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Ruston Industrial Park Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED RUSTON INDUSTRIAL PARK SITE IN LINCOLN PARISH, LOUISIANA

FINAL REPORT

PREPARED BY
TERRAXPLORATIONS, INC.

PREPARED FOR
CITY OF RUSTON

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APRIL 2017

City of Ruston
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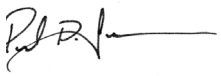

Paul D. Jackson

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ABSTRACT

From April 10 through 14, 2017, TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama performed a cultural resources survey for a proposed industrial park project located east of Ruston and south of U.S. Highway 80 and I-20 in Lincoln Parish, Louisiana. Total acreage for this project is approximately 150 acres (60.7 hectares). The Phase I survey was performed by Matt Sumrall, Chris Rivers, Graham Townsend, and Klint Baggett under the direction of Paul D. Jackson, Principal Investigator. The investigation identified one new archaeological site within the project area, 16LI82. This late nineteenth to mid or late twentieth century historic housesite has been razed and is approximately 80 percent disturbed. Site 16LI82 appears to lack research potential and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. Accordingly, no further archaeological studies are recommended for the proposed development project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract i
Table of Contents ii
Chapter 1: Introduction 1
Chapter 2: Project Area Environment 7
Chapter 3: Cultural History 11
Paleoindian 11
Mesoindian 11
Neoindian 12
Historic Exploration 14
Antebellum Period 15
War and Aftermath 15
Industrial and Modern 16
Chapter 4: Previous Research and Work 17
Literature and Document Search. 17
Chapter 5: Field and Laboratory Methodology and Results 21
Field Methods 21
Laboratory Methods and Collection Curation 21
Field Results 19
Chapter 6: Summary and Recommendations 29
References 31

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1. Map showing the project area. 2
Figure 1.2. View of clear-cut area on hilltop in project area, facing west. 3
Figure 1.3. View of drainage and KCS Railroad at northern boundary, facing northeast 3
Figure 1.4. View of abandoned railroad spur along southwest boundary of project area, facing southeast. 4
Figure 1.5. View of powerline corridor near 4M Enterprises, facing north. 4
Figure 1.6. View of access road to cellular tower in project area, facing northwest. 5
Figure 1.7. View of dumped concrete and trash near southern boundary, facing east. 5
Figure 2.1. Geologic Map of Louisiana 7
Figure 2.2. Soil map of the project area 9
Figure 4.1. Map showing the survey area, previous cultural resources surveys, previously recorded archaeological sites, and cemetery within a one-mile radius 18
Figure 5.1. Aerial image showing shovel test transects within the project area. 22
Figure 5.2. Map showing location of newly recorded Site 16LI82 within the project area. 23
Figure 5.3. Site 16LI82 sketch map. 24
Figure 5.4. Site 16LI82 view from datum, facing south. 24
Figure 5.5. Site 16LI82 brick chimney base and structural debris, facing southwest. 25
Figure 5.6. 1909 Lincoln Parish soil map showing structure at 16LI82. 26
Figure 5.7. 1950 Ruston 15’ series topographic quadrangle showing structure at 16LI82. 27

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama was contracted by the City of Ruston to conduct a cultural resources survey for a proposed approximate 150-acre development project in Lincoln Parish, Louisiana. The Phase I survey was conducted from April 10 through 14, 2017. Matt Sumrall, Chris Rivers, Graham Townsend, and Klint Baggett performed the fieldwork with Paul D. Jackson serving as Principal Investigator. The purpose of this study was to determine if any prehistoric or historic properties exist within the limits of the project area, and if so, to document and assess each based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. This survey was conducted to support the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process. There is currently no lead federal agency involved with this project.

The project area, encompassing approximately 150 acres (60.7 hectares), lies east of Ruston and south of U.S. Highway 80 and I-20. The subject property is found within Township 18 North, Range 2 West, Section 20 as seen on the 1994 Ruston East, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.1).

The property is primarily wooded with small planted pines in the eastern hilly portion and more mature hardwoods in the west. There is a clear-cut area on a hilltop in the northeastern portion of the area (Figure 1.2). There are a few drainages within the project area, with the largest along the northern boundary (Figure 1.3). A gravel pit is depicted on the 1994 Ruston East 7.5' topographic quadrangle in the southern part of the project area, but it has been filled and is overgrown. The 1950 Ruston USGS 15' series topographic quadrangle show an Airway Beacon in the approximate area of the later gravel pit. The Kansas City Southern (KCS) Railroad track runs just outside the northern boundary of the project area, and an abandoned railroad spur runs along the southwestern boundary (Figure 1.4). This evidently connected with a nearby industry, Xerium. Another commercial enterprise is 4M, located within a cutout area along the southern boundary. A powerline corridor runs down the east side of 4M within the project area (Figure 1.5). A cellular tower and access road within the project area are located behind and between the two aforementioned businesses (Figure 1.6). This area also contains some dumped concrete and other trash (Figure 1.7). Disturbances of note included silviculture activities, cellular tower construction, transmission line construction, gravel quarrying, railroad construction, and road disturbance.

This report of Phase I investigations is presented as follows. Chapter 2 contains information regarding the past and present environmental conditions in the project area. Chapter 3 is a cultural background and context for the project area in general. Chapter 4 details the background research for this project. Chapter 5 presents the methodology and results of fieldwork. Chapter 6 concludes the report and summarizes our findings and recommendations. Appendix A contains the curation agreement. The Artifact Inventory list can be found in Appendix B.

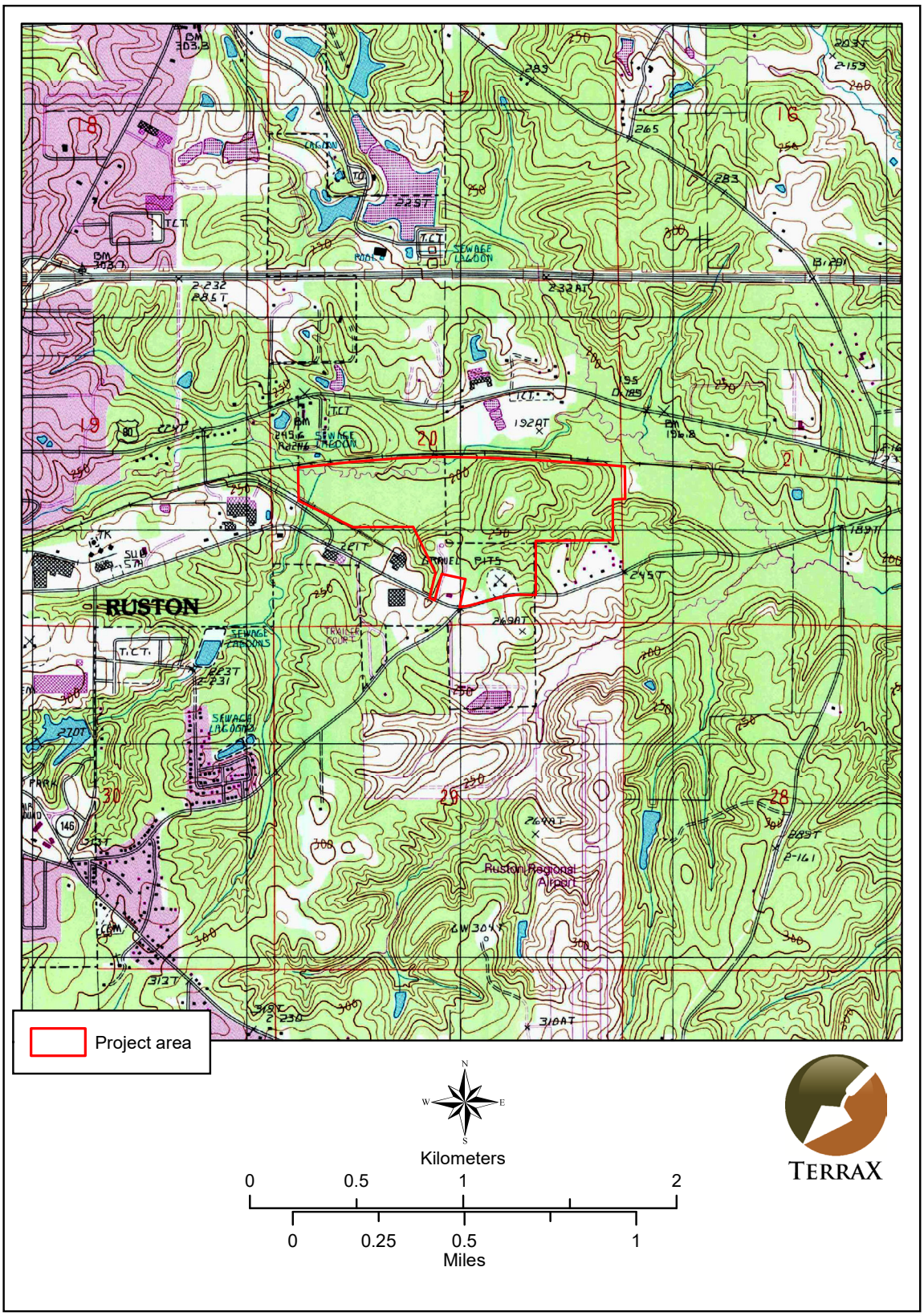

Figure 1.1. *Map showing the project area (based on the 1994 Ruston East, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle).*

Figure 1.2. *View of clear-cut area on hilltop in project area, facing west.*

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Figure 1.6. *View of access road to cellular tower in project area, facing northwest.*

Figure 1.7. *View of dumped concrete and trash near southern boundary, facing east.*

CHAPTER 2
PROJECT AREA ENVIRONMENT

The project area, located in north-central Louisiana in Lincoln Parish, falls within the Tertiary Uplands portion of the South Central Plains ecoregion. These poorly-consolidated Tertiary coastal plain deposits are composed primarily of Eocene clays, silts, and sands that were deposited about 40 to 60 million years ago (Kilpatrick et al. 1996; Daigle et al. 2006). Native vegetation includes shortleaf pine, loblolly pine, southern red oak, post oak, black oak, white oak, hickory, sweetgum, American beautyberry, sumac, greenbriar, and hawthorn. But, the native shortleaf pine has been replaced by pine plantations (Daigle et al. 2006). Based on geological maps of Louisiana, the study area is occupied by the Claiborne Group composed of sandstone and mudstone deposited in deltaic and shallow marine settings (Figure 2.1) (Louisiana Geological Survey 2010).

The property is primarily wooded with small planted pines in the eastern hilly portion and more mature hardwoods in the west. A clear-cut area on a hilltop exists within the northeastern portion of the project area. There are a few unnamed drainages within the project area, with the largest along the northern boundary. The topography in the project area varies from level to strongly sloping with elevations ranging

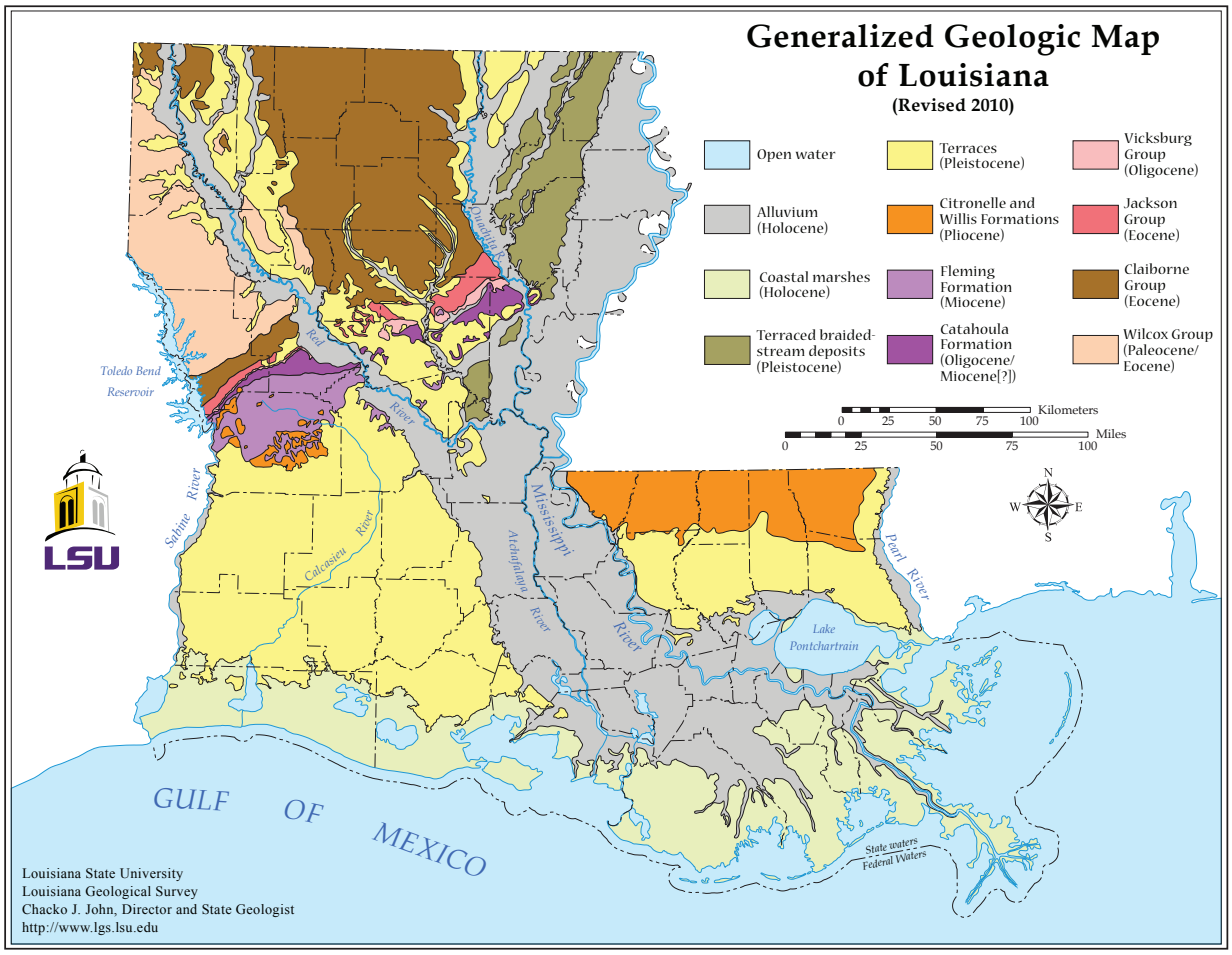

Figure 2.1. *Geologic map of Louisiana (Louisiana Geological Survey 2010).*

from 200 to 280 ft above mean sea level. The area is within the Ouachita drainage basin. Past disturbances to the property include silviculture activities and gravel pits.

A review of the Web Soil Survey (2017) identified six soil types within the project area (Figure 2.2). The predominant soils are Guyton-Ouachita silt loams, frequently flooded (GyA), comprising about 36 percent of the project area. These level and nearly level soils occur on floodplains along major streams. About one-fourth of the area contains Darley-Sacul association soils, 12 to 30 percent slopes (DRF). These moderately steep soils are found on side slopes in uplands, with Darley soils being well drained and Sacul soils moderately well drained. Darley gravelly fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes (DrC), is found in about 20 percent of the project area. These gently sloping, well drained soils are found on ridgtops in uplands. Angie very fine sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes (AnB), and Sacul very fine sandy loam, 5 to 12 percent slopes (SCE), each comprise slightly less than 10 percent of the project area. These two soil types are both moderately well drained. The Angie soils are gently sloping and occur on broad ridgetops in uplands. The Sacul soils are strongly sloping and occur on side slopes in uplands. Less than 1 percent of the project area has Sacul very fine sandy loam, 1 to 5 percent slopes (ScC). These gently sloping, moderately well drained soils are found on ridgetops in uplands. All the soils within the project area are primarily used as woodland with a minor use as pasture for some (Kilpatrick et al. 1996).

The climate in Lincoln Parish is described as humid subtropical. Summer months are long, hot, and humid. Average summer temperature is 80 degrees Fahrenheit (F) with the average daily maximum temperature being 92 degrees F. Winters are short and relatively mild with an average annual snowfall of 1 inch. Average winter temperature is 47 degrees F with the average daily minimum temperature being 36 degrees F. The average annual rainfall total is 52 inches, with Lincoln Parish being one of the driest regions of Louisiana (Kilpatrick et al. 1996).

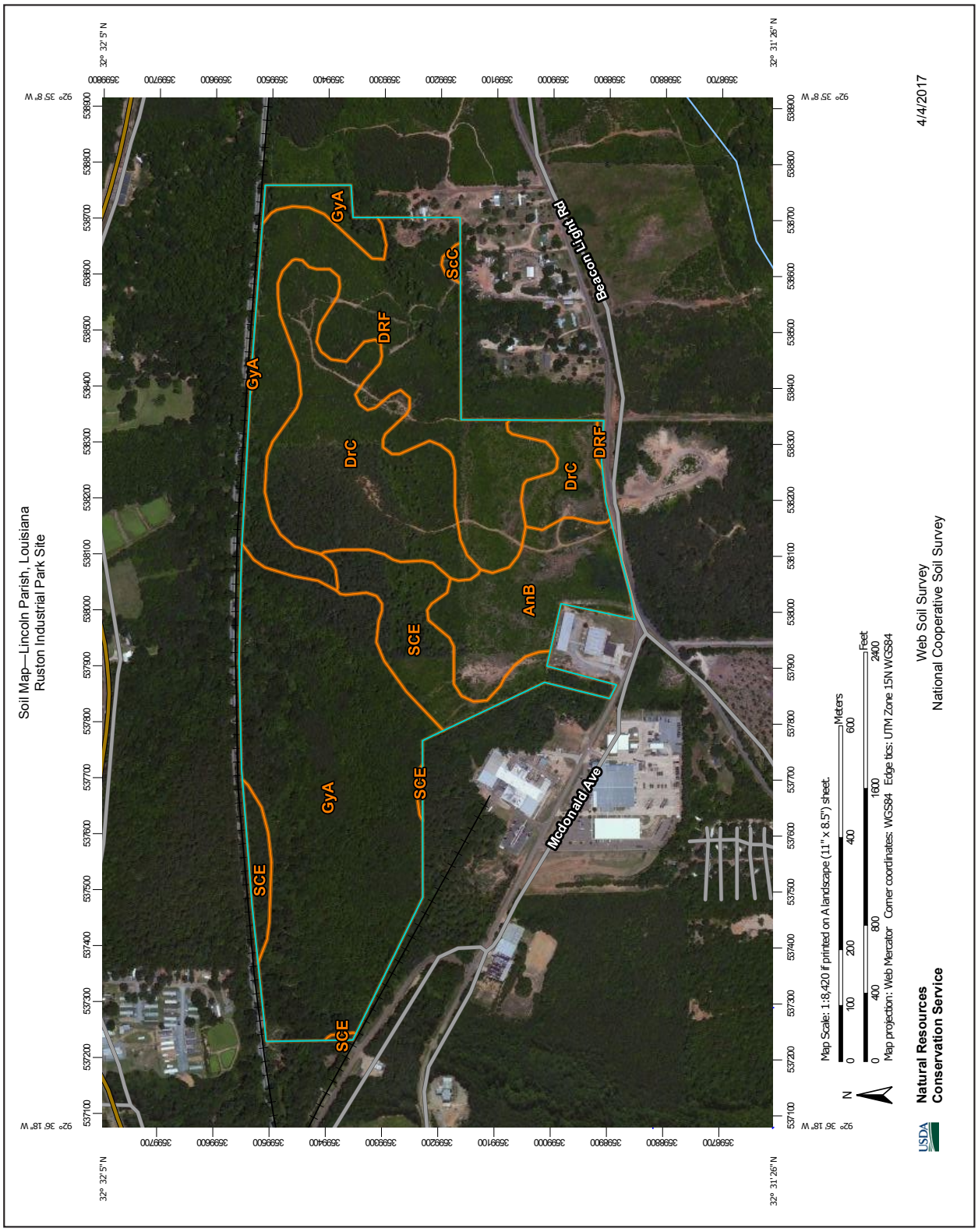

Figure 2.2. *Soil map of the project area (Web Soil Survey 2017).*

CHAPTER 3
CULTURAL HISTORY

PALEOINDIAN (10,000 TO 6,000 B.C.)

The earliest substantial human occupation in the Western Hemisphere is defined as the Paleoindian period. In Louisiana, and generally in the Southeast, this period has provisionally been grouped into three broad temporal categories defined as Early, Middle, and Late or transitional subperiods (Anderson et al. 1990; O'Steen et al. 1986:9).

It has been thought that the population of the Paleoindian period was highly adaptive, mobile hunter-gatherers whose ancestors had migrated from Siberia into North America between 12,000 to 10,000 B.P., although new discoveries are changing this long-held belief. This migration is believed to have occurred during a geologic period, the Pleistocene Epoch, when glaciers were expanding and retreating from fluctuations in the climate from cold to warm episodes (Anderson 1996). The population movements were presumably made possible when the colder periods of the Pleistocene Epoch captured large quantities of the earth's water in glaciers. This lowered sea levels and exposed large portions of the continent; allowing human populations to follow the Pleistocene mammals across the Americas. More recent evidence of a pre-Clovis culture has emerged, based on excavations at Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania, the Topper Site in South Carolina, and Cactus Hill in Virginia, that places modern humans in the New World some 2,000 years earlier than previously believed. Pre-Clovis tools include small bladelets, indicating an exploitation of a broader environment. While the controversy continues, it is recognized that Clovis points were in the southeastern U.S. around 12,000 B.P.

Paleoindian occupations are usually represented by the presence of a specialized type of projectile point. These points are large and feature channels or flutes that are created by the removal of a long, vertical flake from the center of one or both faces of the point (Walthall 1980). Point types indicative of this period and this region are Clovis, Folsom, Quad, Dalton, Plainview, and Scottsbluff (Gagliano and Gregory 1965). The size of the points reflects the hunting strategy of these early inhabitants, which focused on hunting large Pleistocene mammals. Bones of large Pleistocene vertebrates (mastodon, mammoth, ground sloth, etc), which are contemporaries of the Paleoindians, are found in alluvial and backswamp deposits (Gagliano and Gregory 1965). Paleoindian sites are rare, especially with the changing geography of much of southern Louisiana. The rising sea levels left coastal sites underwater, and the flooding and meandering of the Mississippi River buried other sites under layers of silt. Caddo Parish, in the northwestern part of the state, contains both Early and Late Paleoindian material (Neuman and Hawkins 1993). According to the Paleoindian Database of the Americas (PIDBA), no Paleoindian projectile points have been found in Lincoln Parish (Anderson et al. 2010).

MESOINDIAN (6,000 TO 2,000 B.C.)

The three sub-periods of the Archaic period proper are believed to roughly approximate the transition from highly mobile, camp-based collector lifeways to more sedentary and opportunistic foraging lifeways.

During the Early Archaic period it is reasonable to assume there was a trend towards a more sedentary lifeway. Willey, Phillips, (Willey and Phillips 1958) and Caldwell (1958) viewed the Archaic stage as a dramatic shift from previous Paleoindian lifeways. However, as Walthall argues, this might have been true in northern regions where the drastic climatic shift precipitated large-scale population movements and

material culture change, but in the non-glacial regions of the Southeast this change would have been much more gradual which would lead to imperceptible cultural adaptation.

Considering the cultural material typically present from this time period, we find a change in the biface from the previous period to be the most evident change. Rather than the long, fluted blades from the Paleoindian period, the Early Archaic bifaces have well-documented pan-regional sequences that includes the Side-Notched Tradition, the Corner-Notched Tradition, and the Bifurcate Tradition. The spears used by the Mesoindians were different than those of the earlier period; they were shorter, had a greater variety of stone points crafted from locally available stone, and were more simply crafted (Neuman and Hawkins 1993). Bone, antler, and shell tools and ornaments were also added to the tool assemblage during this period.

Fiber-tempered pottery in much of the Southeastern United States is generally considered under the rubric of Stallings Island, Orange, Wheeler, and Norwood Series, and it is thought to mark the transition between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods (i.e., Terminal Archaic). Also in the later portion of the Archaic period, people began horticulture to supplement their diets. Archaeological evidence indicates that people grew small portions of squash, sunflowers, and other seed-bearing plants in simple gardens (Sassaman and Anderson 2004:105).

NEOINDIAN (2,000 B.C. TO A.D. 1600)

Southeastern archaeologists generally distinguish the beginning of the Neoindian period (ca. 2250 to 1950 B.P.) by the introduction and regular use of stamped pottery and increased ceremonialism in ritual events and mortuary practices. During the Neoindian period, the introduction and intensification of horticulture, construction of earthworks, and elaboration of artistic expression and burial ritual are all thought to be related to a reorganization of social structure. The advent of horticulture would have meant that, at least for part of the year, groups would have had to remain sedentary in order to plant, tend, and harvest crops. Shell and earthen mounds were now regularly built throughout this area of Louisiana.

Although many technologies used during the Neoindian period were actually developed during the earlier Archaic periods, it was during the Neoindian stage that changes in social organization and economy from small dispersed bands of hunter-gathers to large, semi-permanent settlement began to take place. A much heavier reliance on horticulture followed and these changes were evidenced in the archaeological record. This period includes the Poverty Point, Tchefuncte, Marksville, Troyville-Coles Creek, and Plaquemine-Mississippian Cultures.

The Poverty Point Culture (2,000 to 700 B.C.) is named after the well documented Poverty Point Site (16WC5) in Louisiana. During this culture, Indians lived in small, dispersed groups, while others built and maintained regional centers. These centers served as ceremonial, political and trade areas. Gibson (1974) suggested this was the first time that a chiefdom was established. Trade across large areas is evidenced by copper from the Great Lakes; quartz crystals, novaculite, hematite, and magnetite from Missouri and Arkansas; gray chert from Ohio; and steatite from Alabama (Hunter et al. 1991). Tools unique to this culture include oval-shaped stone plummets that were presumably used as net weights or clay cooking balls. Neuman and Hawkins (1993) point out that this culture also includes planned villages, clay figurines, stone beads, pendants, and microtools.

The Tchefuncte Culture (500 B.C. to A.D. 200) followed the Poverty Point Culture and are set apart from early cultures by being the first Louisiana Indians to manufacture large amounts of pottery. In coastal

Louisiana the shell middens are located in two primary areas, the Pontchartrain Basin around Grand Lake, and along the midden reaches of the Vermilon River (Hunter et al. 1991). The pottery was used to store and stew foods in a much more efficient manner. Unlike the previous Poverty Point Culture, the Tchefuncte Indians did not rely on imported trade materials to make tools and ornaments, instead they used local materials (Neuman and Hawkins 1993).

The Marksville Culture (A.D. 1 to 400) is generally recognized as a part of the Pan-Southeastern Middle Woodland tradition (Jeter et al. 1989:138). Trade, once again, increased from an area market to an inter-regional system linked to Adena-Hopewell influences from the Upper and Middle Mississippi Valley (Weinstein and Rivet 1978). These influences were most notable in the ceramics designs and even mortuary practices. Springer (1973:167) suggests late Marksville may exhibit a shift from the characteristic kin ties to a settlement with differing social classes.

The Troyville-Coles Creek period (A.D. 400 to 1100) is best known for the distinct spatial patterns present on the sites. These typically consist of a small series of small platform mounds positioned around a central plaza (Neuman 1984). This period also saw numerous examples of complicated stamping of ceramics in Louisiana. In addition, the bow and arrow was introduced at this period. The introduction of the bow and arrow might have led to the collapse of the Troyville-Cole Creek culture. The increase in available food led to an increase in population; they reached a level the communities could no longer support. The final change that precipitated this period and could have led to the cultural collapse was a change in weather patterns. Indeed, weather from around A.D. 500 to 800 was cooler and drier. This changed the availability of food at a time when Indian societies were already stressed to provide for the growing populations. These stresses led to an increase in warfare that continued into the following period (Stoltman 1978:725).

The Plaquemine culture (A.D. 1200 to 1700) takes its name from the Medora Site (16WBR1), which is found in the town of Plaquemine, Louisiana. This period was witness to the zenith of eastern Woodland culture in terms of organization and complexity. During this time an almost simultaneous florescence occurred over many parts of the Southeast, resulting in the development of large, hierarchical societies centered at impressive mound complexes such as Cahokia in present day Illinois, Spiro in Oklahoma, Moundville in Alabama, and Etowah in northwest Georgia. Differentiating the Plaquemine culture further from their earlier Troyville-Coles Creek ancestors is seen in the brushing and engraving techniques observed in their pottery (Smith et al. 1983).

The Caddo culture (A.D. 800 to 1540) began to emerge in northwest Louisiana while the Plaquemine culture thrived across the remainder of the state. These periods represent the last major periods of unadulterated Indian cultural development in the Southeast. The term Caddo refers to a group of closely related Indian groups who occupied northwestern Louisiana, northeastern Texas, southwestern Arkansas, and southeastern Oklahoma (Smith et al. 1983). Burial practices, deities, and differing ceramic techniques distinguish the Early Caddo period from the Coles Creek period. The Middle Caddoan period saw a decline in mound building with large population centers replaced by small upland settlements along streams. Single burials with few offerings were chosen over shaft burials (Webb and Gregory 1986). Late Caddo shows an increase in floodplain settlements with a return to mound building. The historic Caddo period saw the rise of several tribes with unique dialect and customs. In Louisiana, the five Caddo speaking tribes included the Ouachita, Natchitoches, Adaes, Doustioni, and Yatasi. These Caddo tribes remained in Louisiana until 1835, leaving for Oklahoma soon after they sold nearly one million acres of land to the United States (Cliff and Peter 1994).

HISTORIC EXPLORATION (1541 TO 1803)

By the time Europeans made contact with the inhabitants of North America, the people living in this area had developed a complex society with a trade network that brought in exotic items from across the continent (Buxton and Crutchfield 1985). Trading paths connected villages and these would later be used by European explorers and settlers to enter the area.

It is thought that the first Europeans that the Indians living in the area could have met were Hernando De Soto and his men. De Soto had sailed with Pizarro for Peru and returned to Spain a fabulously rich man. Politically well connected, he was granted the right by Charles V of Spain to conquer Florida, which at that time included the project area. De Soto landed near Tampa Bay in 1537 with 1,000 men and spent the next four years wandering the interior of the southeast U.S. determined to duplicate his earlier success (Alchian 2008). This invasion brought great grief to every group that was unfortunate enough to have been encountered by De Soto and his men. The Spanish left a path of destruction across the lands they traveled, torturing and murdering indiscriminately as they sought anything of value they could steal from the local inhabitants.

Spanish incursions into the interior introduced diseases that had evolved among the populations in Europe and Asia. The people living in the "New World" had no natural defenses for these pathogens and consequently, after being exposed, they died in staggering numbers. It has only been in the last generation of scholarship that the scope of this human catastrophe has been recognized. Most scholars currently accept that it was possible that 90 to 95 percent of the pre-contact population died as a result of this pandemic (Ethridge 2003). It would be hard to overestimate the negative effects such a disaster would have on any human society. Evidence of the disruption Southeastern cultures experienced can be found in the archaeological record. Platform mound building ceased shortly after 1540 and Indian trade networks, ancient at the time of contact, also seem to have been disrupted. Exotic high status items like native copper disappear from the archaeological record and seem to be slowly replaced by exotic items of European manufacture (Hahn 2004). As the Indian population struggled to recover from this catastrophe, the European presence along the coast grew.

When Europeans returned to the interior they would often comment on the number of unoccupied villages they encountered, completely intact but missing their population. What typically brought Europeans back to the interior was trade and this trade would have dire consequences for the Indian people. European trade goods proved addictive. The experience of having a steady supply of cloth, iron tools, and muskets quickly transformed these items from luxuries into necessities. The Indians had the dilemma of coming up with something the English wanted in trade. For a while there was a large market for enslaved Indians and later for deer skins and furs. This trade led to entanglement in the affairs of the colonial powers, usually with bad effects.

After De Soto, the next European to enter the Louisiana region was a Frenchman named Robert Cavalier de la Salle. In 1682, his company sailed down the Mississipppi River to the Gulf of Mexico and encountered native Bayougoula people in modern day Iberville Parish (Bryant et al. 1982:31-32). La Salle attempted to return to the area two years later but could not relocate the Mississippi River and eventually became stranded on the Texas Coast. In 1699, Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville arrived with the second French expedition of the area. Rather than working south along the Mississippi River, Iberville chose to follow the coast to the Mississippi River and then work north. Iberville travelled up the river to modern day Point Coupee Parish. After this successful expedition Louisiana was opened to settlement (Bryant et al. 1982:33-36).

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1803 TO 1860)

Following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the large area was divided into two districts or territories. The northwestern portion became the District of Missouri, while the southern portion was known as Orleans Territory. W.C.C. Claiborne was made the governor of Orleans Territory. In 1812, the state of Louisiana was admitted to the Union. The 1820s saw an increase in the number of plantations as improvements in cotton production and transportation were made, but there were few permanent settlements in the area that became Lincoln Parish before 1832 (Mann and Kolbe 1909). The hill country of north Louisiana became known for fertile soil and excellent game hunting. With the advent of homesteading by the U.S. government, land could be bought for 12 1/2 cents an acre, or less. Early settlement in what is now Lincoln Parish was around the area that became Vienna. Daniel Colvin and his family settled there in 1807. Other early settlements were at Woodville and present-day Choudrant. The Choudrant settlement, less than five miles from the project area, included some members of the Wheat family (Fletcher 1976). The introduction and increase in number of African slaves boosted the population and caused plantation owners to fear an uprising. Cotton production and sales increased from 1840 to 1860.

WAR AND AFTERMATH (1860 TO 1890)

Louisiana's settlement and economy were put on hold during the Civil War as Union and Confederate forces contested Louisiana, and in particular, the head of the Mississippi River. New Orleans fell to Union forces in 1862, followed by Baton Rouge. Defensive fortifications were constructed at Port Hudson in an attempt to block Union troops from going upriver to Vicksburg. In May of 1863, Major General Nathaniel P. Banks led 30,000 Union soldiers against Port Hudson, defended by 7,500 Confederates under General Franklin Gardner. This was the first time that commissioned African American troops were used, with devastating results. Due to faulty information, the African Americans were sent into an area where they were hemmed in by swamps on either side and were easy targets for Confederate forces on a high bluff above them. The battle raged for 48 long days, until Vicksburg surrendered on July 4, 1863 and the Union called off the Port Hudson fighting. Although the Union won, they suffered some 4,300 casualties to the Confederate's 700 (Eberwine et al. 2009). There were no Civil War battles fought in the Lincoln Parish area.

Louisiana saw an economic reorganization after the end of hostilities. This "reconstruction" process left the great majority of its people despondent and poor. Wealthy land owners returned home to find their houses and outbuildings burned and their cropland in the hands of tenant farmers and newly freed slaves. In 1866, there were over six million acres of federal land that had been surveyed but not purchased. The Southern Homestead Act was meant to offer this land at nominal fees to poor people. The very next year, the Act was repealed and the land was up for grabs by any buyer. With prices as low as 45 cents an acre, wealthy buyers could, and did, purchase over 100,000 acres each. Over a million acres were bought up by Northerners. The mid-1870s saw rampant vigilante violence. In 1877, Louisiana rejoined the Union, being one of the last southern states to do so.

Several "Reconstruction Parishes" were created in an attempt to break up the old order and make new areas for Republican rule. Lincoln Parish was one of these, created in 1873 from portions of Claiborne, Bienville, Union, and Jackson parishes. Named for Abraham Lincoln, the parish seat was Vienna. But, when the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific (VS&P) Railroad came through the area in 1883, it bypassed Vienna. In 1884, Robert Edwin Russ, Lincoln Parish sheriff from 1877 to 1880, offered 640 acres to the railroad if they would establish a station there (Kilpatrick et al. 1996). Named Ruston (Russ Town), the railway station quickly grew into a town as the merchants from Vienna moved their businesses to the new area. In addition to the east-west rail line, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad ran through Ruston north-south.

In the 1880s, thousands of acres were unplanted due to lack of labor and capital. At this time, approximately 85 percent of the state was forested. Longleaf pine existed in virgin stands of trees up to 200 years old. The open areas beneath the trees were free of underbrush and this environment was very conducive to easy lumbering. Cypress trees were predominant in the swamps and in the early twentieth century, Louisiana led the nation in cypress production. Pine forests were more plentiful, but there were plenty of mills for both tree species (Fricker 2015).

Slowly the lumber industry become more and more important for its economic potential for Louisiana residents (Bryant et al. 1982:63). Innovations in the 1880s and 1890s, such as the skidder, pullboats (barges), and railroad dummy lines, facilitated the removal of logs from the woods and swamps. The expansion of the railroads went hand-in-hand with the timber harvest, not only providing access to the trees, but also carrying lumber to markets. Towns sprang up around the sawmills, built and owned by the lumber companies. Once an area had been stripped of its trees, the mono-purpose towns were either dismantled by the lumber company or left to become ghost towns. Even small towns that existed prior to a sawmill became like company towns. Usually the timber company was the largest employer and made possible civic improvements; bankrolling fire departments, ice plants, brass bands, and baseball teams (Fricker 2015). In some cases, the longleaf pine areas were replanted with slash and loblolly pines or planted with grass for use as pasture. Much of the land was left to grow over with hardwoods and the old longleaf forests became a thing of the past.

In 1889, the Louisiana Educational Association established a Chautauqua on 15 acres just north of Ruston. The Chautauqua Society was founded in 1874 in New York to promote education and inspiration. Forty-five states established one of these within their borders where lectures, music, speeches, and plays were performed. The Louisiana Chautauqua closed in 1905 (Harris 2011).

INDUSTRIAL AND MODERN (1890 TO PRESENT)

In 1900, the literacy rate for African Americans was only 39 percent. Black students, who had been woefully neglected, were aided by the creation of Rosenwald schools. African Americans continued to flee the agricultural south in favor of industrial jobs in the northern cities. In addition to the migration, influenza and military service in World War I contributed to the labor shortage. Agricultural pay was still woefully inadequate, going from about 80 cents per day in the early 1920s to only about 95 cents per day in the early 1930s (Lee et al. 2010). The principal industries in Lincoln Parish in the early twentieth century were cotton presses, cotton-seed oil mills, wood-working factories, a fertilizer plant, brickyards, foundries, and machine shops (Fortier 1914).

Known as the “father of forestry in the South,” Henry E. Hardtner, a Louisiana native, was an early conservationist. As early as 1905, Hardtner noticed the bleak landscapes created after areas were clear-cut. He instituted the practice of cutting only trees with a certain minimum diameter, leaving small trees. In 1908, he was appointed chairman of the state’s first Commission for the Conservation of Natural Resources (Fricker 2015). Cotton became less important as a crop as agriculture became more diversified in the 1930s-1940s. Much of the cotton land in Lincoln Parish has been converted to pine plantations or pasture, with some used for poultry, cattle, watermelons, and peaches (Kilpatrick et al. 1996).

CHAPTER 4
PREVIOUS RESEARCH

LITERATURE AND DOCUMENT SEARCH

Background research was conducted prior to the survey to identify previously recorded historic and prehistoric properties within a one-mile radius of the proposed project area located in Lincoln Parish, Louisiana. This search included an online query of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology [LDOA] Cultural Resources Viewer (LDOA 2017). A one-mile (1.6 kilometers [km]) radius search was conducted around the project area for previously recorded archaeological sites and previous cultural resources surveys. An examination of the Historic Standing Structure Survey Files at the State Library in Baton Rouge, Louisiana was performed on April 10, 2017 to ascertain whether any historic resources have been recorded within or near the study area. Lastly, a query into the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2017) was conducted. The project area is found within Township 18 North, Range 2 West, Section 20 as seen on the 1994 Ruston East, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle (Figure 4.1).

A search of the Phase I Surveys database maintained by LDOA (2017) identified two archaeological sites (16LI26 and 16LI52) within a mile of the study area (see Figure 4.1). Site 16LI26, or Ruston Airport, was recorded by C. Wade Meade in 1990 and consists of a very large area measuring 320 acres in and around the current airport. Projectile points, grindstones, flakes, and pottery sherds have been recovered from within this area and are in the possession of Frank Martin. The site is heavily disturbed and considered ineligible for the NRHP. Site 16LI52 is a historic cemetery located in the woods near the Primitive Baptist Church. One headstone is engraved "M.C. Wheat" with an interment date of 1885. Other depressions with iron pieces appear to represent other grave sites. The site was recorded by Joe Saunders, R. Dean Dick, and Susan Roach in 2001. It has not been assessed for the NRHP, but the associated report (#22-2450) mentions that the site is potentially eligible.

A search of the Phase I Surveys database maintained by LDOA (2017) identified eight previous archaeological surveys within a mile of the project area (see Figure 4.1).

LDOA# 22-0790. *A Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Bridge Location on Lincoln Parish Road 142, Lincoln Parish, Louisiana.* Heartfield, Price, and Greene, Inc. conducted this proposed bridge location investigation in 1982. No cultural resources were discovered (Heartfield, Price, and Greene, Inc. 1982).

LDOA# 22-1036. *A Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed Force Main Pipeline and Sludge Application Areas in Lincoln Parish, Louisiana.* The City of Ruston performed this 151-acre archaeological study in 1977. The project consists of three tracts; the proposed pipeline commenced at the City of Ruston's north sewer plant and extending to two tracts proposed as sludge disposal areas (known as the J.C. Steele Tract and the J. L. Rabb tract). A single prehistoric ceramic sherd was recovered as a result of this fieldwork (Clendenen 1985).

LDOA# 22-1118. *Cultural Resources Investigations at the Proposed New Ruston Municipal Airport, Lincoln Parish.* The Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development performed this 275-acre investigation in 1985 and 1986 for a proposed municipal airport. No cultural resources were identified as a result of fieldwork (DuCote 1986).

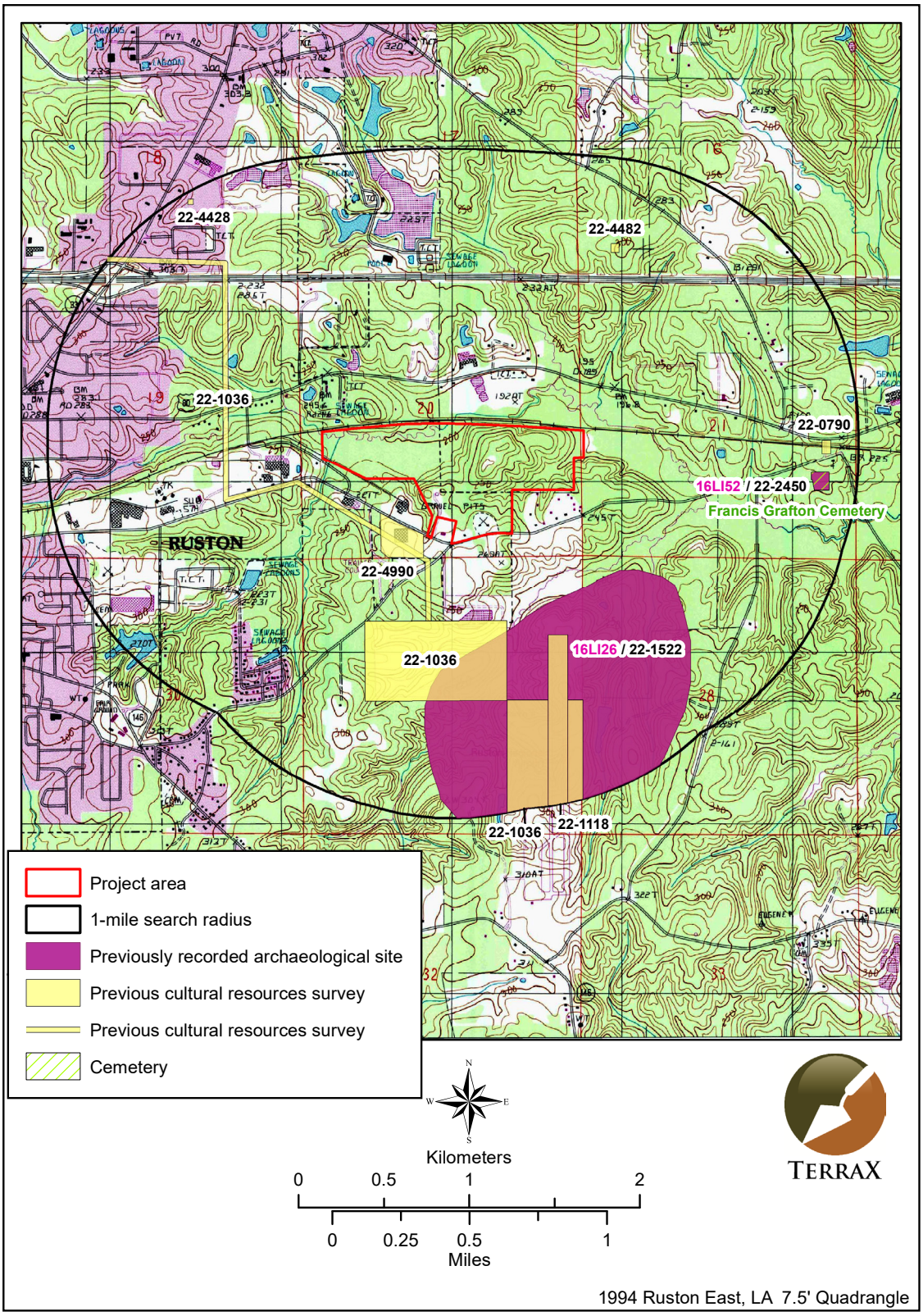

Figure 4.1. *Map showing the survey area, previous cultural resources surveys, previously recorded archaeological sites, and cemetery within a one-mile radius (based on the 1994 Ruston East, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle).*

LDOA# 22-1522. *Cultural Survey for Proposed New Ruston Airport, Lincoln Parish, Louisiana: State Project No. 977-31-10.* Louisiana Tech University performed this 275-acre investigation in 1990. The parcel had been previously surveyed and cleared earlier in the year by DuCote (1986), but subsequent to that original survey, construction activities uncovered buried cultural deposits. A scatter of lithics and ceramics were found across a wide area that was recorded as Site 16LI26. This site was not considered to be eligible for listing on the NRHP (Meade 1990).

LDOA# 22-2450. *2001 Annual Report for Management Unit 2 Regional Archaeology Program Department of Geosciences, University of Louisiana at Monroe.* The annual summary of cultural resources projects by the University of Louisiana Monroe in 2000 details 31 sites being recorded/updated/evaluated during this year (Saunders et al. 2001).

LDOA# 22-4428. *A Negative Findings Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Ruston Indian Avenue Telecommunications Tower.* MRS Consultants, LLC conducted this cell tower survey in 2013. No archaeological sites, cemeteries, or historic standing structures were identified as a result of these investigations (Gorecki 2013).

LDOA# 22-4482. *Cultural Resources Survey of the Ruston East Cell Tower and Access Road.* Stone Point Services, LLC performed this cell tower survey in 2013. No sites were found (McMakin 2013).

LDOA# 22-4990. *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 26 Louisiana National Guard Properties Throughout Louisiana.* Cultural Resources Analysts, Inc. performed this combined 184-acre survey in 2014. One site (16FR363) and numerous standing structures were recorded during this study (Pye 2015).

An examination of the Historic Standing Structure Survey Files at the State Library in Baton Rouge, Louisiana and the NRHP online files (National Park Service 2017) failed to identify any previously recorded historic properties within a mile of the project area.

Historic maps were also consulted about possible historic resources in the project area. The 1909 Lincoln Parish soil map depicts a structure in the project area, as do the 1950 and 1994 topographic maps. This structure seems to match the location of the newly recorded archaeological site, 16LI82. No other structures are shown within the project area.

According to Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office records, in September of 1852, Marion C. Wheat was granted the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 18 North, Range 2 West, which includes the project area. At that time, Wheat was living in Jackson Parish (Lincoln did not yet exist). Marion C. Wheat appears in the 1850 federal census as a 26-year-old farmer with 23-year-old wife, Sarah, and two young sons. His real estate is valued at $100. His next-door neighbor was Elias Wheat, aged 65, who was probably Marion's father (one of Marion's sons was named Elias). The 1860 census finds Marion and Sarah in Arkansas with four children. He is still listed as a farmer with real estate worth $400 and a personal estate worth $200. In 1870, the family is back in Jackson, Louisiana with five children. Wheat is listed as a farmer with a personal estate worth $600, but no real estate listed. By 1880, Lincoln Parish now exists and Wheat and his family are listed there. By 1900, Sarah is listed as a widow living in Grant Parish to the south. She died in 1920 and is buried in Georgetown Cemetery in Grant Parish, as is their eldest son, Nathaniel. Nearby Site 16LI52 has a marker for M.C. Wheat, which is probably Marion, with an interment date of 1885. While other depressions are in the area, this is the only marked grave. The headstone says that M.C. Wheat was born on April 11, 1820 and died on July 5, 1885. Marion C. Wheat is not listed in any slave schedules so he probably did not have a large plantation, just a small

family farm. It is possible that Wheat sold the land he acquired in 1852 and used that money to move to Arkansas prior to 1860 to try to make a go of it there. Following the Civil War, the family moved back to Louisiana. While the Wheat family evidently lived in the area, it is unknown if they lived in the house that once stood in the project area. The razed house (Site 16LI82) was probably built later, in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

CHAPTER 5
METHODOLOGY AND FIELD RESULTS

FIELD METHODS

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

Subsurface testing was performed along 30-m interval transects comprised of shovel tests spaced 30 m apart. Standard shovel tests consist of 30 centimeter (cm) diameter cylindrical holes excavated to the top of the sterile subsoil layer or until water was encountered. Soils from each test were screened through 1/4-inch (0.64 cm) hardware cloth for the purpose of recovering any cultural material that may exist at that location. If cultural material is encountered, the material is sorted by provenience and placed into bags labeled with the pertinent excavation information before being transported to TerraX's laboratory.

LABORATORY METHODS AND COLLECTION CURATION

All cultural materials recovered during field projects are delivered to TerraX's laboratory in Tuscaloosa, Alabama for processing. Here, materials are sorted by provenience, cleaned, and analyzed. Along with the cultural material, all project records, photographs, and maps produced while conducting the investigation are transported for curation at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center in Troy, Alabama. A copy of the curation agreement can be found in Appendix A.

RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATION

The investigation included the placement of 468 shovel tests along 53 transects (Figure 5.1). Of the 468 total transect shovel tests placed, four were positive, 428 were negative and 36 were not excavated due to drainages and eroded slopes. Shovel test profiles typically exposed 5 cm of grayish brown sandy loam over 20 cm of yellowish brown sandy loam over strong brown sandy clay. Many areas within the project area were severely eroded with clay at the surface.

Subsurface testing and visual inspections resulted in the identification of one new archaeological site within the project boundary (Figure 5.2). Site 16LI82 represents a moderate density late nineteenth to mid or late twentieth century historic house site and artifact scatter measuring approximately 100-x-70 m (Figure 5.3). This site is located on a ridge in an area of secondary growth. There are some mature trees, but many small saplings and vines are present (Figure 5.4). There is limited surface exposure due to leaf litter. The remains of a brick chimney base and some displaced concrete block foundation piers are present, but it is evident that the house has been razed (Figure 5.5). A push pile to the east of the structural remains contains roofing tin, an old refrigerator, tires, glass bottles, and other household debris. A moderate amount of historic artifacts (n=168) were recovered from the surface and 27 positive shovel tests. The subsurface material was found in Strata I and II at depths up to 55 cmbs, but most of the material was found within the first 20 cm. A typical shovel test consisted of 10 cm of grayish brown sandy clay loam over 10 cm of yellowish brown sandy clay over strong brown sandy clay subsoil.

Subsurface artifacts found include whiteware (8 undecorated, 1 hand painted, 2 relief molded, 1 blue glazed, 1 orange glazed), porcelain (1 undecorated, 1 relief molded), Albany slipped stoneware (n=1), a bisque figurine fragment, undifferentiated brick (n=7), window glass (n=8), wire nails/fragments (n=24), an asphalt shingle

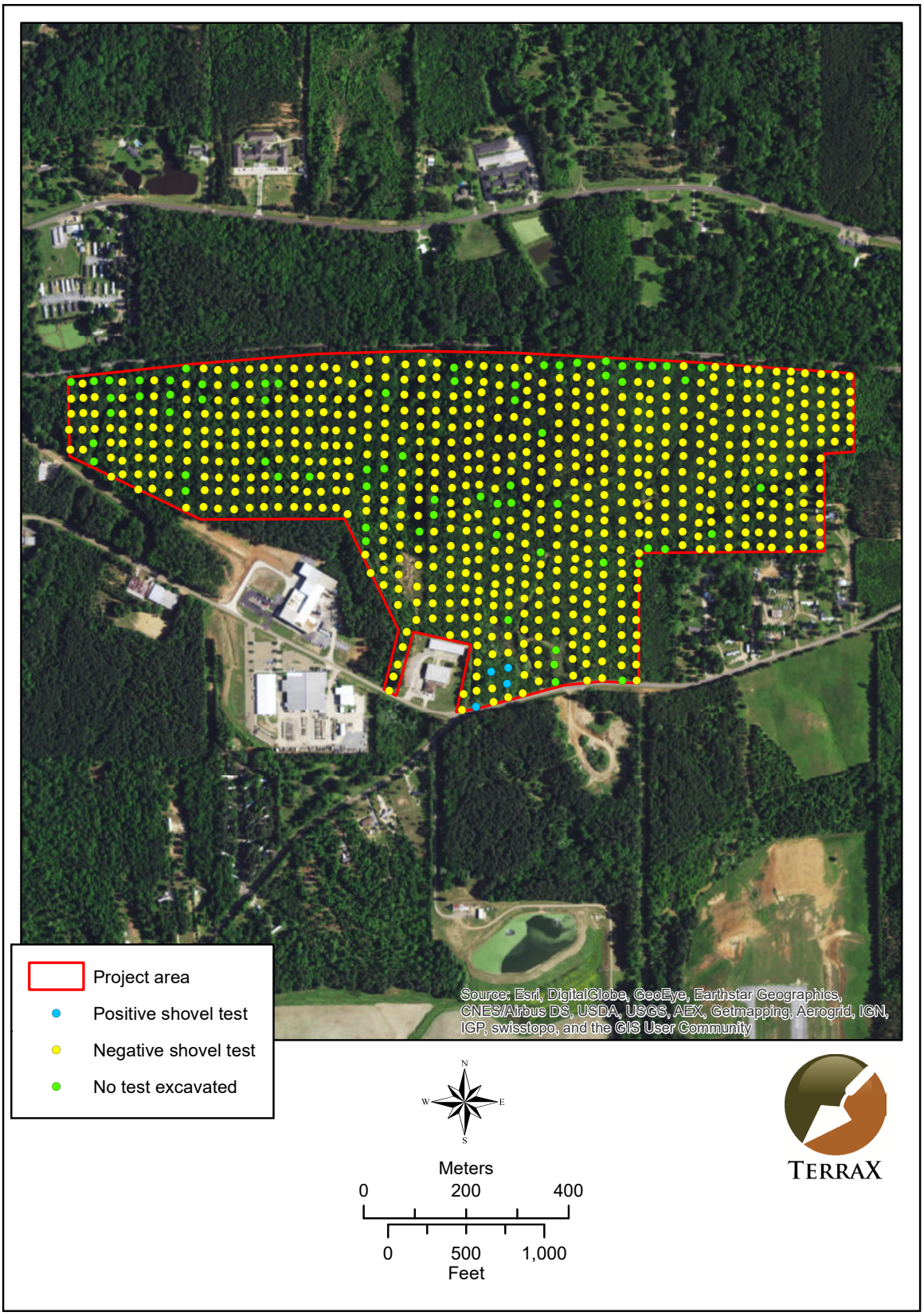

Figure 5.1. *Aerial image showing shovel test transects within the project area.*

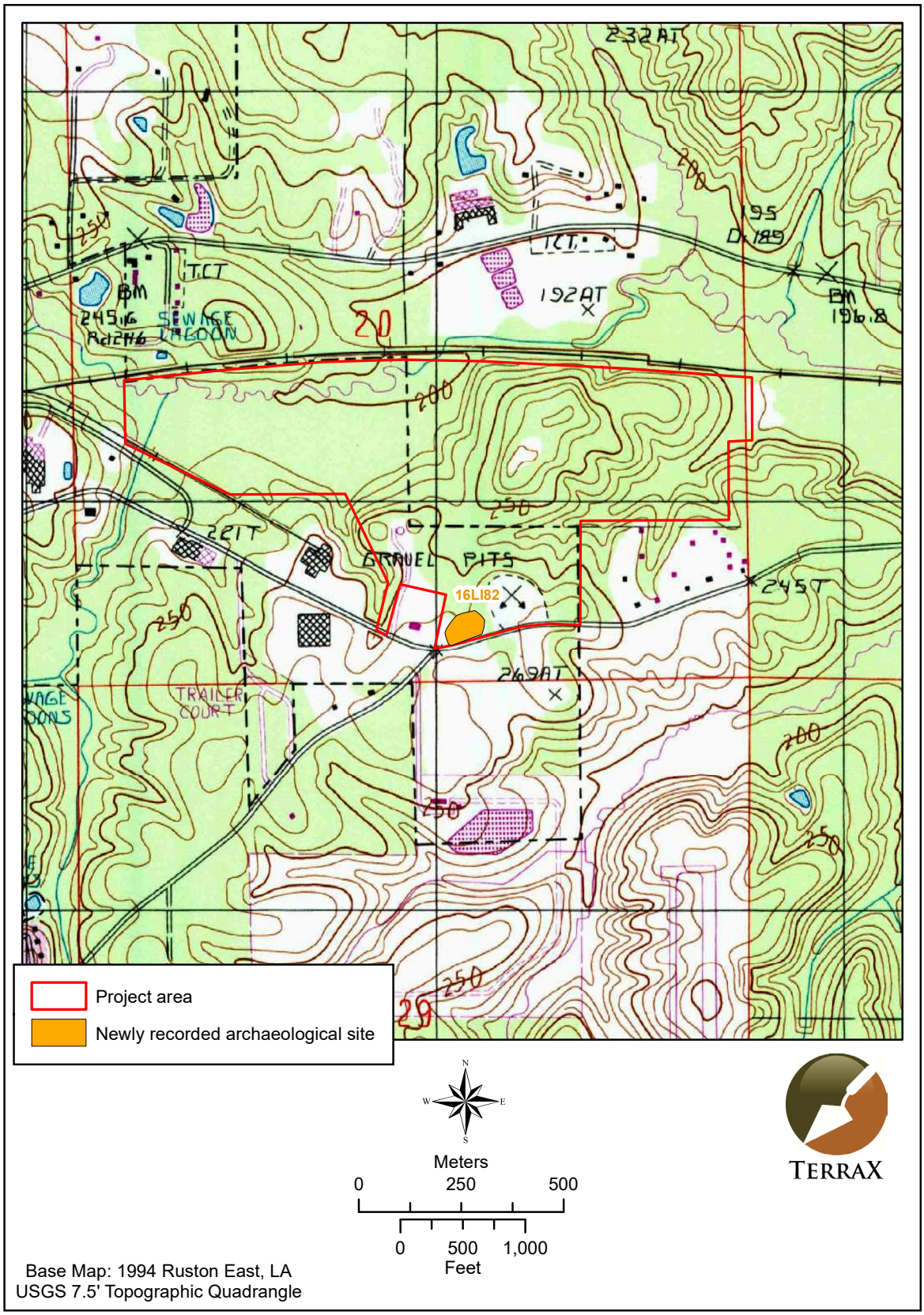

Figure 5.2. *Map showing location of newly recorded Site 16LI82 within the project area.*

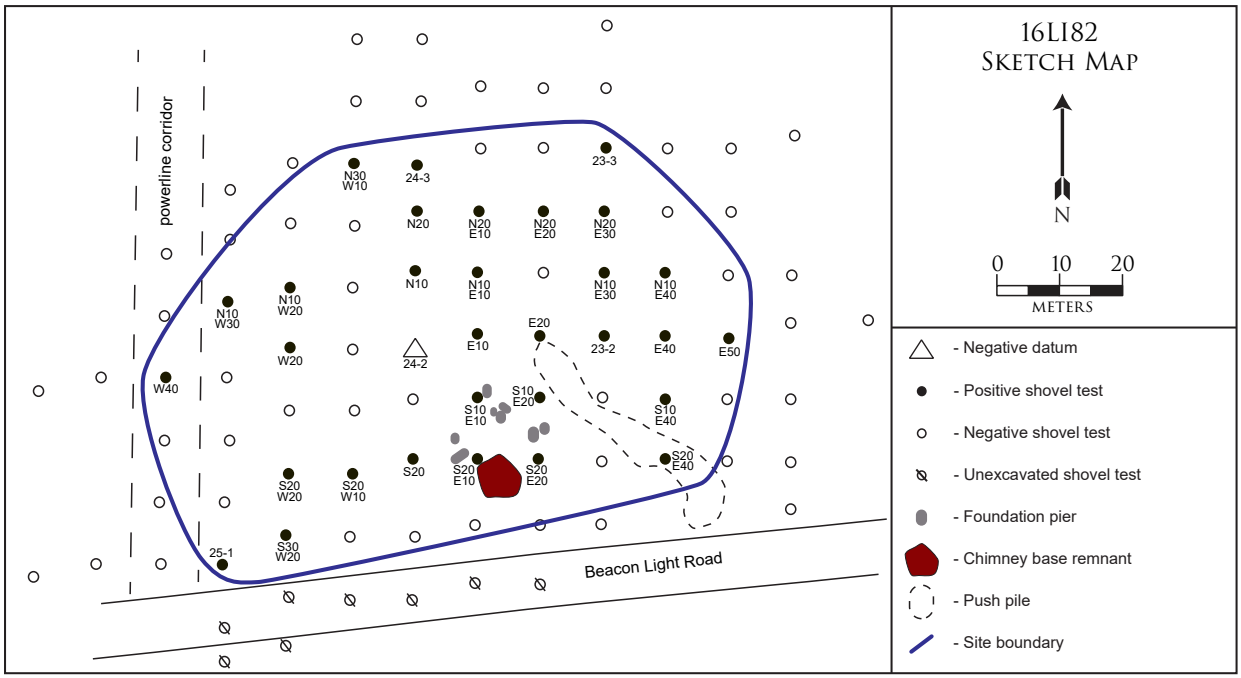

Figure 5.3. *Site 16LI82 sketch map.*

Figure 5.4. *Site 16LI82 view from datum, facing south.*

Figure 5.5. *Site 16LI82 brick chimney base and structural debris, facing southwest.*

fragment, terracotta tile fragments (n=5), container glass (3 amber, 1 amethyst, 61 colorless, 3 green, 2 blue, 1 milk), milk glass canning jar lid liners (n=8), a glass marble, a white glass bead, a ferrous metal bolt, a brass bullet, a ferrous metal appliance part, undifferentiated ferrous metal (n=6), unspecified bone (n=3), and plastic. One of the colorless glass fragments was a base with a Hazel-Atlas Glass Company maker's mark indicating a manufacture date between 1923 and c.1982. Another colorless fragment possessed a machine-made large mouth external thread finish. A small selective surface collection was made, recovering some complete bottles/jars from the mid to late twentieth century. These include an amber glass Avon men's aftershave bottle shaped like a boot (1966-1971), a colorless jar with a T.C. Wheaton Company maker's mark (1946-c.2005), a colorless jar with an Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark (1954-present), and a milk glass Jergen's lotion jar with a Hazel-Atlas Glass Company maker's mark (1954-c.1982). Other material collected from the surface includes undecorated whiteware (n=1), relief molded porcelain (n=1), a milk glass base, colorless container glass (n=3), and an undifferentiated brick fragment.

According to BLM records, Marion C. Wheat, of Jackson Parish, received the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 20 on September 1, 1852, but it is unknown if he ever lived there. Wheat's grave (1885 interment date) is within a mile of the site (Site 16LI52) so he did live in the area. The 1860 federal census places him in Arkansas, but he was back in Louisiana by 1870, according to census records. The 1909 Lincoln Parish soil survey map depicts a structure within the site boundaries (Figure 5.6), as do the 1950 Ruston USGS 15' series (Figure 5.7) and the 1994 Ruston East USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangles. Based on the artifacts, the site probably dates from the late nineteenth century to the mid or late twentieth century. All of the nails recovered at the site are wire, dating from 1870 or later. And while concrete has been around for a very long time, concrete blocks only came into use at the turn of the twentieth century. The site has been razed and the degree of disturbance is approximately 80 percent. No subsurface features were found and

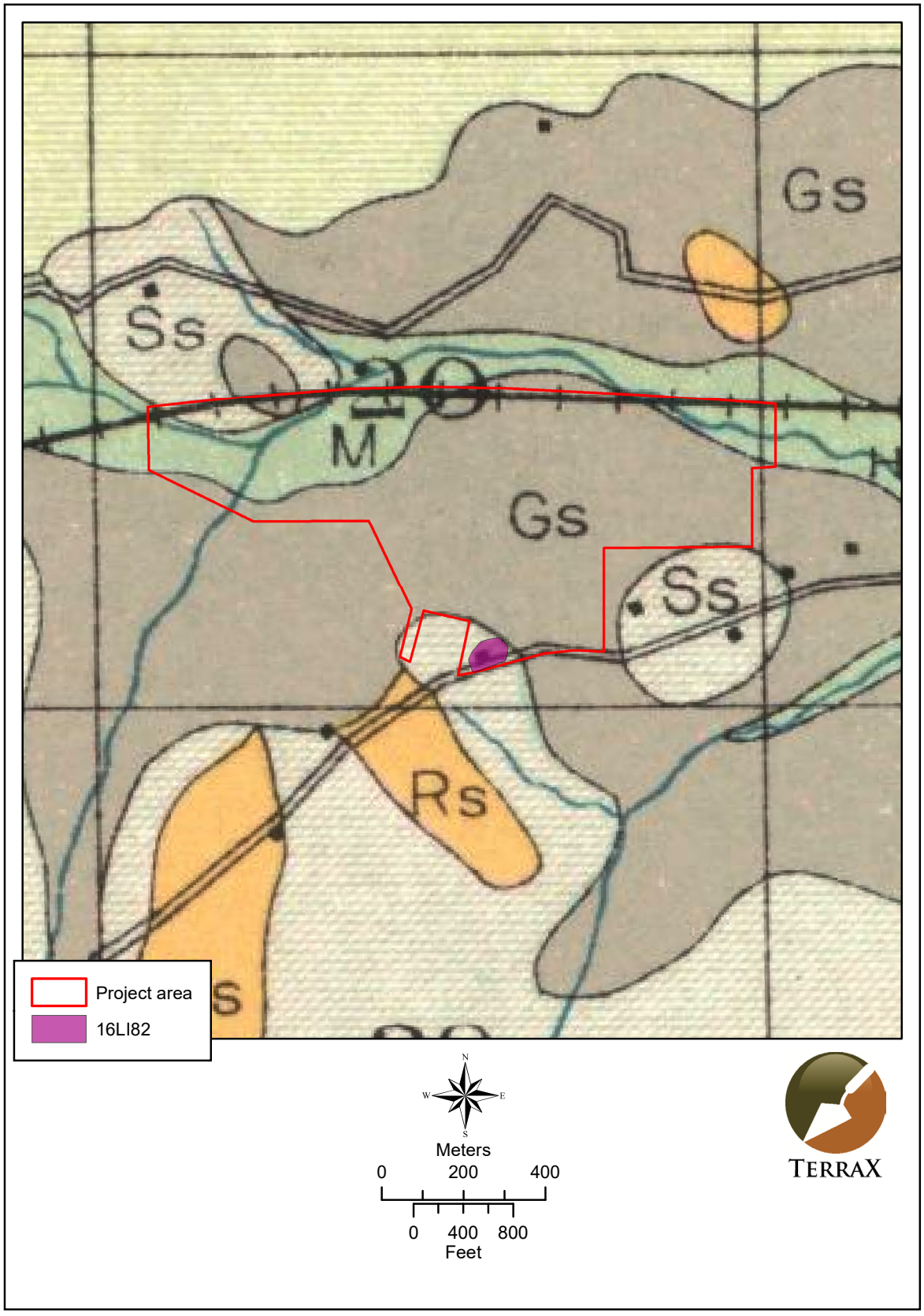

Figure 5.6. *1909 Lincoln Parish soil map showing structure at 16LI82.*

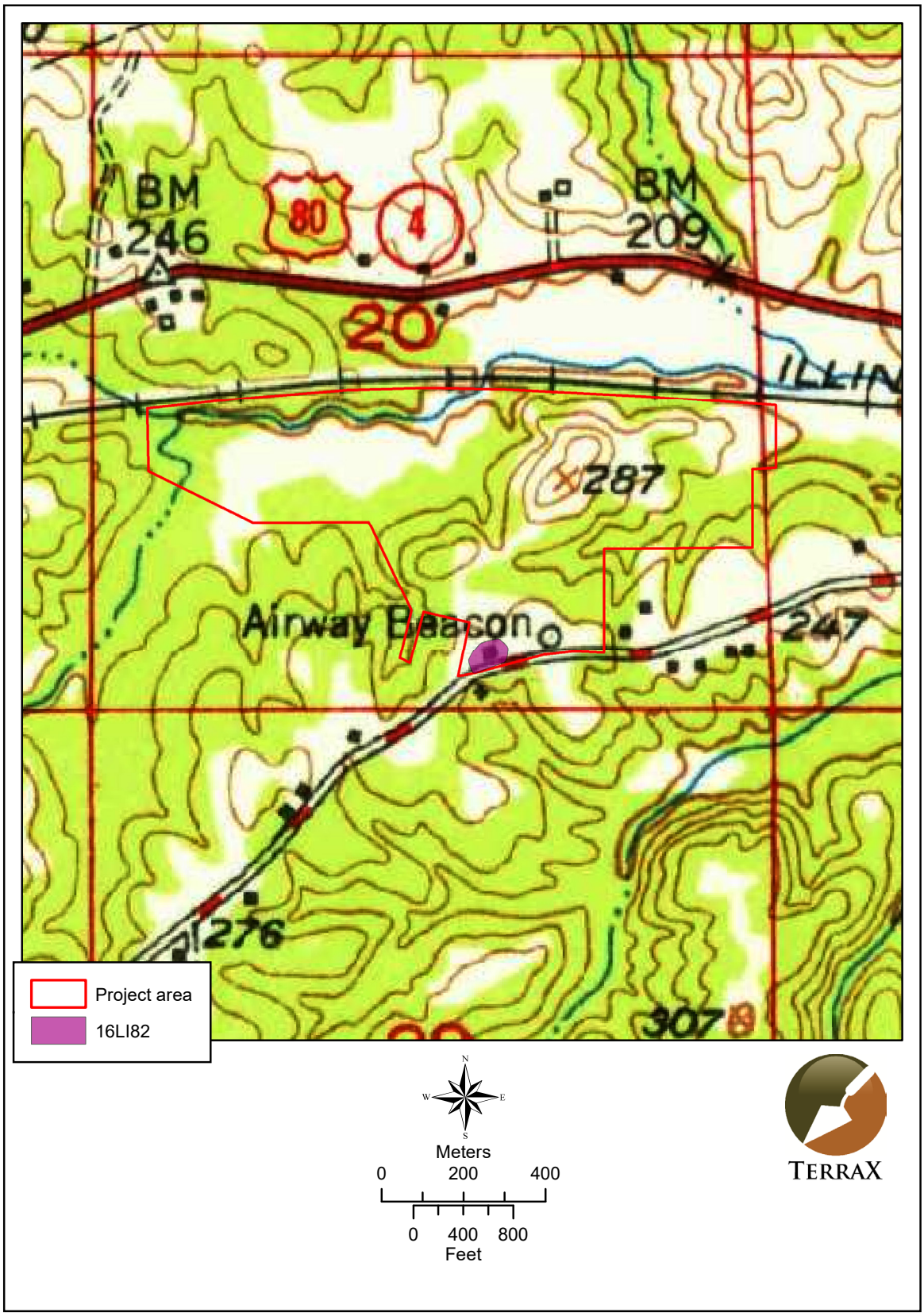

Figure 5.7. *1950 Ruston 15' series topographic quadrangle showing structure at 16LI82.*

no wells or privies were noted. There is a powerline corridor running down the western edge of the site and the 1994 topo map depicts gravel pits just to the east.

Due to lack of research potential and heavy disturbance, Site 16LI82 is considered ineligible for NHRP consideration under Criterion D. The site is not associated with any significant historical events or persons and is not eligible under Criteria A or B. No further archaeological work is necessary for Site 16LI82.

CHAPTER 6
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TerraX, under contract with the City of Ruston, Louisiana performed the Phase I cultural resources survey for a proposed 150-acre industrial park in Lincoln Parish, Louisiana in compliance with federal and state regulations. The Phase I survey was performed from April 10 through 14, 2017 by Matt Sumrall, Chris Rivers, Graham Townsend, and Klint Baggett under the supervision of Paul D. Jackson, Principal Investigator. The investigation identified one new archaeological site within the project area, 16LI82. This late nineteenth to mid or late twentieth century housesite has been razed and the site is approximately 80 percent destroyed. No subsurface features were identified. Due to lack of research potential and heavy disturbance, Site 16LI82 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. The site is not associated with any significant historical events or persons and is not eligible under Criteria A or B. Accordingly, no further archaeological studies are recommended for the proposed development project.

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APPENDIX A
CURATION AGREEMENT

TROY UNIVERSITY

Archaeological
Research Center

Date: September 30, 2016

Paul Jackson
TerraXplorations Inc.
3523 18th Ave NE
Tuscaloosa, Al 35406

Dear Paul:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Jason Mann
Director
Archeological Research Center
Troy University

APPENDIX B
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Artifact Inventory List

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
16LI82					
	T23-2/I/0-10 cmbs				***Bag: 1***
		glass (colorless container)	1	2.6	2017.05401
		Location Totals	*1*	*2.6*	
	T23-3/I/0-15 cmbs				***Bag: 2***
		glass (blue container)	1	1.1	2017.05403
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	177.7	2017.05402
		Location Totals	*2*	*178.8*	
	T24-3/I/5-15 cmbs				***Bag: 3***
		glass (colorless lip)	1	19.1	2017.05404
		Location Totals	*1*	*19.1*	
	T25-1/I/0-15 cmbs				***Bag: 4***
		glass (colorless container)	2	3.5	2017.05405
		glass (colorless melted container)	1	1.5	2017.05406
		Location Totals	*3*	*5.0*	
	N0 E50/I/0-15 cmbs				***Bag: 5***
		asphalt shingle fragment	1	0.3	2017.05411
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	1.3	2017.05408
		glass (colorless container)	4	2.0	2017.05409
		glass (colorless melted container)	1	0.8	2017.05410
		undecorated bisque figurine fragment	1	0.8	2017.054.7
		Location Totals	*8*	*5.2*	
	N10 E40/I/0-25 cmbs				***Bag: 6***
		brass metal bullet	1	2.5	2017.05414
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	5	6.5	2017.05413
		glass (colorless melted container)	1	0.9	2017.05415
		undecorated whiteware	2	9.7	2017.05412
		Location Totals	*9*	*19.6*	
	N0 E40/I/II/0-15 cmbs				***Bag: 7***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	4	20.4	2017.05416
		glass (amber container)	1	3.1	2017.05418
		glass (colorless container)	1	0.4	2017.05417
		Location Totals	*6*	*23.9*	
	S10 E40/I/II/5-20 cmbs				***Bag: 8***
		glass (milk canning lid liner)	3	12.6	2017.05419
		Location Totals	*3*	*12.6*	
	S20 E40/I/5-15 cmbs				***Bag: 9***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	7.7	2017.05420
		glass (amber container)	1	0.8	2017.05422
		glass (colorless container)	3	17.7	2017.05421
		glass (green container)	1	9.3	2017.05423
		Location Totals	*6*	*35.5*	
	N20 E30/I/5-20 cmbs				***Bag: 10***
		blue glazed whiteware	1	0.5	2017.05424

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		glass (colorless container)	1	3.0	2017.05425
		Location Totals	*2*	*3.5*	
	N10 E30/I/II/5-20 cmbs				***Bag: 11***
		glass (amethyst container)	1	3.6	2017.05427
		glass (colorless container)	1	2.2	2017.05426
		Location Totals	*2*	*5.8*	
	N20 E20/I/10-30 cmbs				***Bag: 12***
		ferrous metal wire nail	1	7.1	2017.05429
		glass (colorless container)	2	3.8	2017.05430
		undecorated whiteware	1	2.7	2017.05428
		Location Totals	*4*	*13.6*	
	N0 E20/I/II/0-50 cmbs				***Bag: 13***
		glass (colorless container)	5	14.4	2017.05431
		Location Totals	*5*	*14.4*	
	S10 E20/I/II/0-20 cmbs				***Bag: 14***
		undecorated terracotta tile fragments	5	316.2	2017.05432
		Location Totals	*5*	*316.2*	
	S20 E20/I/II/0-20 cmbs				***Bag: 15***
		clear plastic fragment	1	0.1	2017.05436
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	5.6	2017.05433
		glass (colorless container)	2	2.1	2017.05434
		glass (white bead)	1	0.9	2017.05435
		Location Totals	*5*	*8.7*	
	N20 E10/I/II/0-35 cmbs				***Bag: 16***
		polychrome hand-painted whiteware rim	1	4.3	2017.05437
		glass (colorless base)	1	14.4	2017.05440
		glass (colorless container with large mouth external thread finish)	1	6.7	2017.05441
		glass (milk canning lid liner)	1	2.8	2017.05439
		glass (window)	1	12.2	2017.05442
		undecorated whiteware	2	4.8	2017.05438
		Location Totals	*7*	*45.2*	
	N10 E10/I/II/0-35 cmbs				***Bag: 17***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	2	9.0	2017.05443
		glass (colorless container)	4	12.8	2017.05444
		Location Totals	*6*	*21.8*	
	N0 E10/I/II/II/0-55 cmbs				***Bag: 18***
		glass (coke bottle green container)	1	2.3	2017.05447
		glass (colorless container)	3	8.0	2017.05446
		glass (milk container)	1	0.7	2017.05448
		undecorated porcelain rim	1	1.6	2017.05445
		Location Totals	*6*	*12.6*	
	S10 E10/I/II/5-20 cmbs				***Bag: 19***
		orange glazed whiteware	1	3.3	2017.05449
		glass (window)	1	2.4	2017.05450
		undifferentiated brick fragment	6	136.2	2017.05449
		Location Totals	*8*	*141.9*	

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	S20 E10/I/II/0-40 cmbs				***Bag: 20***
		glass (blue container)	1	2.4	2017.05453
		glass (window)	5	7.0	2017.05454
		mortar	1	13.5	2017.05455
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	2	3.4	2017.05452
		Location Totals	*9*	*26.3*	
	N20 E0/I/II/10-40 cmbs				***Bag: 21***
		glass (colorless embossed container)	1	3.3	2017.05458
		undecorated relief-molded whiteware rim	2	6.2	2017.05457
		undecorated whiteware	1	4.5	2017.05456
		Location Totals	*4*	*14.0*	
	N10 E0/I/II/0-30 cmbs				***Bag: 22***
		glass (colorless container)	4	3.9	2017.05460
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1.5	2017.05461
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	3	5.9	2017.05459
		Location Totals	*8*	*11.3*	
	S20 E0/I/II/0-40 cmbs				***Bag: 23***
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	2.4	2017.05462
		glass (amber container)	1	0.4	2017.05464
		glass (colorless and blue marble fragment)	1	1.3	2017.05466
		glass (colorless container)	8	11.7	2017.05463
		glass (milk canning lid liner)	1	1.2	2017.05465
		Location Totals	*12*	*17.0*	
	N30 W10/I/II/0-25 cmbs				***Bag: 24***
		glass (colorless container)	3	14.1	2017.05468
		glass (colorless embossed container)	1	8.5	2017.05469
		glass (window)	1	2.0	2017.05470
		undecorated whiteware	1	2.1	2017.05467
		Location Totals	*6*	*26.7*	
	S20 W10/I/0-15 cmbs				***Bag: 25***
		ferrous metal wire nail	2	20.8	2017.05471
		glass (colorless container)	2	5.6	2017.05472
		glass (milk canning lid liner)	3	1.9	2017.05473
		Location Totals	*7*	*28.3*	
	N10 W20/I/II/0-30 cmbs				***Bag: 26***
		ferrous metal wire nail	2	8.5	2017.05475
		glass (colorless container)	3	3.1	2017.05476
		glass (green container)	1	1.9	2017.05477
		undecorated relief- molded porcelain	1	1.1	2017.05474
		unspecified bone	3	22.1	2017.05497
		Location Totals	*10*	*36.7*	
	N0 W20/I/30-50 cmbs				***Bag: 27***
		ferrous metal bolt	1	73.6	2017.05478
		glass (colorless embossed base [Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. maker's-mark [1923-ca. 1982]])	1	10.4	2017.05479
		Location Totals	*2*	*84.0*	
	S20 W20/I/0-15 cmbs				***Bag: 28***

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		Albany slipped stoneware	1	1.2	2017.05480
		ferrous metal appliance part	1	6.4	2017.05482
		ferrous metal wire nail fragment	4	13.4	2017.05481
		glass (colorless container)	1	3.1	2017.05483
		Location Totals	*7*	*24.1*	
	S30 W20/II/15-25 cmbs				***Bag: 29***
		glass (colorless embossed container)	1	29.6	2017.05484
		Location Totals	*1*	*29.6*	
	N10 W30/I/0-20 cmbs				***Bag: 30***
		undecorated whiteware rim	1	3.1	2017.05485
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.1*	
	S0 W40/I/0-20 cmbs				***Bag: 31***
		glass (colorless container)	1	3.2	2017.05486
		Location Totals	*1*	*3.2*	
	Surface				***Bag: 32***
		glass (amber boot shaped Avon men's leather aftershave bottle [1966-1971] with machine-made small mouth external thread finish)	1	290.9	2017.05495
		glass (colorless small jar with machine-made bead finish [T.C. Wheaton Co. maker's-mark [1946-ca.2005]])	1	15.8	2017.05492
		glass (colorless container)	2	13.5	2017.05493
		glass (colorless embossed container)	1	15.2	2017.05494
		glass (colorless jar with large mouth external thread finish [Owens-Illinoise Glass Co. maker's-mark [1954-present]])	1	188.6	2017.05491
		glass (milk base)	1	12.5	2017.05489
		glass (milk embossed jar with large mouth external thread finish [Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. maker's-mark [1954-ca. 1982] "JERGENS"])	1	154.4	2017.05490
		undecorated relief-molded porcelain rim	1	11.1	2017.05488
		undecorated whiteware base	1	23.2	2017.05487
		undifferentiated brick fragment	1	1995.8	2017.05496
		Location Totals	*11*	*2721.0*	
Site Totals			*168*	*3911.3*	
Project Totals			*168*	*3911.3*	