

Exhibit UA, Bee Bayou Site Historic Preservation Phase 1

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED BEE BAYOU DEVELOPMENT IN RICHLAND PARISH, LOUISIANA



by
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Prepared for

Denmon Engineering, Inc.

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ABSTRACT

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel completed a cultural resource file search and intensive field survey during the period extending from February 18 to April 17, 2015, as part of the Louisiana Economic Development certification process for the Bee Bayou property in Richland Parish, Louisiana. This property consists of a single tract measuring approximately 119 ha (295 acres) in area and is located to the south of the community of Bee Bayou, Louisiana.

The records review consisted of a search of online files maintained by the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, correspondence with the project proponent regarding recently completed work on the property, and a review of historic maps to identify any cultural resources or cultural resource investigations previously documented in the area. The records review indicated that no previous cultural resource investigations except for a recent reconnaissance survey completed at the planning stage of this project, and only two archaeological sites (16RI300 and 16RI301) had been previously documented within a 1.6 km (1.0 mi) radius of the project area. In addition, the review of historic maps indicated that 14 structures were mapped within the project area, suggesting that historic cultural resources were likely to be found in the area.

Of the previous work in the area, one project, the reconnaissance survey, previously examined the current project area in a reconnaissance-level pedestrian survey. That work identified a number of field loci and documented two sites in the project area (16RI300 and 16RI301). As the reconnaissance survey was intended for planning purposes, no systematic subsurface investigation or site delineation was performed during that investigation.

The current field investigation consisted of a shovel test survey with screened 30-x-30 cm (12-x-12 in) shovel tests excavated at 30 or 50 m (98 or 164 ft) intervals, depending upon the probability of encountering cultural material, as outlined in the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology guidelines. The entire project area was also visually inspected for cultural material during the shovel test survey. This work resulted in the recording of 5 new archaeological sites (16RI308–16RI312) and 13 isolated finds, and the relocation and delineation of both sites (16RI300 and 16RI301) previously documented during the reconnaissance survey.

All of the cultural resources documented during this project were investigated following the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology guidelines, including the previously documented sites and field loci. Due to a high level of disturbance and lack of integrity, all 7 of the archaeological sites (16RI308–16RI312 and 16RI300–16RI301) and the 13 isolated finds documented within the investigated area have a low research potential. As a result, these sites are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work is recommended.

Based on the findings of the records review and cultural resource survey, no archaeological sites or historic properties listed in, or recommended eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the proposed development of the property. The area is considered cleared from a cultural resources perspective, and no additional management action is recommended.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

During the period extending from February 18 to April 17, 2015, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), personnel completed a cultural resource file search and intensive field survey as part of the Louisiana Economic Development certification process for a property in Richland Parish, Louisiana (Figure 1.1). The Bee Bayou property consists of a single tract measuring approximately 119 ha (295 acres) in area and is located to the south of the community of Bee Bayou, Louisiana (Figure 1.2). This survey was conducted at the request of Denmon Engineering, Inc.



Figure 1.1. Map showing the location of Richland Parish in the state of Louisiana.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this survey was to locate, describe, evaluate, and to make appropriate recommendations for the future treatment of any historic or prehistoric archaeological properties that may be affected by the development of the project area. All associated field notes, records, and site photographs will be curated at the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology.

All work associated with this investigation was conducted pursuant to standards set forth by the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology (SHPO), to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800). *Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan (LCAP)*

was referred to for guidance during this investigation (Smith et al. 1983).

Project Description

The goal of the current project is to complete the Louisiana Economic Development certification process in order to make the Bee Bayou property available for potential development. The property is located to the east of the town of Rayville and west of the town of Delhi, in northeastern Richland Parish, Louisiana (Figure 1.2). The project area is bound on the south by an arbitrary boundary; on the north by an arbitrary boundary and a railroad line adjacent to US 80; on the east by an arbitrary boundary and Luther Stowe Road; and on the west by an arbitrary boundary and LA 583. Measuring roughly 119 ha (295 acres) in area, the project area occupies portions of Sections 7 and 18 of Township 17N, Range 8E.

Summary of Findings

A records review using data available from the SHPO was conducted to identify any cultural resources or cultural resource investigations previously documented in the area. The review consisted of a search of online files maintained by the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology; correspondence with the project proponent regarding recently completed work on the property; and a review of historic maps. The records review indicated that one previous cultural resource investigation (a recent reconnaissance survey) and two archaeological sites (16RI300 and 16RI301) had been previously documented within a 1.6 km (1.0 mi) radius of the project area. In addition, the review of historic maps indicated that 14 structures were depicted within the project area on historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangles.

One project (the reconnaissance survey) had previously examined the current project area in a reconnaissance-level pedestrian survey. That work identified a number of field loci and documented two sites in the project area (16RI300 and 16RI301). As the reconnaissance survey was intended for planning purposes, no systematic subsurface investigation or site delineation was performed during that investigation.

The current field investigation consisted of a pedestrian survey of the entire project area along with the excavation of shovel tests on a 30 m (98 ft) grid in high probability zones and a 50 m (164 ft) grid in low probability zones (Figure 1.3). Over the course of the project, 586 shovel tests were excavated on 40 transects, and an additional 339 shovel tests were excavated during site delineation, for a total of 925 shovel tests excavated within the project area. Of this total, 80 shovel tests were positive for cultural material.

Five new archaeological sites (16RI308–16RI312) and thirteen isolated finds were recorded as a result of the field survey. In addition, both of the sites previously documented in the project area during the reconnaissance survey (16RI300 and 16RI301) were revisited and fully delineated. Five of the seven sites in the project area (16RI300–16RI301, 16RI308, 16RI310, and 16RI312) consist of low to moderate density scatters of historic artifacts. Site 16RI311 consists of a low density scatter of historic artifacts and the remains of a prehistoric habitation. Finally, Site 16RI309 consists of the remains of a short-term prehistoric habitation.

Due to a high level of disturbance and lack of integrity, all 7 of the archaeological sites (16RI300–16RI301 and 16RI308–16RI312) and the 13 isolated finds documented within the project area have a low research potential. As a result, these sites are recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and no further work is recommended.

Based on the findings of the records review and cultural resource survey, no

archaeological sites or historic properties listed in, or recommended eligible for listing in, the NRHP will be affected by the proposed development of the property. The area is considered cleared from a cultural resources perspective, and no additional management action is recommended.

Report Organization

This report is organized into seven numbered chapters. Chapter 1 provides an overview of the project and summarizes the results of the cultural resource investigation. Chapter 2 is an overview of the environmental setting of the project area. Previous investigations and the results of the background records review of the project area are in Chapter 3 along with a cultural overview of the area. Chapter 4 details the methodological approach and research design of the cultural resource investigation. Chapter 5 details the results of artifact analysis. Chapter 6 details the results of the current investigation. A report summary and recommendations regarding future work in the project area are presented in Chapter 7.

Project Personnel

Paul D. Bundy served as project Principal Investigator. Fieldwork was conducted by Benjamin Bilgri, Aaron Harth, Caitlin Payne, Jason Ross, and Cecilia Szmuto. Artifact analysis was conducted by Sarah Bourget and Jay W. Gray. Benjamin Bilgri and Paul Bundy conducted the archaeological file search utilizing online files maintained by the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology and State Historic Preservation Office. Benjamin Bilgri, Jay Gray, and Paul Bundy authored the report. Final report production was completed by the CRA CAD and publications departments.

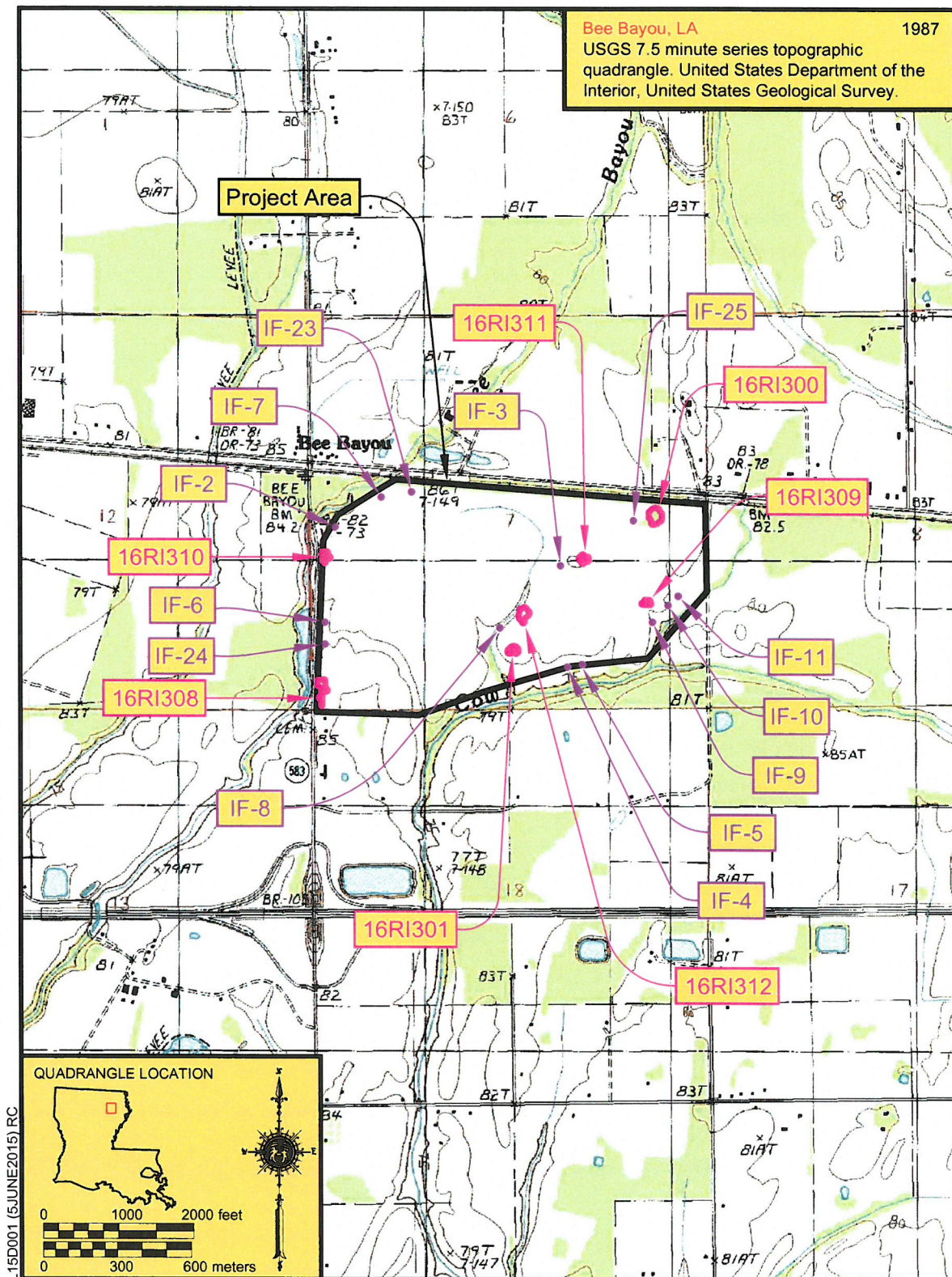


Figure 1.2. Topographic map showing the location of the project area and cultural resources within the project area.

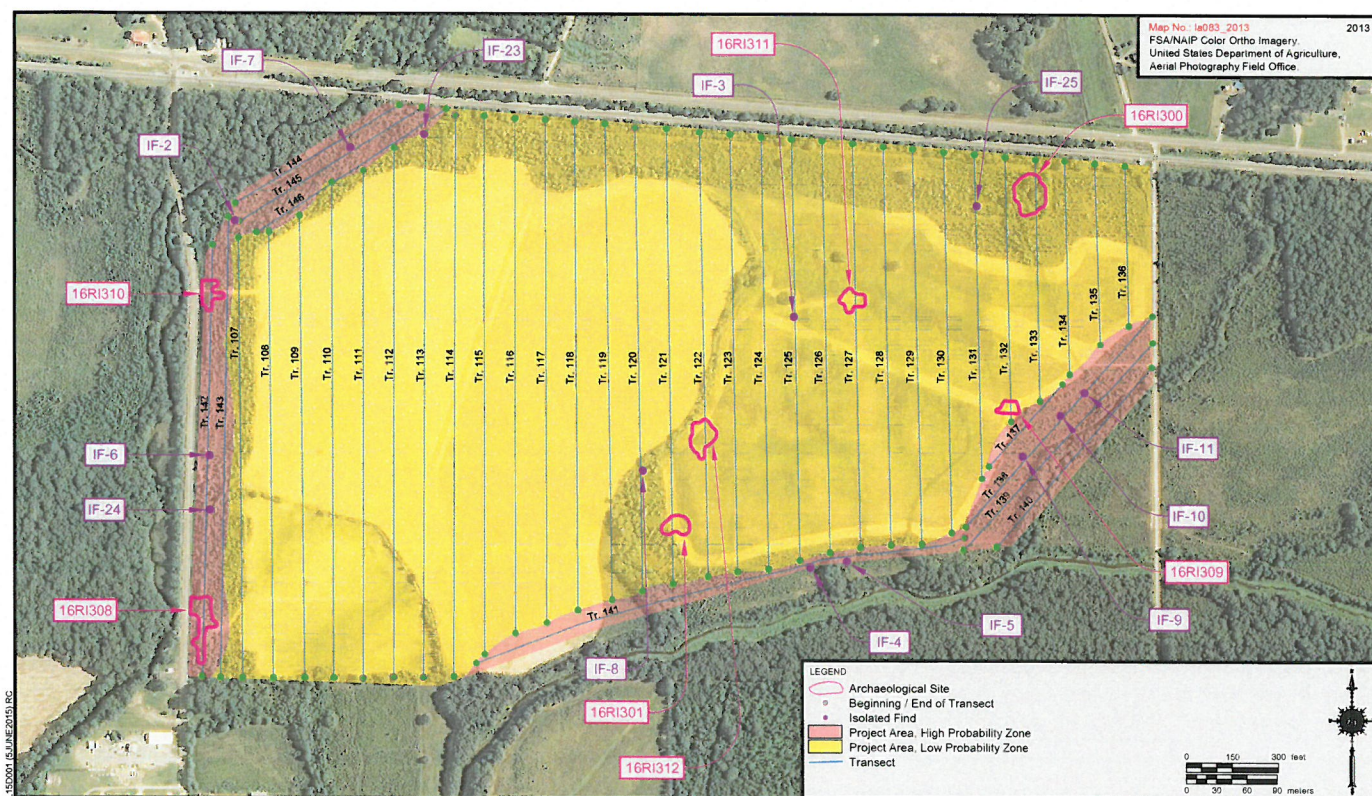


Figure 1.3. Aerial view showing the project area, probability zones, transects, and cultural resources within the project area.

Chapter 2. Environmental Setting

This section of the report provides a description of the modern environment and considers those aspects of the physical environment that may have influenced the location and methods for finding archaeological sites. The discussion of the modern environment specifically provides information regarding the physiography, geomorphology, soils, vegetation, and climate.

Physiography and Geomorphology

The project area is located in Richland Parish, which is situated in north Louisiana and within the Gulf Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. In terms of regional physiography, this area is part of the prominent Macon Ridge, within the Mississippi Alluvial Plain (Yodis and Colten 2003). Sitting high atop Pleistocene glacial outwash transported by the Mississippi River and subsequently veneered with loess, this area is 6–9 m (20–30 ft) higher in elevation and better drained than the adjacent ecoregions, supporting drier plant communities (Daigle et al. 2006). Richland Parish is also mapped within the boundary of the Monroe Uplift (Yodis and Colten 2003). The Monroe Uplift is a large geologic structure of Tertiary age that has formed as voluminous deltaic sediment accumulation has advanced into the Gulf of Mexico and caused down-warpage of the crustal floor and a corresponding uplift of the coastal plain in areas of northern Louisiana and Texas (Louisiana Geological Survey 2008).

The physiographic classification of the region using a holistic interpretation to assign areas to “ecoregions” has been advanced by Daigle et al. (2006). Pertinent characteristics in the classification of ecoregions include geology, physiography, vegetation, climate, soils, land use, wildlife, and hydrology. Within this classification system, Richland Parish is within the Mississippi Alluvial Plain ecoregion. More specifically, it is within the

Macon Ridge sub-region, with loessial Alfisols with silt or silt loam textures that contrast with the alluvial soils of the Northern Holocene Meander Belts and Arkansas/Ouachita River Holocene Meander Belts.

The project area is drained by Bee Bayou and unnamed tributaries of Cow Bayou, both of which are drained by Big Creek. Big Creek meanders in a southwesterly direction and is drained by the Boeuf River followed by the Ouachita River. The Ouachita River is a large meandering stream that flows southward into the Black River below its confluence with the Tensas River. The Black River in turn flows into the Red River, which becomes the Atchafalaya River below Turnbull Island and eventually flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

Soils

According to the Soil Survey of Richland Parish, Louisiana, and confirmed by a Custom Soil Resource Report of the project area that was prepared using online tools at the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) website (USDA 2015), the project area contains four soil series: Dexter, Forestdale, Gigger, and Gilbert. Dexter soils formed in late Pleistocene deposits on long and narrow ridges on terraces, and Forestdale soils recently formed on alluvial plains. Gigger and Gilbert soils also formed in late Pleistocene deposits and are found on level or gently sloping terraces (Allen 1993). Table 2.1 presents texture and color information and typical pedons for the four soil series.

Flora and Fauna

Native forest types in this ecoregion range from bottomlands dominated by willow oak, water oak, and swamp chestnut oak to upland hardwood forests dominated by white oak, southern red oak, and in drier areas, post oak. The modern landscape consists of cropland and pasture, with some areas of woodland and forest (Daigle et al. 2006).

Table 2.1. Soil Series and Typical Pedons found within the Project Area.

Soil Series	Horizon	Depth (cm)	Depth (in)	Color (Munsell)	Texture
Dexter	Ap	0-15	0-6	Brown (10YR 4/3)	Silt loam
	BA	15-25	6-10	Dark brown (7.5YR 4/4)	Silt loam
	Bt1	25-43	10-17	Dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) mottled with reddish brown (5YR 4/4)	Silty clay loam
	Bt2	43-64	17-25	Dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) mottled with reddish brown (5YR 4/4)	Clay loam
	Bt3	64-81	25-32	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) mottled with yellowish brown (5YR 4/6)	Clay loam
	2BC1	81-112	32-44	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4)	Loam
	2BC2	112-150	44-59	Dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) with pale brown (10YR 6/3)	fine sandy loam
	3C	150-152	59-60	Dark brown (7.5YR 4/4)	Loamy fine sand
Forestdale	Ap	0-10	0-4	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2)	Silty clay loam
	Btg1	10-25	4-10	Gray (10YR 5/1) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6)	Silty clay
	Btg2	25-46	10-18	Gray (10YR 5/1) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6)	Silty clay
	Btg3	46-86	18-34	Gray (10YR 5/1) mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/3)	Silty clay
	2BCg1	89-109	34-43	Gray (10YR 5/1) mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4)	Silty clay
	2BCg2	109-152	43-60	Grayish brown (10YR 5/2) mottled with olive brown (2.5Y 4/4)	Silt loam
Gigger	Ap	0-15	0-6	Dark brown (10YR 3/3)	Silt loam
	Bt1	15-38	6-15	Dark brown (7.5YR 4/4)	Silt loam
	Bt2	38-61	15-24	Brown (7.5YR 4/4 and 5/4)	Silt loam
	Btx1	61-86	24-34	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), brownish gray (10YR 6/2), and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6)	Silt loam
	Btx2	86-114	34-45	Dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) with light brownish gray (10YR 6/2)	Silt loam
	Btx3	114-137	45-54	Dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) with light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4)	Silt loam
	2Bt	137-152	54-60	Dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) with light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) mottled with pale brown (10YR 6/3)	Silt loam
Gilbert	Ap	0-15	0-6	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4)	Silt loam
	Eg	15-40	6-16	Light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 6/2)	Silt loam
	B/E	40-58	16-23	Bt Grayish brown (10YR 5/2)/E Light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/6)	Silty clay loam/silt loam
	Btg1	58-99	23-39	Grayish brown (10YR 5/2) mottled with brown (10YR 4/3)	Silty clay loam
	Btg2	99-111	39-44	Grayish brown (10YR 5/2) mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with light brownish gray (10YR 6/2)	Silty clay loam
	Btng	111-152	44-60	Grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6)	Silty clay loam

Agriculture has been an important activity in Richland Parish since its founding in 1868, with the name of the parish referring to the fertility of the soil of an area which was known for its “rich land” (Allen 1993). Initially, the Boeuf River provided access to the interior of the parish for a thriving steamboat trade. In early 1836 an east–west railroad was chartered, and in 1861 the first train rolled through the parish. This was followed by an era of cotton production in the 1880s, with areas near the railroad cleared and cultivated in cotton. Agriculture remains the dominant land use in the parish in the modern era, with cotton and soybeans serving as the main crops. According to the Richland Parish office of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, only about 13,355 ha (33,000 acres) of woodland remained in the parish in 1987, compared with 101,544 ha (250,921 acres) of cropland (Allen 1993).

Modern Climate

Richland Parish is within a subtropical zone with warm summers and mild winters. Based on data collected between 1951 and 1973 at Bastrop, the average annual temperature is about 19 degrees C (66 degrees F), with an average daily maximum temperature of 25 degrees C (77 degrees F) and an average daily minimum temperature of 12 degrees C (54 degrees F). However, considerable variation from these averages has been seen, with a record maximum daily temperature of 41 degrees C (105 degrees F) and a record minimum daily temperature of –11 degrees C (12 degrees F) having been recorded (Allen 1993:134).

The average annual precipitation is approximately 127 cm (50 in). The parish averages 1.5 cm (0.6 in) of seasonal snowfall most years, with the most snow occurring in February. Thunderstorms occur approximately 60 days each year (Allen 1993:134).

Description of the Project Area

The project area is an irregular polygon approximately 119 ha (295 acres) in area, located roughly 6.4 km (4.0 mi) east of the town of Rayville and 18.3 km (11.4 mi) west of the town of Delhi, Louisiana. Occupying portions of Sections 7 and 18 of Township 17N, Range 8E, the project area is bound on the south by an arbitrary boundary; on the north by an arbitrary boundary and a railroad line adjacent to US 80; on the east by an arbitrary boundary and Luther Stowe Road; and on the west by an arbitrary boundary and LA 583 (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). The survey area measures a maximum of roughly 1.6 km (1.0 mi) from east to west and 1.0 km (0.6 mi) from north to south.

The vast majority of the project area is covered by an open agricultural field that was cultivated with wheat at the time of the survey. Though the field had been planted, the young wheat was only 10–20 cm (4–8 in) in height at the time the tract was surveyed, and surface visibility was generally moderate to good over the entire project area. One of the only exceptions to these vegetation conditions is in the extreme southwest corner of the project area, where a stand of pine and mixed deciduous secondary forest measuring roughly 90 m (295 ft) north–south and 50 m (164 ft) east–west lies immediately adjacent to LA 583.

Three unnamed tributaries of Cow Bayou traverse portions of the project area, with one flowing from approximately northwest to southeast in the survey area's southwest quadrant, one running from north to south through the center of the survey area, and one flowing from northeast to southwest just inside the project area's southeast boundary (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). All of these unnamed tributaries are intermittent, and alternately flowed and dried up several times over the course of the project, depending upon precipitation history. The tributaries are each bordered by a narrow belt of scrub vegetation, and the west and east tributaries flowed at the

bottom of entrenched channels at a maximum of roughly 2.5 m (8.2 ft) in depth. In contrast, the central tributary flowed nearly at the level of the surrounding agricultural fields. All three of the intermittent streams flow into Cow Bayou just outside the project area to the south. The main channel of Bee Bayou lies immediately outside the project area boundary to the northwest and west.

No roads traverse the project area itself, but two driveways provide access to the project area on its west and east sides, from LA 583 and Luther Stowe Road respectively. The ground surface is virtually level and gently undulating in the majority of the project area, though several low rises, shallow sloughs, and linear ridges are also present. Tree lines at the edges of the agricultural field form portions of the northern and southern boundaries of the project area. Where present, these tree lines generally follow the edge of the project area quite closely, but are slightly uneven and occasionally lie several meters inside or outside the actual boundary.

Chapter 3. Previous Research and Cultural Overview

On February 18, 2015, a search of records maintained by the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, was conducted to: 1) determine if the project area had been previously surveyed for cultural resources; 2) identify any previously recorded archaeological sites or structures that were situated within the project area; 3) provide information concerning what cultural resources could be expected within the project area; and 4) provide a context for making recommendations for any cultural resources located within the project area. The examination of Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology data consisted of a review of professional survey reports and records of archaeological sites for an area encompassing a 1.6 km (1.0 mi) radius around the project area. The review of professional survey reports and archaeological site data in the area can provide basic information on the types of archaeological resources that are likely to occur within a project area and the landforms that are most likely to contain these resources. In addition to examining the records of previous sites and surveys, CRA also corresponded with the project proponent regarding recently completed work on the property and conducted a review of available historic maps to identify any mapped historic structures in the vicinity of the project area and to aid in locating potential historic sites. The results of the records review are discussed below.

Previously Documented Sites and Cultural Resource Surveys

One cultural resource investigation and two archaeological sites (16RI300 and 16RI301) have been previously documented within a 1.6 km (1.0 mi) radius of the project area. The previous cultural resource investigation consisted of the examination of the current project area by a reconnaissance walkover survey in 2014 for the purposes of

planning and gathering information pertaining to the current project. Details of the walkover survey were conveyed to CRA by the client, Denmon Engineering, Inc. The work was completed by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., in 2014. The reconnaissance walkover consisted of a desktop survey, windshield survey, and preliminary walkover of the proposed project area in Richland Parish, Louisiana. This work resulted in limited documentation of a number of loci and two archaeological sites (16RI300 and 16RI301). All of these resources were revisited and fully documented during the current investigation. Figure 3.1 shows the location of the previously documented sites within the project area.

Sites 16RI300 and 16RI301 are historic artifact scatters located in the east half of the current project area. Both of these sites were relocated and fully delineated during the current project, and are discussed in detail in Chapter 6.

Map Data

In addition to the file search, a review of available maps was conducted to help identify any historic structures that may be located within the project area. The following maps were reviewed:

1935 Baskinton, Louisiana, USGS 15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1935);

1958 Baskinton, Louisiana, USGS 15-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1958); and

1987 Bee Bayou, Louisiana, USGS 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle map (USGS 1987).

A total of 14 structures are mapped in the project area on the available historic maps, but two of these may be redundantly depicted on more than one map. Due to the potential for imprecise mapping, the set of structures depicted on each quadrangle are considered

separately, though it is possible that in these two cases the maps reflect identical structures at different points in time.

On the 1935 Baskinton quadrangle, 12 structures are depicted within the project area, 10 of which are situated along former roads that once ran throughout the western two-thirds of the project area and the other two are depicted away from any mapped roads. In addition, two road bridges are depicted crossing one of the unnamed tributaries of Cow Bayou near the center of the project area (USGS 1935) (Figure 3.2). No remains of either of the bridges or any of the roads depicted on the 1935 map were observed in the project area during the current survey. Six of the 12 structures depicted in the project area on the 1935 map are likely correlated with sites recorded at or near their respective locations during the current survey, including Site 16RI300 (one structure), Site 16RI301 (one structure), Site 16RI308 (one structure), Site 16RI310 (one structure), Site 16RI311 (one structure), and Site 16RI312 (one structure). No cultural material was found in the mapped locations of the other six structures on the 1935 quadrangle.

On the 1958 Baskinton quadrangle, a total of two structures are depicted in the project area, including one at the end of a road in the project area's northeast corner and one adjacent to LA 583 in the southwest corner of the survey area (USGS 1958) (Figure 3.3). Notably, the structure in the southwest corner is near a label reading "St Peter Ch," which may indicate a function for this structure during that period. Both of the structures are depicted close to the locations of structures present on the 1935 map, and it is possible that they represent the same structures at different points in time. The structures on the 1958 map are both likely correlated with sites recorded in the same locations during the current project, including Site 16RI300 (one structure) and Site 16RI308 (one structure). All of the roads and bridges depicted in the project area on the 1935 map are no longer present on the 1958 map. Finally, no standing structures or roads of any kind are depicted in the project

area on the 1987 Bee Bayou quadrangle (USGS 1987).

By the time of the current survey, none of the structures depicted in the project area on any of the reviewed topographic quadrangles were still extant. All of the sites mentioned above are discussed in detail in Chapter 6.

Survey Predictions

In recent decades, a number of attempts have been made at modeling Louisiana's archaeological sites to predict site locations, and therefore aid in the cost management of cultural resource surveys (e.g., Anderson et al. 1999; Anderson and Smith 2003; Campbell and Weed 1986; Hillman 1980; Johnson 1984a, 1984b; Johnson et al. 1986; Phillips and Willingham 1990; Servello 1983; Thomas et al. 1982; and Willingham and Phillips 1987). The factors that tend to be most commonly associated with prehistoric settlement include a close proximity to water, level ground, and in some cases, a desirable view shed. Historical draws to regions would have been the same as prehistoric, although throughout time there would have been increasing concern for the suitability of land for certain prevailing industries, such as timber production or agriculture. Considering the geomorphology, hydrology, information gleaned from historic maps, and known archaeological sites within the region, certain predictions are possible regarding the kinds of sites that might be encountered within the project area. These data are presented in the following paragraph.

The topographic situation is generally homogenous throughout the majority of the project area, with the ground surface being virtually level and gently undulating in most areas. Several low rises, shallow sloughs, and linear ridges are also present in the project area, however. The hydrological situation is slightly more varied. Three intermittent tributaries of Cow Bayou run generally from north to south through portions of the project area. Cow Bayou itself runs from east to west and Bee Bayou flows from north to south just outside the survey area's southern and western

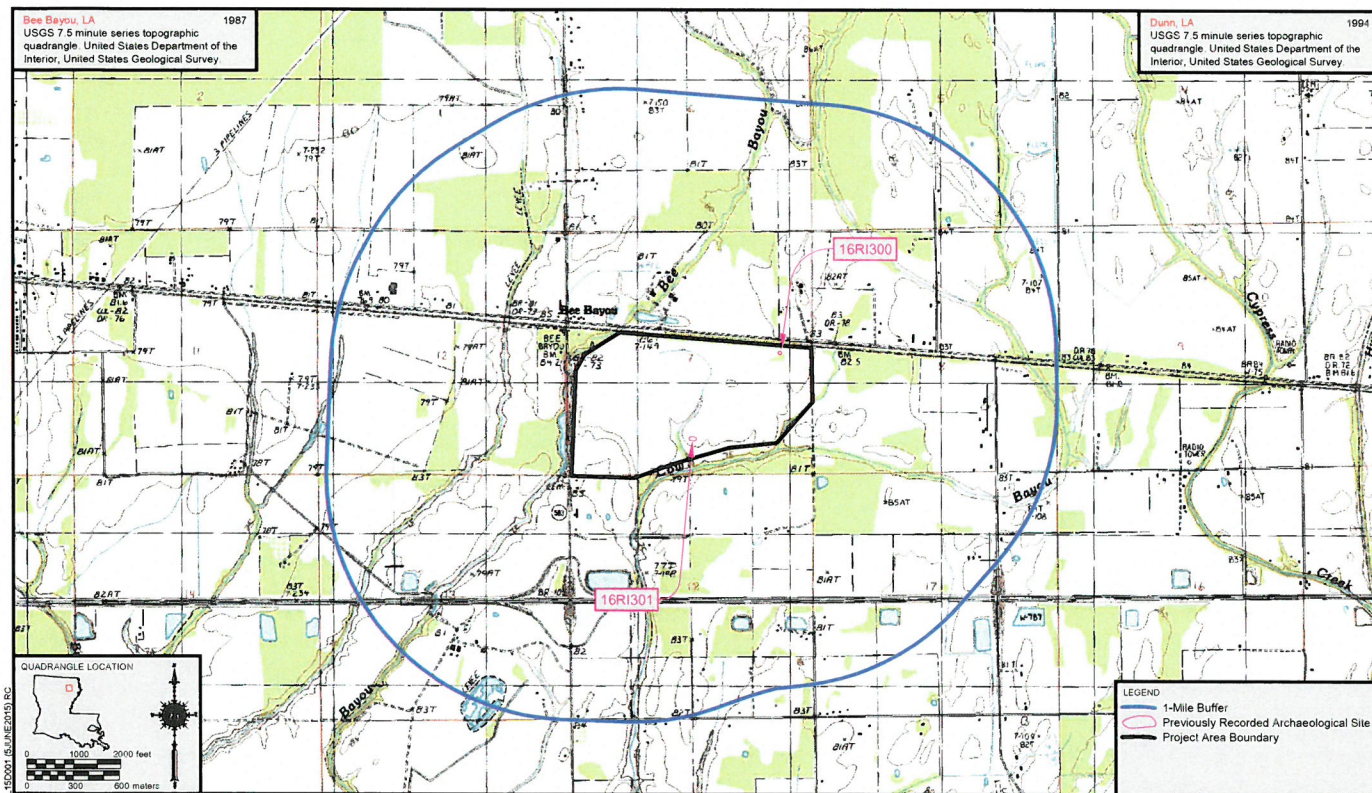


Figure 3.1. Topographic map showing the location of previously documented sites and surveys within a 1.6 km (1.0 mi) radius of the project area.

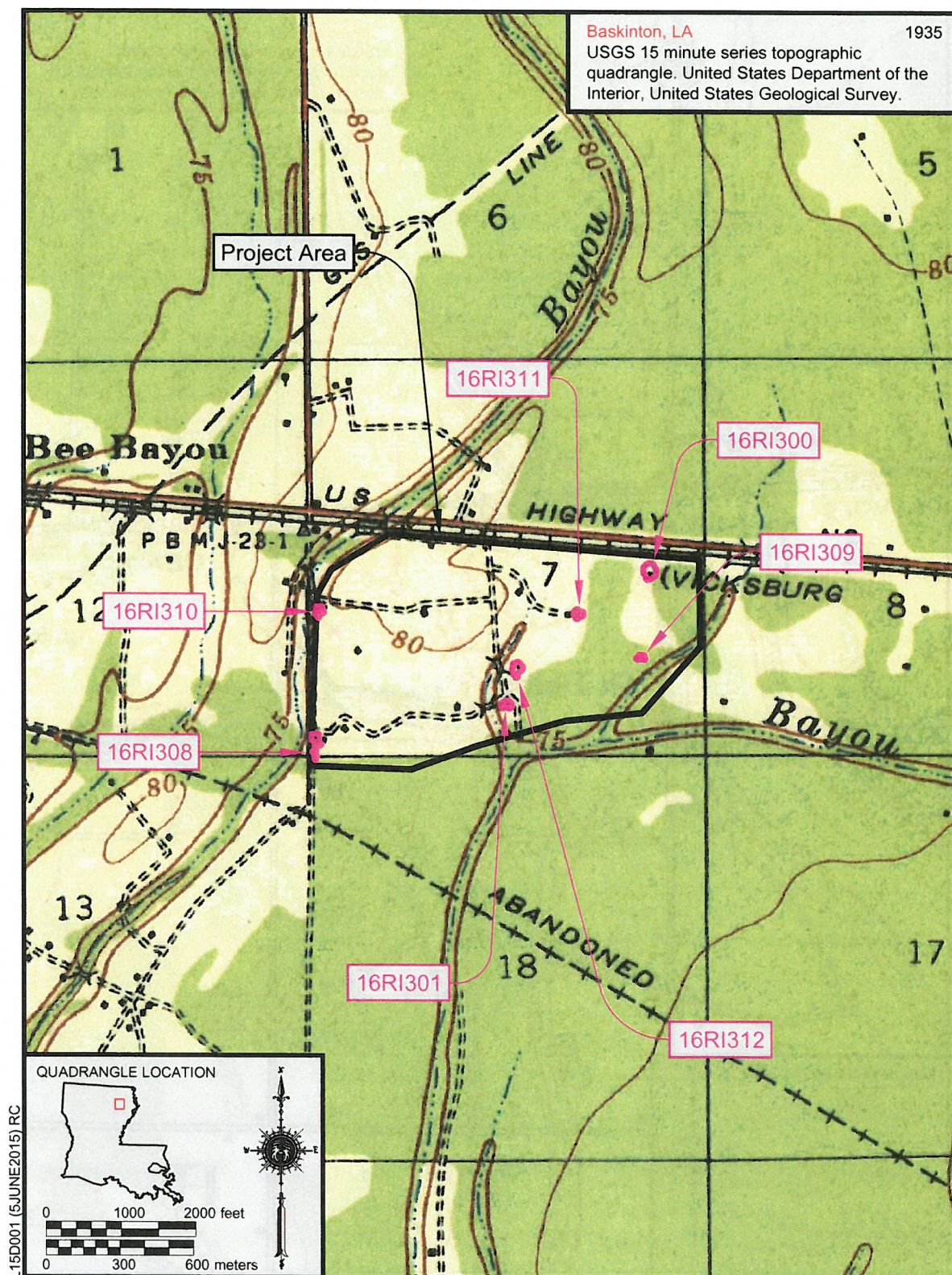


Figure 3.2. 1935 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle map showing mapped historic structures and archaeological sites in the project area.

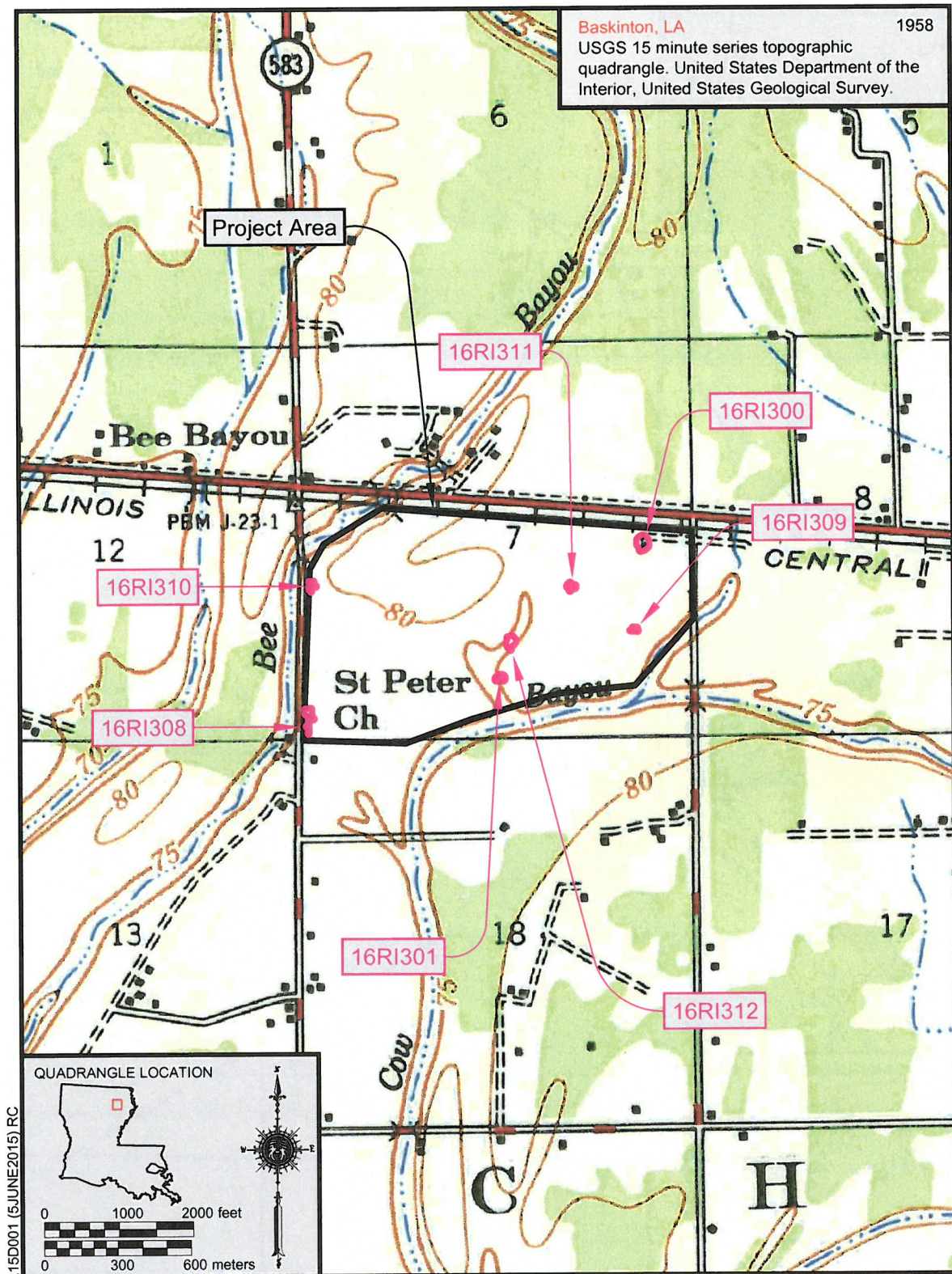


Figure 3.3. 1958 Baskinton, Louisiana, 15-minute series USGS topographic quadrangle map showing mapped historic structures and archaeological sites in the project area.

boundaries, respectively (see Figure 1.2). Examination of historic maps indicated that the majority of the project area had been utilized for historic activities, at least during the twentieth century. Few archaeological sites had been previously recorded in the vicinity of the project area, but this seems to be an artifact of sampling strategy and is not likely to be representative of the settlement intensity of the area, since very little cultural resource work had previously been completed in the area. These data suggested that the project area was likely to contain both prehistoric and historic sites, with a relatively high density of historic sites based on historic mapped structures and a higher probability of prehistoric sites expected in those areas within 200 m (656 ft) of Cow and Bee Bayous near the project area's western and southern boundaries.

Cultural Overview

This section provides a cultural and historical overview of the project area. This information is drawn from a number of local and regional studies that are believed to be applicable to the cultural history of the uplands of north Louisiana.

Paleoindian (11,500 to 8000 B.C.)

The Paleoindian period represents the earliest manifestation of humans in the New World and is separated into a tripartite set of temporal sequences based on technological innovations presumed to correspond with cultural change. The Early Paleoindian period is presently described as the period from 11,500 to 9500 B.C., the Middle Paleoindian period is thought to have lasted from 9500 to 8800 B.C., and the Late Paleoindian period is believed to have lasted from 8800 to 8000 B.C.

Early Paleoindian

The Early Paleoindian period is based on a relatively few, recently discovered sites that are thought to predate the well-known Clovis culture that is a hallmark of the Paleoindian period. The most notable of these sites in North America are Meadowcroft Rockshelter

in Pennsylvania; Cactus Hill in Virginia; and the Topper site in South Carolina (Goodyear 2006; Meltzer 2009). The existence of a pre-Clovis Early Paleoindian culture is still somewhat controversial, but is gaining acceptance in the archaeological community (see Meltzer 2009). Pre-Clovis components have also been reported from a number of sites that have not seen peer review and have not been widely accepted by the archaeological community, and some of these boast dates that are significantly earlier than most researchers accept as valid (Meltzer 2009). The earliest date that is broadly accepted for this period is approximately 11,500 B.C., though some researchers refute the evidence for a pre-Clovis occupation altogether, favoring the Clovis-first hypothesis for colonization of the New World. By definition, the pre-Clovis Early Paleoindian period ended with the introduction of the Clovis projectile point at approximately 9500 B.C.

To date, no pre-Clovis sites have been identified in Louisiana (Anderson and Smith 2003:350). Given the scant evidence of later Paleoindian sub-periods and the generally meager evidence of Paleoindian habitation in the state in general, Early Paleoindian components would likely be difficult to find (Rees 2010a). As a result of the relatively recent acceptance of a pre-Clovis Early Paleoindian colonization of North America and the low number of sites dating to this period, little is presently known about the social organization, diet, and other cultural characteristics of these populations.

Middle Paleoindian

The Middle Paleoindian period is represented by distinctive lanceolate fluted points, including the well-known Clovis type. Paleoindian sites dating to this period in Louisiana are rare, amounting to just a few across the entire state. As a result of the poor representation of this period, little is known of the dates for Clovis in Louisiana, and much of the information regarding chronology and culture comes from other parts of the Southeast. The accepted date range for Clovis

in the Southeast generally falls into the range from 9500 to 8800 B.C. (Rees 2010a).

The Middle Paleoindian period has been traditionally characterized as consisting of small, extremely mobile groups that utilized a specialized lithic tool kit designed primarily for hunting, butchering, and hide-working activities (Maggard and Stackelbeck 2008). What is known of the settlement, mobility, and diet of these groups suggests that they subsisted largely through hunting big-game species, supplemented by the acquisition and consumption of seasonally available plant resources (Anderson and Sassaman 1996). The emphasis on big game hunting has recently been criticized by Kornfeld (2007), who notes that during the development of Paleoindian subsistence models, Pleistocene megafauna “kill sites” were commonly used to identify Clovis components; therefore, other site types were underrepresented during model-building, and the importance of other dietary resources may have been underestimated. Whether these Paleoindian groups were big game specialists or had a more generalized diet has become a topic of debate among researchers in recent years. Very little subsistence data has been secured from Middle Paleoindian sites in Louisiana to contribute to subsistence modeling.

The distribution of identified Middle Paleoindian occupations in North America has shown that major river valleys like the Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland, as well as parts of the Atlantic coastal plain into Florida, appear to have been favorable locations for Clovis populations (Anderson and Smith 2003). In Louisiana, Paleoindian occupations along the major river valleys are likely inaccessible due to massive accumulations of sediment, and many may have been destroyed through erosive alluvial processes. For example, along the Atchafalaya River, as much as 40 m (131 ft) of sediment may overlie components dating only back to 3500 B.C. (Smith et al. 1986, cited in Rees 2010b:41).

Among the most impressive Middle Paleoindian sites known in Louisiana is the

John Pearce site (16CD56) along the Tertiary Uplands of northwest Louisiana in Caddo Parish. Webb et al. (1971) reported three Clovis points along with several other lanceolate points from excavations at the site. It was unclear to the researchers whether the Clovis points were contemporaneously deposited with Pelican, Meserve (or possibly Dalton or San Patrice), and other lanceolate points usually associated with the Late Paleoindian period (Webb et al. 1971, cited in Rees 2010b). The co-occurrence of Clovis with Late Paleoindian lanceolate points has also been reported at other sites in Louisiana (see Rees 2010b:49). Presently, too few sites offering temporal controls for the Paleoindian point sequence have been identified or investigated to evaluate whether these forms may have been in use contemporaneously.

Peason Ridge is a lithic quarry located in west-central Louisiana at Fort Polk and has produced lanceolate points from an apparently undisturbed Middle Paleoindian occupation that has been intensely studied. Among other information that this site has provided, it has shown that well-preserved Clovis sites exist in upland locations in Louisiana (Rees 2010b). Since this site is a quarry locale, we would expect that it would be more easily identified archaeologically than more ephemeral site types with fewer artifacts, but we should fully expect that other well-preserved Middle Paleoindian sites exist in northwest and central Louisiana that have escaped detection thus far.

Other less intensely studied Middle Paleoindian sites have been identified throughout the state. According to research by Gagliano and Gregory, (1965) the distribution of Clovis points shows the greatest representation along the Tertiary Uplands of northwest Louisiana. Like in most areas of the Southeast, Clovis and other large lanceolate points in Louisiana have primarily been found in surface contexts. The distributions of these points may provide coarse-grained information on the distributions of Clovis culture (Rees 2010b), although greater surface visibility along eroded uplands may favor their detection in these areas, as has been suggested elsewhere (Perkinson 1971).

Late Paleoindian

The Late Paleoindian period is thought to represent a period of decreased residential mobility and population increase, based on an increasing regional diversity in projectile point types, decreased use of exotic lithic materials, and an increased number of identified sites. This sub-period coincides temporally with the Younger Dryas, a climatic event that consisted of dramatically colder temperatures and increased aridity. Projectile point types that represent the Late Paleoindian period in Louisiana include the Pelican type and several varieties of the San Patrice type, which are thought to temporally precede the Angostura, Folsom, Meserve midland, Plainview, Quad, and Scottsbluff types later in this subperiod (Rees 2010b). These types display varied stylistic qualities and in some cases occur in fairly restricted spatial distributions, suggesting increased regionalization or isolation of cultural groups as population levels increased and group mobility decreased (Anderson and Smith 2003:353).

Research into the Late Paleoindian period in Louisiana has included the study of Peason Ridge, which contains a number of Paleoindian and Early Archaic components. Among the factors that may have made this location attractive for Middle and Late Paleoindian habitation is the availability of high quality lithic material, such as Eagle Hill chert. Eagle Hill is also one of the highest points in the immediate region, possibly making it a valued lookout point. It is also at a convenient location between the Sabine, Calcasieu, and Red Rivers, providing an adequate rendezvous point for peoples from each drainage area. Based on the extensive use of Eagle Hill during the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods, Anderson and Smith (2003:363–364) have suggested that this area may represent an aggregation locus utilized by bands occupying the nearby drainages for critical social and biological functions (*sensu* Anderson and Hanson 1988).

The transition from lanceolate points during the early part of the Late Paleoindian period to side-notched forms by the end of this

subperiod may relate to technological shifts such as the introduction of the atlatl (Jennings 2008). The shift in hafting technology, from basally-thinned to side-notched, along with inferred changes in patterns of settlement and mobility, have suggested to some researchers a greater cultural continuity with the Early Archaic period than with the preceding Paleoindian subperiods (Anderson and Smith 2003).

Archaic (8000 to 1250 B.C.)

The Archaic period represents an era of human adaptation to the warmer conditions brought on at the onset of the Holocene epoch in North America. This period is subdivided into the Early Archaic (8000–6000 B.C.), Middle Archaic (6000–2000 B.C.), and Late Archaic (2000–1200 B.C.). These subperiods are defined by changes in hafted bifaces and other non-perishable technology, which are believed to relate to changes in resource exploitation, ultimately corresponding with transitions in settlement and mobility strategies and social organization.

Early Archaic

The Early Archaic period spans from the end of the Younger Dryas to the beginning of the Hypsithermal episode, which was a warming climatic trend in the Middle Holocene. Projectile point styles associated with this period in the greater Southeast follow a sequence from side-notched to corner-notched and finally bifurcated forms during the end of the Early Archaic period. In northern Louisiana, San Patrice, vars. Keithville, Dixon and Leaf River and Big Sandy points represent the side-notched tradition. Corner-notched varieties include the Palmer and Kirk types, which are found throughout the Southeast, as well as Angostura and Scottsbluff points found on the Great Plains. Bifurcated points, which are found during the terminal Early Archaic period in the South Appalachian area, have not been reported from sites in Louisiana. These forms show a decreasing frequency gradient away from the mountains of North Carolina, where they were first identified (Claggett and Cable

1982:434), and seem to have a much narrower distribution than the preceding side- and corner-notched types. Sinner points may have originated during the terminal Early Archaic period in Louisiana (Anderson and Smith 2003).

The Early Archaic period also heralded new innovations in stone tool technology, as ground and pecked implements first make their appearance on sites dating to this period. Grinding stones that were presumably used for processing vegetal food items include mortars and pestles, and these may indicate increasing use of flora for subsistence during this period.

Middle Archaic

The Middle Archaic period is believed to represent human adaptation to the Hypsithermal climatic episode. During this episode, a warmer and dryer climate resulted in decreased water levels and is believed to have led to increased habitation near permanent bodies of water. This period marks the beginnings of earthen architecture in northeast Louisiana, which is the earliest known monumental architecture in North America. Research conducted at Watson Brake and other Middle Archaic mound complexes in northeast Louisiana has provided a baseline for identifying and understanding Middle Archaic components elsewhere, although these patterns have not been well established in northwest Louisiana. Mound construction during this period may generally be regarded as signaling greater population densities and increased sedentism, and there appears to have been increased interaction among Middle Archaic groups compared with earlier periods. Increased competition and warfare among groups was likely a response to more restricted access to resources as a result of population increase (Anderson and Smith 2003).

Hafted bifaces used during the Middle Archaic in Louisiana include Evans, Sinner, Bulverde, and Yarbrough types. Evans type hafted bifaces are the primary diagnostic of this period and date from around 2500 B.C. into the Late Archaic period. Evans points are corner-notched forms that are distinguished by

a set of notches along the blade (Webb 2000; Anderson and Smith 2003). While they are often associated with the Middle Archaic mounds of northeast Louisiana, Evans point distribution stretches from the west side of the Mississippi River as far south as the Catahoula Lake area in central Louisiana and into southern Arkansas and northeast Texas (Anderson and Smith 2003; Saunders 2010), and similar notched blade Tangipahoa points are found to the east in Mississippi (McGahey 2000). Sinner points are generally similar in form to Evans, but Webb (2000) describes them as typically having two or more notches on the edges of the body and being smaller and more poorly made than Evans points (Webb 2000). Sinner points are common in northwest Louisiana along Red Chute Bayou and Lake Bistineau, as well as on Caddo and Cross Lakes (Webb 2000). The point is diagnostic of a poorly-defined Kisatchie phase, which has been proposed for the terminal Early Archaic and early Middle Archaic periods (approximately 7500–6600 B.C.) at Fort Polk in western Louisiana (Thomas et al. 1997). Bulverde points date to the late Middle Archaic to early Late Archaic periods in Texas, from approximately 3800 to 3150 B.C. (Turner and Hester 1993), and typically have a more western distribution than the Evans point type. Evans and Bulverde points have been found in context with one another where their range overlaps in southern Arkansas and northern Louisiana (Anderson and Smith 2003). Bulverde points have a square stem with squared to deeply barbed shoulders and excurvate blade margins (Suhm and Krieger 1954). Yarbrough points are similar in form to Bulverde points, but have a narrower blade and shoulders that are not barbed and appear inversely tapered in some instances (Suhm and Krieger 1954). In eastern Texas, Yarbrough points are common and denote a Middle or Late Archaic temporal component (Turner and Hester 1993).

Other point styles, for which formal type designations have not been assigned, were also in use during the Middle Archaic period in northern Louisiana, as has been demonstrated during excavations at the Conly site, from

which radiocarbon dates of 6050 to 5550 B.C. were secured (Girard 2000). This site also yielded Johnson points, which are diagnostic of the Tom's Brook phase in southwest Arkansas (Schambach 1998).

Late Archaic

The Late Archaic is believed to mark a period of increased regional population densities as environmental conditions began to display more modern characteristics. Based on the increased occurrence of plant-processing artifacts on sites dating to this period, such as sandstone manos and metates, it is inferred that there was an increase in plant processing, although it was still probably not extensive (Anderson and Smith 2003). As just previously noted, Bulverde, Evans, and Yarboro point styles persisted into the Late Archaic, and they have been found in context with Williams points in northwest Louisiana (Kelley et al. 1988). Williams points are large, leaf-shaped dart points with pronounced barbed shoulders and expanded bases (Webb 2000).

In northeast Louisiana, large-scale mound construction, long distance trade, and warfare increased during this period. The well-known Poverty Point site in northeast Louisiana represents a pinnacle of earthwork construction during the Late Archaic period, between 1730 and 1250 B.C. (Gibson 2010). From sites in the Poverty Point complex, archaeologists have recovered zoomorphic and otherwise intricate stone beads and pendants, carved steatite vessels, and a myriad of shapes and styles of baked clay objects that were presumably used as boiling stones in a stone-poor region. A number of microlithic tools found on these sites are suggestive of the beginnings of a lapidary industry, although Gibson (2010:92–93) doubts there existed any craft specialization based on the variation seen in stone owl beads manufactured during this period. Exotic materials constitute a significant portion of the material culture at Poverty Point sites, with materials originating as far away as the Upper Mississippi region, the Great Lakes, the southern Appalachian Mountains, and the Rocky Mountains (Gibson

2010:81). Increased social complexity in the Poverty Point complex and surrounding region during this period has prompted some researchers to consider the Late Archaic period to have ended earlier in the Lower Mississippi Valley than elsewhere (Earth Tech, Inc. 2002), although we have elected to include it in the Late Archaic period in our discussion for simplification.

On sites in the Great Bend region, including northwest Louisiana, trade items thought to represent sumptuary goods associated with the Poverty Point culture have been found, although more utilitarian items such as baked clay objects seem to be absent (Earth Tech, Inc. 2002). Projectile point types that are associated with Poverty Point culture in Louisiana include the Motley, Hale, Delhi, Epps, Macon, and Pontchartrain types (Webb 2000), although the Gary type predominates at the Poverty Point site (Gibson 2010). These are all large, stemmed dart points with long blades that exhibit parallel or slightly divergent blade margins. Gary points are not unique to the Late Archaic period but have a broad temporal range, and they are distinguished by their contracting stem and pointed or rounded base (Webb 2000). Delhi, Pontchartrain, and Macon types all exhibit square stems, but they differ in dimensions and quality of manufacture; Delhi points usually have barbed shoulders, whereas Macon points are unbarbed, and Pontchartrain points are usually serrated (Webb 2000). Like Gary points, Pontchartrain appear to have a long temporal span. Motley and Epps types are characterized by expanded bases, but Motley points tend to have barbed shoulders, whereas Epps points have squared shoulders (Webb 2000). Hale points are the largest of the Late Archaic dart points in the region, suggesting they may have been used more as knives than projectiles, and they typically have squared or slightly barbed shoulders (Webb 2000).

In northern Louisiana, no Late Archaic phases have been identified to date. The Birds Creek and Leander phases have been identified at Fort Polk in western Louisiana. The Leander phase is identified by the

presence of Motley, Epps, Delhi, and Calcasieu point types and is strongly associated with the Poverty Point Culture. The Birds Creek phase is identified by the presence of Epps and Ensor point types, both of which are common at Fort Polk (Anderson and Smith 2003). In addition, baked clay objects have been found on both Birds Creek and Leander phase sites and are indistinguishable from baked clay objects found at the Poverty Point site (Anderson and Smith 2003). Fiber-tempered pottery also made its appearance during this time period and has been found at sites throughout Louisiana.

Woodland (1250 B.C. to A.D. 900)

Like the preceding periods, the Woodland period is divided into Early (1250 B.C.–A.D. 1), Middle (A.D. 1–400), and Late (A.D. 400–900) subperiods in the Southeast. The beginning of the Woodland period is arbitrarily set at the widespread adoption of ceramic vessels. In addition to changes to projectile point morphology, the shifts in material culture that archaeologists use to denote Woodland subperiods include stylistic changes to pottery. Other innovations that are thought to have affected subsistence practices during the Woodland period include broad implementation of the bow and arrow and the adoption of horticulture (Anderson and Smith 2003).

Early Woodland/Tchefuncte

The Early Woodland period, referred to in the lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley as the Tchula period, began at approximately 1250 B.C. The best known Early Woodland culture in Louisiana is Tchefuncte, which is believed to have existed between 800 B.C. and A.D. 1 (Hays and Weinstein 2010). During the first several centuries of the Early Woodland period, fluctuating climatic conditions resulted in cooler temperatures, and two short-term cold events are likely to have had a pronounced effect on native populations in the region. The widespread adoption of pottery manufacture signals the onset of the Early Woodland period, and the end of Poverty

Point culture in Louisiana also corresponds to this subperiod.

Although information pertaining to Early Woodland settlement is limited, based on the presence of well-defined structures, large subterranean storage pits, and dense occupational middens at some sites, Early Woodland groups are believed to have experienced increased sedentism, with some groups inhabiting specific settlement locations year-round. Though this may be true at some locations, Anderson and Mainfort (2002) indicate that sites in the Central Mississippi Valley are typically small, having a few structures and probably no more than 50–60 people. With group mobility still a prominent characteristic of many indigenous groups, social organization appears to have been based on unranked or minimally ranked lineages and clans (Anderson and Mainfort 2002:45).

The Early Woodland period in the Southeast saw the cultivation of native plant species like goosefoot, sumpweed, sunflower, knotweed, squash/gourd, and maygrass, though the level of dependence upon such crops is unknown. The use of cultigens during this period likely varied regionally (Anderson and Mainfort 2002).

Tchefuncte culture appears to have been centered on eastern Louisiana and along the Gulf Coast, where small groups occupied sedentary and autonomous hamlets along slow-moving streams (Hays and Weinstein 2010). In the northwestern and central portions of Louisiana, Tchefuncte period sites are rare. The most prominent assemblages in this area include a collection of eight sherds from a site along Peason Ridge at Fort Polk in west-central Louisiana, illustrating the scarcity of this cultural material in the region (Anderson and Smith 2003). A few possible Tchefuncte sites have been reported from Lake Rodemacher also in central Louisiana (House 1972) and in a cluster around southern Natchitoches Parish and northern Rapides Parish (Gregory and Curry 1978). These latter sites have been assigned to a Lena phase and have produced Lake Borgne Incised and Orleans Punctate pottery, with Pontchartrain