

Exhibit EE. Woodley Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report



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PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

OF CA. 342 ACRES (138.4 HECTARES)

NEAR LIVONIA, POINTE COUPEE PARISH, LA

Draft Report



For

**Baton Rouge Area Chamber
564 Laurel Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70801**



SURA, INC.

P.O. Box 14414

Baton Rouge, LA 70898-4414

Since 1986



**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
OF CA. 342 ACRES (138.4 HECTARES)
NEAR LIVONIA, POINTE COUPEE PARISH, LA
Draft Report**

By

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Submitted to

**Baton Rouge Area Chamber
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ABSTRACT

From February 1, 2016, to March 16, 2016, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 342 acres (138.4 ha) south of the town of Livonia in Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana. A total of 1,928 shovel tests were excavated. Two loci (Locus A and Locus B) were associated with the previously existing Woodley Plantation site (16PC39). A total of 1,269 artifacts were recovered. The authors suggest that these loci do not possess the qualities of significance and are not eligible for National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

A potential cemetery of the burial of Governor Henry Johnson and his wife Elizabeth Key Johnson has been classified as the Woodley Cemetery site (16PC127). A magnetometry survey of a portion of the site showed metallic reflecting items. A decision was ultimately made to buffer 5 acres (2.02 hectares) from development.

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The authors are grateful for the help rendered by Mr. Joseph Yarbrough of CSRS, Inc. The field team was directed by Mr. Matthew Chouest, with crew consisting of Ms. Brandy Kerr, Gilson Killhour, Ms. Margeaux Murray, and Mr. Karl Shuman. Dr. Marty Horn completed the magnetometry survey. Dr. Malcolm Shuman served as principal investigator.

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CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

From February 1, 2016, to March 16, 2016, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 342 acres (ac) (138.4 hectares [ha]) south of the town of Livonia in Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana. This survey was conducted for the Baton Rouge Area Chamber (BRAC) as a part of the industrial certification process. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) lies in parts of Sections 78, 79, 80, 81, and 121, T6S, R9E (Figure 1).

The survey was conducted to fulfill the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

This report is organized as follows: Chapters on the environment, prehistory, and history of the area and followed by a discussion of the methodology employed in the current survey, the results of the survey, and recommendations. A final section lists the references cited in the text.

CHAPTER II: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Geomorphology

Much of southeastern Louisiana owes its existence to the activity of the Mississippi River, which created the Maringouin (9,000-6500 B.P.) and Teche (5800-3900 B.P.) deltas (Figure 2, Table 1). According to Weinstein and Kelley (1992:3-4), the Maringouin delta once reached 40 to 50 mi (miles) (ca. 65 to 81 km [kilometers]) beyond the current shoreline. Sea level was 40 to 60 ft (ca. 12 to 18 m) lower than it is now and when the sea rose to its current level, the Maringouin delta retreated. Those of its landforms that were not eroded away were buried.

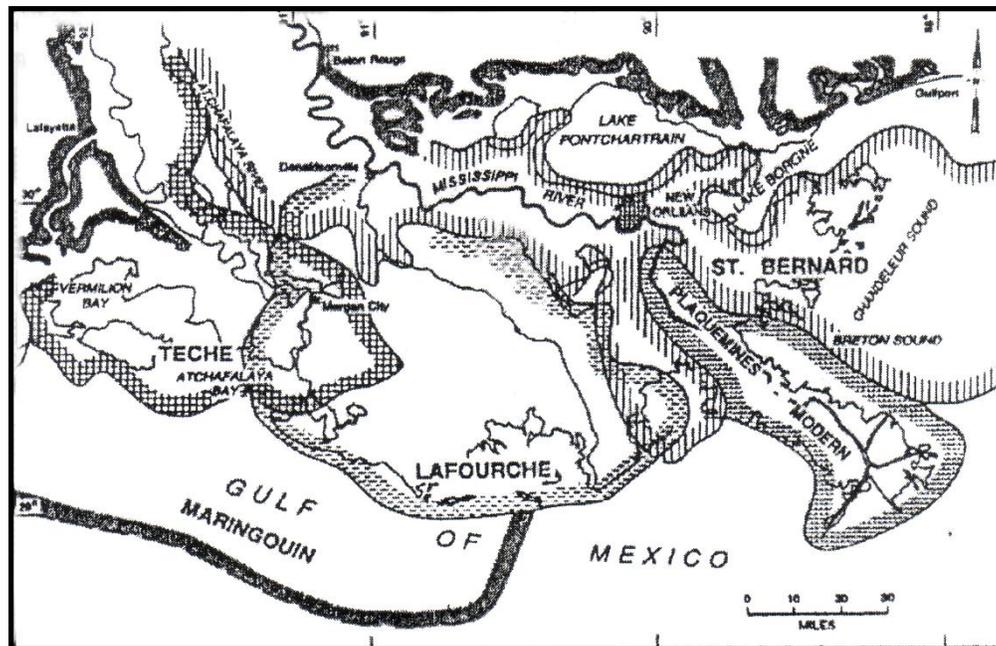


Figure 2 – Widely accepted interpretation of the sequence for the development of Holocene era delta complexes (Frazier 1967)

The Teche delta began to form about 5800 years ago when the sea reached its current level. Bayous Teche, Boeuf, L’Ourse, and Black have all been trunk channels of the Teche system. The natural levees associated with this system have partially subsided but may still be detected as surface exposures .5 to 1 mi (.8 to 1.6 km) wide (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:3).

Table 1 – The sequence of the deltas, their names (after their main supply river), and ages (Coleman 1988)

Maringouin (7,500 to 5,000 years ago)
Teche (5,500 to 3,800 years ago)
St. Bernard (4,000 to 2,000 years ago)
Lafourche (2,500 to 800 years ago)
Modern Mississippi (Birdfoot) (1,000 years ago to today)
Atchafalaya (50 years ago to today)

There is no general agreement as to the easternmost extent of the Teche delta, with Weinstein and Gagliano (1985:123) placing this limit about 30 mi (48.5 km) east of Houma and Smith et al. (1986:61-62) placing the easternmost limit at Houma; the latter researchers also suggest that delta formation took place somewhat later, between approximately 4500 and 3500 B.P.

By about 4800 years before the present, the Mississippi began to abandon the Teche delta and began the creation of a new outlet near present-day New Orleans (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:4). Nevertheless, a portion of the Mississippi's discharge continued through the older Teche delta and when the Mississippi finally abandoned the Teche for good, the Red River occupied the course of Bayou Teche and began to empty directly into the Gulf (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:5).

It is not known how long the Red River occupied the Bayou Teche channel. Weinstein and Kelley (1992:5) point out that archaeological data argue for the Red River leaving the Teche course between 1800 and 1900 years ago.

The Mississippi River, meanwhile, began to shift westward again and this time began to flow down Bayou Lafourche, with this system reaching its peak flow approximately 2000 years before the present (Weinstein and Kelley 1992:5). Some time after 1500 B.P., the Fardoche Distributary System formed through the development of a crevasse channel in the current Mississippi River meander belt; this crevasse channel is the present Bayou Fardoche (Britsch 1998: 13-14; Tornqvist et al.1996; Wells 2001:5)

The current delta south and southeast of New Orleans began to form about 1,000 years ago, with the amount of flow down Bayou Lafourche diminishing significantly. Weinstein and Kelley (1992:5) state that after this, "subsidence and marine transgression became the dominant processes within the Terrebonne marsh."

The project area was heavily influenced by the creation of the Atchafalaya River, which happened less than 500 years ago when the Old River-Turnbull Island meander of the Mississippi River intersected the Red River. Floods incited by that event created a crevasse on the south side of the meander and this crevasse eventually became the Atchafalaya River (Fisk 1952:65; Wells

2001:5). The new Atchafalaya River increased in flow until 1831, when the Old River-Turnbull Island meander was artificially cut off to separate the Atchafalaya from the Mississippi and Red rivers (Wells 2001:5). According to Wells, the clearing away of logjams in the Atchafalaya River during the 1840s and 1850s caused the river's channel to increase significantly, resulting in increased flooding in the Atchafalaya Basin. The consequence would have been the diversion of the Mississippi's main channel into the Atchafalaya had not the Old River Control structure been built in 1963 (Wells 2001:5).

Soils

The project area is formed of soils pertaining to the Commerce-Mhoon association (USDA 1971). The soils form a nearly level land surface, with loams at the higher elevations of the natural levees of Bayous Grosse Tete and Fordoche. Commerce soils, which comprise about 65 percent of the association, are slightly acid to mildly alkaline. They have a dark grayish-brown silt loam surface and a grayish brown silty clay loam subsoil. Mhoon soils, which form about 20 percent of the association, have a dark gray silt loam surface and a dark gray silty clay loam subsoil. The remaining 15 percent of the association is made up of Convent, Vacherie and Sharkey soils (USDA 1971).

Flora

Common vegetation in the general area includes the water oak (*Quercus nigra*), the sweetgum (*Liquidambar styracflua*), ironwood (*Carpinus caroliniana*), American elm (*Ulmus virginiana*), black willow (*Salix nigra*), hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*) and live oak (*Quercus negundo*). Palmettos (*Sabal minor*) are very common shrubs. Ground cover such as Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) and poison ivy (*Rhus radicans toxicodendron*) are also prolific.

The poorly drained fresh water swamps at the base of the natural levees of the distributaries are dominated by the bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) and the tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*). Red maple (*Acer rubrum var. drummondii*) and ash trees (*Fraxinus spp.*) represent the other sub-dominants in this community. Shrubs include wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), dahoon berry (*Ilex cassine*), and button bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*). Ground cover consists of smart weed (*Persicaria punctata*), alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), lizard's tail (*Saururus cernuus*), pickerel-weed (*Pontederia cordata L.*), and water hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*) (Brown 1945).

Fauna

A relatively large variety of animal life of all classes currently can be found in the vicinity of the project area and were likely to have been present during prehistory. Among the mammals present then and now are the muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and the white tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), as well as others (Lowery 1974).

Reptiles include the alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), the eastern box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*), and a vast array of snakes, from water moccasins (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*) to water snakes (e.g., *Nerodia rhombifera*). A number of frogs and salamanders comprise the amphibian population (Dundee and Rossman 1989).

Fish are currently, as well as prehistorically, important as a food source. Many varieties of fresh water fish would have been found in the bayous during ancient times. Examples of fish currently available are the alligator gar (*Lepisosteus spatula*), the largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), the channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*) and the blue catfish (*Tetalurus fureatus*).

Bird life is also rich in this area, and as might be expected, waterbirds were among the most numerous types. Ducks would have abounded, including the mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), the American pintail (*Anas acua*), and the blue winged teal (*Anas discors*). Also present were the great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), the great egret (*Egretta alba*), and the snowy egret (*Egretta thula*) (Lowery 1955).

CHAPTER III: PREHISTORIC CULTURE HISTORY

Introduction

Information presented in this chapter has been compiled from several sources, all listed in the bibliography. These sources are Haag (1962; 1971), Kniffen et al (1987), Neuman (1984), Neuman and Hawkins (1993), Gibson (1983), Webb and Gregory (1986), Kidder (1990), and Hunter et al. (1995). A variety of chronologies concerning periods, cultures, and phases have been constructed for the Ouachita River area. The chronology employed here was developed by Kidder (1990) for various portions of the Lower Mississippi Valley, including the Lower Ouachita River Valley. Its focus is on ceramic (i.e., Neo-Indian) cultures (Figure 2).

Paleo-Indian Period

By the close of the Ice Age or Pleistocene Epoch, the whole of Louisiana was inhabited by Paleo-Indian peoples who, among other things, hunted now extinct megafauna (For a good recent discussion of early humans in the New World see Adovasio 2002). These early people, or their ancestors, apparently arrived in this hemisphere from Asia, via the Bering Strait land bridge at some time during the Pleistocene (Haag 1962). In woodland areas one of the more significant beasts of prey was the mastodon; on the prairies, game included the mammoth and the giant bison. Paleo-Indian sites are relatively rare in Louisiana, but at least one late Paleo-Indian site has been excavated in Caddo Parish (Webb et al. 1971). Here, at the John Pearce site (16CD56), Webb and his associates excavated a quantity of San Patrice points, scrapers of various types, notched flakes, burins, drills, graters, and denticulates. While these items implied an active hunting economy during late Paleo-Indian times, there was nothing at the site that shed any light on food gathering activities. Otherwise, Paleo-Indian artifacts have been found in other parts of the state, mainly in surface contexts or in situations where their stratigraphic position is dubious (Neuman 1984).

Archaic Period

With the arrival of modern climates some 10,000 years ago, people were forced into a new adaptation that focused on intensive gathering and hunting of small game. There are local versions of this Archaic adaptation in virtually every part of the New World, Louisiana included. It is probable that the late Paleo-Indian San Patrice culture overlaps into this Archaic time interval. Nearer the project area, sites on Macon Ridge have yielded early Archaic materials (Fuller 1985:66). Later examples of Archaic cultures are represented by Kirk Serrated and similar side notched point types that have been found on both Little River and around Catahoula Lake (Hunter et al. 1995:21). Recent research in Louisiana has suggested that earthen mound building originated during the Archaic period, with the Watson Brake site (16OU175), Frenchman's Bend (16OU259), Hedgepeth Mounds (16LI7) and Hillman's Mound (16MA201) supporting this interpretation (Saunders et al. 1994).

Tchula Period

By 500 B.C., Poverty Point had been supplanted in the Lower Mississippi Valley by a culture called Tchefuncte that is associated with the Tchula period. The Tchefuncte people were largely fishers and gatherers and seem to have lived in small bands. Today, their sites are frequently identifiable as shell midden deposits along bodies of brackish water. The Tchefuncte folk were the first of Louisiana's native peoples to make regular use of pottery. It is also the earliest culture for which we have data on human morphology, mortuary practices and subsistence patterns (Neuman 1984:135).

Marksville Period

By the start of the Christian Era, a new culture takes center stage in Louisiana as an outgrowth of Hopewellian influences originating in the Ohio River Valley. This is the Marksville culture, a local variation of Hopewell. Like their Hopewell neighbors to the north, the Marksville people constructed earth mounds for mortuary purposes. In addition, they are characterized by distinctive forms of ceramics such as Marksville Stamped and Marksville Incised pottery.

Two well defined temporal phases have been proposed for the Catahoula Lake Basin and the Marksville area. The first is the Marksville Phase proper (A.D. 1-200), identified by the presence of conical burial mounds and ceramic types such as Marksville Stamped, *vars. Marksville, Crooks, and Mabin*, and Marksville Incised, *vars. Marksville, Point Lake and Old River* (Phillips 1970; Toth 1988). The second phase is the Baptiste Phase (A.D. 200-400), which is similar to the Issaquena phase of the Lower Yazoo Basin (Greengo 1964; Phillips 1970) and the Fredericks phase, defined by Gregory and Curry (1978) for the Natchitoches area. Typical ceramics include Marksville Incised, *vars. Yokena, Leist, and Steele Bayou*, and Marksville Stamped, *vars. Troyville and Manny*, and *Churupa Punctated* (Hunter et al. 1995:23-24). For the Tensas Basin, three Marksville phases have been suggested. These are Point Lake, Johnson and Issaquena (Hunter et al. 1995:24).

Baytown Period

Following the Marksville period, there is a lack of archaeological definition. This period, loosely labeled Baytown, gives the impression of being a transitional time, leading to the cultural florescence of the Coles Creek development around A.D. 700 (see Gibson 1982 for a discussion of the Baytown Period and Troyville Culture). This time period is seen by Griffin (1967:187) as a period of general cultural decline throughout Eastern North America. Two ceramic complexes focusing on painted pottery make their appearance in the Lower Mississippi Valley during this period, the earlier Quafalorma horizon and the later Woodville horizon (Hunter et al. 1995:24). Both of these ceramic complexes bear close similarities to coeval pottery types in Florida.

Two Baytown phases have been proposed for the Tensas Basin, Indian Bayou and Insley (Bitgood 1989; Hunter et al. 1995:25). For the Marksville area, Belmont (1967) has suggested a Black River phase based on his reexamination of Ford's materials from Greenhouse (16AV2). The Black Lake phase is succeeded by the Fort Adams phase in Belmont's scheme. This phase saw a decrease in the proportion of painted pottery and the introduction of new ceramic types, such

as Mazique Incised, French Fork Incised, and Chevalier Stamped (Hunter et al. 1995:25).

Coles Creek Period

Coles Creek is one of the most widespread and clearly defined archaeological horizons in Louisiana. It is recognizable by several pottery types, notably Coles Creek Incised and Pontchartrain Check Stamped. Another important trait is the introduction of the so-called “temple mound,” a characteristic of possible Mesoamerican derivation. This period is well-represented in the lower Ouachita Valley (Kidder 1990:58). In fact, the period is sufficiently documented that phase names have been proposed for the temporal subdivisions of the period, beginning about A.D. 700 for Coles Creek proper.

The earliest phase is named Logtown by Kidder. This phase dates about A.D. 700 to 800 and is a contemporary with the Matheny, Sundown, and Bayland phases of the Bouef, Tensas, and Yazoo basins, respectively, as well as Gibson’s Sicily Island phase. Ceramic markers are tentatively considered to be the presence of Coles Creek Incised, *vars. Hunt, Keno, Phillips*, and *Wade* and French Fork Incised, *var. French Fork*. The most salient lithic artifact is the Alba Stemmed, *var. Scallorn*, projectile point, which indicates the introduction of the bow and arrow. Mounds dating from this phase are known from the Logtown site (16OU6) on the Ouachita River, just south of Monroe (Kidder 1990:58-59). Unfortunately, the subsistence base and settlement pattern of the Logtown phase population are not well documented.

The Logtown phase of Coles Creek is followed by the Crawford phase (A.D. 800-900). While no mounds are known to have been built during this time period, sites are plentiful and appear to be concentrated on the natural levees of the Ouachita River. Ceramic types associated with this phase are Avoyelles Punctated, *var. Avoyelles*; Chevalier Stamped, *var. Chevalier*; Coles Creek Incised, *vars. Coles Creek* and *Stoner*; French Fork Incised, *var. Larkin*; and Mazique Incised, *var. Mazique*. Again, there are no good data for settlement pattern or subsistence during this phase (Kidder 1990:59).

By A.D. 900, or the middle of the Coles Creek period, the Pritchard Landing phase (A.D. 900-1050) appears and the number of sites increases. The ceramic complex is marked by Avoyelles Punctated, *var. Kearny*; Beldeau Incised, *var. Beldeau*; Coles Creek Incised, *vars. Blakely, Greenhouse*, and *Mott*; Evansville Punctated, *var. Rhinehart*; French Fork Incised, *var. McNutt*; Mazique Incised, *var. King’s Point*; and Baytown Plain, *var. Vicksburg*. Kidder suggests that similarities between this phase in the Lower Ouachita Valley and the Balmoral phase in the Tensas Basin indicate a geographically widespread phenomenon (Kidder 1990:59). Kidder goes on to point out that during this phase the Pritchard Landing site (16CT14) is the largest mound site in the region, representing “the top of a hierarchically organized settlement pattern which includes lower order mounds and subsidiary villages...” (Kidder 1990:59). From recent work at the Jolly site (16TE103), a Balmoral Phase location in the adjacent Tensas Basin, Kidder suggests that corn (*Zea mays*) was not a significant portion of the diet at this time, but that subsistence was based primarily on small game hunting, fishing and the gathering of wild foods (Kidder 1993).

The Routon phase (A.D. 1050 to A.D. 1200) includes late Coles Creek times. This phase is marked by a ceramic complex that foreshadows the succeeding Plaquemine culture. Key ceramics include Avoyelles Punctated, *vars. Dupree* and *Tatum*; Beldeau Incised, *var. Bell Bayou*; Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hardy*; Evansville Punctated, *var. Sharkey*; Harrison Bayou Incised,

var. Manchac; Hollyknowe Pinched, *var. Patmos*; and possibly Plaquemine Brushed. Diagnostic lithics seem to be represented by small arrow points of the Alba Stemmed type (Kidder 1990:59-60). Work at the Blackwater Site (16TE101), a Preston Phase site in the Tensas Basin, indicates a slight increase in the amount of *Zea mays* consumed (Kidder 1993). Summing up the Coles Creek period proper, Kidder writes:

Mound sites are found throughout the Coles Creek period in the Lower Ouachita, and their number and size increase through time...At least one large mound group, the Logtown Mounds south of Monroe...was erected during the Logtown or possibly the Crawford phase. The Pritchard Landing site...appears to have reached its greatest size during the Pritchard Landing phase, and at that time it may have been one of the largest sites in north Louisiana (Kidder 1990:60).

Plaquemine Period

The end of the Coles Creek period around A.D. 1200 sees the emergence of a number of new cultural traits, not the least of which was a heavy reliance of corn (*Zea mays*) for subsistence (Kidder 1993). In the Lower Ouachita Valley, these traits define a culture that is similar to the Plaquemine culture of the Lower Mississippi Valley, although it also contains elements of the cultures in the Felsenthal region to the north, in what is now Arkansas. The initial phase for this period is called Pargoud (A.D. 1200-1450) after the Pargoud Landing site (16OU1). Kidder sees this as a time during which groups from the Felsenthal region to the north expanded down the Ouachita Valley into contact with heavy influence from Lower Mississippi Valley groups of the Bartholomew phase of the Plaquemine culture (Kidder 1990:63). Consequently, Pargoud phase ceramics show similarities to both Felsenthal pottery and pottery of the Plaquemine culture. Common decoration consisted of brushing, engraving, pinching, incising and punctation. Notching and punctation are especially noteworthy as means of decorating vessel rims. In addition, Pargoud ceramics generally have more than one design field (Kidder 1990:63).

Salient ceramic types include Addis Plain; Avoyelles Punctated, *var. Myatt's Landing*; Baytown Plain, *var. Shallow Lake*; Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hardy*; various versions of Coleman Incised; Hollyknowe Pinched; L'Eau Noire Incised, *var. L'Eau Noire*; Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac*; Pargoud Incised, *vars. Pargoud and Monroe*; Pease Brushed Incised, *var. Pease*; and Sinner Linear Punctated, *var. Sinner*. Other types that might be expected are Evansville Punctated, Harrison Bayou Incised and, occasionally, Plaquemine Brushed. Lithics might be expected to include Alba Stemmed, *vars. Ashley and Catahoula* (Kidder 1990:63).

Pargoud phase sites are common in the Lower Ouachita Basin to about Columbia, Louisiana, and include the type site (16OU1), the T. E. Salsbury site (16OU15), the Myatt's Landing site (16OU3), the Coles Point site (16OU132), the McHenry site (16OU165), the Wood's site (16CA62), the Keno site (16MO31), the Glendora site (16OU18), and the Filhiol or Gerson mound site (16OU2). Settlement patterns include mound groups and non-mound village sites, with most occupation along rivers and smaller tributary streams. Mortuary activity occurred both in mounds and in village cemeteries (Kidder 1990:63-64). At the T. E. Salsbury site (16OU15), burials accompanied by grave goods were placed in pits in a spatially distinct mortuary area (Kidder 1990:64; Price and Heartfield 1977).

It is important to note that while the Pargoud phase pertains to the early Mississippi period, the cultural traits resemble a local variant of the Plaquemine culture of the Lower Mississippi Valley combined with influences from the Felsenthal region to the north. By AD. 1400, however, Mississippian cultural traits begin to appear in the area, so that by A.D. 1450 Kidder considers it appropriate to define a new phase for the Lower Ouachita. He calls this phase Kinniard (A.D. 1450-1550). This phase “represents the initial presence of Mississippian influences into south-central Arkansas and northeast Louisiana” (Kidder 1990:68). Diagnostic ceramics include Barton Incised, *var. Midnight*; Mississippi Plain, *var. Bonita*; Parkin Punctated, *var. Bouef Brake*; Pease Brushed Incised, *var. Sycamore*; Pouncy Pinched, *var. unspecified*; and Winterville Incised, *vars. Belzoni* and *Winterville*. Sites along the Lower Ouachita with Kinniard components include T. E. Salsbury (16OU15) and Myatt’s Landing (16OU17).

The Kinniard phase settlement pattern seems to have involved both floodplain and terrace occupations. There was continued occupation of mound sites and possible new mound construction. Most sites, however, are small hamlets or villages on levees or terraces along Bayou Bartholomew and the Ouachita River. Survey data suggest that Columbia is the southernmost extent of this phase (Kidder 1990:68-69). Settlement and subsistence data are scanty, but there is a well-developed site hierarchy of large mound groups, subsidiary mounds, and small villages (Kidder 1990:69). On the whole, “Very few late Mississippi period markers have been located in the southern lower Ouachita region” (Kidder 1990:69).

By A.D. 1550, the region was on the verge of dramatic changes due to the arrival of the first European explorers. The earliest protohistoric phase, Glendora I (A.D. 1550 to 1650), indicates a moderate population for the lower Ouachita with a dispersed population living in small hamlets and villages. The type-site for this phase, the Glendora site (16OU18), is known for its distinctive ceramics, which Moore (1909) originally identified as Caddoan. Later analyses, however, have placed the ceramics clearly within a local indigenous tradition (Belmont 1985; Kidder 1990:72). The Glendora II phase (A.D. 1650-1700) was a period when refugee populations from other areas seem to have gravitated to the confluence of Bayou Bartholomew, Bayou DeSiard, and the Ouachita River. Kidder writes that, “The settlement pattern is dramatically circumscribed and consists of only four villages... This population nucleation was short-lived and probably lasted no later than ca. A.D. 1700-1710” (Kidder 1990:72).

CHAPTER IV: HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

Europeans first learned of the existence of the great river that would be called the Mississippi in 1527. A Spaniard, Cabeza de Vaca, a member of the ill-fated Panfilo de Narvaez expedition to Florida, tasted its fresh water even though he was a few miles out to sea in the Gulf of Mexico. In 1541, Hernando De Soto reached the Mississippi at a point somewhat south of where Memphis, Tennessee now stands. He died shortly thereafter, and was buried in the stream. For nearly a century and a half following the De Soto expedition, Spain left North America untouched, except for the Florida peninsula.

It was left to France, the rising European power in the seventeenth century, to rediscover and occupy the region drained by the Mississippi River. In 1672 two French Canadians, Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette, descended the river to the mouth of the Arkansas. A decade later, another Frenchman living in Canada, Rene-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, descended the river all the way to its mouth, completing the process that Cabeza de Vaca had begun 155 years before. On April 9, 1682, in a solemn ceremony on a spot of dry land near the mouth of the Mississippi, La Salle claimed "Louisiane" for France and its king, Louis XIV.

What is now called Louisiana was not visited again by Europeans until 1699, when Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur de Iberville, sailed up the Mississippi River, leading the French party whose mission it was to colonize Louisiana. Iberville, however, chose the eastern shore of the Bay of Biloxi as the site of the first settlement. During his trip up the Mississippi his Indian guides persuaded him to save time by making a portage across the neck of a large bend in the river. This location was subsequently called Cutoff Point, or, in French, Pointe Coupee (McWilliams 1953).

Later that year, Iberville sent his nineteen year old brother, Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne, Sieur de Bienville, back to the Mississippi River for further exploration. On September 15, 1699, Bienville, with five men in two bark canoes, came across an English corvette of ten guns, commanded by William Lewis Bond. The English ship was anchored in a bend of the river, about 25 leagues above its mouth, awaiting favorable winds to go further upstream. Although heavily outnumbered, Bienville, "sent two men to tell him to immediately leave the country, which was in the possession of the king (Louis XIV) and that if he did not leave, he would force him to," by calling up nonexistent reinforcements located downstream. The English captain fell for Bienville's bluff and abandoned the river (McWilliams 1981:107). The bend in the river where this incident took place has been known ever since as English Turn, or, as the French called it, "Detour aux Anglais."

French trappers made the first European settlement in what is now Pointe Coupee Parish in 1712, near the main Tunica village, and in 1717 Bienville placed a *poste* in that location and started to offer grants of land for settlers (Davis 1967; Wells 2001:21). This *poste* or fort remained until 1810, when the United States became the dominant power in this area (Wells 2001:21).

During the Colonial Era, tobacco and indigo had been the main crops for this area, but with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, American immigrants flooded in and shortly thereafter sugar became the main crop (Wells 2001:21, 26). This was especially true of the Fordoche drainage,

where non-Acadian plantation agriculture, based on slave labor, became dominant (Comeaux 1972:14-15; Wells 2001:26).

The Civil War brought disruption, though for Pointe Coupee most of the strife took place in the False River/New Roads area (Wells 2001:26). In any case, by the early 1880s the plantation economy had reestablished itself along the major streams of the parish and slavery had been replaced by share cropping and tenant farming (Wells 2001:26).

In the twentieth century, oil and gas exploration supplemented agriculture as a significant economic staple for the region (Wells 2001:27). In the year 2013, Pointe Coupee Parish had 22,499 inhabitants and Livonia had 1,425, up from 970 in 1990 (United States Census Bureau 2013).

CHAPTER V: PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Projects within 1 mi (1.6 km) of current APE

The earliest project (#22-0106) in the above radius was carried out by Sherwood M. Gagliano, Richard A. Weinstein, and Eileen K. Burden of Costal Environments, Inc. (CEI) in June 1975. It was a survey of along the Gulf Intercostal Waterway—the survey revealed 158 prehistoric sites and 42 historic sites along the vicinity of the waterway (Gagliano et al. 1975).

The next report (#22-0052) was an environmental impact report of the Livonia Sewerage Project by Robert S. Neitzel. The assessment was carried on January 24, 1977, and Neitzel found no archaeological sites in the area (Neitzel 1977).

George J. Castille of Coastal Environments, Inc. then carried out a cultural resources assessment (#22-1096) of the proposed Missouri Pacific Railroad yard in January 1982. Castille detailed the locations of the sites of Woodley Plantation (16PC39), Vernalia Plantation (16PC38), El Dorado Plantation (16PC37), and Kenmore Plantation (16PC36) (Castille 1982).

The next project was a background and literature review (#22-2329) of a proposed fiber-optic line running through southern Louisiana by Paul D. Jackson, Rebecca Saunders, and Jostetta LeBoeuf of Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PAC) in September 2000. The review stated that no sites would be impacted by the line (Jackson et al. 2000).

The most recent survey (#22-3036) was carried out by Michael S. Crow, Crystal Kauk, Allison King, and Lauren F. Maas of SWCA Environmental Consultants in May 2009. The authors surveyed portions of the 187 mile Denbury Offshore Pipeline. Nine archaeological sites were discovered as well as one cemetery (Crow et al. 2009).

Table 2 – Projects within 1 mi (1.6 km) of current APE

Report Number	Author(s)	Type of Survey	Date
22-0106	Gagliano et al.	Gulf waterway	1975
22-0052	Neitzel	Sewerage	1977
22-1096	Castille	Railroad	1982
22-2329	Jackson et al.	Fiber-optic line	2000
22-3036	Crow et al.	Pipeline	2009

CHAPTER VI: METHODOLOGY

Methodology for the survey included archival research and fieldwork. Archival research included review of relevant archaeological reports and an examination of site files in the Division of Archaeology. Historic maps from the U.S. Geological Society (USGS) were also consulted. Fieldwork consisted of pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing. Pedestrian survey consisted of lining up five abreast, at the southern end of the survey area, and proceeding north, along transects spaced 98.4 ft (30 m) apart, with each crew person excavating a shovel test pit every 98.4 ft (30 m) for the high probability sections. The low probability sections were transects spaced 164 ft (50 m) apart. 180 acres (the natural levee of Bayou Fordoche with 25 foot contour) were classified as high probability, and the remaining 162 acres were low probability.

All excavated material was screened using .25 inch hardware cloth. Shovel tests were taken to 50 cm or clay, whichever came first. When archaeological sites are discovered, they are defined using the protocol described in the Louisiana Division of Archaeology Guidelines. Each cultural resource site found is assessed according to current National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria, as given below.

Eligibility for the *National Register of Historic Places*

According to the *National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 15* (NPS 1995:2), “The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.” In order to evaluate this significance, four criteria have been developed. Eligible properties...

- “A. ...are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. ...are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. ...embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. ...have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory” (NPS 1995:2).

Curation Statement

Collected material and associated records are curated by the Louisiana Division of Archaeology (DOA). Upon completion of the project, the artifacts will be delivered to the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, Central Plant North Building 2nd Floor, 1835 North Third St., Baton Rouge, LA 70802.

CHAPTER VII: RESULTS

Archival Research

Archival research was undertaken to determine what previous projects had been conducted in the vicinity of the APE. The results of this process are presented in the previous chapter. Research was also conducted to learn what archaeological sites had been recorded within 1 mi (1.62 km) of the APE. The results of this procedure are presented in Table 2.

Table 3 – Archaeological sites within 1 mile (1.62 km) of APE (LDOA)

Site Number	Name	Type	Culture(s)	NR Status	Last Visited
16PC37	El Dorado Plantation	Historic	Antebellum, Civil War, Aftermath	Nominated	1982
16PC38	Vernalia Plantation	Historic	Antebellum, Civil War, Aftermath	Potentially eligible	1982
16PC39	Woodley Plantation	Historic	Antebellum, Civil War, Aftermath	Potentially eligible	1982
16PC74	Valverde Plantation	Prehistoric/ Historic	Prehistoric Unknown, Antebellum, Civil War, Aftermath, Industrial, Modern	Registered (2002)	2002
16PC84	Mike James Site	Prehistoric/ Historic	Tchefuncte, Coles Creek, Historic Unknown	Undetermined	2006
16PC91	(13987-BTS3)	Historic	Historic Unknown	Not eligible	2008

Of these, three sites are within the APE. The unnamed site designated 13987-BTS3 (16PC91) was located on the northeast corner of the APE. It was an historic artifact scatter associated with the nearby plantations and completely excavated in 2008 by Allison King of SWCA (LDOA). Two other sites are within the APE—Woodley Plantation (16PC39) and Vernalia Plantation (16PC38). These sites were recorded by George J. Castille in a 1982 survey of the effects of the Missouri Pacific Railroad (Castille 1982).

Historic maps from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) were also reviewed. These consisted of the 1954, 1969, and 1998 sheets. The 1954 Fordoche, La. 7.5-minute map shows twenty nine structures in the APE. There are two structures in Section 79, three structures in Section 80, one structure in Section 81, and twenty two structures in Section 121. Wetlands makes up most of the north-center area, and the APE is bounded by the Texas and Pacific Railroad and Maringouin Road (Figure 4).

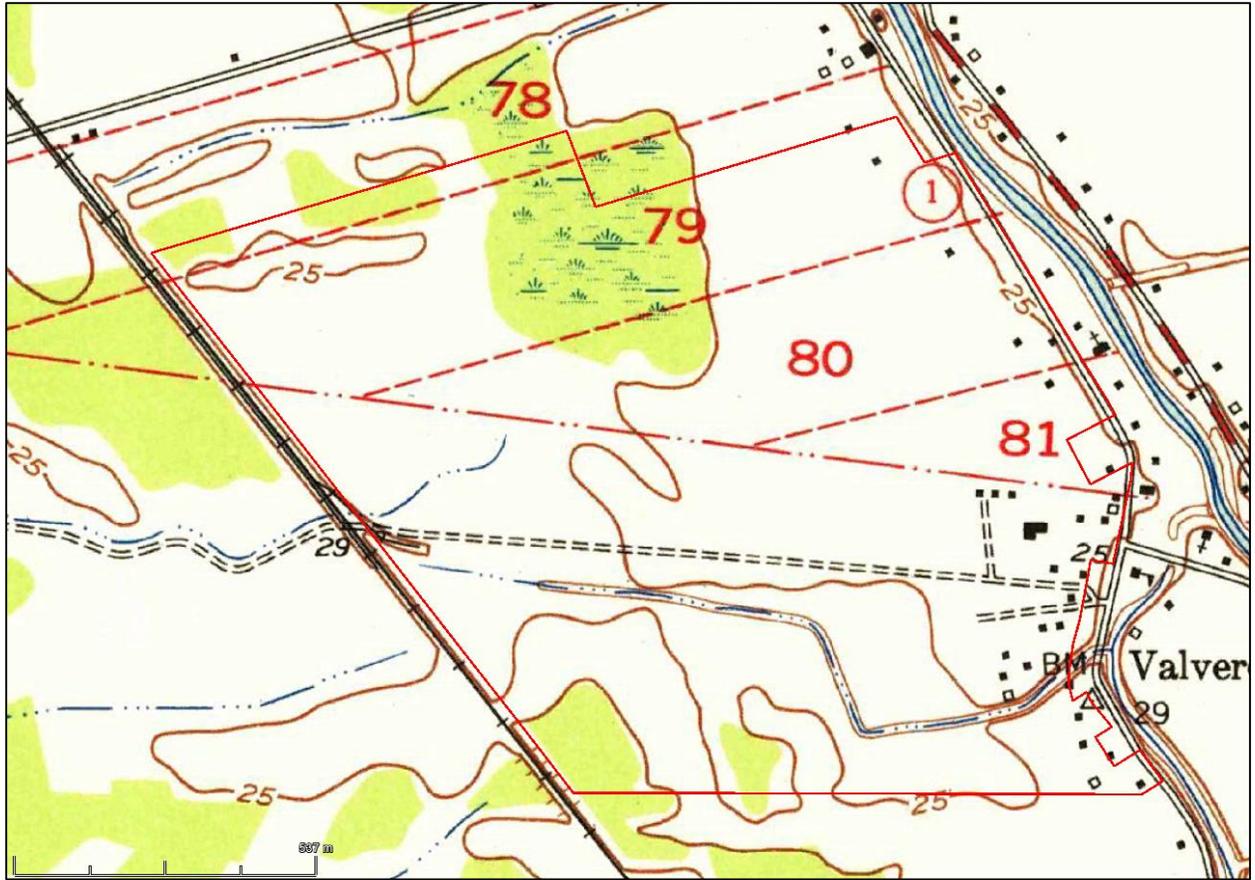


Figure 4 – Portion of Fordoche, La. 1954 7.5-minute map showing APE in red (USGS)

Fifteen years later, in 1969, the structure in Section 79 has disappeared. One of the structures has moved to the west in Section 80. Seven structures and two roads have been removed from Section 121 (Figure 5).

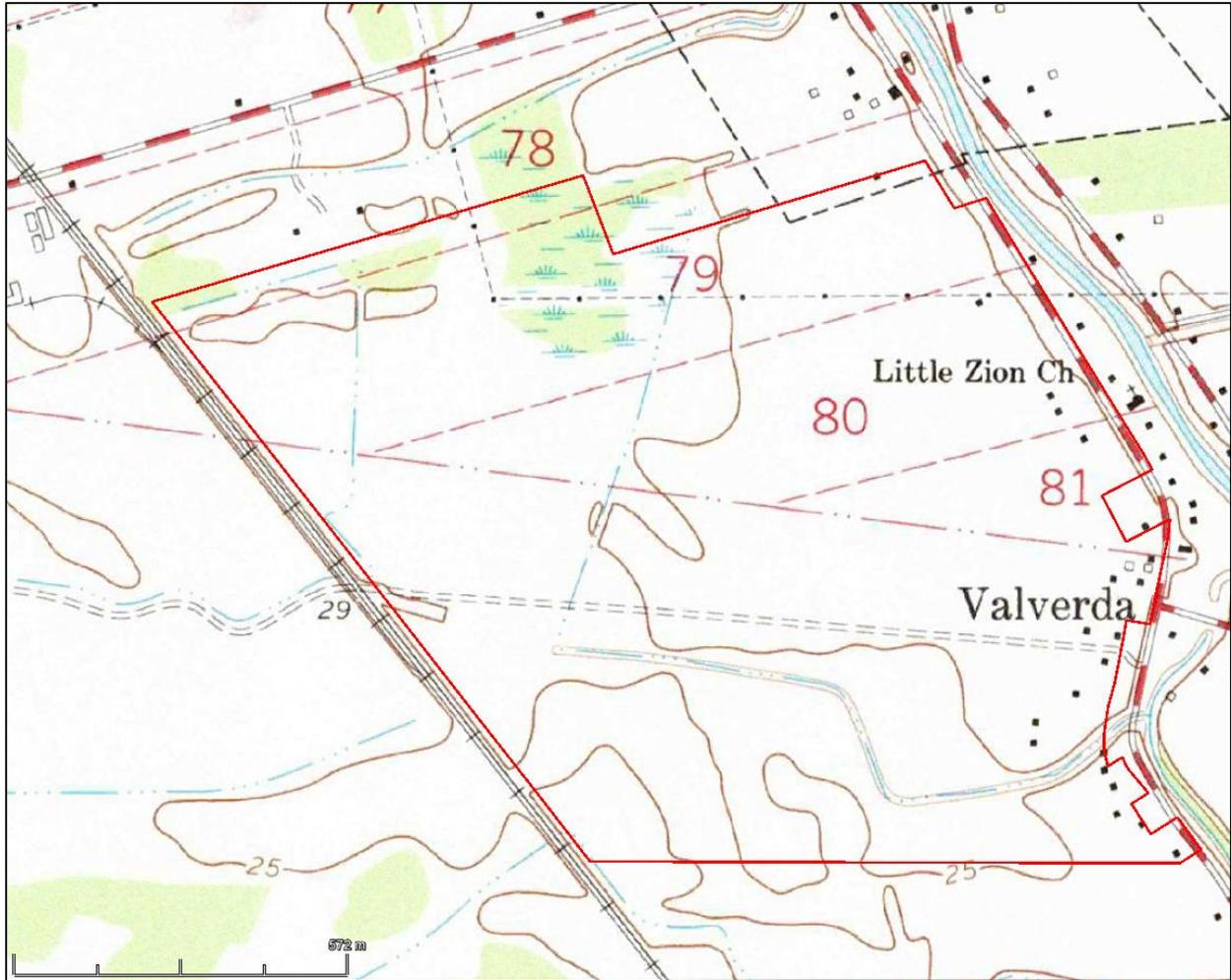


Figure 5 – Portion of Fordoche, La. 1969 7.5-minute map showing APE in red (USGS)

The next issue of this map was in 1998 and it depicts that all structures in Section 80 have been removed. Likewise, the sole structure in Section 81 is gone. The only structure remaining in Section 121 is the smokestack and four contemporaneous houses (Figure 6).

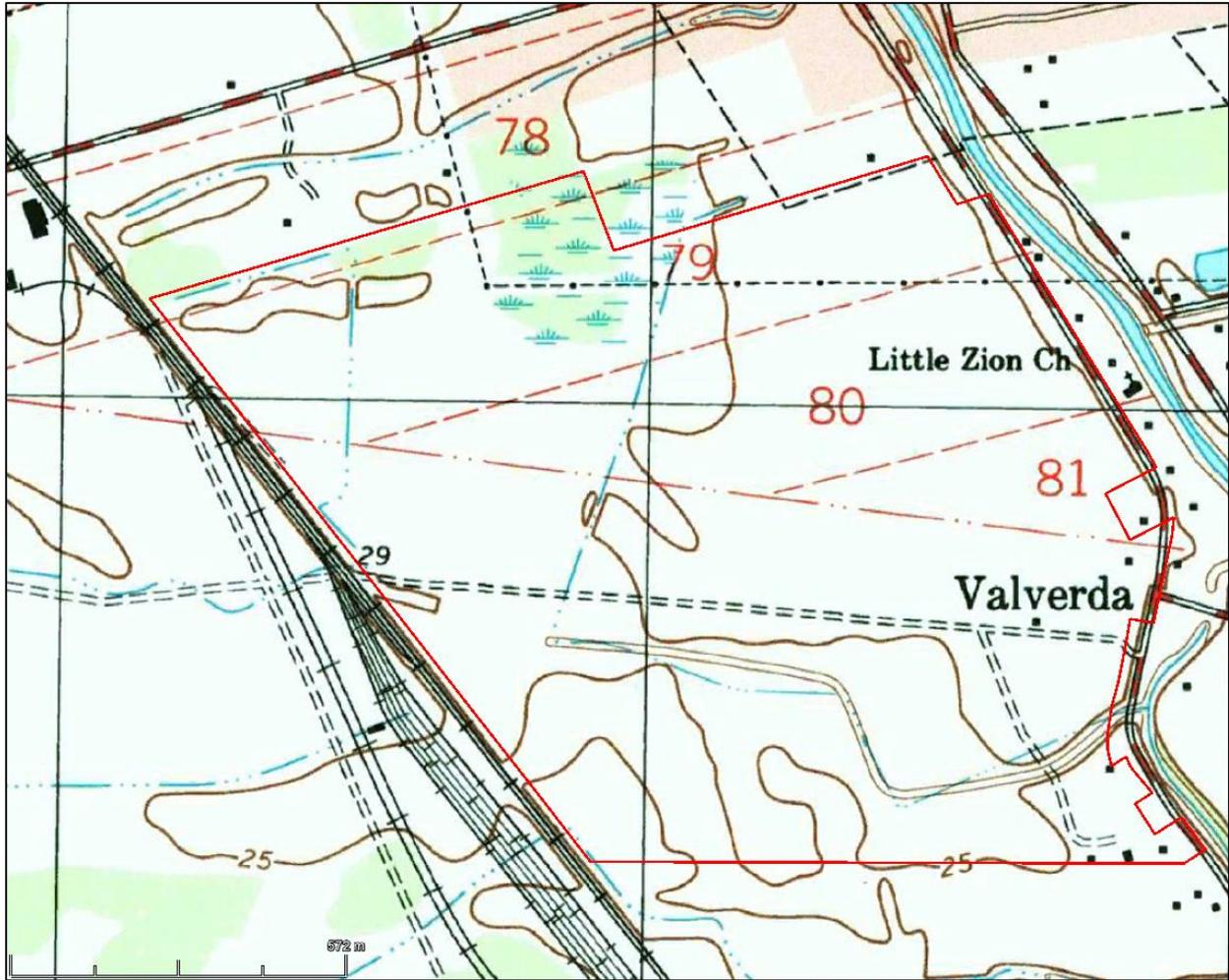


Figure 6 – Portion of Fordoche, La. 1998 7.5-minute map showing APE in red (USGS)

Fieldwork

The field methodology has been described in the previous chapter. The APE was almost exclusively plowed agricultural fields, the crops consisting of soybean and sorghum. A small area of the north-center was wetlands/marsh. A canal lies across the southern portion of the APE. Figure 7 depicts transects throughout the extent of the APE. Figures 8-11 present views of the surveyed area from various locations.

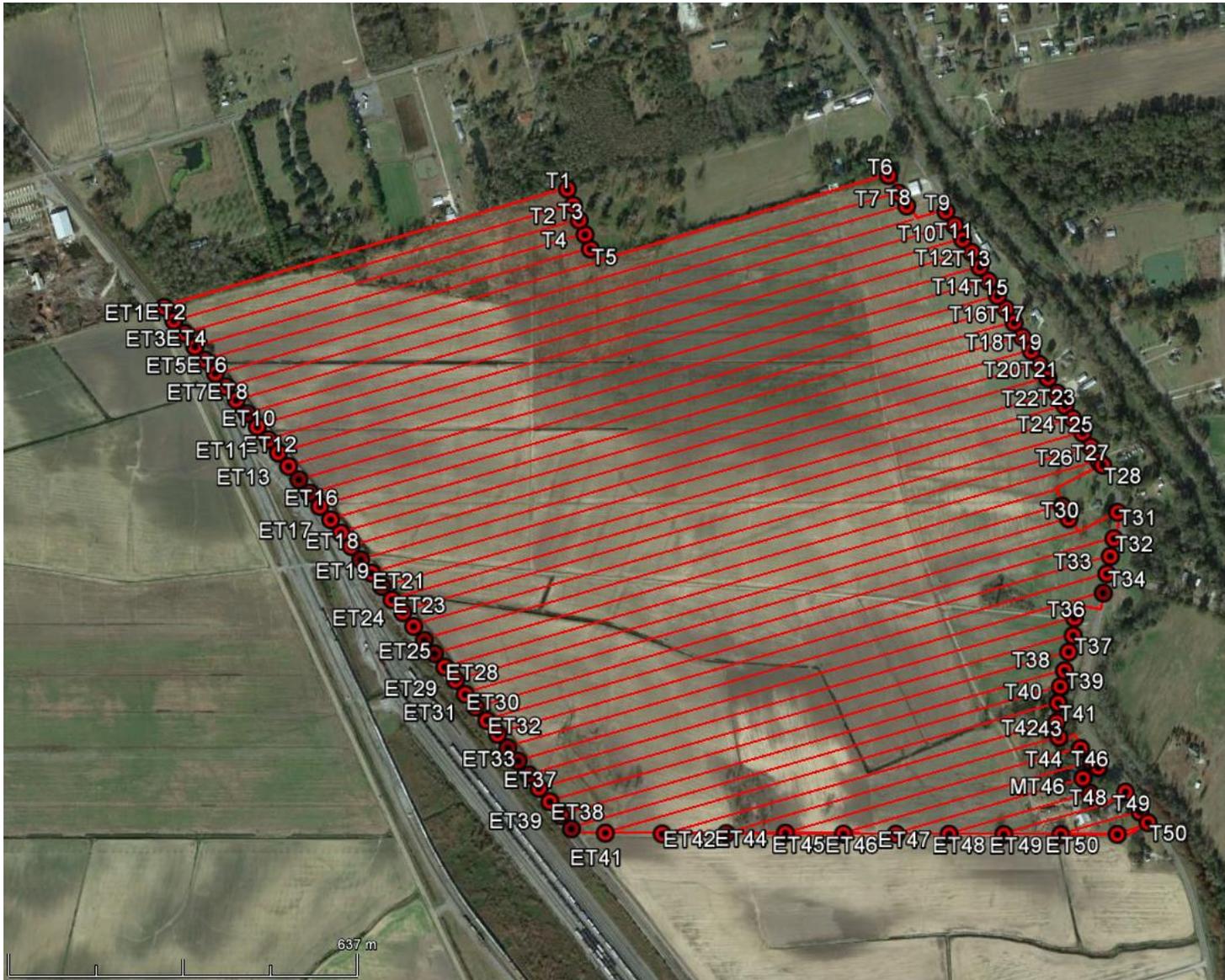


Figure 7 – Shovel testing transects of the APE



Figure 8 – View from T1ST1 facing north



Figure 9 - View from T1ST1 facing east



Figure 10 - View from T21ST3 facing south



Figure 11 - View from T21ST3 facing west

In the course of the survey, two loci were encountered; both of these are associated with the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39). The first, Locus A, is a prehistoric and historic scatter covering 2.2 ac (0.9 ha). A total of 369 artifacts were recovered from Locus A, and the historic materials recovered from this locus suggest a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation.

The second, Locus B, is a historic scatter covering covering 9.6 ac (3.9 ha). A total of 900 artifacts were recovered from Locus B, and the historic materials recovered from this locus also suggest a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation.

The locations of both loci are depicted in Figure 12.



Figure 12 – Aerial photograph depicting the APE in yellow and the two loci encountered during fieldwork in red (Google Earth)

Woodley Plantation Site (16PC39)

Locus A

This locus, covering 2.2 acres (0.9 ha), was a prehistoric and historic scatter. The area has been disturbed due to agricultural plowing. The datum of the locus is located at 30°32'40.56" N, 91°33'14.64" W. Figure 13 depicts the location of the locus. Figure 14 presents a map, and Figure 15 shows a view from datum. Table 7 illustrates the soil profile, and Table 8 is a list of the recovered artifacts preceding a brief explanation.



Figure 13 – Detail of aerial photo showing Locus A of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39) (Google Earth)

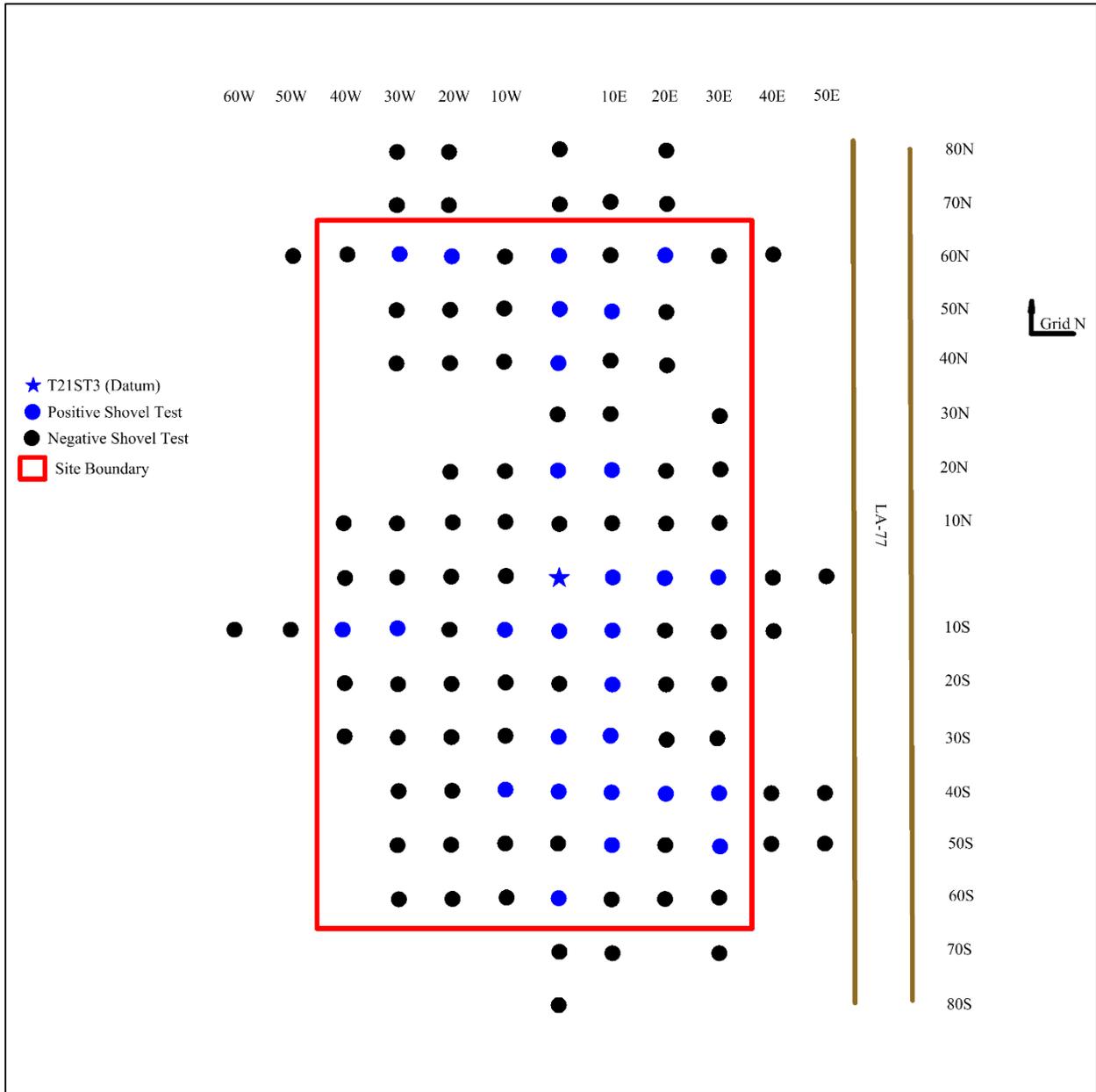


Figure 14 – Site map of Locus A of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39) showing shovel test locations



Figure 15 – Facing south from datum

Table 4 – Representative soil profile from Locus A of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum	0-20 cmbs	10 YR 5/3	Silty clay loam
	21-50 cmbs	10 YR 4/2	Clay

Table 5A – Artifacts from Locus A of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	60N, 30W	60N, 20W	60N	60N, 20E	50N	50N, 10E	40N	20N	20N, 10E	Datum	10E	20E	30E	10S, 40W	10S, 30W	10S, 10W
Ceramics																
Whiteware																
Plain		1	1	2	1		1		1	1				1		
Decorated																
Transfer									1							
Decal																
Molded																
Other																
Stoneware																
Salt Glazed								1								
Manganese Glazed	1		1													
Slipped						1										
Ironstone																
Plain		2							1							
Decorated																
Molded									1							
Yellowware																
Plain																
Decorated																
Banded						1										

Table 5B – Artifacts from Locus A of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	60N, 30W	60N, 20W	60N	60N, 20E	50N	50N, 10E	40N	20N	20N, 10E	Datum	10E	20E	30E	10S, 40W	10S, 30W	10S, 10W
Porcelain																
Plain				1		1										
Decorated																
Decal										1						
Gilded																
Glass																
Bottle (Curved)	5	3	6	3	15	22	13	10	11	6	5	4	7	2	12	8
Window (Flat)				1	1	1			3		1					
Metal																
Aluminum																
Unknown									1							
Brass																
Buckle																
Iron																
Fasteners																
Nails																
Wire							4	2	5	1	1	1				
Cut	2					1		1		1						
Unknown	1															
Bolts																
Misc Farm Equipment																
Unknown		1				2	1		2							

Table 5C – Artifacts from Locus A of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	60N, 30W	60N, 20W	60N	60N, 20E	50N	50N, 10E	40N	20N	20N, 10E	Datum	10E	20E	30E	10S, 40W	10S, 30W	10S, 10W
Lead																
Bullet																
Casing										1						
Construction Material																
Brick																
Slate																
Bone																
Mammal									7							
Prehistoric Pottery																
Baytown Plain				1												
TOTAL	9	7	8	8	17	29	19	14	33	11	7	5	7	3	12	8

Table 5D – Artifacts from Locus A of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	10S, 10E	20S, 10E	30 S	30S, 10E	40S, 10W	40S	40S, 10E	40S, 20E	40S, 30E	50S, 10E	50S, 30E	60S	Surface	TOTAL
Ceramics														
Whiteware														
Plain			2	1	1		1		1	3		2	8	28
Decorated														
Transfer													1	2
Decal														1
Molded				1										1
Other													1	1
Stoneware														
Salt Glazed						1								2
Manganese Glazed														2
Slipped														1
Ironstone														
Plain														3
Decorated														
Molded														1
Yellowware														
Plain														
Decorated														
Banded														1

Table 5E – Artifacts from Locus A of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	10S, 10E	20S, 10E	30S	30S, 10E	40S, 10W	40S	40S, 10E	40S, 20E	40S, 30E	50S, 10E	50S, 30E	60S	Surface	TOTAL
Porcelain														
Plain										1			3	6
Decorated														
Decal												1		2
Gilded										1				1
Glass														
Bottle (Curved)	7	2	3	21	5	13	10		1	7	4	2	24	240
Window (Flat)										2				9
Metal														
Aluminum														
Unknown														1
Brass														
Buckle					1									1
Iron														
Fasteners														
Nails														
Wire	3			3		1	2	1						26
Cut						1								6
Unknown													1	2
Bolts									1					1
Misc Farm Equipment							1							1
Unknown			1	8					1					16

Table 5F – Artifacts from Locus A of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	10S, 10E	20S, 10E	30S	30S, 10E	40S, 10W	40S	40S, 10E	40S, 20E	40S, 30E	50S, 10E	50S, 30E	60S	Surface	TOTAL
Lead														
Bullet														
Casing														1
Construction Material														
Brick	2			1										3
Slate													1	
Bone														
Mammal														7
Prehistoric Pottery														
Baytown Plain			1											2
TOTAL	12	2	7	35	7	16	14	1	4	14	4	5	39	369

Some of the artifacts recovered from this site are depicted in Figures 16-22.



Figure 16 – Solarized molded glass base fragment, 60 N



Figure 17 – Baytown Plain, *variety Unspecified* pottery sherd, 60 N, 20 E



Figure 18 – Banded yellowware sherd, 50 N, 10 E



Figure 19 – Blue glazed white salt stoneware rim sherd, 20 N



Figure 20 – Whiteware base fragment with decalcomania, 10 S



Figure 21 – Brass belt buckle, 40 S, 10 W



Figure 22 – Embossed Owens-Illinois clear glass base fragment with suction scar, surface

A total of 369 artifacts were recovered from Locus A. The historic materials recovered from this site suggest a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation. Of the 52 ceramic sherds recovered, 7.7% ($n=4$) were ironstone, 63.5% ($n=33$) were whiteware, 9.6% ($n=5$) were stoneware, 15.4% ($n=8$) were porcelain, and 1.9% ($n=1$) were yellowware. The majority of the historic ceramics were undecorated, but there were some transfer print whiteware and semi-porcelain with decalcomania.

Two prehistoric Baytown Plain, *variety Unspecified* pottery sherds (Figure 17) were recovered, which chronologically spans the Late Woodland period of 400 to 700 A.D. (Gibson 1982; Belmont 1982).

Curved (vessel) glass accounted for 240 shards and flat (window) glass was 9 shards. 26 iron wire nails were recovered, 6 were machine-cut square nails, and 2 were too corroded to identify. One brass belt buckle (Figure 21) was found as well as seven pieces of nonhuman mammal faunal remains.

As depicted on the 1954 Fordoche, La. 7.5-minute map, there are two structures within Locus A (Figure 23). Conversations with the landowner suggested that this area was adjacent to worker's cabins for the nearby Valverde sugar house (Talbot 2016).



Figure 23 – Enlarged portion of Fordoche, La. 1954 7.5-minute map with Locus A in red

Locus B

This locus, covering 9.6 ac (3.9 ha), was a historic scatter. At the time of the survey, the area was recently disturbed due to agricultural plowing. The datum of the locus is located at 30°32'30.66" N, 91°33'12.96"W. Figure 19 depicts the location of the locus. Figure 20 presents a map, and Figure 21 shows a view from the site. Table 7 illustrates the soil profile, and Table 8 is a list of the recovered artifacts preceding a brief explanation.



**Figure 24 – Detail of aerial photo showing Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)
(Google Earth)**

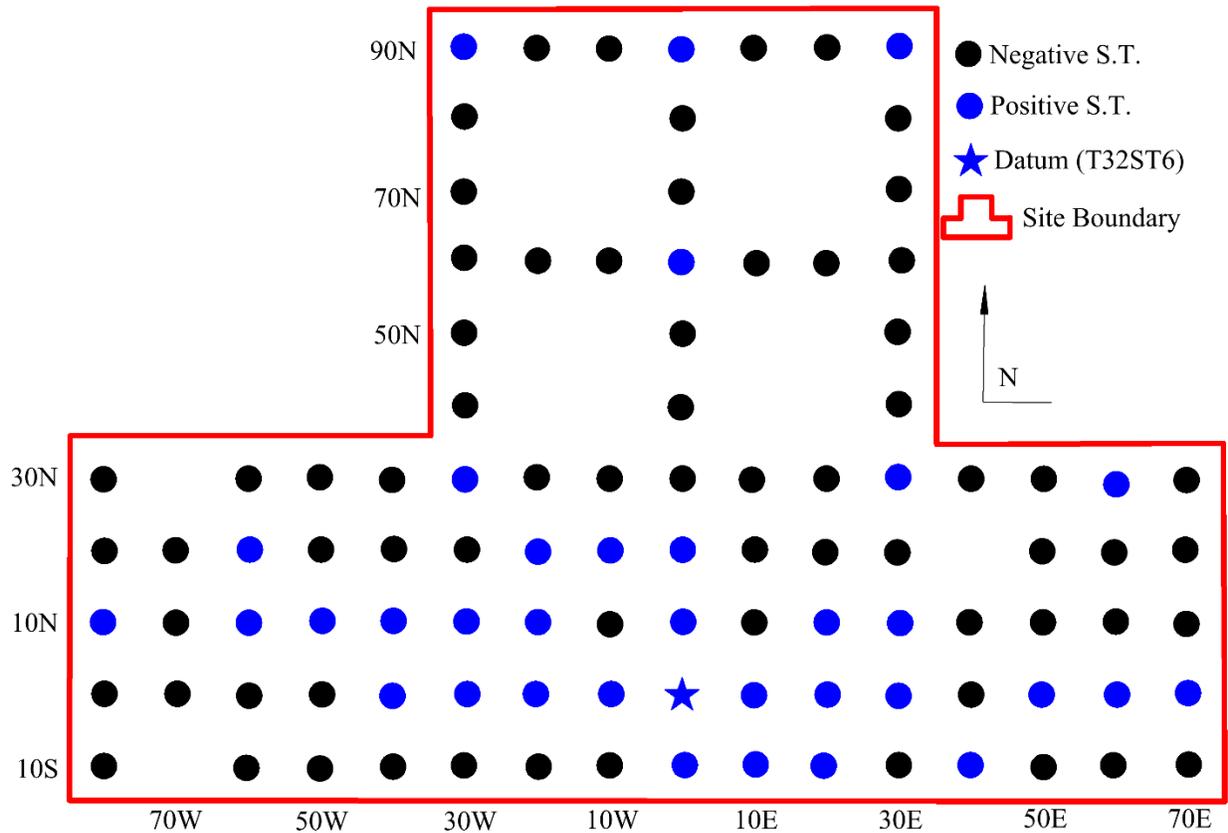


Figure 25 - Site map of Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39) showing shovel test locations (Part 1)

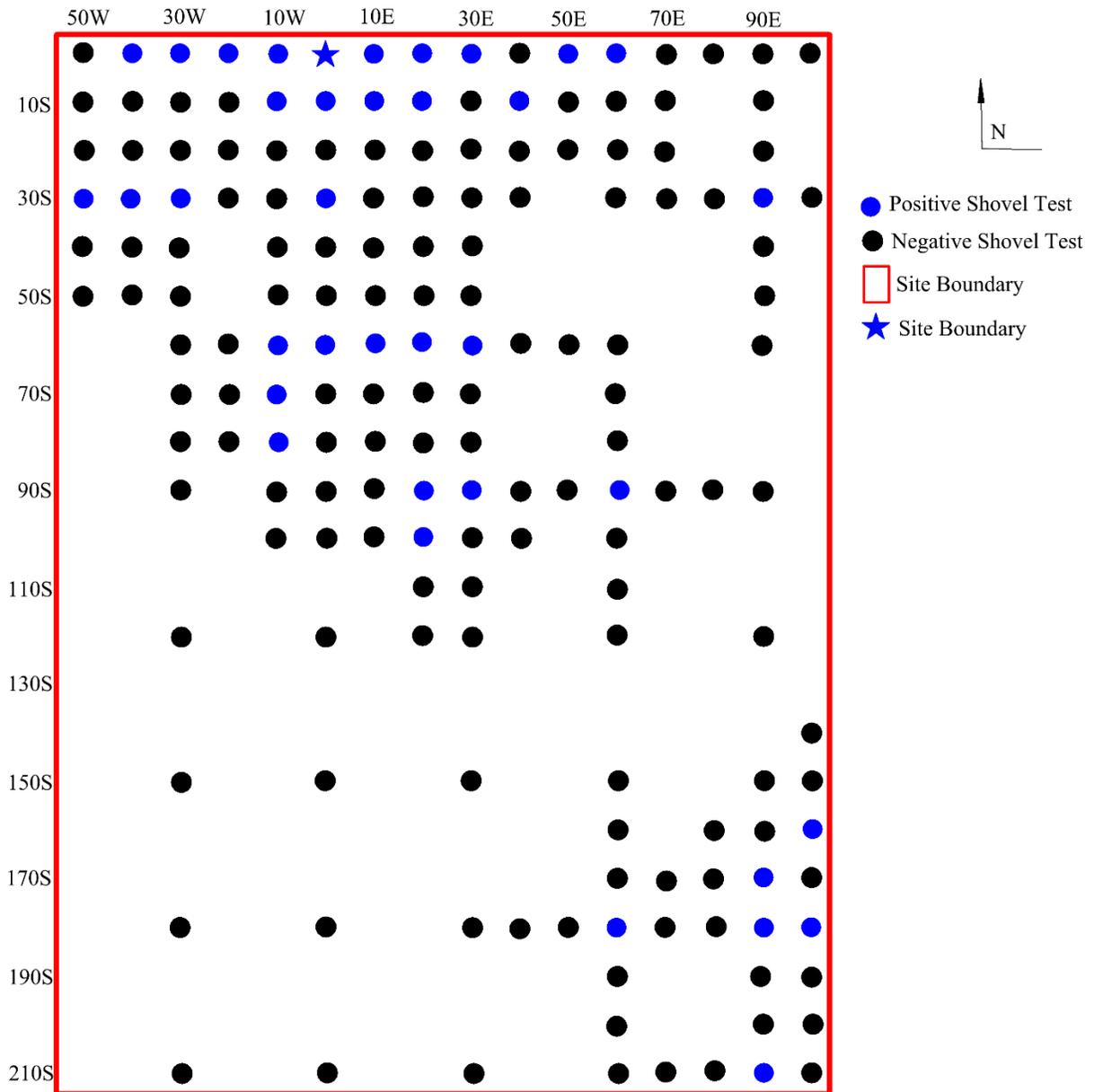


Figure 26 – Site map of Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39) showing shovel test locations (Part 2)



Figure 27 – Facing north from datum

Table 6 – Representative soil profile from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum	0-15 cmbs	10 YR 2/1	Silty clay loam
	16-30 cmbs	10 YR 4/2	Silty clay loam
	31-50 cmbs	10 YR 4/6	Clay

Table 7A – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	90N, 30W	90N	90N, 30E	60N	30N, 30W	30N, 30E	30N, 60E	20N, 60W	20N, 20W	20N, 10W	20N	10N, 80W	10N, 60W	10N, 50W	10N, 40W	10N, 30W	10N, 20W
Ceramics																	
Whiteware																	
Plain			2		1		1	1		1			1	3		1	
Decorated																	
Transfer																	
Hand-painted																	
Banded																	
Decal																	
Maker's Mark																	
Shell Edge																	
Stenciled																	
Molded																	
Other																	
Stoneware																	
Rockingham Glazed																	
Salt Glazed		1								1	1						
Lead Glazed																	
Manganese Glazed																	
Other									1								

Table 8B – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	90N, 30W	90N	90N, 30E	60N	30N, 30W	30N, 30E	30N, 60E	20N, 60W	20N, 20W	20N, 10W	20N	10N, 80W	10N, 60W	10N, 50W	10N, 40W	10N, 30W	10N, 20W
Ironstone																	
Plain																1	
Decorated																	
Decal																	
Molded																	
Porcelain																	
Plain																	
Decorated																	
Transfer	1																
Decal																	
Molded																	
Button 4-Hole																	
Industrial																	
Terra Cotta																	
Plain																	
Glass																	
Bottle (Curved)	15	12	7			3	5	7	14	11	6		3	4	5	11	1
Window (Flat)		2		3	1									1	1		

Table 9C – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	90N, 30W	90N	90N, 30E	60N	30N, 30W	30N, 30E	30N, 60E	20N, 60W	20N, 20W	20N, 10W	20N	10N, 80W	10N, 60W	10N, 50W	10N, 40W	10N, 30W	10N, 20W
Metal																	
Iron																	
Fasteners																	
Nails																	
Wire		2		1					1						1	2	3
Cut															1		
Unknown		2													3	2	
Spikes																	
Bolts																1	
Chains																	
Lid																	
Resistor																	
Wire																	
Unknown																	
Lead																	
Bullet																	
Copper																	
Wire																1	
Screw					1												
Button																	
Misc.																	
Aluminum																	
Pull Tab																	
Steel																	
Spoon																	
Tin																	
Lid																	

Table 10D – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	90N, 30W	90N	90N, 30E	60N	30N, 30W	30N, 30E	30N, 60E	20N, 60W	20N, 20W	20N, 10W	20N	10N, 80W	10N, 60W	10N, 50W	10N, 40W	10N, 30W	10N, 20W
Nickel Plated																	
Spoon																	
Construction Material																	
Brick		1			1	1											
Concrete																	
Cement						1											
Mortar																	
Slate																	
Asbestos																	
Slag					6												
Graphite																	
Rubber																	
Shoe Sole																	
Textile										1							
Bone																	
Mammal												5					
Shell																	
<i>Rangia</i>																	
Oyster																	
TOTAL	16	20	9	4	10	5	6	8	16	13	8	5	4	8	12	18	4

Table 11E – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	10N	10N, 20E	10N, 30E	40W	30W	20W	10W	Datum	10E	20E	30E	50E	60E	10S, 10W	10S	10S, 10E	10S, 20E
Ceramics																	
Whiteware																	
Plain			7	1	3				1		4	2	2			1	
Decorated																	
Transfer																	
Hand-painted								1									
Banded																	
Decal																	
Maker's Mark																	
Shell Edge																	
Stenciled																	
Molded																	
Other			1														
Stoneware																	
Rockingham Glazed																	
Salt Glazed			1														
Lead Glazed								1									
Manganese Glazed																	
Other																	

Table 12F – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	10N	10N, 20E	10N, 30E	40W	30W	20W	10W	Datum	10E	20E	30E	50E	60E	10S, 10W	10S	10S, 10E	10S, 20E
Ironstone																	
Plain					4					5							
Decorated																	
Decal																	
Molded																	
Porcelain																	
Plain		1			1					1							
Decorated																	
Transfer																	
Decal																	
Molded																	
Button 4-Hole																	
Industrial																	
Terra Cotta																	
Plain																	
Glass																	
Bottle (Curved)	7	4	5	3	4	11	7	3	12	5	6		5	4	11	6	10
Window (Flat)			1					2		2	1			1			

Table 13G – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	10N	10N, 20E	10N, 30E	40W	30W	20W	10W	Datum	10E	20E	30E	50E	60E	10S, 10W	10S	10S, 10E	10S, 20E
Metal																	
Iron																	
Fasteners																	
Nails																	
Wire	4			2	1	11		4	1	2		6		3	6	1	
Cut																	
Unknown	1								2	2							
Spikes																	
Bolts																	
Chains																	
Lid														1			
Resistor																	
Wire	1											1					
Unknown	1					1			2	1		2					
Lead																	
Bullet																	
Copper																	
Wire																	
Screw																	
Button																	
Misc.																	
Aluminum																	
Pull Tab						1											
Steel																	
Spoon																	
Tin																	
Lid																	

Table 14H – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	10N	10N, 20E	10N, 30E	40W	30W	20W	10W	Datum	10E	20E	30E	50E	60E	10S, 10W	10S	10S, 10E	10S, 20E
Nickel Plated																	
Spoon										1							
Construction Material																	
Brick													1				
Concrete																	
Cement																	
Mortar																	
Slate																	
Asbestos							1										
Slag																	
Graphite																	
Rubber																	
Shoe Sole																	
Textile																	
Bone																	
Mammal	2					1	1										
Shell																	
<i>Rangia</i>																	
Oyster				4													
TOTAL	16	5	15	10	13	25	9	11	18	19	11	11	8	9	17	8	10

Table 15I – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	10S, 40E	30S, 50W	30S, 40W	30S, 30W	30S	30S, 90E	60S, 10W	60S	60S, 10E	60S, 20E	60S, 30E	70S, 10W	80S, 10W	90S, 20E	90S, 30E	90S, 60E	100S, 20E
Ceramics																	
Whiteware																	
Plain	1		1			1	1		1	2	1	1			1		2
Decorated																	
Transfer									1								
Hand-painted		1											1				
Banded																	
Decal										1							
Maker's Mark																	
Shell Edge																	
Stenciled																	
Molded																	
Other												1					
Stoneware																	
Rockingham Glazed																	
Salt Glazed														1			
Lead Glazed																	
Manganese Glazed																	
Other																	

Table 16J – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	10S, 40E	30S, 50W	30S, 40W	30S, 30W	30S	30S, 90E	60S, 10W	60S	60S, 10E	60S, 20E	60S, 30E	70S, 10W	80S, 10W	90S, 20E	90S, 30E	90S, 60E	100S, 20E
Ironstone																	
Plain															3		
Decorated																	
Decal			1														
Molded																	
Porcelain																	
Plain			1														
Decorated																	
Transfer																	
Decal																	
Molded																	
Button 4-Hole													1				
Industrial																	
Terra Cotta																	
Plain															1		
Glass																	
Bottle (Curved)	2	5	18	20	12	3	4		14	4	1	18	4	3	5	10	6
Window (Flat)			1				1					1	1	1			

Table 17K – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	10S, 40E	30S, 50W	30S, 40W	30S, 30W	30S	30S, 90E	60S, 10W	60S	60S, 10E	60S, 20E	60S, 30E	70S, 10W	80S, 10W	90S, 20E	90S, 30E	90S, 60E	100S, 20E
Metal																	
Iron																	
Fasteners																	
Nails																	
Wire				5	2			1				5	1		1	1	
Cut																	
Unknown							1		2			3		2			
Spikes							1										
Bolts																	
Chains																	
Lid																	
Resistor			1														
Wire																	
Unknown												1	1				
Lead																	
Bullet																	
Copper																	
Wire																	
Screw																	
Button																	
Misc.																	
Aluminum																	
Pull Tab											1				1		
Steel																	
Spoon																	
Tin																	
Lid																	

Table 18L – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	10S, 40E	30S, 50W	30S, 40W	30S, 30W	30S	30S, 90E	60S, 10W	60S	60S, 10E	60S, 20E	60S, 30E	70S, 10W	80S, 10W	90S, 20E	90S, 30E	90S, 60E	100S, 20E
Nickel Plated																	
Spoon																	
Construction Material																	
Brick								1			1						
Concrete																	
Cement																	
Mortar															1		
Slate																	
Asbestos																	
Slag																	
Graphite									1						1		
Rubber																	
Shoe Sole																	
Textile																	
Bone																	
Mammal			1	2			4						1				
Shell																	
<i>Rangia</i>															1		
Oyster							1										
TOTAL	3	6	24	27	14	4	13	2	19	7	4	30	10	11	11	11	8

Table 19M – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	160S, 100E	170S, 80E	180S, 60E	180S, 90E	180S, 100E	210S, 90E	Surface	TOTAL
Ceramics								
Whiteware								
Plain	1	1	2	1	1		81	131
Decorated								
Transfer							2	3
Hand-painted							2	5
Banded							1	1
Decal						1	3	5
Maker's Mark		1					2	3
Shell Edge						1		1
Stenciled							2	2
Molded							6	6
Other							1	3
Stoneware								
Rockingham Glazed							1	1
Salt Glazed		1					4	10
Lead Glazed								1
Manganese Glazed							1	1
Other							3	4

Table 20N – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	160S, 100E	170S, 80E	180S, 60E	180S, 90E	180S, 100E	210S, 90E	Surface	TOTAL
Ironstone								
Plain						2	13	28
Decorated								
Decal								1
Molded						1	2	3
Porcelain								
Plain							12	16
Decorated								
Transfer								1
Decal							2	2
Molded							3	3
Button 4-Hole			1				1	3
Industrial							3	3
Terra Cotta								
Plain								1
Glass								
Bottle (Curved)	2	5	1	10	3	9	103	469
Window (Flat)							1	21

Table 21O – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	160S, 100E	170S, 80E	180S, 60E	180S, 90E	180S, 100E	210S, 90E	Surface	TOTAL
Metal								
Iron								
Fasteners								
Nails								
Wire	2			4				73
Cut								1
Unknown					1			21
Spikes								1
Bolts								1
Chains							1	1
Lid								1
Resistor								1
Wire								2
Unknown								9
Lead								
Bullet							1	1
Copper								
Wire								1
Screw								1
Button							1	1
Misc.							1	1
Aluminum								
Pull Tab								3
Steel								
Spoon							1	1
Tin								
Lid							1	1

Table 22P – Artifacts from Locus B of the Woodley Plantation site (16PC39)

	160S, 100E	170S, 80E	180S, 60E	180S, 90E	180S, 100E	210S, 90E	Surface	TOTAL
Nickel Plated								
Spoon								1
Construction Material								
Brick								6
Concrete								
Cement								1
Mortar								1
Slate	1							1
Asbestos							3	4
Slag								6
Graphite							2	4
Rubber								
Shoe Sole							1	1
Textile								1
Bone								
Mammal	1					1		19
Shell								
<i>Rangia</i>								1
Oyster								5
TOTAL	7	8	4	15	5	15	261	900

Some of the artifacts recovered from this site are depicted in Figures 27-33.



Figure 28 – Blue willow whiteware rim, 100 S, 20 E



Figure 29 – Hand painted whiteware sherd with maker's mark



Figure 30 – Embossed cobalt base fragments, 30 S



Figure 31 – Salt glazed stoneware handle, surface



Figure 32 – Solarized glass neck and lip, surface



Figure 33 – Cupreous four hole button, surface



Figure 34 – Owen’s clear glass base fragment, surface

A total of 900 artifacts were recovered from Locus B. As with Locus A, The historic materials recovered from this site suggest a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation. Of the 238 ceramic sherds recovered, 13.4% ($n=32$) were ironstone, 67.2% ($n=160$) were whiteware, 7.1% ($n=17$) were stoneware, 11.7% ($n=28$) were porcelain, and 0.4% ($n=1$) were terra cotta. The majority of the historic ceramics were undecorated, but the primary decorations were transfer printed, hand painted, and decalcomania. 3 ceramics had identifiable maker’s marks; the whiteware sherd depicted in Figure 28 is from the Stetson China Co. in Lincoln, Illinois, produced from 1919-1965 (Kovels 1986:29m).

Curved (vessel) glass accounted for 469 shards and flat (window) glass was 21 shards. The cobalt and solarized glass shards are congruent with the ceramic aging of the early twentieth century. The Owens-Illinois glass bottle base (Figure 33) has the ubiquitous diamond-oval insignia and appears to be from the Charleston, West Virginia manufacturer that produced from 1930-1963 (Toulouse 1971:395).

73 iron wire nails were recovered, 1 were machine-cut square nails, and 21 were too corroded to identify. Other metal artifacts were a cupreous four-hole button (Figure 32), iron railroad spikes, a steel spoon, and a lead .22 caliber bullet.

Fauna consisted of 19 nonhuman mammal bones, 5 oyster shells, and 1 *Rangia* shell.

Woodley Cemetery Site (16PC127)

The La-Cemeteries website mentions a potential “Woodley Plantation Cemetery” on its section on Pointe Coupee Cemeteries. The cemetery, denoted as *PC85*, is described as being “the suspected burial location of Governor Henry Johnson’s wife Elizabeth Key in 1860 and of the Governor as well in 1864. All that remains is this remembered location by two members of the Talbot family that were raised in the house called Woodley” (La-Cemeteries).

Photographs from the website as well as recent interviews with the Talbots narrowed the potential cemetery down to an area that measures about 164 ft (50 m) east-west and 100 ft (30 m) north-south (ca. 0.37 ac [0.15 ha]). This area has been denoted as the Woodley Cemetery site (16PC127). Consultation between the landowner and the Louisiana Division of Archaeology agreed to create a 100 ft (30 m) buffer to avoid potential impacts to the cemetery. If set aside from development or certification, the area set aside would be circa 2.5 acres (1 hectare) (Figure 35).



Figure 35 – Potential cemetery area in red, specified buffer in orange, and magnetometry survey in black

The Talbots said this area has been described to them as a cemetery and that it could possibly contain slaves and an infant born to a Johnson cousin there as well (Talbot 2016). A 1915 newspaper article from *The Times-Picayune* suggests the location of a “tomb,” but there is nothing contemporaneous to suggest such (Times-Picayune 1915).

A portion of the presumed cemetery area was examined with a magnetometer by Dr. Marty Horn of the Louisiana Geological Survey on March 3, 2016. He completed a sweep about 20 ft (6 m) wide for 100 ft (50 m) from west to east (Figure 36).

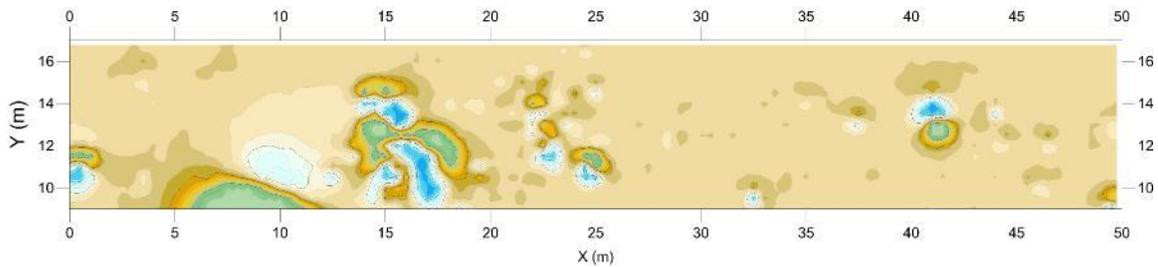


Figure 36 – Magnetic gradient contour map of preliminary study

The western portion of the scanned area showed the presence of amorphous deposits of magnetic reflecting items which could potentially be trash, while the eastern half shows a scattered pattern of items. These features could be graves, ferric crosses from graves, or metallic non-mortuary related materials such as machinery from farm equipment.

A decision was ultimately made by the client on March 31, 2016, to create a 100 ft (ca. 30 m) buffer from potential development and to remove the Valverda smokestack and sugar house foundations from the Area of Potential Effects (Figure 37).



Figure 37 –Woodley Cemetery Site with APE and 5 Acre Buffer (Client)

CHAPTER VIII: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From February 1, 2016, to March 16, 2016, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 342 acres (138.4 hectares) south of the town of Livonia in Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana. A total of 1,928 shovel tests were excavated. Two loci (Locus A and Locus B) were associated with the previously existing Woodley Plantation site (16PC39).

Both loci are presently used for agricultural purposes and have been disturbed due to subsequent tilling. The majority of artifacts throughout the sites are associated with the surface or are located above the plow zone. No features were encountered during the initial survey or delineations. As a result of the sites lacking archaeological integrity, they are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

A potential cemetery of the burial of Governor Henry Johnson and his wife Elizabeth Key Johnson has been classified as the Woodley Cemetery site (16PC127). A magnetometry survey of a portion of the site showed metallic reflecting items. A decision was ultimately made to buffer 5 ac (2.02 ha) or the current area and a 100 ft (ca. 30 m) buffer from development.

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