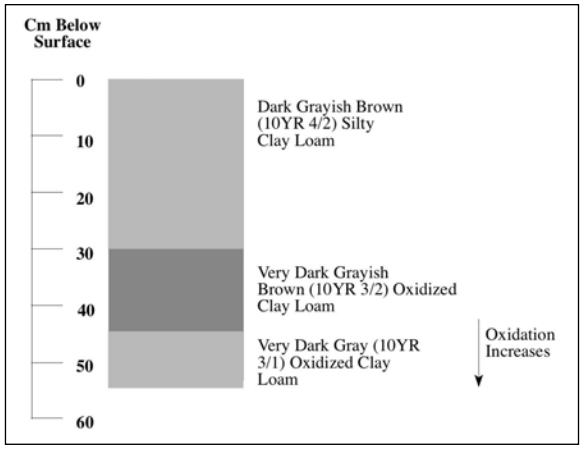

Figure 53. Typical profile of a shovel test at site PCS-4 (16PC114).

container glass, a fragment of a cobalt blue glass bottle, and unidentified ferrous metal pieces (Table 7; Figure 54). The cobalt blue glass was a salamander oval bottle base, probably from a Milk of Magnesia bottle, embossed with "DESIGN PAT. 97178" within a slightly depressed oval. This patent number was given to Maryland Glass Corporation in 1935 (Clevenger 1935). The clear yellow glass was probably manufactured between 1915 and the 1940s, when selenium came in to common use to clarify glass, as manganese (used in glass production between 1880 and 1915) was needed for the manufacture of munitions (Williams 1921). Fiestaware is a refined earthenware dating from the 1940s to the 1960s (Moir 1987:102). These artifacts are consistent with an occupation dating to the early and middle decades of the twentieth century.

Recommendations

Site PCS-4 appears to mark the former location of a circa 1930s domestic structure, perhaps a tenant house. This site does not appear to harbor intact deposits and the potential for further research is low; all artifacts were found in the plowzone, and no intact cultural features or horizons were noted. The scatter lies within the footprint of the final construction plans, issued April 2013; however, site PCS-4 is not considered eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is recommended here.

PCS-5 (16PC115)

Site PCS-5 was found in pasture approximately 800 m northwest of the primary channel of the Scott Crevasse. The site consists of an extensive, low- to medium-density scatter of historic artifacts covering roughly 45 by 80 m, with little surface exposure (Figure 55, 56). A structure is depicted on or near this spot in the 1939 *New Roads, LA* 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1939) (Figure 57). This building is not in place at the time of the survey for the 1935 Hydrographic Survey (USACE 1935), and is still standing at the time of the 1962 *New Roads, LA* 7.5-minute quadrangle. The structure was torn down by 1975, as it does not appear in

Table 7. Artifacts Recovered from Site PCS-4 (16PC114).

	PCS-4 ST 1 0-30 cm	PCS-4 ST 4 5-25 cm	PCS-4 ST 6 0-30 cm	PCS-4 ST 10 0-20 cm	PCS-4 ST 11 0-20 cm	PCS-4 ST 14 0-25 cm	PCS-4 ST 15 0-30 cm	PCS-4 ST 18 5-30 cm	**Grand Total**
CERAMIC									
Refined Earthenware									
Fiestaware									
Green									
Unidentified Form	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Ivory-tinted Whiteware									
Unidentified Form	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL									
Brick[1] -	9	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	**14**
Hard paste	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	7	**12**
FAUNA									
Invertebrate									
Shell									
Rangia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
GLASS									
Machine-made									
Cobalt Blue									
Embossed									
Milk of Magnesia?									
Salamander Oval Bottle	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	**2**
Molded									
Cear									
Untinted									
Lipping-tool finish									
Bottle	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	**4**
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique									
Brown									
Container	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	**2**
Clear									
Untinted									
Container	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	**2**
Embossed									
Floral pattern?									
Container	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Yellow									
Container	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	**3**
METAL									
Ferrous									
Hardware									
Cut nail	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	**3**
Wire nail	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	**3**
Grand Total	**10**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**16**	**1**	**8**	**49**

[1]Small brick fragments were not collected, and are not reflected in these totals.

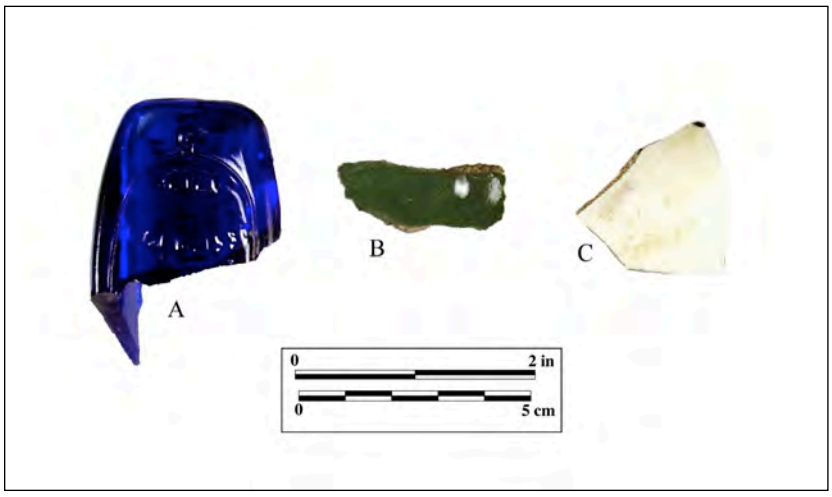

Figure 54. Selected artifacts recovered from site PCS-4 (16PC114). A) Cobalt blue salamander oval bottle, bearing the Design Patent No. 97178 (granted to Maryland Glass Corporation in 1935); B) Fiesta Ware; C) Ivory-tinted whiteware. Proveniences: A) ST 14, 0-25 cm; B) ST 15, 0-30 cm; C) ST 6, 0-30 cm.

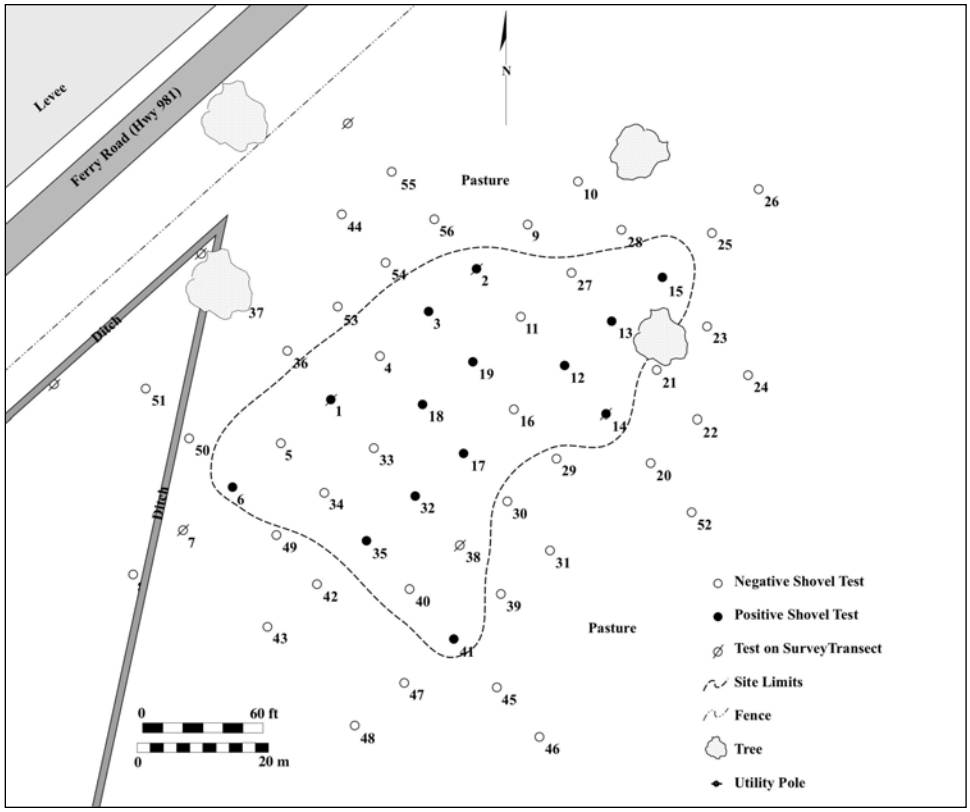

Figure 55. Sketch map of site PCS-5 (16PC115).

Figure 56. Shovel testing at site PCS-5 (16PC115). Photograph taken 27 March 2013, facing southwest.

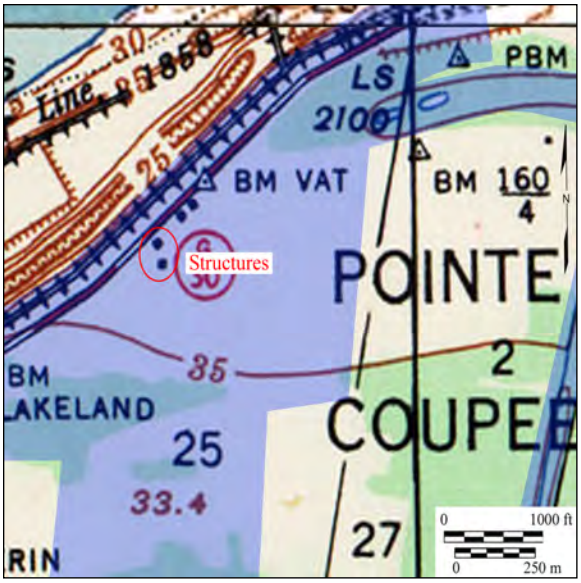

Figure 57. A portion of the 1939 *New Roads, LA* 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1939), showing the approximate location of site PCS-5 (16PC115), and the structures most likely associated with the scatter.

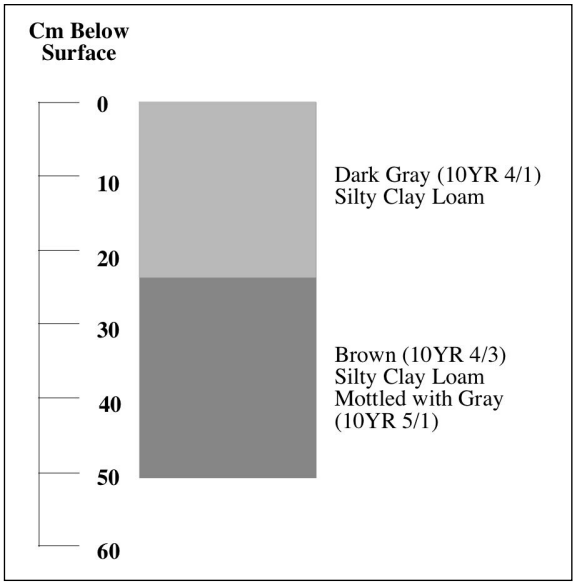

Figure 58. Typical profile of a shovel test at site PCS-5 (16PC115).

aerial photography taken for the USDA soil survey for Pointe Coupée Parish (Powell et al. 1982:Plate 25).

A total of 56 shovel tests were dug at 10-m intervals to delineate site PCS-5, 14 of which proved positive for cultural material. A typical test from site PCS-5 revealed a 23-cm-deep plowzone, consisting of a dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty clay loam, underlain by a brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam mottled with gray (10YR 5/1) to the limits of excavation at around 50 cm (Figure 58). All artifacts were recovered from the plowzone.

Cultural materials recovered from shovel testing include: brick fragments (most of which were too small to collect); cinder block fragments; clear flat glass; clear untinted, clear blue, and milk container glass; a ferrous butter knife; wire nails; boot leather; asbestos tile (uncollected); and unidentifiable fragments of ferrous metal (Table 8; Figure 59). The presence of fire brick is interesting, as it probably denotes reuse of construction materials. The piece originally may have been part of the Bouvard/Lakeland mill, just 800 m to the northeast. Few time-sensitive diagnostics were found in this collection. A single fragment of machine-made green soda bottle (possibly 7-Up) was manufactured in the twentieth century, probably after 1930. Milk glass was commonly used for ointment or cream jars between 1870 and the mid-twentieth century (Fike 1987).

It should be noted that PCS-5 falls within the boundaries of the Pointe Coupée site (16PC54) (see Figure 21), as recorded in the State GIS database (http://kronos.crt.state.la.us /website/laarchweb /viewer.htm). However, site 16PC54 was recorded in 1983 by John Paige of the National Park Service, based on what he thought to be the location of the early eighteenth-century French settlement of Pointe Coupée. No fieldwork had been conducted at the Pointe Coupée site within its state-recorded boundaries, and the UTM coordinates for the center of site 16PC54 lay approximately 400 m southwest of site PCS-5. Map overlays made during the current study show that this settlement was much closer to the center of the modern Mississippi River channel than to the

Table 8. Artifacts Recovered from Site PCS-5 (16PC115).

		PCS-5 ST 1 0-30 cm	PCS-5 ST 2 0-30 cm	PCS-5 ST 3 0-20 cm	PCS-5 ST 6 0-30 cm	PCS-5 ST 12 0-15 cm	PCS-5 ST 13 0-25 cm	PCS-5 ST 14 0-30 cm	PCS-5 ST 15 0-25 cm	PCS-5 ST 17 0-18 cm	PCS-5 ST 18 0-30 cm	PCS-5 ST 19 0-30 cm	PCS-5 ST 32 0-20 cm	PCS-5 ST 35 5-25 cm	PCS-5 ST 41 10-20 cm	**Grand Total**
CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL																
Brick[1]	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	**8**
	Fire brick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
	Hard paste	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6**
Concrete																
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
	Cinder Block	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
FAUNA																
Invertebrate																
Shell																
	Oyster	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
	Rangia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
Vertebrate																
Bone																
	Pork?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
Leather																
	Boot/shoe upper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6**
GLASS																
Machine-made																
Modern Green																
	Bottle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																
Clear																
Untinted																
	Flat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Impressed																
	Container?	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	**3**
Milk																
Amber and White																
	Container	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
METAL																
Ferrous																
	Unidentified	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Hardware																
	Wire nail	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
Tool																
	Butter knife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
Grand Total		**5**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**40**

[1]Small brick fragments were not collected, and are not reflected in these totals.

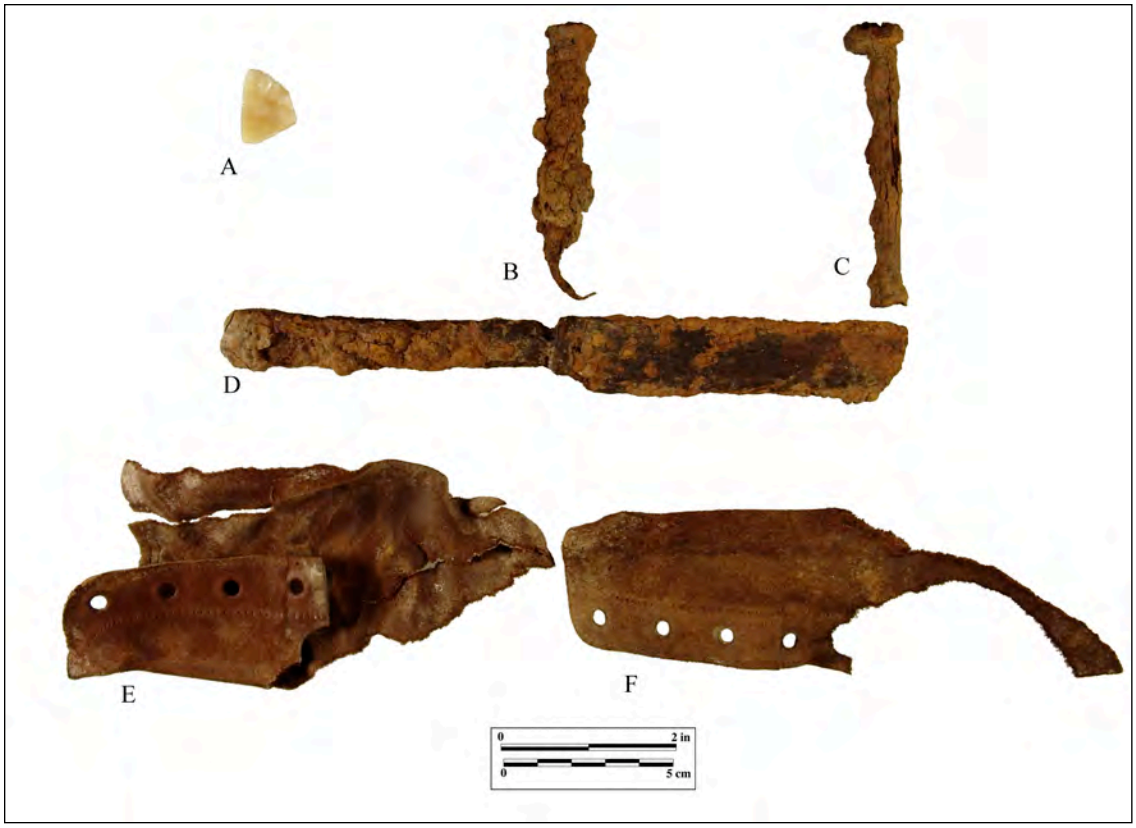

Figure 59. Selected artifacts recovered from site PCS-5 (16PC115). A) Amber and white milk glass; B, C) Wire nails; D) Ferrous knife; E, F) Boot or shoe upper. Proveniences: A) ST 3, 0-20 cm; B, C) ST 12, 0-15 cm; D-F) ST 15, 0-25 cm.

current project area. Additionally, the artifacts recovered from site PCS-5 in no way resemble an eighteenth century colonial French assemblage. After consultation with Ms. Cheraki Williams of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology in April of 2013, it was decided that this site (PCS-5) should be recorded as a separate entity.

Recommendations

Site PCS-5 (16PC115) appears to date to the middle to late decades of the twentieth century, based more on historic maps rather than the small number of diagnostics. No intact deposits were noted at the site, and the research potential of this scatter is considered to be low. No further work is recommended. The site lay outside any zone of impacts from the current construction plans.

PCS-6 (16PC116)

Site PCS-6 was recorded approximately 300 m south of Ferry Road, in the same pasture as sites PCS-1 to 3. This site is a relatively small (20 by 35 m), low-density scatter of historic materials (Figure 60), with no surface exposure. Structures were depicted on or near this spot in the 1935 Hydrographic Survey (USACE 1935) as well as the 1939 *New Roads, LA* 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1939) (Figure 61). These structures were apparently not in place at the time of the survey for the 1921 MRC chart, and had been torn down by the publication of the 1962 *New Roads, LA* 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1962).

The site was tested at 10-m intervals, and six of 20 STs proved positive for cultural material (see Figure 60). Typically, these tests

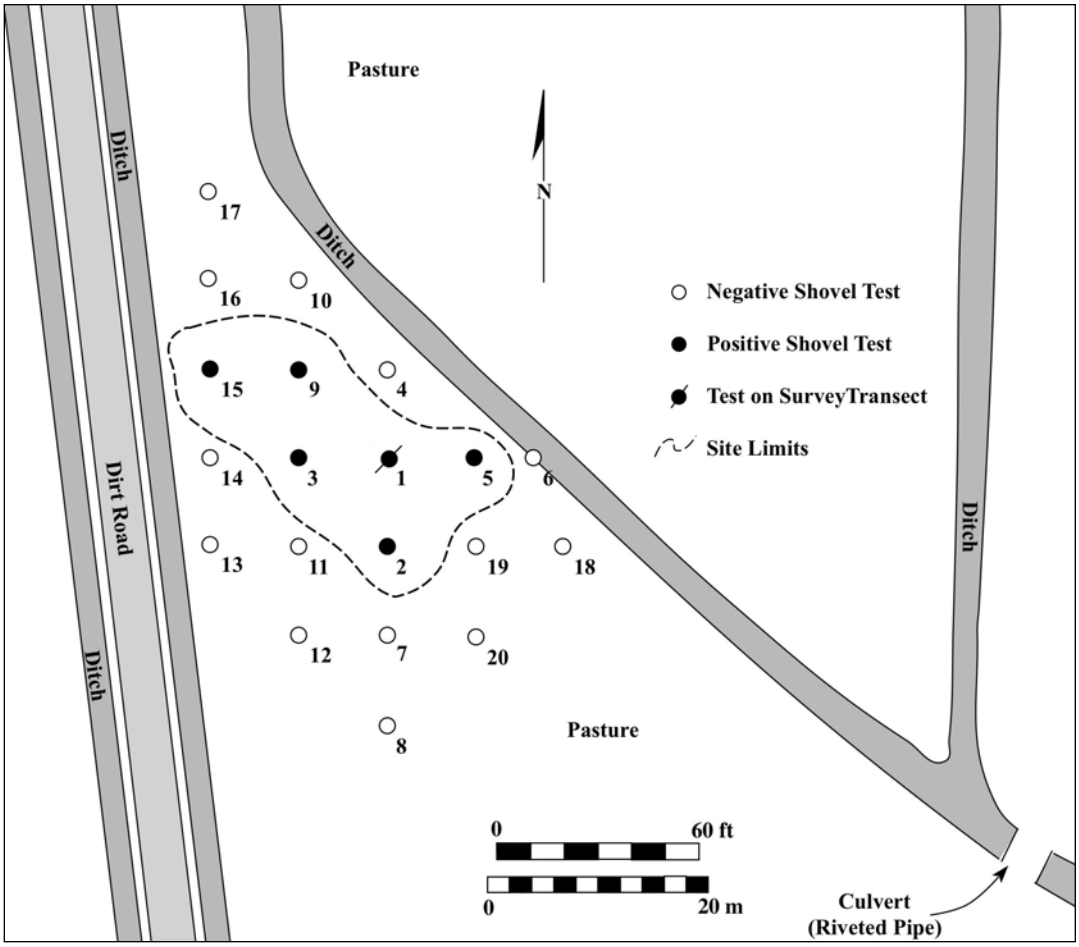

Figure 60. Sketch map of site PCS-6 (16PC116).

yielded a plowzone (0-24 cm below surface) consisting of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam, underlain by an oxidized, brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam or silty clay (Figure 62). Artifacts were noted only in the plowzone, and consist of small brick fragments (largely uncollected), porcelain, ironstone, cut and wire nails, clear purple container glass, beef bone, and unidentified ferrous metal pieces (Table 9). The porcelain may be the most diagnostic artifact, being decorated with a fugitive decaled design. Pieces like this were popular between 1880 and 1920 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:147). Ironstone was manufactured between 1850 and the turn of the twentieth century (Moir 1987:102), but was durable and could easily have been curated into later decades. The wire nails (*n*=13, all from ST 9) were probably manufactured in the twentieth century. These artifacts generically indicate occupation of the site during the late nineteenth to early-twentieth centuries.

Recommendations

Site PCS-6 (16PC116) probably marks the former location of a 1930s residential structure, perhaps a tenant house. This site does not appear to harbor intact deposits; all artifacts were found in the plowzone, and no cultural features or horizons were noted. Site PCS-6 does not hold much potential for further research, and is not considered eligible for the NRHP. Given that it also lies outside the currently-planned construction footprint for the project, no further work is recommended here.

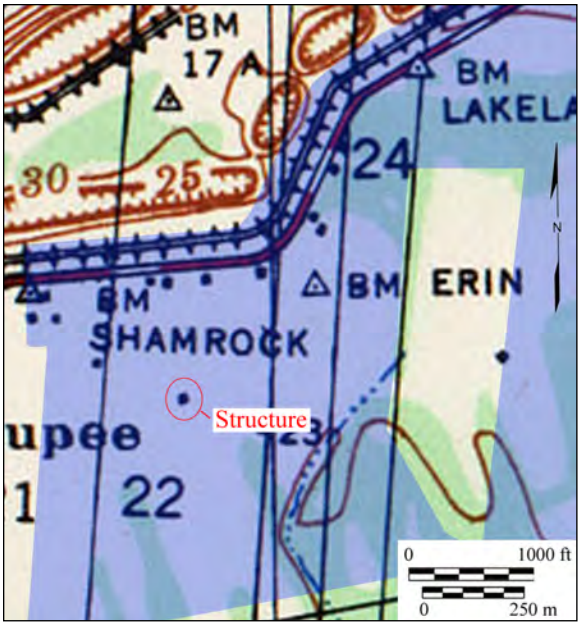

Figure 61. A portion of the 1939 *New Roads, LA* 15-minute quadrangle (USGS 1939), showing the approximate location of site PCS-6 (16PC116).

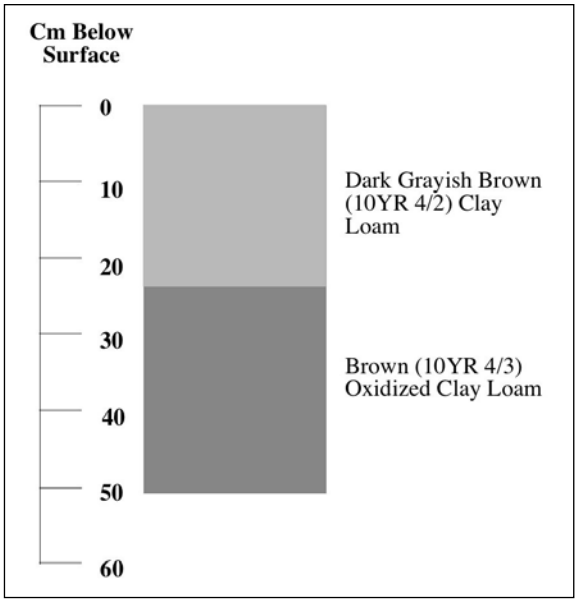

Figure 62. Typical profile of a shovel test at site PCS-6 (16PC116).

Standing Structures

As noted in Table 2, three structures greater than 50 years in age were found in the standing structure survey. Structures 39-00837 and 39-00838 were found within 200 ft (61 m) of the project area specified in the Scope of Work (See Figure 26), while a third building (Structure 39-00839) was found near Bayou Pond, within the footprint of the revised plans of April 2013. Structure 39-00837 (Figure 63) is located at 9640 Ferry Road, at the far west end of the project area. This building is a single-story, wood-framed, double shotgun house with a front-gable roof. The original building consisted only of the front portion of the structure, which is comprised of two adjacent rooms. The asymmetrical facade has three openings and a full width front porch. Minimal alterations of the façade include the conversion of a full-length window or door to a more modern vinyl window. The glazed panel doors and batten shutters appear to be original to the structure. The original portion of structure is situated on brick piers, where it appears that older brick piers were reinforced with additional brick piers, most likely at some point in the first half of the twentieth century (Figure 64). A large rear addition was added at a later date, which is situated on concrete pylon piers and had vinyl 9/9 windows (Figure 65).

The structure was depicted on this spot in maps from the 1930s, although the original portion of the house, with its large full-length openings and transom windows over the doorways, may be older. This, along with the usage of soft red bricks for the piers, suggests that it could have been built anytime between 1890 and 1920 (USACE 1935; USGS 1939). The three different types of piers also suggest that the structure was either altered or moved prior to the construction of the rear addition. Additionally, the original portion of the structure is oddly proportioned, exceedingly shallow in relation to its width and height. It is possible that the rear of the original structure was detached or demolished at some point during alterations or relocation. While the structure is old enough, due to its alterations, lack of historical significance or association with historical figures, as well as lack of

Table 9. Artifacts Recovered from Site PCS-6 (16PC116).

	PCS-6 ST 1 0-25 cm	PCS-6 ST 2 0-25 cm	PCS-6 ST 3 0-28 cm	PCS-6 ST 5 0-35 cm	PCS-6 ST 9 20-35 cm	PCS-6 ST 15 20-30 cm	**Grand Total**
CERAMIC							
Porcelain							
Hard paste							
Decalcomania							
Fugitive							
Saucer?	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
Refined Earthenware							
Ironstone							
Unidentified Form	-	-	-	-	-	1	**1**
FAUNA							
Vertebrate							
Bone							
Femur head							
Beef	-	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
GLASS							
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique							
Clear							
Untinted							
Container	1	1	-	1	-	-	**3**
METAL							
Ferrous							
Unidentified Form	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Hardware							
Wire nail	-	-	-	-	13	-	**13**
Grand Total[1]	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**14**	**1**	**20**

[1] Small brick fragments were not collected, and are not reflected in these totals.

Figure 63. Structure 39-00837 at 9640 Ferry Road, a double shotgun house dating to circa 1920. Photograph taken 8 May 2013, facing south.

Figure 64. Brick piers supporting the porch of Structure 39-00837. The soft red bricks to the right are likely the original piers. Photograph taken 8 May 2013, facing south.

Figure 65. Side view of Structure 39-00837 showing rear addition and shallow depth of the original structure. Photograph taken 8 May 2013, facing southwest.

distinctive structural characteristics and design, it is not considered eligible for the NRHP.

Structure 39-00838 (Figures 66, 67) was a set of machinery bases that may have been associated with a sugar mill or some other industrial setting. The locality is adjacent to 9666 Ferry Road, about 240 m south of the highway, and consisted of about a half dozen large (approximately 2 m long by 1 m wide by 75 cm tall) machinery bases made of concrete with crushed brick aggregate. Bolts were set into the concrete to secure the machinery above. Many of these bases had obviously been moved into their current position (a pile measuring roughly 5 by 5 m), as several of them had been knocked on their sides, exposing portions of brick floors or features that had adhered to the concrete in their original settings. Because the original structure has been demolished, and extant portions have been moved and altered, these bases are not considered eligible for the NRHP based on architectural significance. However, they may be part of a larger late nineteenth or early twentieth century site, possibly a sugar mill, and further archaeological investigation is recommended for the property if it is affected by future construction plans.

Structure 39-00839 is located just north of Bayou Pond, approximately 190 m north of LA Highway 10 (Figure 68), within the construction footprint issued in April 2013. This is a disused, side-gabled, wood-framed farm or storage structure with metal siding and roofing. The structure first appears on aerial images in the 1975 USDA Soil Survey aerial, but does not appear on any USGS quadrangle maps (Powell et al. 1982). The age of the building is unclear; however it was most likely constructed sometime between 1950 and 1975. It lacks any of the characteristics (beyond age) that would qualify it for the NRHP.

Curation Statement

Following the acceptance of the final survey and inventory report, all artifacts, records, photographs, and field notes will be curated with:

State of Louisiana
Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
Office of Cultural Development
Division of Archaeology
North Central Plant
1835 North Third St., 2nd Floor
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Figure 66. **Structure 39-00838, a group of concrete machinery bases adjacent to the house at 9640 Ferry Road. Photograph taken 2 April 2013, facing east.**

Figure 67. **Close-up view of Structure 39-00838, from the south. The machinery base to the left has an arched underside, a typical configuration for a grinder base in a sugar mill. The base at right may be *in situ*. Photograph taken 8 May 2013.**

Figure 68. Structure 39-00839, a disused wood-framed farm structure north of Bayou Pond. Photograph taken 15 April 2013, facing northeast.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Between 25 March and 15 April 2013, personnel from CEI conducted cultural resources and standing structure surveys of the Pointe Coupée Seepage Project for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District. The original Scope of Work called for survey of 910 ac (368.3 ha), which included: areas adjacent to 2.0 linear miles (3.2 km) of flood control levee, where passive relief wells and an associated drainage ditch would be placed; 6.0 mi (9.7 km) of improved drainage ditches; two large areas (512 ac or 208.2 ha) subject to additional drainage improvements south of the levee; and two borrow areas on the batture side of the levee, near St. Maurice Towhead upstream from the main project area.

However, the final construction footprint was revised to include only 76.7 ac (18.9 ha), dropping most of the area within the Scope of Work, including the borrow areas. In total, 540.5 ac (218.7 ha) were subjected to Phase I archaeological survey in this project. A 200-ft (61.0 m) buffer around the original project area (as specified in the Scope of Work, excluding batture borrow areas) was treated as an area of indirect impacts, bringing the total for the standing structure survey to 1479.0 ac (598.5 ha).

Seven archaeological sites (16PC110 to 116) and three standing structures (39-00837 to 39-00839) were recorded during survey of this project area (Table 6-1). None of the standing structures is considered eligible for the NRHP. Six of the archaeological sites (16PC111 to 116) are also considered ineligible for the NRHP, including the three that are within the footprint of the current construction plans (16PC112 to 114). All of these sites are historic scatters dating to the early to middle decades of the twentieth century. A seventh site, Bouvard Sugar Mill (16PC110), is a sugar house dating primarily from the early to middle decades of the nineteenth century, with possible earlier (turn of the nineteenth century) and later (turn of the twentieth century) occupations. This site harbors intact features, including possible wall and floor remnants, and is considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. However, it lies outside the footprint of current construction plans, and no impacts from this project are anticipated. No further work is recommended within the current construction footprint or the indirect Area of Potential Effects (a 200 ft [61.0 m] buffer) that surrounds it.

Table 10. Recommendations for Sites and Standing Structures.

State No.	Name	Approximate Date	Function	In Current Plans?	Recommendation
16PC110	Bouvard Sugar Mill	1840-1920	Sugar Mill	No	Potentially Eligible/No Further Work
16PC111	PCS-1	1940-1970	Barn?	No	Ineligible
16PC112	PCS-2	1920-1960	Residential (tenant)	Yes	Ineligible
16PC113	PCS-3	1920-1960	Residential (tenant)	Yes	Ineligible
16PC114	PCS-4	1935-1960	Residential (tenant)	Yes	Ineligible
16PC115	PCS-5	1935-1970	Residential (tenant)	No	Ineligible
16PC116	PCS-6	1920-1960	Residential (tenant)	No	Ineligible
39-00837	CEI-1	1920	Residential	No	Ineligible
39-00838	CEI-2	1900	Industrial	No	Ineligible
39-00839	CEI-3	1950	Farm/storage	Yes	Ineligible

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