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## The Hillman Site (16EBR60): A Glimpse into Pre-Contact South Louisiana

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**THE HILLMAN SITE (16EBR60):  
A GLIMPSE INTO PRE-CONTACT SOUTH LOUISIANA**

A Thesis

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the  
Louisiana State University and  
Agricultural and Mechanical College  
in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of  
Master of Arts

in

The Department of Geography and Anthropology

by  
Brandy Kerr  
B.A., Louisiana State University, 2009  
May 2023

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## **Abstract**

Situated along the north bank of Bayou Manchac lies the pre- and post-contact Hillman site, 16EBR60. First discovered in 1960 by the landowner, George Menefee, the site was subsequently investigated by Louisiana State University archaeologist Dr. William Haag, who pronounced the site a Marksville village, due to the large number of lithic tools recovered from the site. Subsequent investigations at the site by Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA) in 2021 confirmed the Marksville component of the site and found occupation continued into the succeeding Troyville and Coles Creek cultures. The principal research questions asked include: (1) How does the Hillman site relate to other contemporaneous sites identified along Bayou Manchac?; (2) Are the artifacts from Hillman similar to those from other Marksville sites on the bayou or does its size suggest a special function?; (3) Can this site tell us more about the structure and way of life of pre-contact people in south Louisiana? By answering these questions, much can be added to the limited research surrounding village sites dating to the Marksville culture in south Louisiana. Through analysis of the materials recovered from the Hillman site, the Marksville component identified by Haag in 1960 was confirmed, and subsequent occupations during the Troyville and Coles Creek cultures were identified. Subsequent comparison to nearby contemporaneous sites reveal similar ceramic assemblages between Hillman and other sites along Bayou Manchac, but the lithic assemblage presents a striking difference. As lithic assemblages are rare at Marksville village sites, the lithic assemblage at the Hillman village site offers a glimpse into the activities taking place at Marksville village sites in south Louisiana.

## **Chapter 1. Introduction**

The Hillman site, 16EBR60, is a pre- and post-contact habitation site covering 4.5 acres (ac) (1.8 hectares [ha]) along the north bank of Bayou Manchac in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Because it links the Mississippi River to the Amite River, Bayou Manchac has long functioned as an efficient source of water transport, moving people and goods along its 18-mile track. As such, it has great significance to both history and prehistory. Many sites have been identified along the bayou, including the Hillman site, which was first discovered in 1960 by George Menefee. Subsequent investigations at the site were done in 1985 by A.R. Saltus and in 2021 by Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA).

In 2021, SURA conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of a 60-acre tract of land for a proposed residential subdivision. The survey methodology consisted of archival research, interviews, shovel testing, and pedestrian reconnaissance. The survey was undertaken at the request of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to fulfill the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. Archival research revealed the existence of the previously recorded Hillman site. The 2021 survey goal was to locate and investigate the previously recorded Hillman site within the southern portion of the tract. The site was relocated and subsurface shovel testing yielded large quantities of ceramics and lithics indicating Marksville, Troyville, and Coles Creek culture occupations during the Middle (1-400 CE) and Late (400-1200 CE) Woodland periods. The abundance of artifacts, plus the large size of the site, suggests it functioned as a village during the Woodland period.

The goal of this thesis is to place the Hillman site in the context of the history of Bayou Manchac in an attempt to address the gap in research carried out at village sites in south Louisiana. Through analysis of materials collected by SURA (following methodologies set by

the Louisiana Division of Archaeology ([LDOA])), I attempt to identify areas of activity at the Hillman site, while adding to the limited existing data on Marksville culture village sites. I additionally suggest that activities at Hillman included the production of ceremonial artifacts, which confers significance to these village sites. Facilitated by Bayou Manchac, networks of communications and trade goods may have flourished between Hillman and surrounding sites. Questions I attempt to answer include: (1) How does the Hillman site relate to other contemporaneous sites identified along Bayou Manchac?; (2) Are the artifacts from Hillman similar to those from other Marksville sites on the bayou or does its size suggest a special function?; (3) Can this site tell us more about the structure and way of life of pre-contact people in south Louisiana?

Before delving into the historical and cultural importance of Bayou Manchac, a brief review of the site setting and archival research into the area highlights any changes to the land, either through natural or human processes.

### **Physiographic Setting**

Situated within a heavily wooded area at an elevation of 4.6 to 6.1 meters (m), the Hillman site is prominently perched along the north bank of Bayou Manchac in Baton Rouge, approximately 0.4 mile south of Hoo Shoo Too Road, and about 4.7 miles west of the confluence of Bayou Manchac and the Amite River (Figure 1).

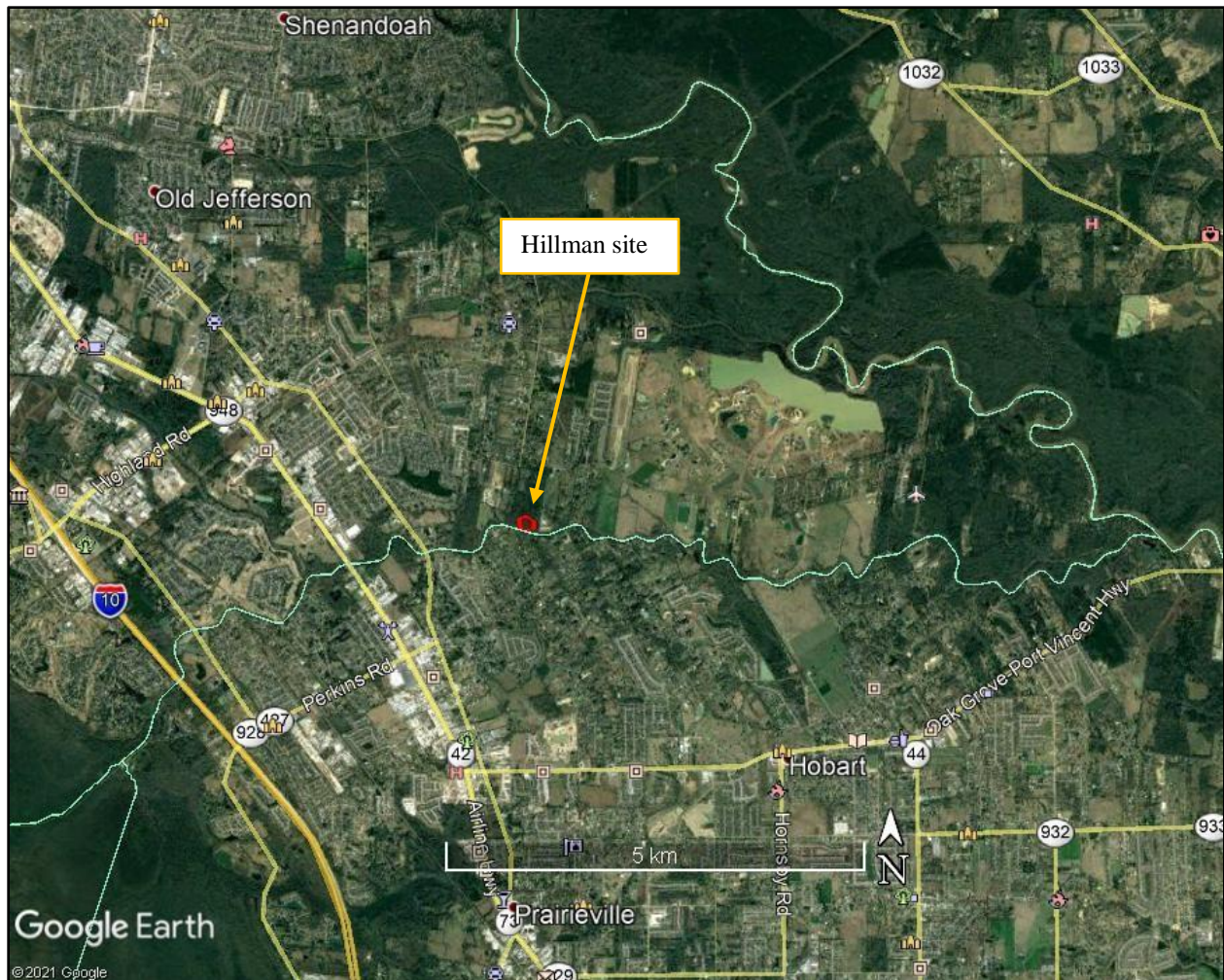


Figure 1. Site location overview (*source*: Google Earth).

South Louisiana is located within the characteristically low Mississippi River Delta Plain Region of the Coastal Plains; the Hillman site is located on the Pleistocene-age Baton Rouge Terrace of the Mississippi Valley Loess Plain (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 2022). The highest part of the Terraces region is built up by a wind-deposited soil called *loess*, a fine silt that easily erodes, leaving slopes on the high bluffs (USGS 2022). The Terraces area consists of resource-rich marshlands of the Mississippi floodplain. The alluvial river deposits include arable, fertile soil that produces abundant natural vegetation.



Soils of the Hillman site are comprised of interfluves and natural levees of Oprairie Silt Loam (OpA) and Galvez Silt Loam (GaB) soils, which are characteristically somewhat poorly drained (ucdavis.edu).

### Land Use History

A review of historical maps suggests the 60-acre tract on which the Hillman site is located has been impacted by human processes. Anthropogenic activity is evidenced by a roughly square earthen ridge within the southern portion of the 60-acre tract. The ridge has a pipe protruding from the ground in the center, hinting at a possible previous oil extraction site. A LiDAR image provided by Hydrik Wetlands Consultants shows indentations and disturbances that could be a result of oil extraction in the area (Figure 2).

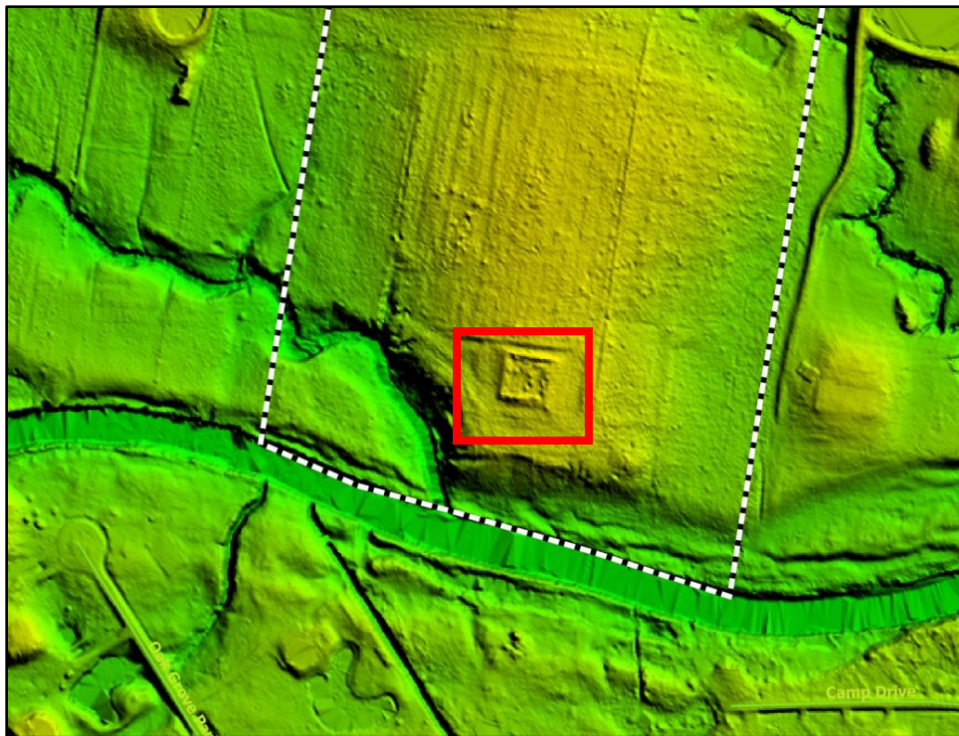


Figure 2. LiDAR image with a dotted white line depicting the extent of the 2021 SURA survey and a red box showing the location of possible oil extraction (*source*: Hydrik Wetlands Consultants).

A portion of the Prairieville, LA 1963 7.5-minute topographic map depicts a historic road leading to the area of the site containing the Hillman Cemetery (Figure 3). The depicted



cemetery is excluded from this study, as it does not relate to the pre-contact component of the Hillman site.



Figure 3. A portion of the Prairieville, LA 1963 7.5-minute topographic map with a Google Earth aerial basemap layer and the Hillman site outlined in red (*source*: Google Earth; USGS).

Aerial maps indicate clear-cut areas consistent with agricultural activities beginning in 1989 (Google Earth 2022) (Figure 4). By 2006, vegetation growth in aerials suggests the area was no longer being maintained for agricultural purposes (Google Earth 2022).



Figure 4. Aerial view of the Hillman site (depicted in red) from 1989 (*source*: Google Earth).

The research presented contributes to a better understanding of the sociocultural structure of pre-contact groups who once resided along Bayou Manchac by providing a glimpse into the way of life in south Louisiana before European contact. Specifically, Marksville culture mound sites have received far more attention than non-mound sites; therefore, the Hillman site can provide a baseline for everyday life among this pre-contact group. Moreover, information from the site has the potential to help identify similar sites along Bayou Manchac.

To accomplish the goal of this study, archival research, and historical documents were reviewed, and the artifacts associated with the Hillman site were analyzed. Chapter 2 provides the cultural and historical contexts of Bayou Manchac, looking first at documented history, then at the pre-contact people who occupied the region. Chapter 3 discusses previous investigations at the Hillman site, with a review of nearby sites previously recorded along Bayou Manchac. The methodology employed in the SURA fieldwork and material analysis is presented in Chapter 4;

results and a discussion follow in Chapter 5. Finally, Chapter 6 concludes with a summary of the study and the potential for future work.

## Chapter 2. Cultural and Historical Contexts

Bayou Manchac connects the Mississippi River to the Amite River. The Amite then flows into Lake Ponchartrain, which empties into the Gulf of Mexico. Bayou Manchac represents an integral part of an expansive connection of waterways running through southeast Louisiana. The location of the Hillman site along a waterway as significant as Bayou Manchac necessitates a discussion of the documented historical use of the bayou (Figure 5). Colonists long documented their travels and findings in south Louisiana, which provide a glimpse into the historical uses of the landscape. The remainder of this chapter discusses the historical explorations of Bayou Manchac. A discussion of the pre-contact Marksville people who occupied the area follows.

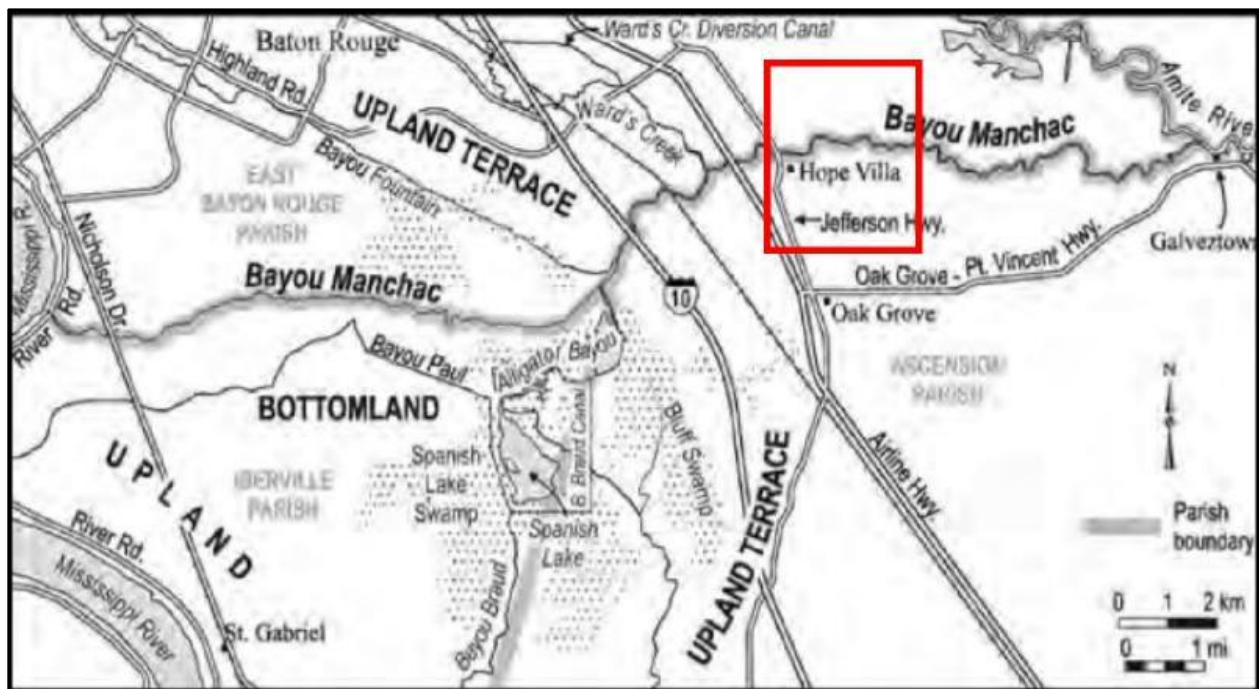


Figure 5. Geomorphology of Bayou Manchac with the area of the Hillman site in red (source: Sternberg 2007:134).

### Documented History of Bayou Manchac

The first documented European reference to Bayou Manchac was by Pierre LeMoynes (Sieur d'Iberville) in 1699 when he traveled the Mississippi River in search of a quick route to

the Gulf of Mexico. At the behest of the French King Louis XIV, Iberville and his brother, Jean Baptiste LeMoyne (Sieur d'Bienville), searched for the mouth of the Mississippi River to establish French sovereignty over the area (Sternberg 2007:6). Leaving their ships off the coast of what is now Biloxi, Mississippi, Iberville and his party eventually went up the mouth of the Mississippi in longboats. At every landing, Iberville inquired about Rene-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de LaSalle, who had come down the Mississippi in 1682 to locate the river's terminus at the Gulf of Mexico (Pasquier 2022).

The shortcut was referred to by the Native Americans as Manchac, a word thought to derive from the Choctaw *imashaka*, meaning "rear" or "rear entry," or loosely, a pass (Read 2008:41). The waterway itself was called Ascantia, which may derive from *oske*, meaning "cane" or "cane brake," and *asha*, meaning "is there." In other words, the place of canebrakes (Read 1927). This narrow passage represented the first of many waterways to make up the "back route" connecting the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico (Sternberg 2007:6). This particular waterway became known as Bayou Manchac.

After Iberville's exploration, Bayou Manchac was largely ignored by the French, who focused their colonization efforts on the Mississippi River proper. French maps (e.g., Delisle 1702) continued to list Bayou Manchac as "Akankia," a variation of Ascantia (Figure 6). The Treaty of Paris in February of 1763 put an end to French colonial hopes for Louisiana by awarding the Florida Parishes to England and the area south of Bayou Manchac to Spain. Baton Rouge, or New Richmond, became the capital of British West Florida and New Orleans became the capital of the Spanish possession. Hence, Bayou Manchac became vital as a boundary between two competing European powers. The town of Manchac sprang up at the place where



the bayou joined the Mississippi and this town, with its associated military encampment, Fort Bute, became English outposts in the Lower Mississippi Valley (LMV) (Faye 1942:15-17).



Figure 6. d’Anville map, ca. 1752, showing “Akankia” (source: Library of Congress).

Later, in 1775, William Bartram, America’s first native-born naturalist artist ([lsu.edu/hilltop/](http://lsu.edu/hilltop/)), traveled to Louisiana as part of his research documenting the landscape and native people of the American South. In “Travels” (1791), Bartram recorded his journey as he entered Lake Ponchartrain near the Rigolets, and followed the north shore of Lake Ponchartrain to the Amite River. Around 20 miles from the “Head of Island” (French Settlement), Bartram stopped at the confluence of “Iberville” (Bayou Manchac) and the Amite and documented the area (Harper 1958:151).

These documented histories illustrate both the environmental landscape and Bayou Manchac’s significant role in shaping communications between groups of people. Certainly, Bayou Manchac was considered an auspicious waterway during European colonization. The bayou’s importance, then, was equally significant to the people already living in what is now south Louisiana before the arrival of European settlers.

## **Pre-Contact Louisiana: The Marksville Culture**

The Hillman site has yielded materials spanning multiple pre-contact cultural components. Invited to the site by George Menefee, Dr. William Haag identified a Marksville component in 1960, placing it within the Middle Woodland period (1-400 CE) (Figure 7). Most recent investigations were carried out by SURA in 2021, confirming a Marksville component. Troyville and Coles Creek cultural components were also identified in the SURA assemblage, suggesting continued occupation of the site into the Late Woodland period (400-1200 CE). While this thesis focuses on the Marksville component of the Hillman site, future research on these subsequent occupations has the potential to provide additional information on these cultures. A brief review of the Marksville culture follows.

Time Frame	Period	Sub-periods		Cultures				
A.D. 1700	Historic	American Colonial		Multicultural & Multiethnic				
A.D. 1500	Mississippi	Late Mississippi - Protohistoric		Mississippian	Caddo			
A.D. 1200		Middle Mississippi		Plaquemine				
A.D. 1000	Woodland	Late Woodland	Coles Creek	Coles Creek	Fourche Maline			
A.D. 700			Baytown	Troyville				
A.D. 400		Middle Woodland	Marksville	Marksville				
A.D. 1		Early Woodland	Tchula	Tchefuncte				
800 B.C.								
1700 B.C.	Archaic	Late Archaic	Poverty Point	Poverty Point				
2000 B.C.			Middle Archaic	Evans  (poorly defined)				
uncalibrated & not to scale		Early Archaic				San Patrice var. Keithville		
								San Patrice
		6000 B.C.	Paleoindian	Late Paleoindian		Pre-Clovis		
8000 B.C.	Middle Paleoindian	Clovis						
8800 B.C.								
9500 B.C.								
10,500 B.C.		Early Paleoindian						
11,500 B.C.								

Figure 7. Louisiana chronology (*source*: Rees 2010:12).



### ***The Marksville Culture: Initial Interpretations of the Type Site***

The Marksville culture existed during the Marksville sub-period, which ranges from 1 to 400 CE (McGimsey 2010:120). As often happens in archaeology, the term “Marksville” can refer to more than the city of Marksville, Louisiana. Indeed, Marksville is simultaneously a city, an archaeological site, a culture, and a time period (McGimsey 2010:120). Named for the type site located in Marksville, Louisiana, the Marksville site, 16AV1, has been the object of archaeological fascination for decades, resulting in numerous investigations at the site.

Gerard Fowkes initiated excavations at Marksville in 1926, and he recognized that artifacts from the mounds included vessels with characteristics much like those encountered at Ohio Hopewell sites (McGimsey 2010:120). Toth (1974:3) begins *Archaeology and Ceramics at the Marksville Site* by stating the Marksville site “is well known to American archaeologists as the classic example of a Hopewellian expression in the southeastern United States.” The clear connection between Hopewell and Marksville pottery encouraged researchers to view the Marksville culture as a local manifestation of the wider Hopewell culture. However, Hopewell is no longer considered a monolithic culture that spread its influence over a passive Southeast. Most recent literature confirms that cultures from across the Southeast contributed to what archaeologists conceive of as ‘Hopewell’ (see Wright and Gokee 2013).

### ***The Marksville Way of Life and Death***

During the time of Marksville florescence, groups occupied a range of environments (McGimsey 2010:131). Most Marksville people lived in small hamlets near streams or bayous and along the coast. Such occupational sites typically lack substantial refuse deposits suggesting folks “did not stay in a given village for more than a few years before moving to another location” (McGimsey 2010:131). This low archaeological visibility hinders research into the daily life of most Marksville groups.

More extensive investigations have been carried out at Marksville mound sites. Some examples of these sites include the Veazey site (16VM7/8), the Crooks site (16LA3), and the aforementioned Marksville site (16AV1). These sites are believed to be ceremonial centers visited by people living in surrounding hamlets; it appears that only a small number of people (if any) inhabited the centers throughout the year. Likely, those staying at these ceremonial sites were caretakers and/or elites.

Subsistence patterns generally reflect a continuation of the hunting and gathering of local foods like that of the preceding Archaic and Early Woodland periods in Louisiana (McGimsey 2010:130). McGimsey (2010:130) notes that dietary information is lacking for most Marksville village sites but “faunal data [at Marksville period sites] exhibit considerable variability between sites, indicating that food collection was dependent on the local environment around each site.” He (McGimsey 2010:130) additionally points out that current (as of 2010) data suggest less reliance on fish at Marksville period sites when compared to prior and subsequent period sites. However, poor preservation could be responsible for the relatively less frequent identification of fish encountered during archaeological excavations.

As previously stated, few village sites have been excavated, resulting in limited data on the daily lives of Marksville people (Saunders 2020). Moreover, excavations have thus far failed to identify evidence of status hierarchies at village sites. Some Marksville mound sites, on the other hand, do exhibit evidence of social ranking based on ceremonial items recovered in mortuary contexts.

### ***Marksville Materials***

The Marksville culture is identified based on ceramics and other materials used in both ritual and everyday contexts; the former includes elegant and well-crafted ritualistic items sometimes created from exotic raw materials.

Diagnostic Marksville ceramics in the LMV include well-mixed pastes and grog-tempering not seen in pottery assemblages of the preceding Tchefuncte culture. Temper is a material, such as shell or sand that is added to a clay paste for more efficient firing (Saunders 2020). Grog-tempering (begun by Marksville potters) consists of crushed pieces of pottery mixed in with the clay. The grog-tempering technique continued in Louisiana until European contact (Saunders 2020). Surface decoration style and techniques used by Marksville culture potters include zoned rocker-stamped and incised geometric designs on both utilitarian and mortuary vessels. Complex, curvilinear designs incorporated incised lines created by a “distinctive broad U-shaped tool” (Saunders 2020). Incised zoomorphic designs “often exhibit one or two bird zoomorphic designs: a raptor or vulture, or a roseate spoonbill (more likely) or shoveler duck (less likely)” (McGimsey 2010:127). McGimsey (2010) suggests that such bird motifs were reserved for mortuary vessels. Along with birds, other styles of widely shared decorative motifs include cross-hatched rims.

Vessel forms are varied and include “small, squat tubby pots...probably the most diagnostic Marksville form,” small beakers, and straight jars (Toth 1974:50-51). The podal features on pots commonly made by Tchefuncte culture potters became less frequent and smaller in size, and eventually disappeared in the subsequent Marksville period (Bense 1994:137).

Unchanged from the characteristic crudely made lithics of the preceding Tchefuncte culture, “the Marksville period does not have a distinct lithic assemblage” (McGimsey 2010:127). Stone tools include stemmed projectile points, boat-shaped atlatl weights, plummets, knives, and scrapers (Greengo 1964:110). Blade tools have been recovered at a few sites, but cores are rare. Ford and Willey (1940:105) suggest this is because blades were imported as finished tools. Some blades are made of non-local chert; most flakes are from locally sourced

chert gravel (Kidder 2002). Common projectile points include the Kent or Gary types, but they are not diagnostic. Kent and Gary types were manufactured and used before the Marksville period and continued to be used in succeeding periods. Notably, bone and shell tools are rare at Marksville period sites, likely due to poor preservation in the acidic soils of Louisiana.

A wider variety of artifacts have been recovered from Marksville mound sites. Such items include vessels, platform pipes, earspools, gorgets, plummets, and more. Within Mound 4 at the Marksville site, twelve burials have been recorded. Along with the interred were “20 ceramic vessels, 2 platform pipes, 15 projectile points, 3 stone knives, a quartz crystal, a copper fragment, a piece of worked shell, and a number of potsherds” (Toth 1974:25). At the nearby Crooks site, “36 ceramic vessels, 38 projectile points, 21 ground stone items, 6 copper earspools, a copper bracelet, beads of copper, shell, stone, and pearl, gorgets, pendants, and 6 platform pipes” were recorded within Mound A (Kidder 2002:77). Such diversity of materials and artifact types at mound sites suggests extensive trade networks were occurring between local groups. Marksville pottery featuring raptorial bird designs and characteristic U-shaped incising on Tchefuncte culture pastes were recovered during excavations at the Big Oak Island site (Kidder 2002:77). Shenkel (1980:146-147) notes that separately the design elements known to Marksville, such as cross-hatching, broad, incised lines, and rocker stamping, were used by the earlier Tchefuncte.

In summary, documented accounts by European colonists reflect the significance of Bayou Manchac to colonial history. Such a resource-rich landscape conducive to facilitating communications along the bayou would have been equally significant to the pre-contact people living in the area. While there has been no shortage of investigations at Marksville mound sites, less is known of village sites. The Hillman site, therefore, has the potential to provide important

data to this area of research. Previous investigations of the Hillman site are discussed in the following chapter.

### Chapter 3. Previous Investigations

The Hillman site has been investigated three times, two of which were documented in official Louisiana State site forms. The first investigation was by Dr. William Haag in 1960. Haag did not document the site in a State site form, however. Then, in 1985, Allen Saltus investigated the site and documented it with the LDOA. The most recent investigations took place in 2021 by SURA. A review of each investigation follows. The chapter concludes with a brief overview of previously recorded sites along Bayou Manchac in the area of the Hillman site.

#### **Menefee/Haag**

The Hillman site, situated at the southern portion of the Menefee family tract, was first identified by George Menefee. While plowing his land, George Menefee encountered lithic projectile points and subsequently contacted Louisiana State University archaeologist, Dr. William Haag. In 1960, Sam Menefee, the nine-year-old son of George Menefee, documented the findings in his “Backyard Archaeologist” article in *Junior National History Magazine*. Menefee describes the event, saying “Last winter my father was able to plow and turned up some arrowheads in doing it...He told us that he had the Louisiana State University archaeologist, Dr. W.G. Haag, out and he has told Dad that it wasn’t a camp. It was a village! He knew this because there were too many arrowheads for a camp” (1960:16) (Figure 8). Haag examined several artifacts and, according to Dr. Sam Menefee (personal communication via Malcolm Shuman, 2021), pronounced the pre-contact portion of the site to be of the Marksville culture (1-400 CE). In this, he was not wrong, although the site has later components as well. Haag did not collect any artifacts; rather, they were retained by the Menefee family, and there are no records at the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science relating to Haag’s visit (personal communication via Malcolm Shuman, 2021).

## Backyard

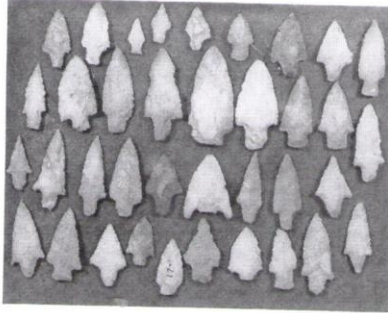
## Archaeologist

SAMUEL PYEATT MENELEE

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

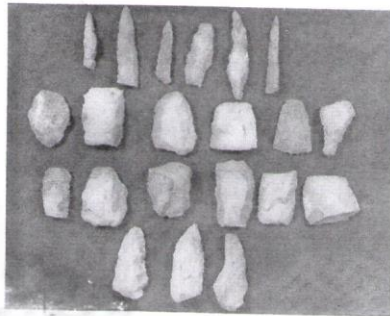
Age 9, 4th grade student at Laboratory School  
of Louisiana State University

Photos by George Menefee



Arrowheads found at site

A dress-making kit for a Marksville Indian lady could be the title for this photo collection. The bottom row has flint knives used to skin animals. The two center rows have various kinds of scrapers for cleaning the inside of the skins. The top row has flint awls and drills to make holes in the skins for sewing and for making decorations. With these tools and a fresh deer skin an Indian maid could make a beautiful new dress



16

Last year we found the site of an Indian village at the back of our farm which is fifteen miles southeast of Baton Rouge. This site is located a few hundred yards from Bayou Manchac which served in the old days as a border between two Indian tribes. The early settlers built a trading road along this bayou to Galvez Town and before that the Indians used it as a waterway. We knew this because the French explorer Bienville tells in his records that Indians guided him down the bayou. (A bayou is a little river in marshy land.) We had been very interested in archaeology and had visited places in New Mexico as well as Marksville and other places in Louisiana.

A few years ago one of our guests found some pot sherds in the back field, but heavy rains kept us from plowing and grass covered the ground. Last winter my Father was able to plow and turned up some arrowheads in doing it. When he found the arrowheads, he quickly called us on the telephone (we were in Denver). He told us that he had the Louisiana State University archaeologist, Dr. W. G. Haag, out and he had told Dad that it wasn't a camp. It was a village! He knew this because there were too many arrowheads for a camp.

When we got home, the first thing we wanted to know was, 'Could we go out to the site?' We put on our boots and

Figure 8. Excerpt from Sam Menefee's (1960) "Backyard Archaeologist" (source: Junior Natural History Magazine).

### Saltus

The next site visit, and the first official recording of the Hillman site, was by Allen Saltus in 1985 while he was conducting a submerged inventory survey along Bayou Manchac. The entire area was set to be investigated by Saltus and his team; however, raw sewage in the waterway prevented extensive explorations. According to Saltus (1985:4), "The Louisiana

Department of Environmental quality recommended that no diving should be done in this area due to the high bacteria counts caused by this discharge, and that there was an habitual leak from the East Baton Rouge treatment plant on Wards Creek” (LDOA 2021). Instead, Saltus’ work was limited to a survey of the upper reach of Bayou Manchac.

Saltus named the Hillman site after the nearby Hillman Cemetery, which is depicted on the Prairieville, LA 1953 and 1963 7.5-minute topographic maps (USGS 1953, 1963). In Saltus’ (1986) site form, he describes *Cultural Features* as “2 cemeteries? Historic cemetery and ?” (Figure 9). Saltus’ description suggests he thought a pre-contact cemetery was associated with the Hillman site; however, no documents have been found that depict a pre-contact cemetery within the area.

Near Water: Manchac Bayou - 40m	Flooding: Partial
Soil Characteristics: Dark humic on slope; tan/brown on field	
Floral Communities: Wetland floodplain and terrace	
Faunal Communities:	
Other Potential Resources: Bayou	
Nearest Known Site:	
<u>SITE DESCRIPTION</u>	
Site Size: Undetermined	Plan:
Orientation:	Stratigraphy: On slope over 18" dark
Artifact Density: 1 per meter surface	Artifact Distribution: Several hectares
Cultural Features:	
2 cemeteries? Historic cemetery and ?	
Cultural Affiliation:	
Presumed Function:	
<u>COLLECTIONS</u>	
Survey Meth: Surface, metal detector	
Assessment of Collecting Conditions:	
Description of Material: 1 spent lead projectile, pistol flint, enamelware, pearlware, black glass and other misc, sherds (ironstone), lithic flakes	
<u>CONDITIONS</u>	
Present Use: Cropland	
Erosion or Disturbance: Farming effects/cultivation	
Probable Future Destruction: Unknown; Baton Rouge Sprawl	

Figure 9. Saltus (1986) site form (source: LDOA).



On the site form, Saltus recorded the site size as undetermined, with artifact distribution spanning several hectares. His survey methodology consisted of surface inspection, and a metal detector was used to locate subsurface assemblages (Saltus 1986). Saltus' collection contained a mix of pre- and post-contact items including one spent lead projectile, a pistol flint, enamelware, pearlware, black glass, ironstone sherds, and lithic flakes. Though he does not specifically mention pre-contact ceramics in the site form, in the project's unpublished report on file with the LDOA, Saltus mentions encountering "late eighteenth and early nineteenth century artifacts, prehistoric ceramics, and lithics" (Saltus 1985:75). Attempts to contact Saltus to get more information on his survey were unsuccessful (personal communication via Malcolm Shuman, 2021).

## **SURA**

As previously stated, in 2021, SURA conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 60 acres for a proposed residential neighborhood at the request of the USACE to fulfill the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966. The methodology for the survey included archival research, interviews with the landowner, and field survey. Initially, historic maps and aerial photographs at the USGS were consulted to determine any structures or roads that might have existed on the property in the early and mid-twentieth century. In addition, the site files and report library of the LDOA were examined to determine archaeological resources reported for this area by previous investigators.

Archival research undertaken before field survey inception identified the previously recorded Hillman Cemetery site within this 60-acre tract. Saltus' 1986 site form gave little information on the exact location of the pre-contact component of the Hillman Cemetery site. In an attempt to better isolate the site's location, Dr. Malcolm Shuman, President of SURA, reached

out to Dr. Menefee on April 22, 2021. The transcript of their conversation can be seen in Figure 10. Menefee informed Shuman that he had marked the approximate location of the surface materials he found with a concrete block in 1960. During transect shovel testing, the concrete block was encountered. To determine the site boundaries, subsurface testing was carried out at 5 m (16.4 ft) intervals in each cardinal direction from the concrete block. Datum was established next to the concrete block. Subsurface materials were encountered, and delineations continued per LDOA protocol. The following chapter provides more detail on the SURA excavation.

April 23, 2021

RE: Conversation with Dr. Samuel Menefee ([SPMenefee@msn.com](mailto:SPMenefee@msn.com)) on 4/22/21

I called Dr. Menefee in Virginia at (540) 832-2690 at about 1 p.m. CST, with Sally McMillian on the other line, and he answered the phone. Dr. Menefee is a law professor of about 70 years old, who also went to Lab School, also Yale, Oxford, and Cambridge, was a Rhodes Scholar.

After pleasantries, we discussed the Hillman site (16EBR60).

He said when his family lived there (they bought the property in 1953 but he doesn't remember the name of the previous owner) the land hadn't been plowed for many years, but at one time had been used for agricultural purposes. He said there was very little topsoil left.

In 1960 Bill Haag came out and pronounced the site Marksville.

Menefee said that as a boy of nine, in 1960, he had done amateur archaeology there, and had placed a concrete survey marker (not a USGS or official survey) in the center of the area he had gridded. Then he excavated several 5 ft x 5 ft units.

He said the cemetery is where the farm road runs "beside the collapsed barn" back to Bayou Manchac—take the road all the way to the "large tree line" (the older growth trees, as he described them). He said: Look to the left—the cemetery is there.

He said there were lots of graves but he thought some had been exhumed and reburied. There are still some markers there. He said the Marksville site is "on the right hand side where the road curves." He said it consists of a "debris field" by the subsidiary stream that empties into Bayou Manchac. There is burnt clay on the surface, leading him to think there may have been a Marksville house there at one time. He also found some apparent post holes.

He said he found some prehistoric sherds eroding out of the bank of the tributary,

He said the old house had pecky cypress interior, but his family salvaged most of the pecky cypress for other projects.

He said the now collapsed barn was on the property when the Menefees bought it ca. 1953. All bldgs. on the tract date from the 1930s-1940s.

We were cut off twice due to work being done at his house on his burglar alarm system. In the end, I agreed to send him contact information. I also said if any worthy publication resulted from this, he could be an author.

He said he couldn't right now lay his hands on the site map he'd made in 1960.

Figure 10. Conversation between Dr. Malcolm Shuman and Dr. Sam Menefee, as transcribed by Dr. Malcolm Shuman.

## Surrounding Sites

Along the 18-mile course of Bayou Manchac, multiple archaeological sites spanning pre-contact and historic occupations have been recorded with the LDOA (Figure 11). For this study, only pre-contact sites east of Spanish Lake and west of the confluence of the Amite River and Bayou Manchac were examined. Sites were additionally confined to those within 150 m (492.1 ft) of Bayou Manchac, and include 16EBR36, 16AN23, 16EBR5, 16AN9, 16AN11, and 16AN12 (Table 1). The remaining sites depicted on the LDOA database are 16EBR61, 16EBR218, 16EBR234, 16EBR238, 16EBR240, 16EBR241, 16EBR243, 16AN5, 16AN38, 16AN37, 16AN72, 16AN83, 16AN85, 16AN117, and 16AN128. As no confirmed pre-contact occupation has been associated with the aforementioned sites, they will not be included in the following discussion.

Site 16EBR36 (Green Snake) was first recorded in 1977 by Phillip Rivet and Richard Weinstein as a moderate surface scatter of ceramics along the northern bank of Bayou Manchac (see Appendix B). The ceramic assemblage was assigned to the late Marksville “Gun Boat Landing Phase.” In 1985, before ground-disturbing activities associated with the construction of a new pipeline were slated to begin, Michael Madden attempted to relocate the portion of site 16EBR36 (Green Snake) within the project right-of-way. The State site form does not provide the methodology employed by Madden but notes it was concluded that the site could not be relocated within the proposed right-of-way. The site has not been revisited in an official capacity since 1985.

Site 16AN23 was first recorded on an LSU site card in 1982 as a pre-contact hamlet with materials including pre-contact ceramics (n=13), a Poverty Point Object (PPO), sandstone, and creosote. In 1987, Coastal Environments, Inc. conducted a cultural resources investigation of a proposed gas pipeline replacement within the location of site 16AN23 (see Appendix B).

Subsurface testing yielded pre-contact ceramics with diagnostic sherds of Addis Plain (n=2) and Plaquemine Brushed (n=1) within a plowed agricultural field, but no evidence of undisturbed cultural remains was encountered.

Situated along Bayou Manchac, approximately 3.5 miles west of the Hillman site is the National Register of Historic Places-eligible Kleinpeter Mound (16EBR5) site. The Kleinpeter site is the location of six earthen mounds – a flat-topped temple mound, an oblong mound, and four rounded mounds in a plaza (Jones et al. 1994). No associated villages have been identified with Kleinpeter. Covering 40 acres in size, excavations at the Kleinpeter site have identified copious diagnostic artifacts, including 18,000+ pre-contact ceramic sherds, trash pits, post-mold features, and *in situ* midden deposits. With components spanning the Tchula period (800 BCE-1 CE) to the Plaquemine culture (1200-1700 CE) and subsequent historic periods, the large number of diagnostic materials and midden deposits confirms the area was one of an extensive pre-contact population, lasting for an extended time.

Baytown Plain types comprise the vast majority of the ceramic sherd assemblage at the Kleinpeter site (n=17,589, or 93.6%). Marksville period ceramics include Marksville Incised sherds (n=92) and Marksville Stamped sherds (n=76). Although no earthen features definitively dating to the Marksville culture were identified by Jones et al., excavations of Mounds D and E produced materials associated with the Marksville culture. Mound D yielded Marksville ceramics within the mound fill. Additionally, Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville* sherds were recorded in the mound's final platform (Jones et al. 1994:118). Marksville Stamped and Incised sherds “dominated the sherd collection and were recovered in the upper portions of Mound E” (Jones et al. 1994:135). The Marksville material was recorded as mound fill. Jones et al. (1994:200) assert there was no mound building by the Marksville culture at the site. Instead, the

Marksville occupation “probably consisted of several house sites on the summit and slopes of the terrace” with lifeways similar to the preceding Tchefuncte occupation at the site (Jones et al. 1994:200). The heaviest occupation was during the Gun Boat Landing Phase, making it contemporaneous with 16AN36.

Excavated in 1987, the LDOA State site form associated with site 16AN9 (Kuttruff) provides little information (LDOA 2023). Recorded by Carl Kuttruff as a prehistoric scatter of unknown Neo-Indian cultural affiliation, the location of site 16AN9 “is a garden on the north side of Manchac Road at the point where it leaves the Pleistocene terrace and enters the Mississippi floodplain” (see Appendix B). Subsequent testing failed to identify a subsurface component of the surface scatter encountered. The description of the material reads: “Some pottery, a few flakes.” The site form lists 16AN9 as a possible hamlet.

The 2007 State site update form for site 16AN11 (Alligator-Manchac) includes four surface collections made by Charlie Bollich in 1952. In the update form, Dr. Chip McGimsey states “there are no notes or records concerning the site location, condition, etc.” (see Appendix B). First suggesting that some or all of the materials included in these collections were from the Kleinpeter site across Bayou Manchac, Bollich informed Dr. McGimsey that he additionally collected artifacts from Kleinpeter and separately marked that assemblage from the ones associated with 16AN11. Whatever the case may be, 1,000+ ceramic sherds and twenty-seven lithics were recorded. The overwhelming majority of ceramics were Baytown Plain body sherds (n=909). The Marksville culture is represented by two sherds of Marksville Incised among the assemblage. The remaining decorated sherds (n=24) include types indicative of a later Coles Creek occupation.

The State site form for 16AN12 (Bluff Swamp) is limited, but the LSU site card documented by Haag identifies the site as an exposed midden on Alligator Bayou (see Appendix B). The site description reads, “artifacts collected from spoil bank along Alligator [sic] exposed by dredging that deepened bayou” (LSUMNS site cards). The accompanying photograph of the materials supplied by R. Saunders includes a red-zoned sherd that could be associated with the Marksville or Troyville cultures. Evidence of eroded or rubbed-off ‘fugitive’ red film is additionally noted on other sherds (personal communication Rebecca Saunders, 2023). Three decorated Marksville sherds were also in the photo.

Table 1. Previously recorded archaeological sites along Bayou Manchac (*source*: LDOA).

Site No. & Name	Culture(s)	Size	Artifact Description	Function	NRHP Status	Last Visited
16EBR36 Green Snake	Late Marksville, Gun Boat Landing Phase	Unknown	Ceramics (n=unknown)	Unknown	Undetermined	1977
16AN23 None given	Plaquemine	Unknown	Ceramics (n=3)	Hamlet or village	Undetermined	1987
16EBR5 Kleinpeter	Tchefuncte, Marksville, Coles Creek, Plaquemine; Unknown Historic	Approx. 40 acres	Ceramics (n=18,000+), Marksville culture ceramics (n=168)	Hamlet for Marksville occupation (Jones et al. 1994:200)	Eligible	2005
16AN9 Kuttruff	Pre-contact (unknown)	Unknown	“Some pottery, a few flakes” (LDOA 2023)	Possible hamlet or village	Undetermined	1987
16AN11 Alligator-Manchac	Troyville, Marksville, Coles Creek	Unknown	Ceramics (n=1,000+) and lithics (n=27)	Unknown	Undetermined	2007
16AN12 Bluff Swamp	Unknown, Marksville, possible Troyville	Unknown	No materials collected (per site form), Marksville and red zone ceramics (per photo)	Unknown, midden	Undetermined	1982

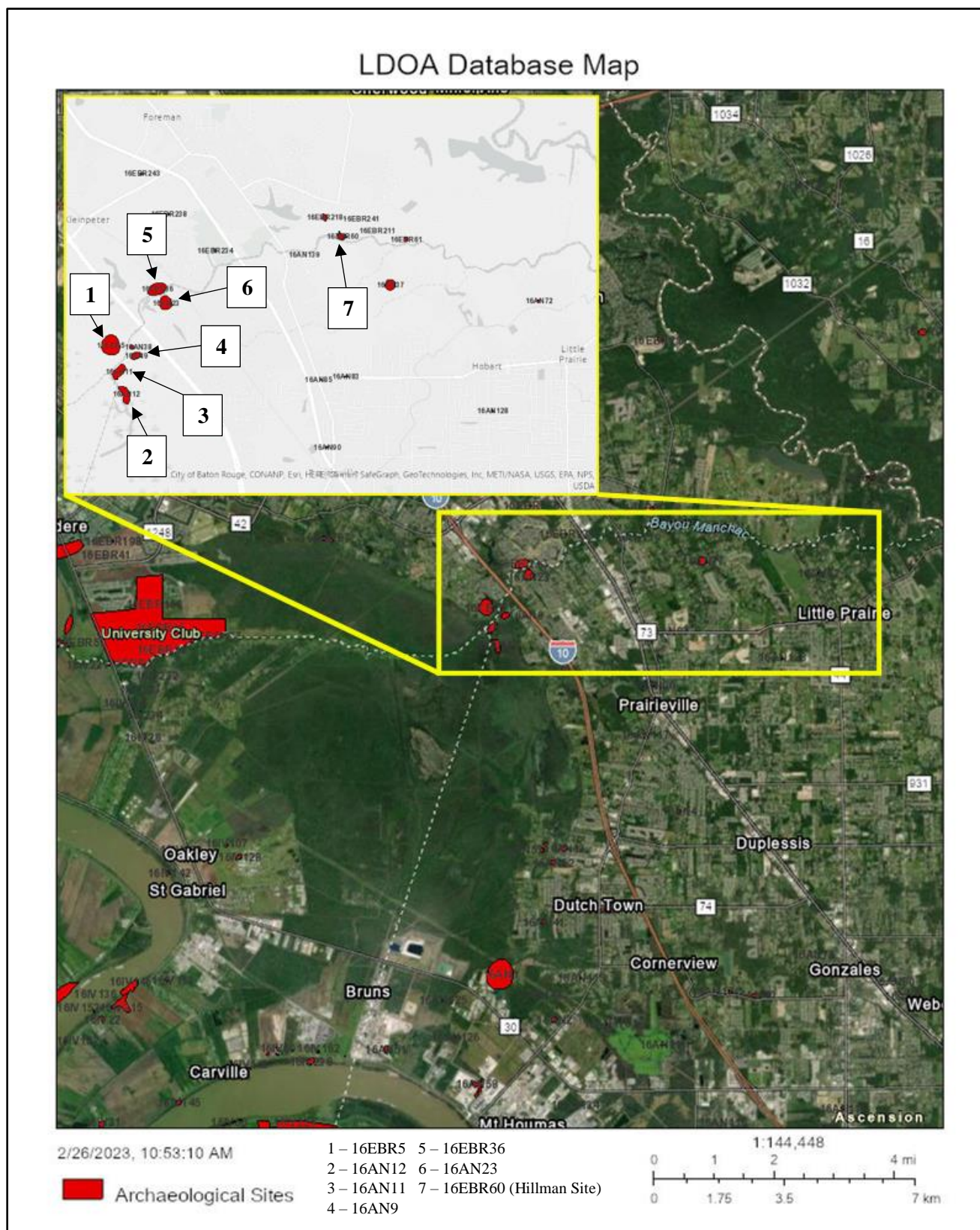


Figure 11. Aerial image depicting previously recorded archaeological sites along Bayou Manchac (*source: LDOA*).

Among these six sites, at least four have documented Marksville components. Not much is known about these sites, such as size and function. Given its size and material assemblage (see below), it may be that the Hillman site was the predominant Marksville culture site along Bayou Manchac.

While the Hillman site has been visited several times by various archaeologists, little had been recorded in an official capacity before SURA's (2021) investigations. As proveniences, depths, and stratification were absent in previous investigations, the assemblage collected by SURA represents the best option for unbiased survey results. Moreover, materials collected by SURA are congruent with the findings of previous investigators, solidifying the site's occupation of the Marksville through Coles Creek cultures. The methodology employed in this thesis is addressed in the following chapter.



## **Chapter 4. Methodology**

The methodology employed for this thesis consists of initial field survey and subsequent material analysis. Field survey was led by Sally McMillian, and included Jacob Mendoza and Brandy Kerr McMains. Dr. Malcolm Shuman served as the Principal Investigator. The material assemblage from SURA's excavation and the specimens included in the Menefee photographs were examined and categorized.

### **Field Survey**

Field survey of the 60-acre tract was carried out from April 26<sup>th</sup> to August 2<sup>nd</sup> of 2021. The Louisiana Divisions of Archaeology and Historic Preservation report guidelines for cultural resource investigations (2021:1-29) were created to address projects and reports under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 and submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for review and comment. The overarching purpose of these guidelines "is to ensure adequate information is obtained on the presence, and eligibility of cultural resources (including above and below ground) within a project area such that federal agencies, SHPO, federally recognized American Indian Tribal Nations (Tribes), and other interested parties can be confident that they are appropriately considered under the aegis of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)" (LDOA 2021:1).

The 60-acre tract, often referred to as the Area of Potential Effects (APE), was "defined as the area within which there is the potential for a federal undertaking to have an effect on a historic property" (LDOA 2021:1). Due to the presence of the previously recorded Hillman Cemetery site (16EBR60) and its location along the culturally rich Bayou Manchac, initial survey methodology consisted of systematic shovel testing for high probability areas. High-probability transects were spaced 30 m (98.4 ft) apart with a shovel test excavated every 30 m

(98.4 ft). When archaeological sites are encountered, their boundaries are delineated according to LDOA standards with shovel tests dug at 10 m (32.8 ft) intervals in each of the four cardinal directions until two consecutive shovel tests fail to yield materials.

Because the coordinates of the site were not previously recorded, the exact location of the Hillman site was unknown at field survey inception. As previously stated, Menefee informed the crew of a concrete block placed at the center of the surface scatter he encountered in 1960. During transect shovel testing, the crew lined out in a grid pattern spaced 30 m apart, beginning at the northernmost boundary of the tract and working south to the tract's terminus. While testing, Sally McMillian encountered the concrete marker. Subsequent 5-m-interval testing was begun in an attempt to identify subsurface materials (Figure 12).

The site boundary was drawn around the extent of subsurface and surface artifact scatter and measures approximately 132 m N-S and 195 m E-W. The densest areas of artifact recovery were the central portion of the site, both within and around the rectangular feature assumed to be the possible oil extraction site discussed in Chapter 1. Within the southern portion of the site, artifact concentration was heaviest along the ridge leading to Bayou Manchac. The final area of heavy artifact density was the eastern portion of the site, just west of the historic Hillman Cemetery. At each shovel test, crew members captured the location on a hand-held Garmin GPS device. The crew additionally surveyed the ground surface approximately 5 m in all directions of each test, and, when encountered, materials were separately bagged and labeled to indicate which artifacts were recovered subsurface and which were on the ground surface. All materials recovered from the ground surface fell within the boundaries of the subsurface artifact scatter, but each location of surface artifacts is not separately identified in the site sketch map below.

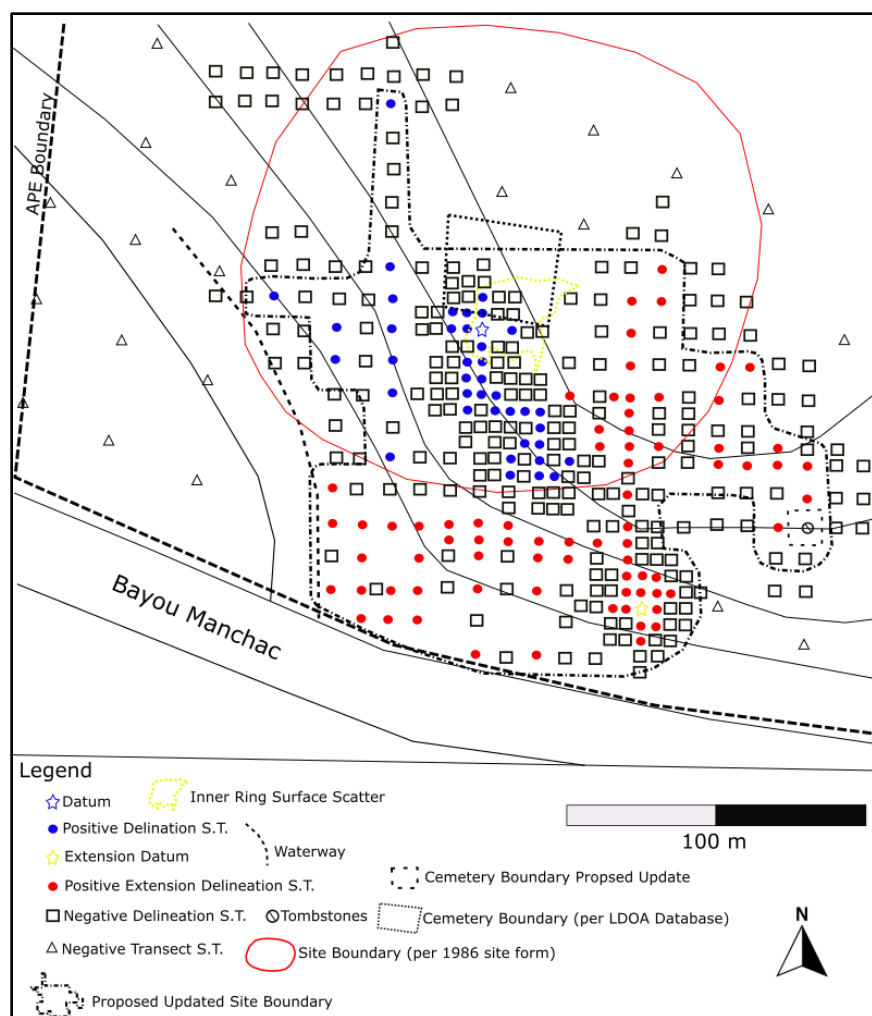


Figure 12. Site sketch map (created by Brandy Kerr McMains).

Once materials were encountered during 5-m-interval shovel testing, delineation expanded to tests spaced 10 m (32.8 ft) apart, following LDOA guidelines. All shovel tests were 30 centimeters (cm) wide and excavated to 50 cmbs (cm below surface) or to sterile clay, whichever came first. When materials were encountered, shovel tests were taken to 20 cm below the lowest-lying artifact strata. Material recovered from the shovel tests was screened using a .25-inch hardware cloth in arbitrary 10-20 cm levels. Two hundred and seventy shovel tests were excavated at 30 m (98.4 ft) intervals, and an additional 367 tests were dug at 5 m (16.4 ft) and 10 m (32.8 ft) intervals.

## **Material Analysis**

Archaeological material associated with this thesis include specimens in the Menefee photographs and the SURA collection. The first consists of uncontrolled surface collections by the Menefee family in 1960 and includes pre- and post-contact ceramics and lithics. Initially, Menefee intended to loan SURA his collection, however, illness prevented Menefee from travelling to the SURA office in Baton Rouge. Instead, he provided SURA with twenty-five pages of color photographs of artifacts from the site, of which twenty pages depict pre-contact materials including ceramics, lithics, and a figurine (see Appendix A). Menefee arranged the artifacts in the photos in accordance with the apparent design elements on each page so brushed sherds appear together, sherds with deep, broad incisions together, etc. These photographs are on the whole of high quality and include a writing pen for scale. However, because the materials could not be examined in person, analysis is limited to ceramic surface decoration and form, as well as lithic tool form and general source identification.

The second artifact assemblage was acquired through controlled surface collection and systematic shovel testing by SURA, as outlined above. The SURA assemblage consists of pre-contact ceramics and lithics, as well as historic materials. For this study, the historic materials (n=54) are not discussed. Pre-contact artifacts include ceramics and lithics. Diagnostic pre-contact ceramics consist of plain and decorated body and rim fragments, while lithics include flakes and a projectile point.

This chapter has provided the method of field survey carried out for this study. The artifact sample was also described. The following chapter discusses the study's findings and interpretations, and Chapter 6 presents conclusions and recommendations for future research.

## Chapter 5. Findings

The pre-contact artifacts analyzed for this thesis were divided into two main categories – ceramics and lithics. A total of 1,124 pre-contact artifacts from the Hillman site were analyzed, including 348 specimens in Menefee’s photographs and 776 from SURA’s (2021) excavation.

### **A Marksville Majority**

The ceramic analysis included 748 sherds from SURA’s excavation and Dr. Menefee’s photographed collection. Of these, 179 were Marksville Incised or Marksville Stamped types dating to the Marksville culture. Eight sherds in the Menefee collection were Plaquemine Brushed. The Menefee collection was skewed heavily toward decorated sherds, while the bulk of the SURA assemblage consisted of plain ware sherds.

The ceramic collection from Menefee provided exceptional diagnostic materials that represented a non-random sample. Collectors tend to pick up the biggest and most obvious materials. We cannot, therefore, analyze the Menefee collection within a normative theoretical framework, which assumes the materials are representative of the entire site (Toth 1974:43). “It would be equally naïve to attempt to apply inductive statistics, or anything more than the most basic descriptive statistics, to such a biased sample” (Toth 1974:43). Despite this, the Menefee ceramics provide insights to Marksville period groups in south Louisiana, especially when compared to the materials from the 2021 SURA excavation.

### ***Ceramics of the Marksville Culture***

Diagnostic sherds of the Marksville culture exhibit the well-known, neatly executed, complex linear and curvilinear designs applied in neat, broad, deep incisions. Surface colors range from light hues of tan to darker grey and brown. All SURA specimens were examined by

hand to determine paste (noted as smooth or contorted, and soft or hard), and tempering (mostly grog; however, some sherds have grog and sand) (Table 2).

**Plain wares.** Undecorated sherds (Baytown Plain, *var. unspec.*) were minimally represented (n=28, or 12.1 %) among the sherds photographed by Menefee but comprised the bulk (n=495, or 65.5 %) of the SURA assemblage. The relatively smooth paste and grog-tempering characteristic of the Marksville Complex and later groups were noted among these sherds (Figure 13). The fragments were small in size, weighing between 1.0 and 2.2 grams (g). Chronologically, plain wares can only provide a broad date. The sherds analyzed were crafted with techniques recorded during the Middle Woodland period and continuing until European contact.



Figure 13. Baytown Plain, *var. unspec.*, shovel test Ext.25N55W, 16EBR60 (*artifacts photographed by Frank McMains*).

**Marksville Incised.** A total of 128 (76.6 % of body sherds) Marksville Incised sherds, distinctive for their deep, U-shaped incised lines, were included in the Menefee photographs; fifteen sherds, or 83.3 % of unspecified variety, were recorded during SURA's (2021) excavation

(Figure 14). Among these were close- and wide-spaced line treatments on the surface. Sherds with close-spaced treatment included parallel lines arranged in rectangular or tight curvilinear patterns and are common among the ceramics of the Marksville and Crooks sites. Wide-spaced treatment included similarly incised lines within a larger design (see Figure A-5 f). Generally, this treatment was used to depict motifs, with birds as the most common zoomorphic motif. Chronologically, incised treatments were common throughout the Marksville period, and have been recorded at all known sites of the Marksville culture (Toth 1988:107).



Figure 14. Marksville Incised, *var. unsp.*, shovel test Ext.25N55W, 16EBR60 (*artifact photographed by Frank McMains*).

**Marksville Stamped.** Marksville Stamped body sherds were well represented among the Menefee collection (n=35, 20.9 %) and included design elements of broad, U-shaped incised lines with dentate rocker stamping. A notched, toothed instrument was used to create the distinctive stamping (Toth 1988:111). Thirteen sherds (7.8 %) among the Menefee Marksville assemblage were categorized as Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville*, identifiable by the continuous zigzagging lines running parallel to the wider incised design outline (see Figure A-1

j, k, m, n). One sherd of Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville* was collected during SURA's excavation. Broad, U-shaped incised lines filled with neat, coarse dentate rocker stamping in wide zigzags characteristic of Marksville Stamped, *var. Manny* were additionally represented (n=4, 2.4 %) in the Menefee collection (see Figure A-9 l) but were absent from the SURA assemblage. Both varieties *Troyville* and *Manny* date to the Middle and Late Marksville periods (Toth 1988).

**Churupa Punctated.** Churupa Punctated sherds were represented in both the Menefee (n=4, 2.4 %) and SURA (n=2, 11.1 %) collections. They were identified by broad, U-shaped incisions with designs filled with hemi-conical punctations (see Figure A-11 c). As the sherds were numerically few and small in size, the variety could not be determined. Churupa Punctated type ceramics date from the Middle to Late Marksville periods (Toth 1988).

**Rim Sherds.** A total of thirty-eight rim sherds were included in the Marksville ceramic analysis, the vast majority of which (n=36) came from the Menefee collection. (Four rims were Plaquemine Brushed and will not be discussed). Two rim sherds identified as Baytown Plain, *var. unspec.* were included in the SURA assemblage (Figure 15).

Of the six rim treatments identified by Toth (1988) for the Marksville site, four were included in the Menefee collection. *Cross-hatch treatment*, possibly the best-known Marksville rim treatment, was well represented (n=10, or 27.8 % among rim sherds). Very fine incised lines create a cross-hatch design along the rim with accentuating broad, incised lines or punctations at the base of the rim (see Figure A-3). Several rim sherds (n=8, 22.2 %) had *vertically incised rim treatments* consisting of fine, incised lines running vertically and parallel to one another, as well as characteristically broad, incised lines and punctations accentuating the vertical lines (see Figure A-8 e, f, i, k, l). These vertically incised treatments are diagnostic of early Marksville



(Toth 1988:130). *Slanted incised treatment* represented the third Marksville rim treatment identified among the Menefee ceramics (n=10, 27.8 %). Ten sherds exhibited fine incised lines running parallel on the rim; two of these had hemi-conical punctations at the base of the rim (see Figure A-7 e). Finally, five sherds (13.9 %) exhibited *plain band treatment*, three of which were notched (see Figure A-1 d). According to Toth (1988:131), when “set off by a broad incised line and a row of hemiconical punctates,” plain band treatment can be diagnostic of early Marksville occupation. The remaining three rim sherds in the Menefee collection (8.3 %) were Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville* rims.



Figure 15. Baytown Plain, *var. unspec.* notched rim sherd, shovel test Ext.20N25W (artifact photographed by Frank McMains).

**Effigy.** Included in the photos sent by Menefee was a baked-clay, human figurine fragment (see Figure A-20). The specimen was solid rather than hollowed out, as is characteristic of the later Mississippi period (Ford 1951:112). The head was all that remained, with incised ovals for eyes, and a high, beak-like nose, as well as incised lines denoting some form of hair

arrangement. The color of the fragment was consistent with other pottery from the site, suggesting it was locally made. The surfaces were smooth.

**Coil.** Also depicted in one of the photos sent by Menefee was what appeared to be a clay coil from the base of a bowl or pot that was broken during firing (see Figure A-11 r). Without handling the specimen personally, a definitive classification cannot be made. The color of the fragment was consistent with clays used for other Hillman ceramics; the pottery exhibited a smoothed, unpolished surface finish.

Table 2. Marksville Ceramics Tally.

	SURA	Menefee	Total
Baytown Plain	495	28	523
Marksville Incised	15	128	143
Marksville Stamped	1	35	36
Churupa Punctated	2	4	6
Rim sherds	2	36	38
Effigy	0	1	1
Coil	0	1	1
Total	515	233	748

The ceramic assemblage systematically excavated by SURA (2021) and those photographed by Menefee can confirm the Middle Woodland occupation surmised by Haag. More specifically, Early, Middle, and Late Marksville period ceramics are in evidence. Though beyond the scope of this thesis, the presence of Coles Creek and Plaquemine sherds among the Marksville ceramics suggests continued occupation into at least the Late Woodland period.

### **An Abundance of Tools and Debitage**

The lithic assemblage at the Hillman site included 376 specimens among the Menefee and SURA collections (Table 3). Because closer examination of the Menefee lithics could not be carried out, raw material identification was confined to general observations of potentially local versus exotic materials, and from where they may have come. Evidence indicative of modifications, including use-wear and reworking, was examined, as much as possible based on

photographs alone. Lithics of the Menefee collection (n=115) are depicted in four color photographs. Some of the materials exhibit characteristics of specific tools, such as projectile points, but without closer analysis, most of the lithics included in the Menefee collection could only be categorized as scrapers or blanks.

Although the Menefee materials were unsystematically collected, when used alongside the systematic collection of SURA, the lithic assemblage has the potential to provide insight into the activities that were occurring at the site.

### ***Raw Material and Descriptors***

Identification of raw materials was limited to local versus exotic. The majority of the Hillman lithics were composed of locally sourced chert.

Among the Menefee and SURA collections, tan to brown chert was the most common, with smaller numbers of red, black, and grey chert. These materials are characteristically fine-grained, and fracture in predictable patterns creating sharp edges. Citronelle chert, with sources north of Lake Pontchartrain, formed the most common material among the lithic materials examined in person and appeared to be the most common material in the Menefee collection (Figure 16). Representations of potentially exotic sources, though minimal, were noted. Among the 115 modified lithic specimens photographed by Menefee, five exhibited characteristics of raw source materials other than Citronelle. One specimen in the Menefee photos displayed pinkish, crystalline coloring indicative of quartzite (see Figure A-17 z). Sandstone was additionally noted among the Menefee materials (see Figure A-18 c).

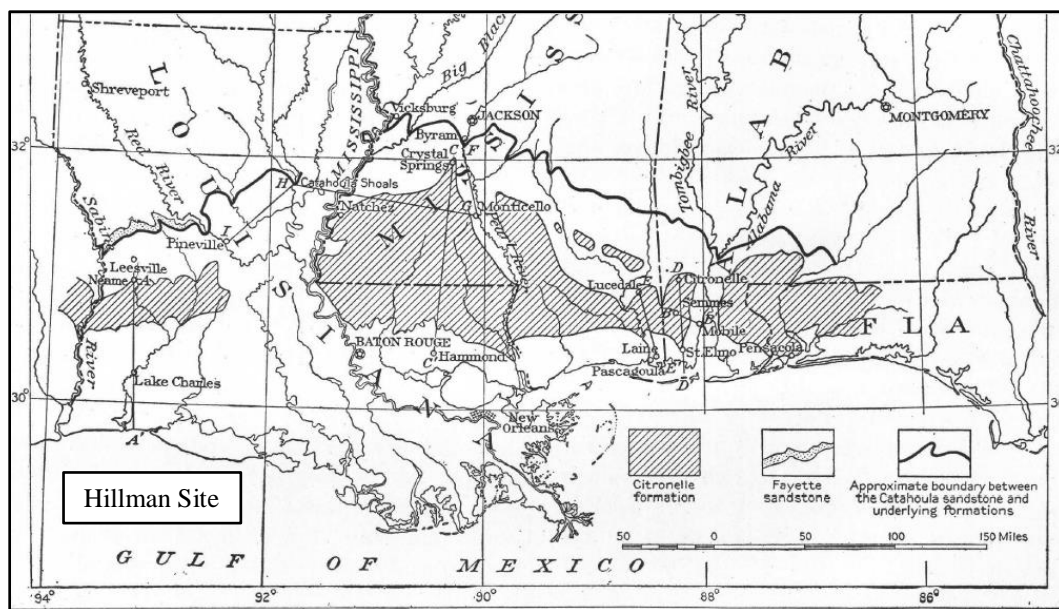


Figure 16. Geological formations of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama (*source: Matson 1916:168*). Hatchured area indicates Citronelle formation, source of most of the lithics at the site.

### *Tools*

Among the lithic materials, most were stone unifacial and bifacial tools. Bifaces included specimens that were worked on both sides, such as projectile points or drills, and unifaces, such as scrapers, were worked on only one side.

No type-able projectile points were identifiable among the Menefee assemblage in the photographs, although several lithics looked like reworked projectile points. Menefee recounted in his “Backyard Archaeologist” article (1960:17) that “We have found over 200 arrowheads of two types. One type is a triangle, and the other has pronged sides.” Thirty-seven projectile points are pictured in the article. Many of these points appear to represent the continuum between Kent and Gary types; there is considerable size variation in these types. However, many of the points pictured are reworked and the photograph is blurry, so definitive typing is not possible. One point, possibly a Kirk Snapped base (see Figure A-19 c), appeared to be basally notched, indicating an earlier, Archaic-period style. Two points (see Figure A-16 b, c) were either very small Kent types or a later stemmed type; they were small enough to be arrow points.

One point was recovered in the SURA testing; a possible Kirk Stemmed point was recovered from shovel test Ext.35N115W approximately 15 cmbs (Figure 17). These medium-sized dart points are generally produced from tan or yellow local chert, and stylized with rectangular and crudely made stems (LeBouef 1999:75). The point measured 4.6 cm long and 0.5 cm thick and weighed 5.0 g. Dating to the Early Archaic (8,000-6,000 BCE), the presence of this projectile point suggests the site may have been used much earlier than the Woodland period cultures, though it may well have been picked up and brought to the site by later inhabitants.



Figure 17. Kirk Stemmed projectile point, shovel test Ext.35N115W, 16EBR60 (*artifact photographed by Frank McMains*).

Among the Menefee lithics, most (n=104, 89.6 %) exhibited the characteristics of scrapers or blanks; without looking at wear patterns, it was impossible to discriminate these two categories. Scrapers were likely used for a variety of scraping and cutting tasks, can be made from flakes or cores, and exhibit “a relatively steep cutting edge formed by (steep) chipping or retouch” (LeBouef 1999:82). Blanks are cores that have been worked down to a generalized shape and are ready for final flaking to produce a desired tool. One hundred and four items

photographed in the Menefee collection were categorized as scrapers or blanks. One specimen form suggested a possible scythe (see Figure A-18 f). No scrapers or blanks were present in the SURA assemblage.

Among the Hillman lithics, one ferruginous sandstone specimen was recovered during the SURA survey. This sandstone tool measured 4.3 cm long, 1.8 cm thick, and weighed 56.0 g (Figures 18 and 19). While its precise function remains unknown, it was speculated to be an abrader, used to smooth the wooden shaft of arrows and spears.



Figure 18. Abrader, shovel test Ext.5W, 16EBR60 (*artifact photographed by Frank McMains*).





Figure 19. Abrader, reverse side, shovel test Ext.5W, 16EBR60 (*artifact photographed by Frank McMains*).

Among the Menefee lithics, eleven exhibited characteristics of drills (see Figure A-19 h-r), and none were identified during SURA's excavation. Triangular in shape, the drill tools were trifacially modified. Further analysis could elucidate specific techniques and identify any evidence of reworking.

One specimen included in Menefee's photographs did not display signs of reworking (see Figure A-17 f), and was, therefore, excluded from the lithic analysis.

### *Debitage*

Lithic materials categorized as debitage included any debris produced by lithic reduction processes. Such by-products of tool manufacture is manifested in the archaeological record of the Hillman site as primary, secondary, and tertiary flakes, along with unidentified debitage. In addition, many of the Menefee lithics appear to be heat-treated.

Included in the Hillman lithic assemblage were 257 flakes, all of which were collected during SURA's (2021) excavation. No doubt abundant flakes were present when Menefee made

his collections in 1960, but their generally small size provides low visibility, especially within the wooded portion of the Hillman site.

Taken together, primary flakes comprised 8.2 % (n=21) of the total flakes; secondary flakes accounted for 45.1 % (n=116); tertiary flakes 46.7 % (n=120) provided the bulk of the flakes. Because the flakes were small in size, evidence of use or reworking could not be determined. Overall, the Hillman flakes ranged from 0.2 to 1.9 g and were tan, red, and grey in color.

Heat-treated lithics were present in the Menefee assemblage (n=12); two pieces of fire-cracked rock (FCR) were recovered during the SURA survey. One was recovered from the ground surface and measured 1.8 cm long, 0.8 cm thick, and weighed 1.8 g. It was composed of locally sourced chert with red coloring indicating potential heat treatment (Figure 20). A possible second FCR collected by SURA was recovered from shovel test 10S (located 10 m south of datum) between 10 to 30 cmbs. The artifact measured 5.1 cm long, 2.5 cm thick, and weighed 21.0 g (Figure 21). It does not have the red coloring of the aforementioned piece, but the angularity of the photographed surface suggests the piece broke along flaws in the material, possibly during heat treatment.





Figure 20. Fire-cracked rock from shovel test Ext.10W, 16EBR60 (*artifact photographed by Frank McMains*).



Figure 21. Possible fire-cracked rock from shovel test 10S, 16EBR60 (*artifact photographed by Frank McMains*).

Table 3. Lithics tally.

	SURA	Menefee	Total
Tool			
Projectile Point	1	0	1
Abrader	1	0	1
Drill	0	11	11
Scraper or Blank	0	104	104
Debitage			
Primary Flake	21	0	21
Secondary Flake	116	0	116
Tertiary Flake	120	0	120
FCR	2	0	2
Total	261	115	376

The Hillman lithic assemblage included 376 materials, of which 68.4 % (n=257) were flakes. Among the materials photographed by Menefee was an abundance of tools from what appeared to be all stages of the lithic reduction process. Although only one projectile point, whole or otherwise, was recovered by SURA (2021), Menefee recounted collecting hundreds in the 1960s (Menefee 1960; personal communication via Malcolm Shuman, 2021). Collectively, most of the lithic materials appeared to be made from Citronelle chert, which is available in upland areas north and east of Baton Rouge.

### **Distribution Maps**

Preliminary examination of the materials associated with the Hillman site confirmed Dr. Haag's 1960 interpretation that the site contains a Marksville component. The goal of this thesis is to place the Hillman site in the context of the historic Bayou Manchac by addressing the gap in research on village sites dating to the Marksville culture. To accomplish this, I turned to the SURA (2021) assemblage. Once the materials associated with the Hillman site were identified and categorized, a data set was compiled and maps were created in ArcGIS Pro in an attempt to identify any spatial patterns in the artifact distribution. The remainder of this chapter presents the artifact distribution maps and concludes with interpretations of the Hillman site data.

Three maps were digitized in ArcGIS Pro. The first displays the frequency of pre-contact ceramics at the Hillman site regardless of the associated culture (Figure 22). The distribution of ceramics was widespread, encompassing most of the site, but concentrated clustering was noted within the central and southern portions.

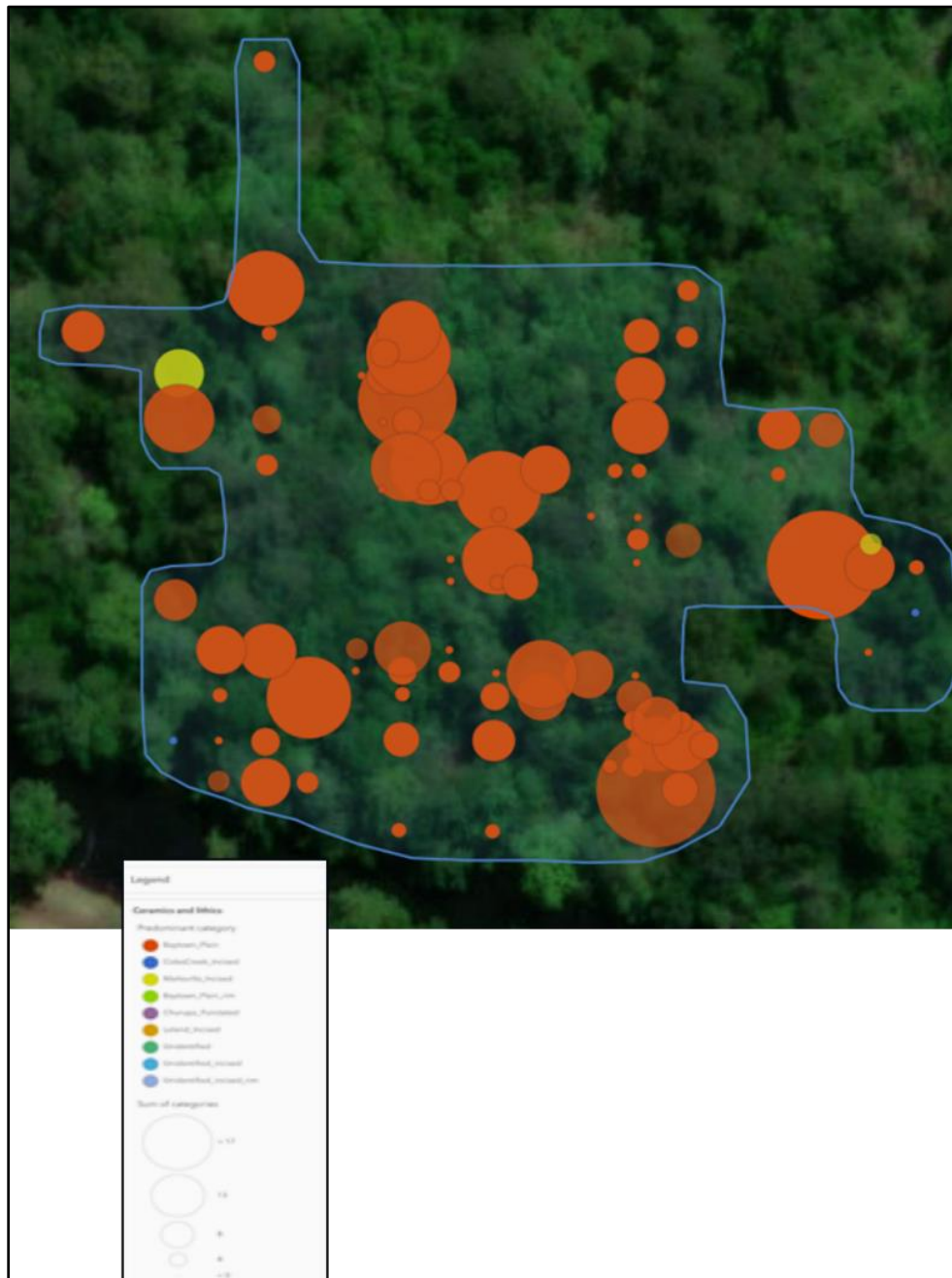


Figure 22. Ceramics distribution map.

In an attempt to further isolate areas of activity, I then mapped the diagnostic Marksville ceramics recorded by SURA (2021), which identified one significant clustering within the western portion of the site (Figure 23).



Figure 23. Marksville Incised distribution map.

To pinpoint areas of possible stone tool production, the distribution of lithic materials was mapped, which provided more significant clustering results than the ceramics. Lithic flakes, specifically tertiary flakes, were densest within the central and southeastern corner of the site (Figure 24).



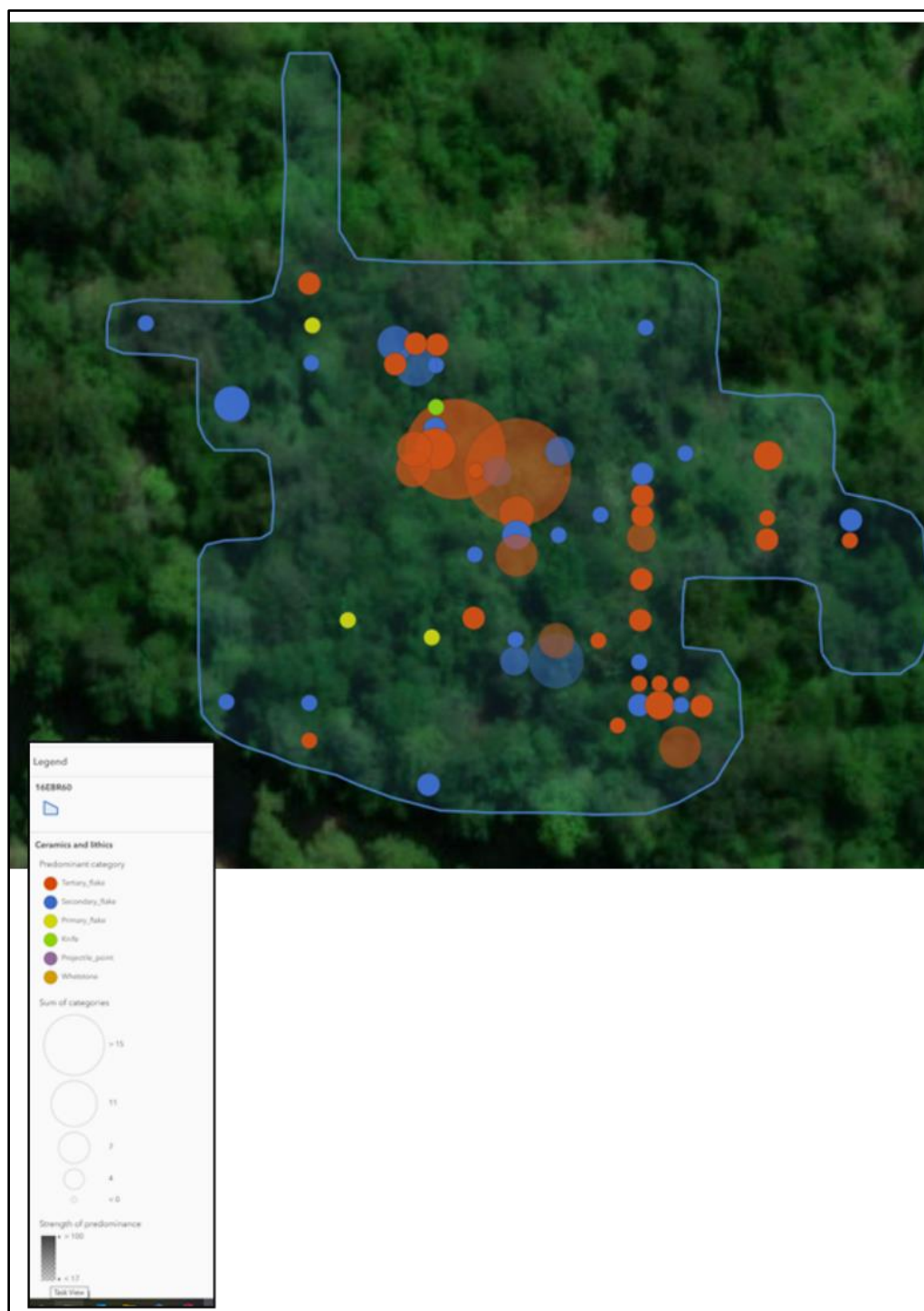


Figure 24. Lithics distribution map.

Overall, the distribution maps highlight areas of specific activity. Within the central portion of the site, lithic materials were more abundant, while ceramics were distributed throughout with clustering of diagnostic sherds in the central and western portions. These could

indicate activity areas with more intensive use of pottery (or its discard) and activities requiring the resharpening of tools.

## **Interpretations**

Through analysis of the ceramics and lithics included in the Menefee photographs and assemblage from SURA's (2021) investigation, it can be concluded that the Hillman site contains a Middle Woodland period, Marksville phase component, as suggested by Haag, with continued occupation into the Late Woodland period. Classic Marksville traits such as cross-hatched rims and wide-spaced, U-shaped incised lines dominate the Menefee collection, at 94.9 %. While quantitatively less, the SURA assemblage provides representations of such classic traits. Examples of early Marksville designs among the Menefee materials (i.e., notched plain rim treatment) and middle to late Marksville decorations represented in the SURA assemblage (i.e., Churupa Punctated) corroborate occupation throughout the Marksville period.

Returning to the previously recorded sites discussed in Chapter 4, I attempt to place the Hillman site within the pre-contact history of Bayou Manchac. Initial examination of the data revealed clear similarities between the ceramic materials of the Hillman site and at least four other sites along Bayou Manchac.

Of the six sites previously identified along Bayou Manchac, four (16EBR5, 16AN11, 16AN12, and 16EBR36) include Marksville period ceramics among their collections, indicating a Marksville component at each site. However, the materials associated with 16AN12 (Bluff Swamp) number less than five. No documented ceramic or lithic counts were recorded for 16EBR36 (Green Snake), though Rivet and Weinstein (1977) documented a "dense scatter of prehistoric ceramics dating from the Gun Boat Landing phase of the Lake Marksville period" (Lee et al. 2009:108). The remaining two sites – 16AN23 and 16AN9 (Kuttruff) – have no previously documented Marksville component.

When looking at ceramics alone, the material assemblage excavated by SURA reflects contemporary village sites along Bayou Manchac. In general, Baytown Plain sherds dominate pottery types recovered at other sites along Bayou Manchac, and decorated materials are quantitatively low. At Kleinpeter, Baytown Plain accounts for over 90% of the ceramic sherds, and Marksville Incised and Stamped ceramics comprise less than 1% each. Similarly, the ceramic assemblage at 16AN11 (Alligator-Manchac) includes 1,043 Baytown Plain sherds; only two Marksville Incised sherds are recorded.

In stark contrast to the previously recorded sites along Bayou Manchac, the lithic assemblage at Hillman is dominated by well-made lithic artifacts with varying tool forms, as well as indicators of each step of tool production. Importantly, most Marksville sites in the area have very low numbers of lithics. The quantity of lithic specimens represented in the Menefee collection is substantial. For comparison, although over 1,000 ceramic sherds were collected from 16AN11 (Alligator-Manchac), only twenty-seven lithics were recovered, nineteen of which were flakes. The remaining lithics of the 16AN11 (Alligator-Manchac) assemblage include “5 angular fragments, 1 retouched piece, 1 sandstone” (see Appendix B). The lithic assemblage at Kleinpeter includes cores (n=6), debitage (n=273), projectile points (n=23), scrapers (n=8), a drill, and a knife (Jones et al. 1994:190). By comparison, Dr. Menefee recounts collecting “hundreds” of projectile points.

In summary, the materials included in the Menefee and SURA collections suggest that Hillman sustained occupation throughout the Marksville period and beyond. This long span of occupation and the likelihood of contact between Hillman and other sites along Bayou Manchac, such as the Kleinpeter site, suggests that Hillman may have had an important role in the political and social dynamics of the region throughout the Marksville period.



## **Chapter 6. Conclusion**

The location of the Hillman site within the characteristically low Mississippi River Delta Plain Region composed of marshlands rich in resources needed for human survival makes it ideally suited for occupation, whether it be present-day or 2,000 years ago. Indeed, multiple sites have been previously identified by researchers. For that reason, before beginning the field survey of a 60-acre tract proposed to be the site of a residential subdivision, background research was carried out to estimate the archaeological potential of the proposed project area. Archival research identified the previously recorded Hillman site, 16EBR60, along the north shore of Bayou Manchac within the southern portion of the APE. Communication with Dr. Samuel Menefee, the landowner, informed the SURA crew that pre-contact materials were collected from the land in 1960. Photographs of the Menefee collection were provided to SURA, and, when the field survey began, the site was relocated. During the delineation of the site, abundant ceramics and lithics were encountered, the majority of which dated to the Marksville culture.

Among Southeastern archaeologists, the Marksville culture remains one of enduring interest. Marksville period sites spreading throughout Louisiana and beyond showcase grand earthworks and produce materials of exquisite craftsmanship. Literature regarding the great Hopewell Interaction Sphere debate alone is expansive (see Wright and Gokee 2013). Conspicuously absent in the research regarding the Marksville culture are village sites. As pointed out by McGimsey (2010:127), “To date, only limited test excavations have been conducted at the numerous Marksville period village sites across the state.” This is likely because these village sites are often recorded during Cultural Resource Management (CRM) surveys for federal permits. When these sites are encountered, the landowner may opt to forego

more extensive surveying of the site and declare the site a greenspace, unable to undergo ground-disturbing activities.

Through analysis and type distribution of the Hillman materials from SURA's excavation and Menefee's photographed assemblage, I attempt to reconcile the virtual lack of "information on structures or building, site organization, or the length of time villages were inhabited" (McGimsey 2010:127). Although more definitive evidence of prolonged occupation, such as subsurface features, was not encountered during SURA's excavation, Menefee identified "...a posthole which we could recognize by the different colors of the earth" at the site (1960:17). More extensive investigations of the Hillman site were beyond the confines of a Phase I CRM survey; therefore, subsurface features may remain yet undiscovered.

Regarding site organization, only broad generalizations were able to be made, as diagnostic materials of the SURA (2021) collection are in the minority. In analyzing the artifact distribution, a good amount of overlap was noted between areas of ceramic and lithic activities. Perhaps ceramic and tool production processes were occurring in the same areas, suggesting crafters were knowledgeable in various craft and tool productions.

Results of the ceramic material analysis confirm similarities between the Hillman assemblage and those of surrounding contemporary sites. Lithic analysis, however, offered a striking difference among the Hillman materials. As previously mentioned, lithic assemblages at Marksville period sites in the area are quantitatively small and rare. The number of lithic specimens represented in the Menefee collection is substantial. When comparing Hillman to surrounding sites, the assemblage of lithics materials at Hillman outweighs those of even the National Register of Historic Places-eligible Kleinpeter mound site.

The lithic assemblage at Kleinpeter included cores (n=6), debitage (n=273), projectile points (n=23), scrapers (n=8), a drill, and a knife (Jones et al. 1994:190). By comparison, Dr. Menefee recounts collecting “hundreds” of projectile points. Although proveniences and coordinates were not captured in 1960, we know the materials came from the southern portion of the Menefee 60-acre tract, and, therefore, were associated with the Hillman site. The presence of exotic source materials, though small in number, is significant. Items, such as quartzite, among the artifact assemblage at Hillman are often recovered from Marksville mound sites, but are rare at village sites. The congruency between materials recorded at the Kleinpeter site and those at the Hillman site suggests that these two sites were in contact with each other. Future research at the site has the potential to elucidate the connections between Hillman and sites such as Kleinpeter.

While Coles Creek culture materials dating to the Late Woodland period represent the largest ceramic frequency at the Kleinpeter site, excavations of Mounds D and E in 1994 by Jones et al. produced materials associated with the Marksville culture. Mound D yielded Marksville ceramics within the mound fill. Additionally, Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville* sherds were recorded in the mound’s final platform (Jones et al. 1994:118). Marksville Stamped and Incised sherds “dominated the sherd collection and were recovered in the upper portions of Mound E” (Jones et al. 1994:135). The large number of ceramics dating to the Marksville period may suggest an association; however, the fill was more likely moved by later occupants to construct the mounds, suggesting mound construction began after the Marksville occupation. Rather, the Marksville component was confined to the Pleistocene terrace, where “*in situ* evidence of a late Marksville occupation” was encountered (Jones et al. 1994:200). Jones et al. (1994:200) describe the Marksville component, saying “...this occupation probably consisted of

several house sites on the summit and slopes of the terrace. The occupants of these houses probably exploited the same resources as their Tchula period predecessors.”

Whatever the case, the congruency between materials recorded at the Kleinpeter site and those at the Hillman site suggests that these two sites were in contact with each other.

Because less research is focused on the everyday life of pre-contact people, the Hillman site has much to offer. The structure of the site along the natural terrace of a resource-rich waterway provides an ideal location for groups of folks to settle down. With the accessibility of the nearby Bayou Manchac facilitating communication among the various hamlets occupying the natural terraces of the bayou, pre-contact groups flourished in their everyday lives. The materials included in the Menefee and SURA collections suggest that Hillman sustained occupation throughout the Marksville period and beyond. The extended occupation and likelihood of contact between Hillman and other sites along Bayou Manchac, such as the Kleinpeter site, suggest that Hillman may have had an important role in the political and social dynamics of the region throughout the Marksville period. From sites like the Hillman site, we recover remains of daily activities and ceremonial events alike.

## Appendix A. Color photographs provided by Dr. Sam Menefee



Figure A- 1. Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd (b-c, e-g, l); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* notched rim sherd (d); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* rim sherd (h); Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville* body sherd (i, k, m, n); Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville* rim sherd (a, j) (photo courtesy of Sam Menefee).



Figure A- 2. Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd (a, c); Plaquemine Brushed, *var. unspec.* body sherd (b, d, f, i); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* basal sherd (e); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* rim sherd with vertical line treatment (g); Baytown Plain, *var. unspec.* notched rim sherd (h) (*photo courtesy of Sam Menefee*).





Figure A- 3. Marksville Stamped, *var. unspec.* rim and body sherds with cross-hatch treatment (photo courtesy of Sam Menefee).

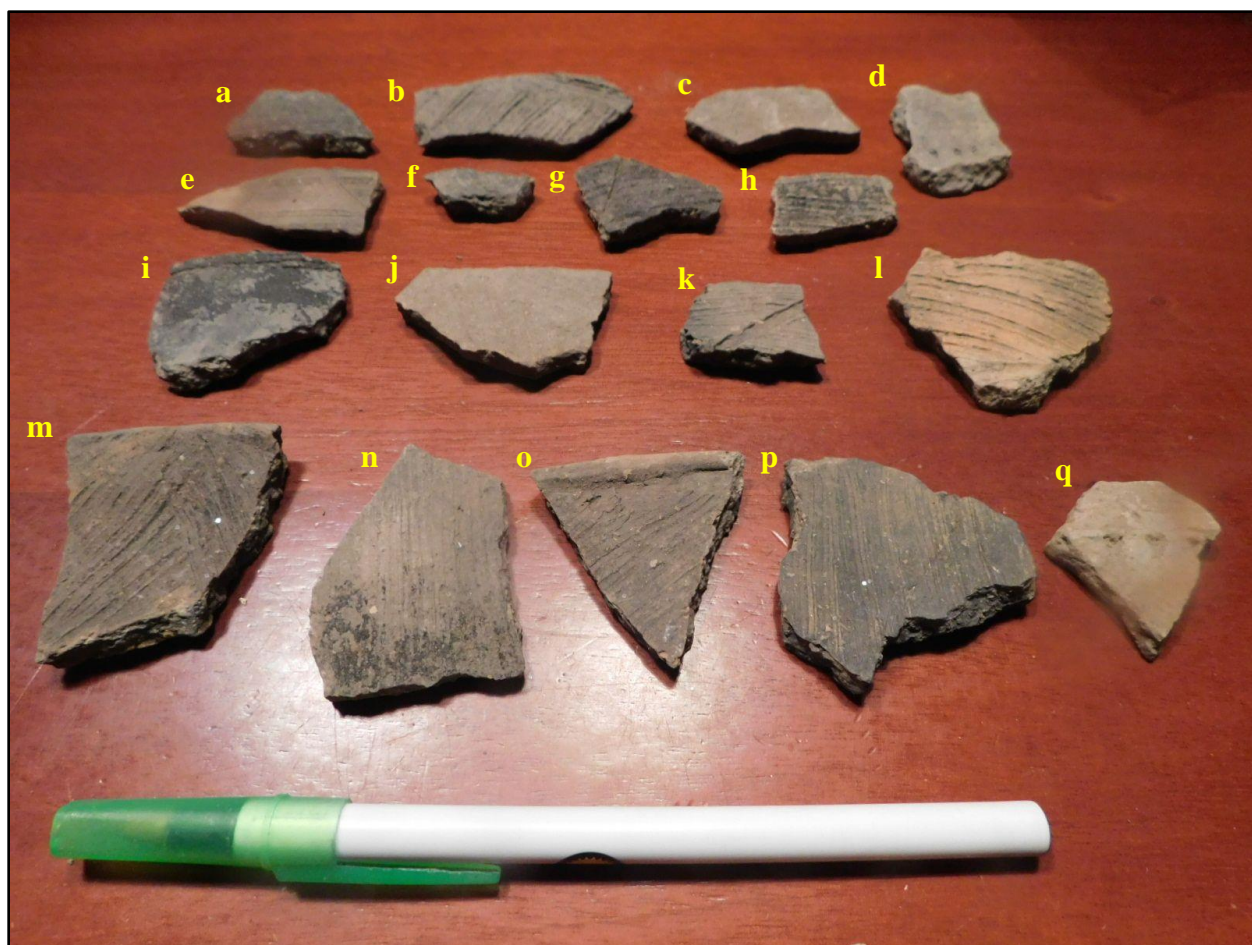


Figure A- 4. Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* rim sherds (m, o); Baytown Plain, *var. unspec.* body sherds (a, c ,e, j); Plaquemine Brushed, *var. unspec.* (b, f, g, h, l, n, p); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd (i); Unidentified Punctated body sherd (d, q) (*photo courtesy of Sam Menefee*).





Figure A- 5. Unidentified Punctated body sherd with drilled hole (a); Unidentified Punctated body sherd (b); Baytown Plain, *var. unspec.* body sherd (c); Marksville Stamped, *var. unspec.* body sherd (d, e); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd with wide-spaced treatment (f) (*photo courtesy of Sam Menefee*).



Figure A- 6. Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd (a, b, d, h); Marksville Stamped, *var. unspec.* body sherd (c, e, f, g); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* rim sherd (i, j) (photo courtesy of Sam Menefee).





Figure A- 7. Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd with close-spaced treatment (a, b, c, g, h); Marksville Stamped, *var. Leist* body sherd (d); Baytown Plain, *var. unspec.* body sherd (e, i); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd with wide-spaced treatment (j) (photo courtesy of Sam Menefee).



Figure A- 8. Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* rim sherd with vertical line treatment (e, f, i, k, l); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd with vertical line treatment (a-d, g, h, j, m, n, o) (photo courtesy of Sam Menefee).





Figure A- 9. Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd with punctations (a); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd (b, c, e-j); Marksville Stamped, *var. unspec.* body sherd with cross-hatch treatment (d); Marksville Stamped, *var. Manny* body sherd (l); Baytown Plain, *var. unspec.* body sherd (k, m) (photo courtesy of Sam Menefee).



Figure A- 10. Baytown Plain, *var. unspec.* body sherd (a-e, h); Baytown Plain, *var. unspec.* sherd, possible stem (g); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* rim sherd (i, j) (*photo courtesy of Sam Menefee*).





Figure A- 11. Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd (a, b, d-h, j-q); Baytown Plain, *var. unspec.* body sherd (i, s); Baytown Plain, *var. unspec.* pottery coil (r); Churupa Punctated, *var. unspec.* body sherd (c) (photo courtesy of Sam Meneffee).



Figure A- 12. Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd (a, b, d-g, j, l, n, o, p, q); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* rim sherd (k, i, m); Churupa Punctated, *var. unspec.* body sherd (c, h) (photo courtesy of Sam Menefee).





Figure A- 13. Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd (b, c, e-h , k, l, n, o, r, u, w, x, aa-ee); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* rim sherd (a, d); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* notched rim sherd (f); Baytown Plain, *var. unspec.* body sherd (j, m, p, q, s, y); Churupa Punctated, *var. unspec.* body sherd (i, y, z) (photo courtesy of Sam Menefee).



Figure A- 14. Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd with vertical line treatment (a);) Plaquemine Brushed; Marksville Stamped, *var. Manny* body sherd (b, c); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd (f, g, i-m); Baytown Plain, *var. unspec.* body sherd (d) (*photo courtesy of Sam Menefee*).





Figure A- 15. Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd (a-c, e, f, n, o); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* rim sherd with vertical line treatment (d); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* body sherd with vertical line treatment (i); Marksville Incised, *var. unspec.* rim sherd (h, k); Marksville Stamped, *var. Manny* body sherd (l); Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville* body sherd (j); Marksville Stamped, *var. Troyville* rim sherd (g) (photo courtesy of Sam Menefee).



Figure A- 16. Scraper or blank (c-j, l, n-bb). Noted specimen forms include possible broken and/or reworked projectile point (b, c and m) (*photo courtesy of Sam Menefee*).





Figure A- 17. Scraper or blank (a-e, g-x, aa-dd) and unmodified stone (f). Noted source material includes exotic quartzite (z) (*photo courtesy of Sam Menefee*).



Figure A- 18. Scraper or blank (b, d-e, g-t). Noted specimen forms include possible scythe (f). Noted source material includes unmodified sandstone (c), and alterations include fire-cracked rock (a) (*photo courtesy of Sam Menefee*).





Figure A- 19. Scrapers or blanks (a-g, s-bb) and drills (h-r) (*photo courtesy of Sam Menefee*).



Figure A- 20. Ceramic effigy head (*photo courtesy of Sam Menefee*).



## Appendix B. LDOA Site Forms

### STATE OF LOUISIANA SITE RECORD FORM

Site Name: Green Snake Site  
Other Site Designation:  
Instructions for Reaching Site:  
From the intersection of Perkins Rd.(LA 427) and Highland Rd.(LA42) take Perkins Rd. S. to Bayou Manchac. The site is E. of Perkins Rd. and N. of Bayou Manchac.  
USGS Quad (Name, date, series): Baton Rouge, La 1963 15'  
Quad No: 31L quarter of the quarter of Section 54 Township 8S Range: 2E  
UTM Coordinates: Zone: Easting: Northing:  
Geographical Coordinates: Latitude: Longitude:

#### PHYSICAL SETTING

Land Form: ridge  
Geologic Processes:  
Site Position: situated on the Pleistocene terrace on a 20' contour overlooking cont.  
Near Water: Bayou Manchac  
Soil Characteristics: Lintonia  
Floral Communities:  
Faunal Communities:  
Other Potential Resources:  
Nearest Known Site: 16AN23-500ft. to SE cont.

#### SITE DESCRIPTION

Site Size: undetermined  
Orientation:  
Artifact Density: moderate  
Cultural Features:  
surface scatter  
Cultural Affiliation:  
late Marksville-Gunboat Landing phase  
Presumed Function: prehistoric unknown

#### COLLECTIONS

Survey Meth: grab surface collection  
Assessment of Collecting Conditions:  
Description of Material:  
ceramics

#### CONDITIONS

Present Use: livestock grazing  
Erosion or Disturbance: plowing  
Probable Future Destruction:

SITE EVALUATION

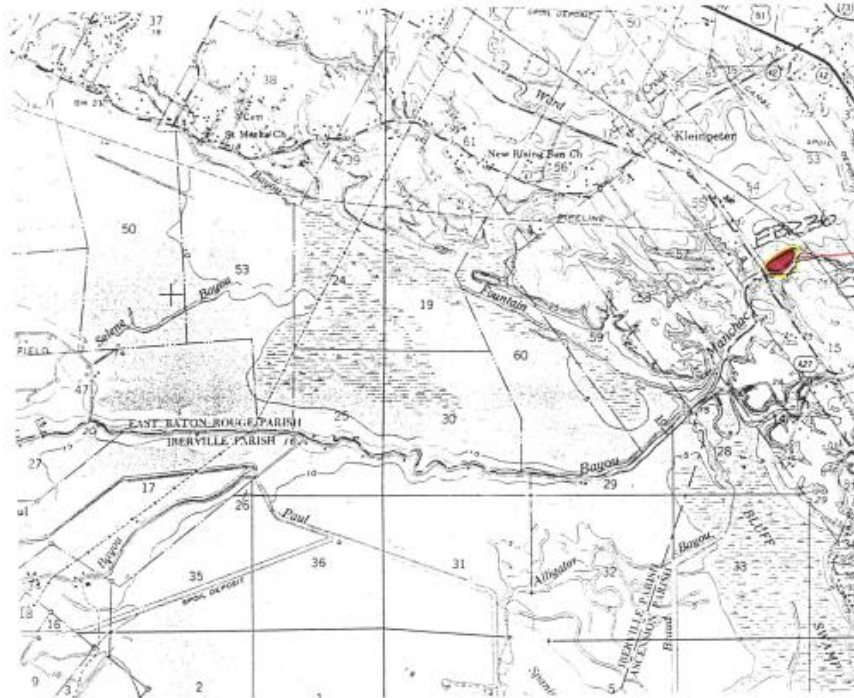
Site Number: 16EBR36

Research Potential:

State/National Register Eligibility:

Recommendations:

QUAD MAP OF SITE AREA



RECORDS

Owner and Address:

Tenant and Address:

Informants: Philip Rivet and Richard Weinstein

Prev. Invest:

Previous Collections and Availability:

DAHP 1149-1151

References: Mike Madden (H. P. and G.) #22-1018

Photos and Maps:

Remarks:

Michael Madden 1985 could not relocate site

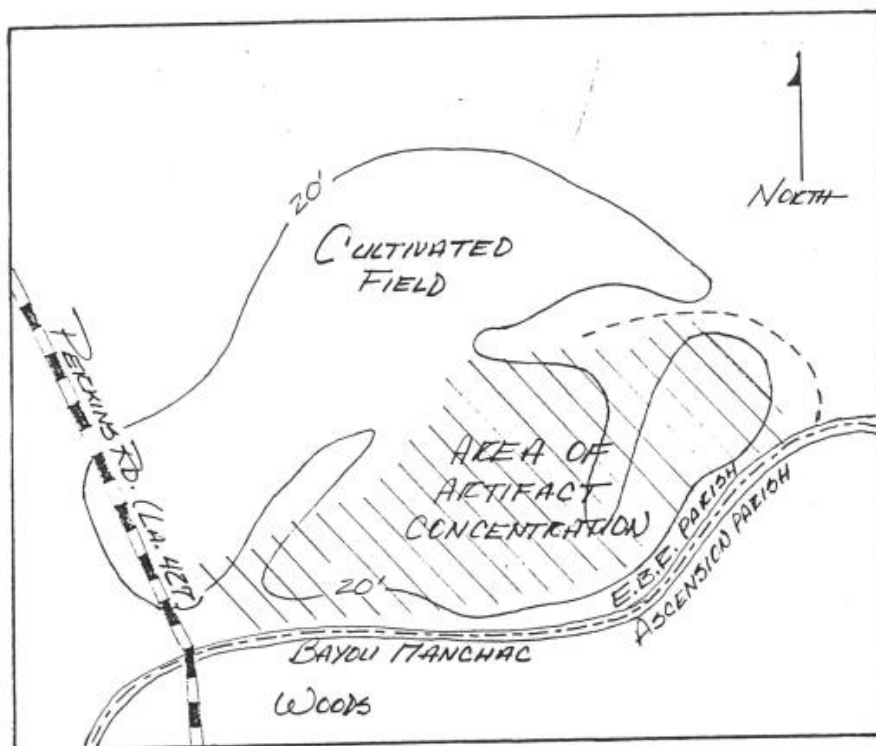
Recorder: Philip Rivet

Date: 3/3/77

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
SITE SKETCH MAP FORM

Site Name: Green Snake Site

Site No.: 16EBR36



Scale:  
Drawn By: Rivet-Weinstein  
Date: 1977

STATE OF LOUISIANA

CONTINUATION FORM

Site Name: Green Snake Site

Site No: 16EBR36

16EBR36 (East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana). This is the "Green Snake Site" which was visited and recorded by Phillip G. Rivet and Richard Weinstein in March 1977. It was described as a moderate surface scatter of ceramics within a gently sloping cultivated field, east of Perkins Road and north of Bayou Manchac. Based on the ceramics observed, a late Marksville "Gunboat Landing Phase" cultural affiliation was assigned. Based on the plot (xerox of U.S.G.S. 1963 Baton Rouge, La. 15' topographic quad), the site was in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline corridor near centerline survey station #908+00.

At present, the area is no longer cultivated but is used for livestock grazing. There is a large manmade lake or pond adjacent to Bayou Manchac, within the pipeline corridor. The lake appears to be within the site limits recorded on the site form. There was no mention of a lake or pond on the form, and when contacted, Mr. Rivet could not recall either a lake or a pond at the site when it was initially recorded. However, the U.S.G.S. 1963, photorevised 1980, St. Gabriel, La. 7.5' topographic quad does depict the pond. Thus, it would appear that the pond was constructed between 1977 and 1980.

The reported site area is nearly level and low-lying with numerous saturated or flooded areas. The pasture supports a moderate growth of grazing grasses affording a surface visibility of between 25 and 50 percent.

Intensive surface inspection both within and beyond the proposed pipeline right-of-way between the north bank of Bayou Manchac (survey station 908+50) northward to survey station 894+00, failed to locate any cultural remains. Exposed areas inspected included a two-track road, cattle trails, eroded areas along the pond or lake, spoil piles from the pond, and the north bank of Bayou Manchac.

A series of shovel tests was excavated along the surveyed centerline of the replacement pipeline at about 30 meter intervals. The fill from each test was very moist and clayey, therefore, not conducive to screening. It was thus carefully hand sorted. No subsurface cultural materials were recovered from the fill, and no evidence of buried features or cultural horizons was observed in the shovel tests.

Based on the above observations, it was concluded that the site does not presently extend within the pipeline right-of-way.

UPDATE FORM

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Parish East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana Find No. 16FBR36 (Green Snake site)  
USGS Quads: 15 min. Baton Rouge, La. 1963 7 1/2 min. St Gabriel, La. (PR 1971 & 80)  
IRREGULAR  
SW<sub>1/4</sub> of the S<sub>1/4</sub> of Section 54 Township 8s Range 2e  
UTM Coordinates were not provided/site not located Geog. See site form on file  
Location and Approach refer to the site form on file for locational approaches

Physical Setting" Gently sloping cultivated field bounded by Perkins road on the west.  
Bayou Manchac on the south; and a small slough on the east" At present the field is no  
longer cultivated and the slough noted on the site form is now expanded to form a rather  
large man-made lake. The area is lowlying and portions were flooded at the time it was visited

Collections None made/the site was not relocated

Owner and Address Undetermined at present

Distance to Nearest Site(s) 16AN23, across the bayou about 500 feet to the southeast

Photographs no

Field Notes yes but as the site was not relocated they do not really apply

Remarks PLEASE REFER TO THE BACK OF THIS PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE SITE!

Recorded By Michael R. Madden (HPG Inc) Date 4/25/85

USE REVERSE SIDE FOR SKETCH MAP

STATE OF LOUISIANA

SITE DATA

SITE NUMBER: 16AN23      SITE NAME:

OTHER SITE DESIGNATIONS:

SITE LOCATION

PARISH: ASCENSION      MAP NO.: 163-D    MAP NAME: ST. GABRIEL

QUARTER SECTION:    ;    SECTION: 15    TOWNSHIP: 8S    RANGE: 2E

UTM COORDINATES:    ZONE: 15    EASTING: 691410    NORTHING: 3357320

PHYSICAL SETTING

PROBABILITY ZONE:

LANDFORM SMITH:      LANDFORM OBSERVED:

ELEVATION: >30 FT.    SOIL AREA:

SOIL SERIES:

SITE DESCRIPTION

LENGTH: 0 FT.    WIDTH: 0 FT.    AREA: 0 FT.    DEPTH: 0.00 FT.    THICKNESS: 0.00 FT.

SITE CHARACTERISTICS:      SITE TYPE:

- |                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT SCATTER | 1. PREHISTORIC HAMLET/VILLAGE |
| 2.                              | 2.                            |
| 3.                              | 3.                            |

SITE DESCRIPTION:

CULTURAL AFFILIATION:

- |               |     |     |
|---------------|-----|-----|
| 1. PLAQUEMINE | 7.  | 13. |
| 2.            | 8.  | 14. |
| 3.            | 9.  | 15. |
| 4.            | 10. |     |
| 5.            | 11. |     |
| 6.            | 12. |     |



## CULTURAL REMARKS:

## MATERIAL DESCRIPTION:

- |                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| 1. CERAMIC, ABORIG. | 4. |
| 2.                  | 5. |
| 3.                  | 6. |

## MATERIAL REMARKS:

## PRIOR IMPACTS:

## PROBABLE FUTURE IMPACTS:

- |                       |    |
|-----------------------|----|
| 1. OIL & GAS INDUSTRY | 1. |
| 2.                    | 2. |
| 3.                    | 3. |

PRESENT USE: 1. PASTURE 2.

## DEGREE OF DISTURBANCE:

## NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:

INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

MEANS OF DISCOVERY: 1. 2.

SURVEY METHOD: TERRESTRIAL SURVEY WITH SUBSURFACE TESTS

## METHOD OF SITE INVESTIGATION:

1. GRAB SURFACE COLLECTION
- 2.
- 3.

SPECIAL PROCEDURES: 1. 2.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

RECORDER BY: D. KELLEY YEAR RECORDED: 1987

YEAR UPDATED: SITE UPDATER: REFERENCE:

- |         |                               |                        |
|---------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 1987 | 1. COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS, INC. | 1. CEI, 1987 (22-1188) |
| 2.      | 2.                            | 2.                     |
| 3.      | 3.                            | 3.                     |
| 4.      | 4.                            | 4.                     |



STATE OF LOUISIANA

REFERENCE FORM

Site Name:

Site No: 16AN23

22-1188 Coastal Environments, Inc.

1987 A Level I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Telephone Cable Routes in Ascension and Livingston Parishes, Louisiana. Submitted to Certified Engineering, Inc. Report on file at the Division of Archaeology.

22-1018 Madden, Michael R. (Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc.)

1985 Cultural Resources Investigations of a Proposed United Gas Pipeline Replacement in East Baton Rouge and Ascension Parishes, Louisiana. Submitted to United Gas Pipeline Co. Report on file at the Division of Archaeology. 39 pages.

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
SITE RECORD FORM

Site Name:  
Other Site Designation:  
Instructions for Reaching Site:

State Survey No: 16AN23  
Parish: Ascension

USGS Quad (Name, date, series): Baton Rouge (1963) 15'  
Quad No: 31-L quarter of the quarter of Section 15 Township 8S Range: 2E  
UTM Coordinates: Zone: 15 Easting: 691700 Northing: 3357300  
Geographical Coordinates: Latitude: Longitude:

PHYSICAL SETTING

Land Form: Ridge  
Geologic Processes:  
Site Position:  
Near Water: Bayou Manchac  
Soil Characteristics: Lintonia  
Floral Communities:  
Faunal Communities:  
Other Potential Resources:  
Nearest Known Site:

Slope:  
Elev. ft AMSL: 25  
Flooding:

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site Size: Plan:  
Orientation: Stratigraphy:  
Artifact Density: Artifact Distribution:  
Cultural Features:  
Prehistoric scatter  
Cultural Affiliation:  
Plaquemine  
Presumed Function: Prehistoric hamlet/village

COLLECTIONS

Survey Meth: Grab surface collection, shovel tests  
Assessment of Collecting Conditions:  
Description of Material:  
Ceramics

CONDITIONS

Present Use:  
Erosion or Disturbance: Agricultural  
Probable Future Destruction:

Site Number: 16AN23

State/National Register Eligibility: Unknown  
Recommendations:

## Date:

UPDATE FORM

SPRINT

LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Parish Ascension Parish, Louisiana Find No. 16AN23

USGS Quads: 15 min. Baton Rouge, La. 1963 7 1/2 min. St. Gabriel, La. (PR 1971 and 1980)

REPORTED IN THE ~~XXXXXX~~ north central <sup>part of irregular</sup> Section 15 Township 8s Range 2e

UTi Coordinates 691700Me/3357300Mn Geog. \_\_\_\_\_

Location and Approach Please refer to the attached appropriate quad xerox

Physical Setting Reported on a high gently to moderately sloping Prairie Terrace ridge overlooking Bayou Manchac to the northwest and north. The elevation was between 20 and 25 feet amsl.

Collections Three prehistoric ceramic sherds (very small) one of which may be engraved were recovered from plow disturbed deposits within 12 centimeters of the ground surface. The cultural materials were recovered from 2 of 9 shovel tests

Owner and Address Unknown at present

Distance to nearest Site(s) 16EBR36 is northwest across the bayou about 500 feet

Photographs yes

Field Notes yes

Remarks PLEASE REFER TO THE BACK OF THIS PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION AND METHODS USED AT THIS SITE DURING THE RECENT VISIT. CONCLUSIONS ARE ALSO PROVIDED.

Recorded By Michael R. Madden (HPG Inc) Date 4/25/85

USE REVERSE SIDE FOR SKETCH MAP

REPORT REFERENCE: Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc

1985 Cultural resources investigations of a proposed United Gas Pipeline Replacement in East Baton Rouge and Ascension Parishes, Louisiana. Prepared for United Gas Pipeline Company Houston, Texas Pp. 27,28, and 31.

16AN23 (Ascension Parish, Louisiana). The official state site form for this site includes only limited information transferred from an LSU site card in 1982. The site form includes the elevation, 20 to 25 feet, the nearest water source, Bayou Manchac, and the cryptic note that there is "no description except circle on map." This circle is plotted on the U.S.G.S. 1963, Baton Rouge, La. 15' topographic quad as being located at approximately survey station 916+00. It is located south of Bayou Manchac and east of Perkins Road (State Highway 427).

The reported site location occupied the crest and slopes of an eroded upland terrace ridge overlooking Bayou Manchac. Vegetation consisted of open to semi-open grazing pasturelands with sparse and thin grasses, dewberries and bullnettle. As farm rows were still visible on the ground, it was presumed that the area was in agriculture at some time in the very recent past. The surface was between 50 and 75 percent visible, and numerous rodent tailings and burrows were present.

An intensive surface inspection within and beyond the right-of-way was conducted from the south bank of Bayou Manchac (centerline survey station 909+50) southward and upslope to about centerline survey station 925+00. This surface inspection failed to locate any cultural material. Subsurface shovel

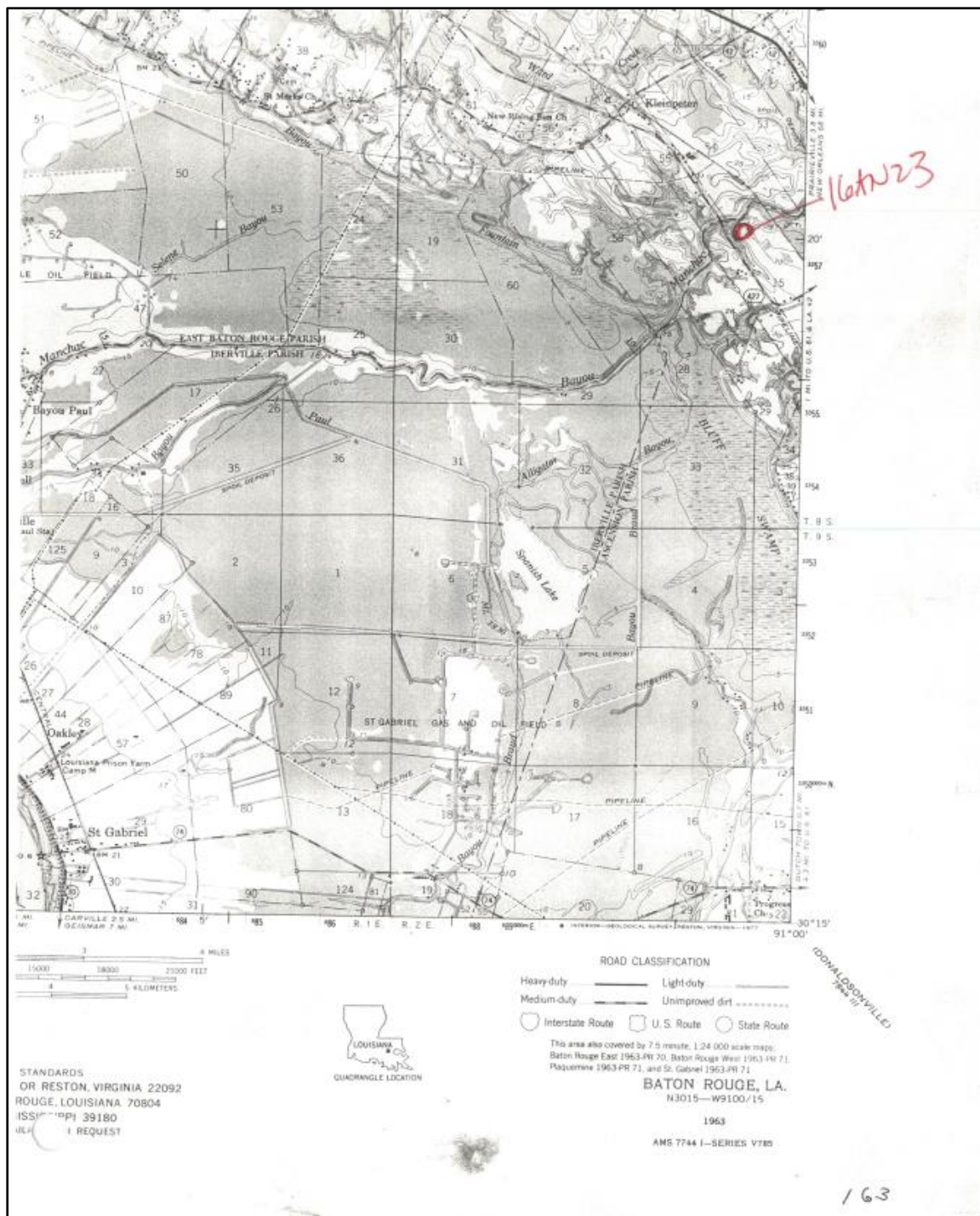
tests were excavated on the staked centerline of the replacement pipeline at 30 meter intervals, beginning at survey station 910+00 and moving southward. Each test was at least 35 x 35 centimeters in plan and extended to at least 50 centimeters below the ground surface. The fill from each test was passed through a 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Two very small prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered from a shovel test at station 912+00. Both were recovered from within the upper 8 centimeters of plow disturbed deposits. A larger sherd with possible cross-hatch engraved lines was recovered from the upper 12 centimeters of a shovel test at survey station 914+00. Shovel tests at survey stations 910+00, 911+00, 913+00, 915+00, 916+00, 917+00 and 918+00 were void of cultural remains. No evidence of cultural features was observed in any of the excavated shovel tests.

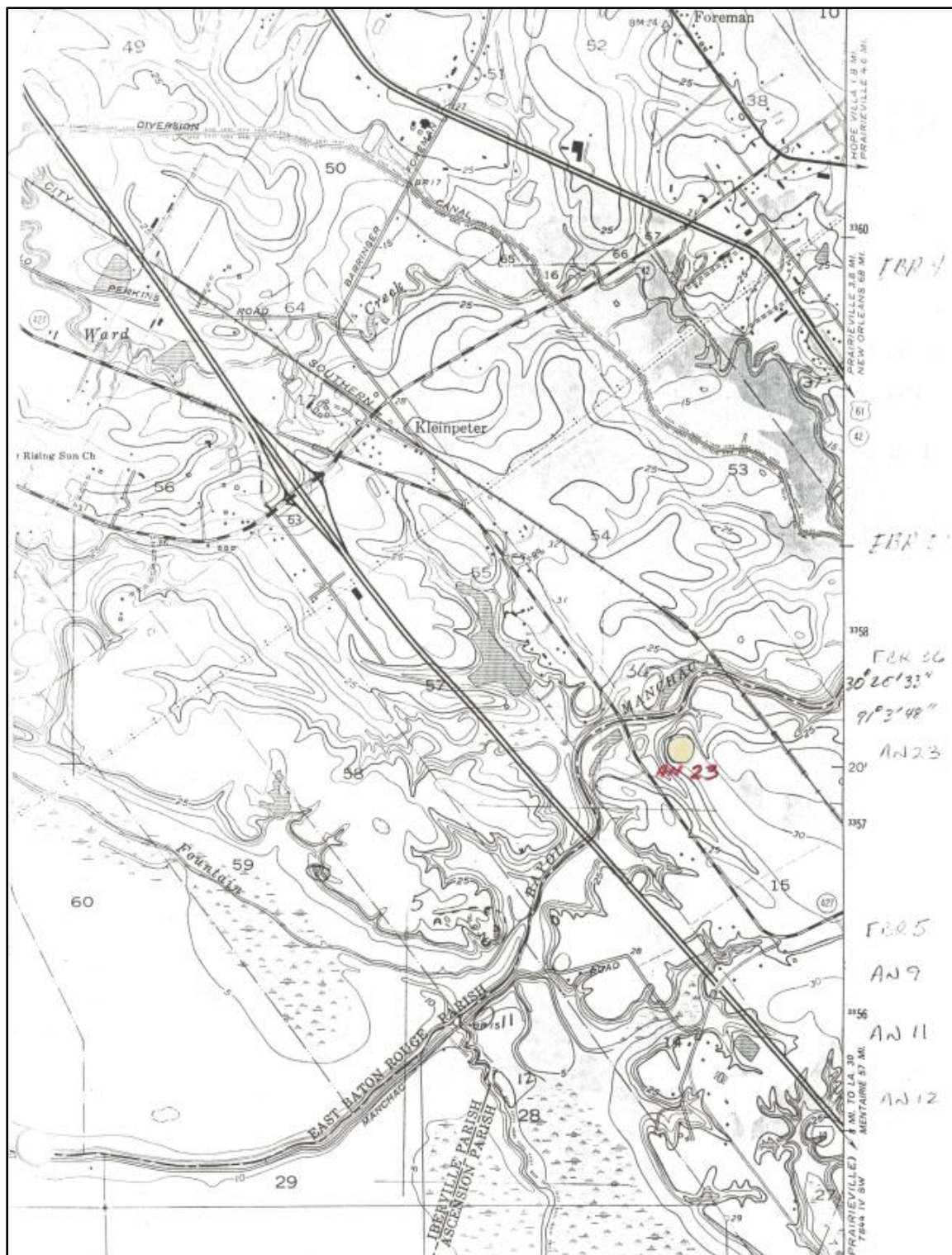
It was not possible to identify any of the three ceramic sherds with previously defined ceramic types. Thus, only a general post-Archaic time frame is indicated by the presence of the ceramics.

The shovel tests revealed a well developed plow zone which extended to a depth of between 12 and 24 centimeters. All of the cultural remains came from plow disturbed deposits. No undisturbed cultural remains or evidence of buried cultural horizons was observed in any of the shovel tests.

Only three ceramic sherds were recovered from this previously recorded archeological site. The sherds all came from plow disturbed deposits. No evidence of subsurface cultural features was noted within the project area. Further, no concentrations of cultural material were observed beyond the project right-of-way. It appeared that the site had been destroyed by plowing and it was thought unlikely that additional archeological investigations would provide any additional data regarding the cultural association or temporal affinity of the site. Thus, the site is not believed eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.









16 AN 23

This site is located on a point of the Pleistocene terrace overlooking Bayou Manchac. It was previously examined during a pipeline survey by Heartfield, Price and Greene, Inc. (1985:27-28) and considered not significant. During the present fieldwork a small collection of pottery was made from the pipeline right-of-way. The only diagnostic pieces recovered were two sherds of Addis Plain and one sherd of Plaquemine Brushed, evidence of a Mississippi period occupation. The site lies ca. 200 m east of the project right-of-way and will not be impacted.

→ SITE FILE UPDATE

FROM: A LEVEL I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF  
PROPOSED TELEPHONE CABLE ROUTES IN  
ASCENSION & LIVINGSTON PARISHES, LOUISIANA.  
(CEI, 1987); AND ST. GABRIEL, LA. QUAD  
MAP (7'30", 1963) (22-1188)

16EBR5  
(1 of 1)

State of Louisiana  
Site Record **Supplemental** Form

Site Name Kleinpeter

State Site No. 16EBR5

**Other Site Designations**

**Instructions for Reaching Site** Take I-10 south to Highland Road, and go east on Highland Road to Highlandia Drive. Turn onto Highlandia Drive and follow it to Country Club of Louisiana subdivision.

**USGS Quad:** Saint Gabriel 7.5 min.,  
irregular section 58

**Parish** East Baton Rouge  
31L-d

**Section Township** 8S **Range** 2E

**UTM Coordinates:**

**Zone** 15 **Eastings** 690,400 **Northing** 3,356,400

**Nature of Supplemental Information:** Charlie Bollich made four surface collections from this site during the 1950s; these collections have been recently donated to the Division of Archaeology.

Cat. No.s 12 and 13 were obtained from the surface and upper 18 inches of Mound A. They include one flake and several pieces of bone. These collections are dominated by prehistoric ceramics, including Marksville Stamped, *var. Marksville*, Marksville Incised, *var. unspecified*, Troyville Stamped, *var. Troyville*, French Fork Incised, *var. Lafayette*, Evansville Punctated, *var. Rhinehart* and *LaSalle*, Coles Creek Incised, *var. Hardy* and *unspecified*, Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac*, Pontchartrain Check-stamped, *var. Pontchartrain*, Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine*, and Maddox Engraved, *var. Baptiste*.

The other two collections (Cat. No. 14 and 15) are apparently from across the general site surface. They include the ceramic types listed above, in addition to Harrison Bayou Incised, *var. Harrison Bayou*, Marksville Incised, *var. Prairie*, and L'eau Noire Incised, *var. Bayou Bourbe*. These collections include one flake and one angular fragment.

**Level of Investigation:** collection donation

**References:** 2005 Southwest Region annual report

**Photographs and Maps:** none

**Remarks:** none

**Recorded by:** Chip McGimsey

**Date** 29 June 2005

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
REQUEST FOR DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR INCLUSION IN  
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

**Site Name:** Kleinpeter Mounds

**State Site Number:** 16EBR5

**Other Site Designations:** LMS 31-L-4

**Parish:** East Baton Rouge

**Type of Site:** Mound Complex

**Cultural Affiliation:** Tchefuncte, Coles-Creek, Plaquemine, Historic

**Statement of Significance:** This site is significant under Criterion D because it is a large, prehistoric mound complex which contains intact, stratified deposits. Archaeological testing at this site recovered large numbers of diagnostic artifacts, post molds, trash pits, and in situ midden deposits. Intact faunal remains were recovered as well. In addition, material suitable for radio-carbon dating was recovered and several dates were obtained. Archeomagnetic testing was conducted on a hearth feature as well. The deposits at this site continue to have great potential to provide additional information on numerous cultures, subsistence strategies, settlement patterns, mound construction techniques, agricultural practices, and mortuary practices. Finally, the LACAP lists a number of broad research themes for Management Unit IV. Those which this site may address include:

1. Tchefuncte Culture [4]
2. Prehistoric Utilization of the Uplands [5]
3. European Indian Contact [6]
4. Upland South Subsistence and Settlement Patterns [9]
5. Early Baton Rouge [8]
6. Culture History [15] (Smith et al. 1983)

**References:** 22-1171, 22-1726, Kniffen 1935, 1938; Albrecht 1945; Huner et al. 1965; Kelley 1986

**Photo and Maps:** Location unknown

**Submitted by:** Mike Mahady

**Date:** April 1, 1998

**SHPO Opinion:** We agree that site 16EBR5 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

**Date Declared Eligible:** April 2, 1998

**Date Listed on NRHP:**

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
SITE RECORD **UPDATE** FORM

Site Name Kleinpeter Site State Survey No. 16 EBR-5  
Other Site Designations LMS 31-L-4  
Instructions for Reaching Site Take I-10 S to Highland Rd, head right off I-10 and turn left off Highland Rd. onto Highlandia Dr. Go to end of Highlandia into Country Club of Louisiana subdivision. Parish East Baton Rouge  
USGS Quad: (name, date series) Baton Rouge (1963) 15'  
S 1/2 of Irregular Section 58 Township 8 S Range 2 E  
UTM Coordinates: Zone 15 Easting                      Northing                       
Geographical Coordinates: Lat. 30°24'31"N Long. 91°01'11"W

**PHYSICAL SETTING**

Land Form Terrace above Bayou Manchac and Bayou Fountain flood plain Geological Processes Stable  
Erosion on SE side of site Elevation 29' above MSL  
Slope Level Site Position with Respect to Terrain Is on terrace .2 Mi. W of confluence of Bayous Fountain & Manchac  
Nearest Water Bayou Fountain (200') Flooding Seldom  
Soil Characteristics Olivier-Loring-Terrace Escarpments  
Floral Communities Mixed hardwoods  
Faunal Communities Deer, squirrel, rabbit (Prior to 1985)  
Other Potential Resources Undetermined  
Nearest Known Site Alligator Bayou

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

Site Size About 40 acres Plan 6 mounds, 4 on plaza  
Orientation 4 mounds are oriented roughly to the cardinal directions. Two other mounds are E-W oriented  
Stratigraphy Unknown  
Artifact Density Heavy Artifact Distribution Heaviest in area SE of Mound D  
Cultural Features Flat-topped temple mound (B); oblong mound (A); and four rounded mounds  
Cultural Affiliation Tchefuncte through Historic  
Presumed Function Mounds B-E appear to be temple mounds

**COLLECTIONS**

Survey Method Walking survey  
Assessment of Collecting Conditions Excellent, especially in eroded area between Mound D and Bayou Fountain  
Description of Material 407 prehistoric sherds, Tchefuncte through Plaquemine; two matrices Rangia shells; one strike light flint; one piece faience; 5 lithic flakes.

**CONDITIONS**

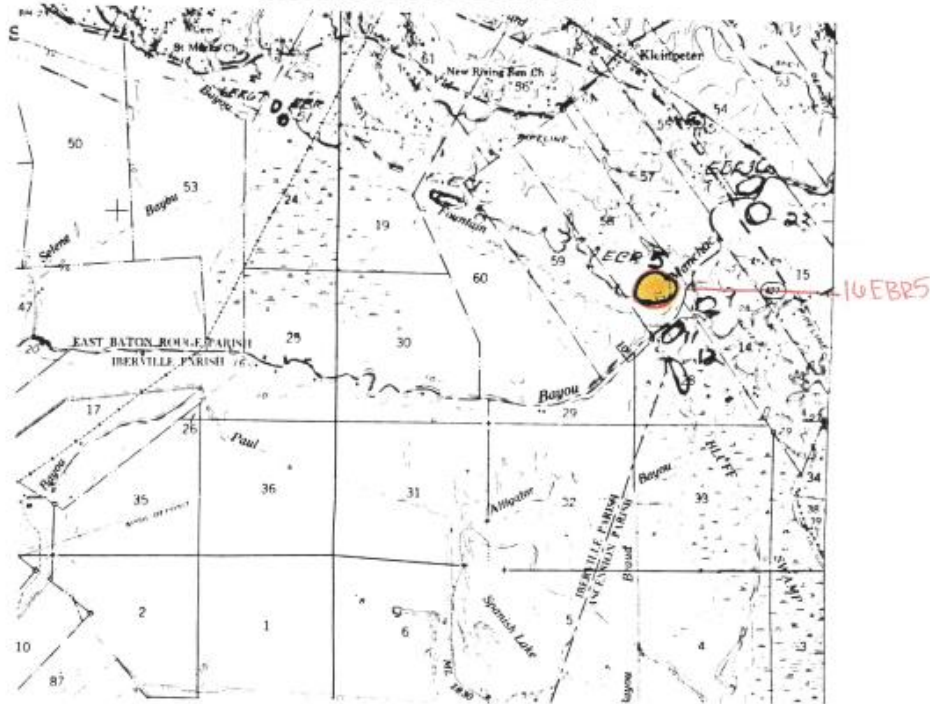
Present Use To be residential Erosion or Disturbance Little  
Probable Future Destruction In imminent danger

16EBR5

#### SITE EVALUATION

Research Potential Probably the greatest research potential  
for any site in EBR parish and maybe a several parish area  
State or National Register Eligibility Definitely eligible  
Recommendations These mounds are divided among private  
property owners. However, some testing needs to be done

#### SKETCH MAP OF SITE AREA



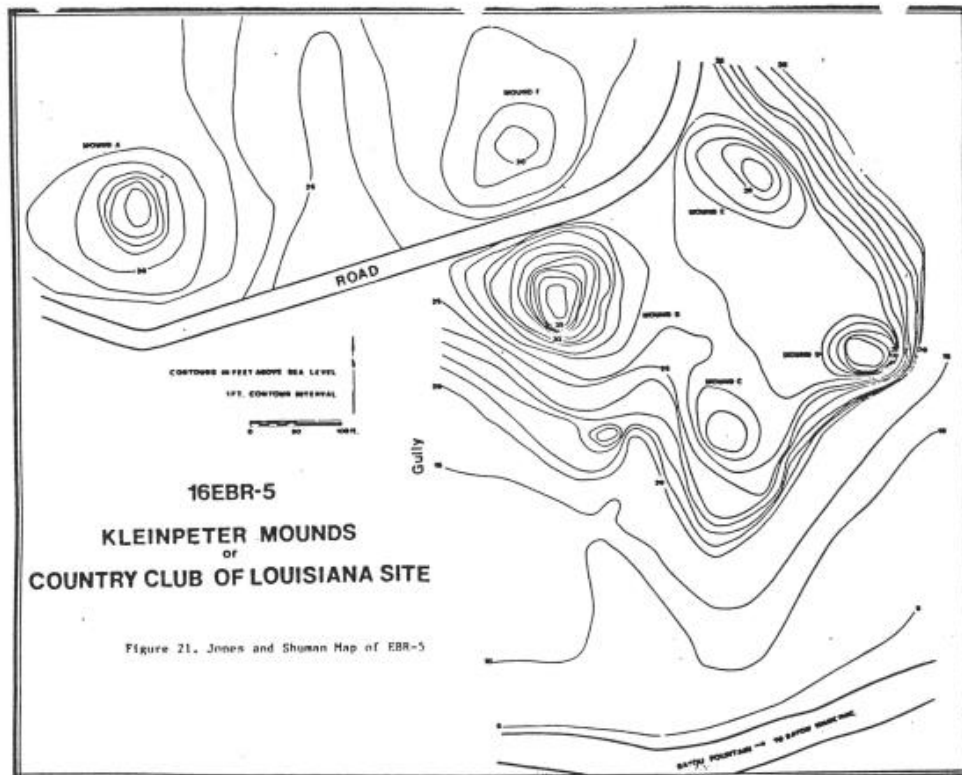
#### RECORDS

Owner and Address Ben Skillman; Arlin Dease (Baton Rouge)  
Tenant and Address Skillman: 3388 Brentwood Dr., BR 70809  
Informants  
Previous Investigations Kniffen; Ford; Sibley; CEI (1985)  
Previous Collections and Availability CEI has a collection  
References Haag has an early map by Ford.  
Photographs and Maps MKS 1986-7:1-20  
Remarks This is one of the most significant sites in this  
area and property owners should be contacted with a view  
toward having them preserve the mounds on their lots.  
Recorded by Haag, Jones, Kelley, Pearson, Shuman Date 4/9/86

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
SITE SKETCH MAP FORM

Site Name: Kleinpeter Mounds

Site No: 16EBR05



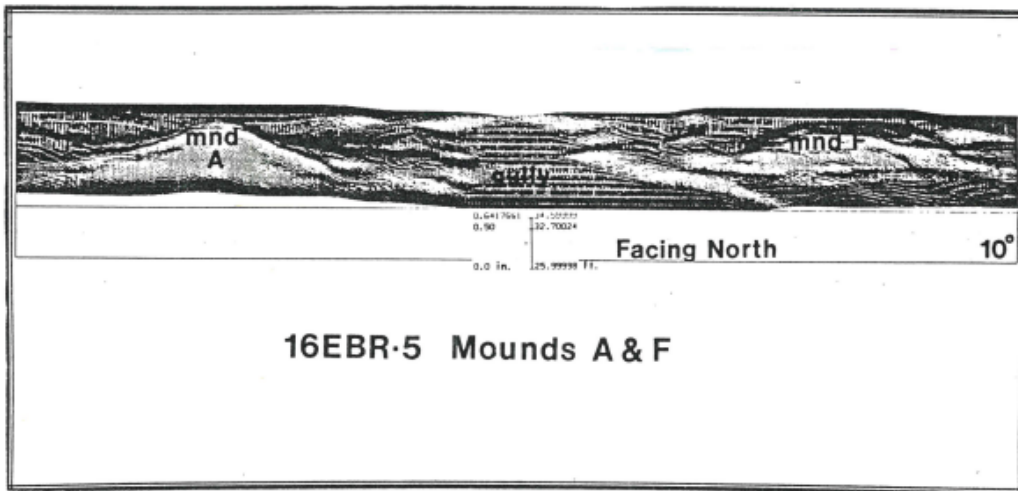
Scale:  
Drawn By: Shuman and Jones  
Date: 1986



STATE OF LOUISIANA  
SITE SKETCH MAP FORM

Site Name: Kleinpeter Mounds

Site No: 16EBR05



Scale:  
Drawn By: Shuman and Jones  
Date: 1986



STATE OF LOUISIANA  
SITE SKETCH MAP FORM

Site Name: Kleinpeter Mounds

Site No: 16EBR05

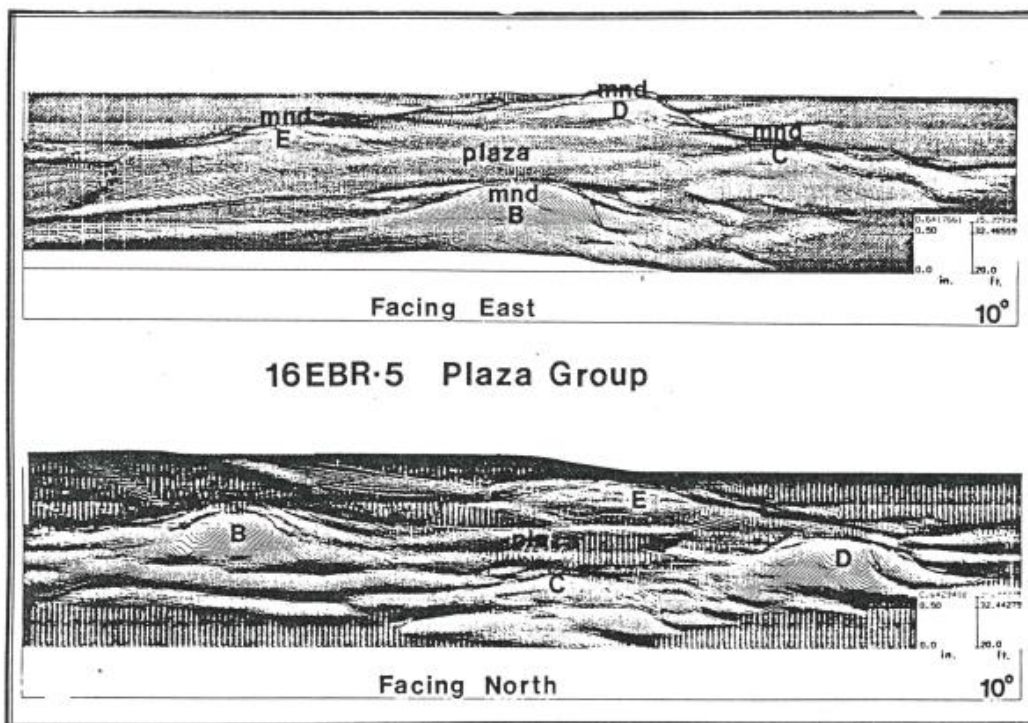


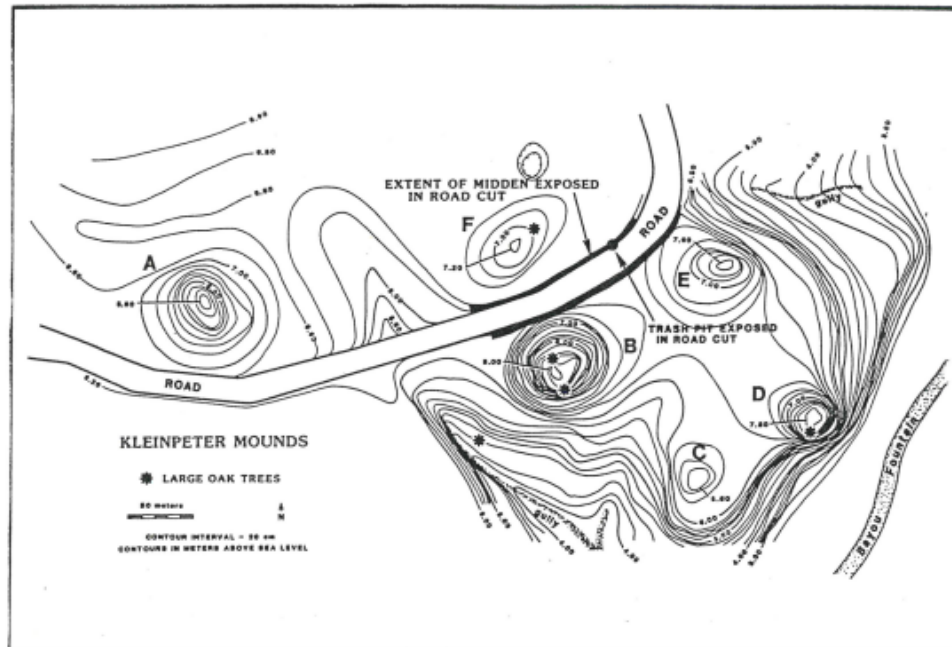
Figure 22. Computer Graphics of EBR-5, Plaza Group of Mounds

Scale:  
Drawn By: Shuman and Jones  
Date: 1986

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
SITE SKETCH MAP FORM

Site Name: Kleinpeter Mounds

Site No: 16EBR05

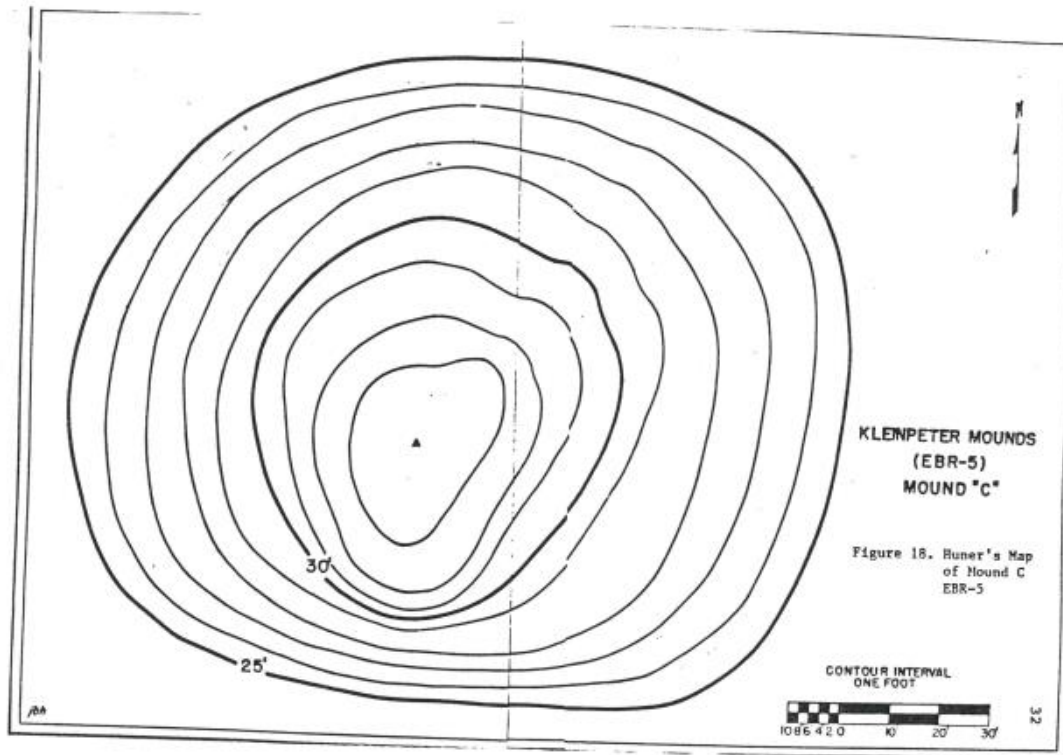


Scale:  
Drawn By: Shuman and Jones  
Date: 1986

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
SITE SKETCH MAP FORM

Site Name: Kleinpeter Mounds

Site No: 16EBR05



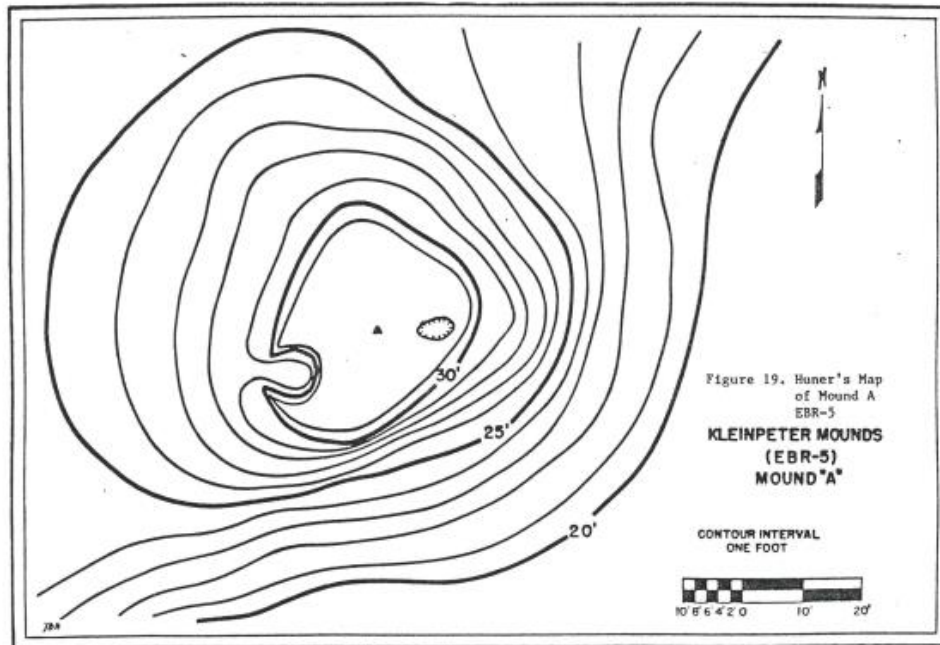
Scale:  
Drawn By: Shuman and Jones  
Date: 1986

(8 of 15)

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
SITE SKETCH MAP FORM

Site Name: Kleinpeter Mounds

Site No: 16EBR05



Scale:  
Drawn By: Shuman and Jones  
Date: 1986

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD FORM



Site Number 16 EBR-5

Photographer M.K. Shuman

Date 4-8-86

Description W.G. Haag and Dennis Jones  
atop Mound F, Kleinpeter site

Direction Southwest



Site Number 16 EBR-5

Photographer M.K. Shuman

Date 4-8-86

Description Shell (R. cuneata) on  
southwest fringe of Kleinpeter site

Direction South



16 EBR5

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD FORM



Site Number 16 EBR-5

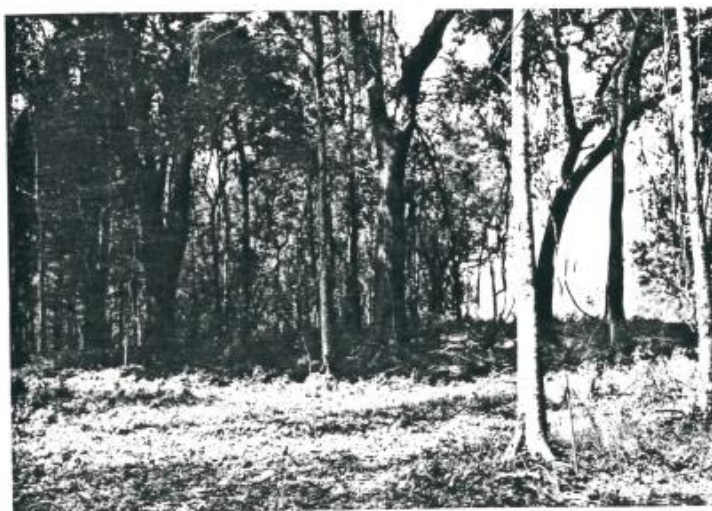
Photographer M. K. Shuman

Date 4-8-86

Description Confluence of Bayous

Manchac and Fountain from west bank

Direction Southeast



Site Number 16 EBR-5

Photographer M. K. Shuman

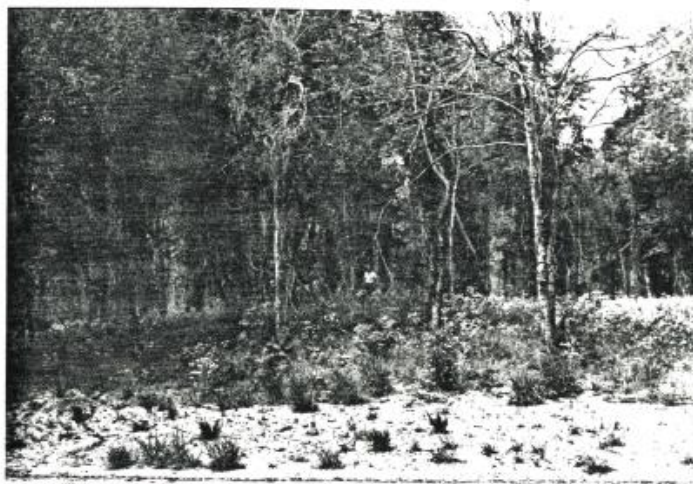
Date 4-8-86

Description Mound E, Kleinpeter site,  
from west bank of Bayou

Direction West

16EBRS

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD FORM



Site Number	<u>16 EBR-5</u>	Description	<u>Mound A, Kleinpeter site,</u>
Photographer	<u>M.K. Shuman</u>		<u>from across road</u>
Date	<u>4-7-86</u>	Direction	<u>North</u>



Site Number	<u>16 EBR-5</u>	Description	<u>View of Mound A, Klein-</u>
Photographer	<u>M.K. Shuman</u>		<u>peter site, from road junction</u>
Date	<u>4-8-86</u>	Direction	<u>Northeast</u>

16EBR5

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD FORM



Site Number 16 EBR-5  
Photographer M.K. Shuman  
Date 4-7-86

Description Mound E, Kleinpeter site,  
from plaza  
Direction Northeast



Site Number 16 EBR-5  
Photographer M. K. Shuman  
Date 4-7-86

Description Mound F, Kleinpeter site,  
from street  
Direction Northwest



16 EBR5

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD FORM



Site Number 16 EBR-5  
Photographer M.K. Shuman  
Date 4-7-86

Description View of Mound C, Kleinpeter  
site, from plaza  
Direction South



Site Number 16 EBR-5  
Photographer M.K. Shuman  
Date 4-7-86

Description Mound D, Kleinpeter site,  
from plaza  
Direction East

14EBR5

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD FORM



Site Number 16 EBR-5

Photographer M.K. Shuman

Date 4-7-86

Description Mound B, Kleinpeter site,  
taken from road

Direction East



Site Number 16 EBR-5

Photographer M.K. Shuman

Date 4-7-86

Description Mound B, Kleinpeter site,  
taken from plaza

Direction West



STATE OF LOUISIANA

REFERENCE FORM

Site Name: Kleinpeter Mounds

Site No: 16EBR05

22-1171 Jones, Dennis and Malcolm Shuman (Louisiana State University)

1986 Archaeological Atlas and Report of  
Prehistoric Indian Mounds in Louisiana.  
Submitted to the Division of Archaeology.  
Report on file at the Division of  
Archaeology and Historic Preservation,  
Baton Rouge, LA.

(1 of 4)

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
SITE RECORD FORM

Site Name: Kuttruff

State Survey No: 16AN09  
Parish: Ascension

Other Site Designation:

Instructions for Reaching Site:

On terrace at the edge of floodplain on Manchac Road, in a potato patch on N side of road

USGS Quad (Name, date, series): Baton Rouge (1963) 15' (31 Lel)

Quad No: 31-L quarter of the quarter of Section 14 Township 8S Range: 2E

UTM Coordinates: Zone: 15 Easting: 690850 Northing: 3356200

Geographical Coordinates: Latitude: Longitude:

PHYSICAL SETTING

Land Form: Terrace edge

Slope:

Geologic Processes:

Elev. ft AMSL: 30

Site Position: Located on the terrace at the edge of the floodplain

Near Water: Bayou Manchac

Flooding:

Soil Characteristics: Lintonia

Floral Communities:

Faunal Communities:

Other Potential Resources:

Nearest Known Site: 16AN11

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site Size:

Plan:

Orientation:

Stratigraphy:

Artifact Density:

Artifact Distribution:

Cultural Features:

Prehistoric scatter

Cultural Affiliation:

Neo-Indian (unknown)

Presumed Function: Prehistoric (unknown); possible hamlet or village

COLLECTIONS

Survey Meth: Grab surface collection, shovel testing

Assessment of Collecting Conditions:

Description of Material:

Some pottery, a few flakes

CONDITIONS

Present Use: Plowed field

Erosion or Disturbance: Agriculture

Probable Future Destruction:

SITE EVALUATION

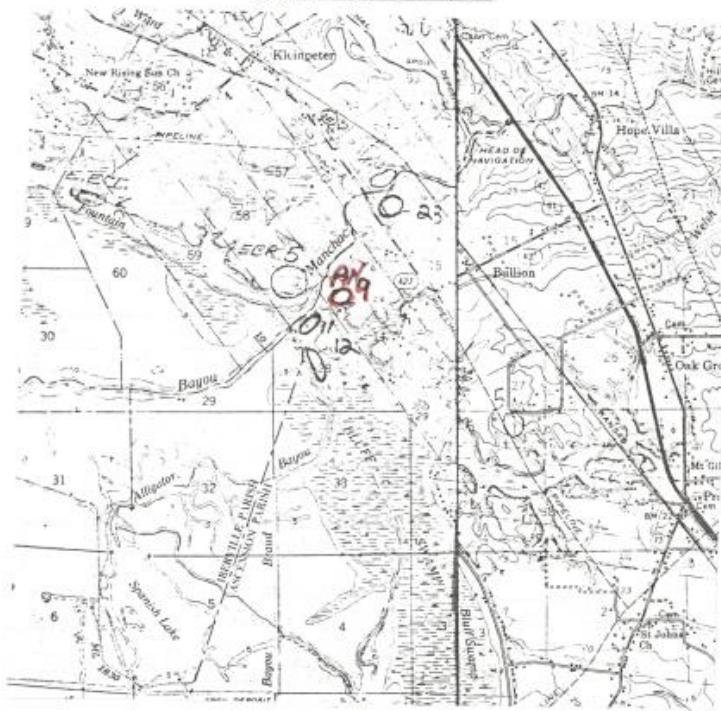
Site Number: 16AN09

Research Potential:

State/National Register Eligibility: Unknown

Recommendations:

QUAD MAP OF SITE AREA



RECORDS

Owner and Address:

Carl Kuttruff

Tenant and Address:

Informants: Carl Kuttruff

Prev. Invest: Carl Kuttruff

Previous Collections and Availability:

Cat. # 16AN09-1-14

References: Coastal Environments, Inc (1987)

Photos and Maps:

Remarks:

Recorder: Huner, Holbrook, Newson, LSU

Date: 1967

→ SITE FILE UPDATE

FROM: A LEVEL I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF  
PROPOSED TELEPHONE CABLE ROUTES IN  
ASCENSION & LIVINGSTON PARISHES, LOUISIANA.  
(CEI, 1987) (22-1188)

16 AN 9, Kuttruff

The reported location of this site is a garden on the north side of Manchac Road at the point where it leaves the Pleistocene terrace and enters the Mississippi floodplain. The garden was overgrown at the time of the present fieldwork, and the limited exposure failed to reveal any cultural material on the surface. Several shovel tests were dug in and around the edges of the garden, but these also failed to encounter artifacts.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

REFERENCE FORM

Site Name: Kutruff

Site No: 16AN09

22-1188 Coastal Environments, Inc.

1987 A Level I Cultural Resources Survey  
of Proposed Telephone Cable Routes in  
Ascension and Livingston Parishes,  
Louisiana. Submitted to Certified  
Engineering, Inc. Report on file at  
the Division of Archaeology.



16AN11  
(184)

**State of Louisiana**  
**Site Record Update Form**

**Site Name:** Alligator-Manchac

**Site Number:** 16AN11

**Other Site Designations:**

**Parish:** Ascension

**Instructions for Reaching the Site:** From the junction of La 427 and La 928, go west 500 m on La 928, turn right and go north on Manchac Road. After you drop off the high ground, the road winds through 100 m of swampy ground, then passes along south bank of Bayou Manchac. Site lies on south bank of Bayou Manchac and east bank of Alligator Bayou (apparently under Alligator Bayou Tour operation).

**7.5 USGS Quadrangle (name, date):** St. Gabriel, 7.5 min. 31L-d

**¼ of the ¼ of the ¼ of the ¼ of irregular Section:** 28 **Township:** 8S **Range:** 2E

**UTM Coordinates:** **Zone:** 15 **Easting:** 690,400 **Northing:** 3,355,850 **NAD:** 1927

**Geographical Coordinates:** **Latitude:** **Longitude:**

**Physical Setting**

**Landform:** natural levee

**Geologic Processes:** alluviation

**Elevation:** 5-10 feet ASL

**Slope:**

**Distance and Direction to Nearest Water:** Bayou Manchac forms north side of site and Bayou Alligator the west side

**Drainage Basin:** Bayou Manchac

**Flooding:** probably frequent

**Soil Series:** Sharkey silty clay loam

**Other Potential Resources:**

**Nearest Known Site:** 16AN12 lies 300 m downstream along Bayou Alligator

**Past Environmental Information, if known:**

**Site Description**

**Site Size:** see remarks for discussion of site data

**Plan:**

**Orientation:**

**Representative Stratigraphy:**

**Depth of Deposit:**

**Artifact Density:**

**Artifact Distribution:**

**Cultural Features:**

**Cultural Affiliation:** Troyville and Coles Creek periods

**Presumed Function:**

**Collections**

**Survey Method:** unknown

**Ground Visibility/Collection Conditions:** unknown

**Description of Material:** This site form includes 4 surface collections made by Charlie Bollich in 1952. The sum total of artifacts from the 4 collections includes:

19 flakes, 5 angular fragments, 1 retouched piece, 1 pebble scraper, 1 sandstone, 909 Baytown Plain body sherds, 134 Baytown Plain rim sherds, Pontchartrain Check-Stamped, *var. Pontchartrain* (12 body and 1 rim), Larto Red, *var. unspecified* (1 body), Marksville Incised, *var. Spanish Fort* (2 body), Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac* (1 body), Mazique Incised, *var. Bruly* (1 body), Mazique Incised, *var. unspecified* (1 body), Chevalier Stamped, *var. Chevalier* (1 body), Coles Creek Incised, *var. Pecan* (1 rim),

16AN11  
(20)

Coles Creek Incised, *var. Dozier* (1 rim), Coles Creek Incised, *var. unspecified* (1 rim), French Fork Incised, *var. Lafayette* (1 body), Evansville Punctated, *var. Rhinehart* (2 body), indeterminate incised and decorated sherds (15 body and 3 rims). 16 burnt soil, 1 coil fragment, 35 faunal elements, and one possible human bone.

#### Site Condition

**Present Use:** most of site apparent site area has been subsumed by buildings and grounds of Alligator Bayou Tour business.

**Erosion or Disturbance:** the ground gives the appearance of being heavily modified by business construction

**Disturbance Degree:** undetermined but probably extensively disturbed

**Probable Future Destruction:**

#### Site Evaluation

**Research Potential:** unknown

**National Register Eligibility:** undetermined

**Recommendations:**

**Other Remarks:**

#### Records

**Owner and Address:** Alligator Bayou Tours (probably)

**Tenant and Address:**

**Informants:** Charles Bollich, 107 Viking, Beaumont, TX

**Previous Investigations:** none

**References:** 2007 Southwest Region annual report

**Previous Collections and Availability:** LSU has a collection from the site, although there are no records indicating when or by who the collection was obtained. The collection consists of 800-900 Baytown Plain body sherds and half a dozen decorated sherds, including one Mazique Incised, *var. Bruly* rim.

**Disposition of Current Collection:** Charlie Bollich's collection is curated at the Division of Archaeology

**Photographs and Maps:** recent photo of site area included on this form

**Recorded by:** Chip McGimsey

**Date:** 1 March 2007

**Comments:** This site update form notes the donation of a substantial collection from the site by Charles Bollich. These collections were made in 1952, but there are no notes or records concerning the site location, condition, etc. There is a possibility that some or all of these collections are actually from the Kleinpeter Mounds site across Bayou Manchac, but discussions with Bollich make it clear that this confusion is unlikely. He also collected from the Kleinpeter site and those collections are clearly labeled; in addition, Charlie says that if a site is labeled "bayou junction", then he meant exactly that, not a site near or simply close to that junction. In this context, these collections can only be from 16AN11.

A visit to the site area on 28 Feb. indicated that the Alligator Bayou Tours business has significantly expanded over the last few years and now extends across most, if not all, of the natural levee along the east bank of Alligator Bayou. Numerous buildings and gravel parking lots have been constructed, along with ponds and other areas for viewing marsh/bayou environments. Along the south bank of Bayou Manchac, the parish road has been built up considerably but it is not clear to what degree this might have preserved intact deposits along the levee. This entire area was presumably a cultivated field at the time of Bollich's visit, but it clearly has not been cultivated for many years and it appears that the majority of the site area has been extensively disturbed by road and building construction. It would be very difficult to assess the potential for undisturbed deposits at the site given the degree of development.

16AN11  
(3q)

STATE OF LOUISIANA

MAP FORM

Site Name: Alligator-Manchac

Site Number: 16AN11

USGS 7.5' QUADRANGLE MAP OF SITE AREA



16AN11  
(484)

STATE OF LOUISIANA

MAP FORM

Site Name: Alligator-Manchac

Site Number: 16AN11



View to southwest from south bank of Bayou Manchac showing Alligator Bayou Tour buildings and enclosures across site area.

(104)

STATE OF LOUISIANA  
SITE RECORD FORM

Site Name: State Survey No: 16AN11  
Other Site Designation: Parish: Ascension  
Instructions for Reaching Site:

USGS Quad (Name, date, series): Baton Rouge (1963) 15' (314d)  
Quad No: 31-L quarter of the quarter of Section 28 Township 8S Range: 2E  
UTM Coordinates: Zone: 15 Easting: 690500 Northing: 3355900  
Geographical Coordinates: Latitude: Longitude:

PHYSICAL SETTING

Land Form: Swamp Slope:  
Geologic Processes: Elev. ft AMSL: 10  
Site Position:  
Near Water: Bayou Manchac Flooding:  
Soil Characteristics: Sharkey  
Floral Communities:  
Faunal Communities:  
Other Potential Resources:  
Nearest Known Site: 16AN09

SITE DESCRIPTION

Site Size: Plan:  
Orientation: Stratigraphy:  
Artifact Density: Artifact Distribution:  
Cultural Features:  
Prehistoric scatter  
Cultural Affiliation:  
Prehistoric (unknown), Neo-Indian (unknown)  
Presumed Function: Possible camp or village

COLLECTIONS

Survey Meth: Grab surface collection  
Assessment of Collecting Conditions:  
Description of Material:  
Sherds, bone, lithics

CONDITIONS

Present Use:  
Erosion or Disturbance: Trash dump, heavily overgrown  
Probable Future Destruction:



SITE EVALUATION

Site Number: 16AN11

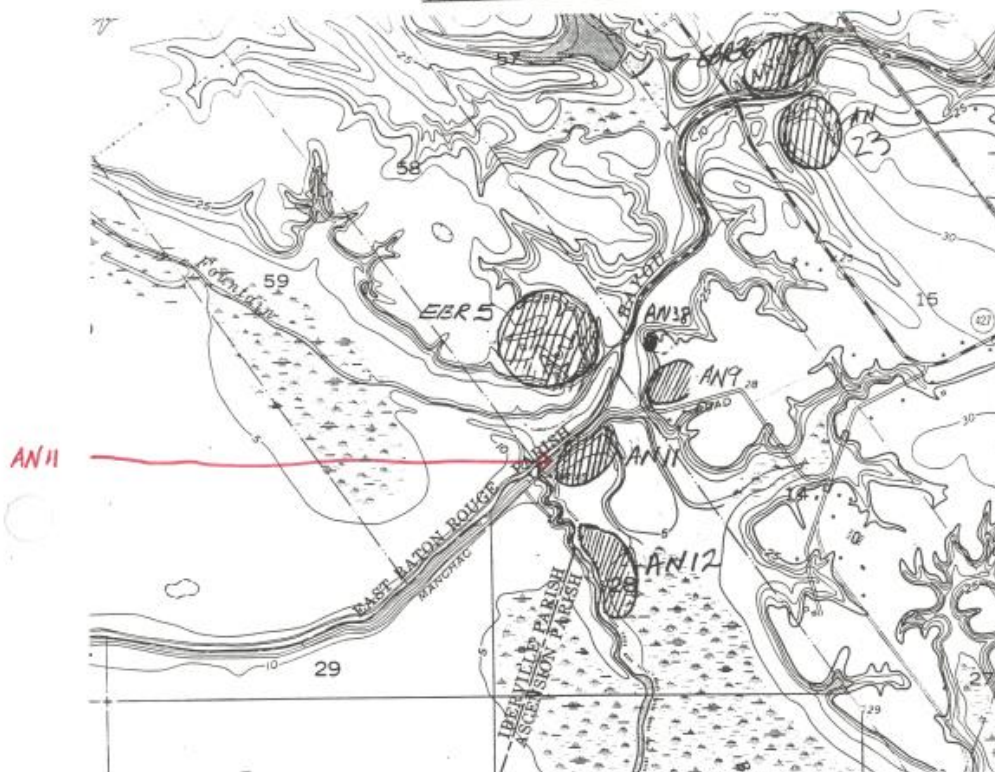
(2 of 4)

Research Potential:

State/National Register Eligibility: Unknown

Recommendations:

QUAD MAP OF SITE AREA



Owner and Address:

Tenant and Address:

Informants:

Prev. Invest:

Previous Collections and Availability:

References: Coastal Environments (1987)

Photos and Maps:

Remarks:

Consolidated 2/82

Recorder:

Date:

16 AN 11  
(3054)

→ SITE FILE UPDATE

FROM : A LEVEL I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY  
OF PROPOSED TELEPHONE CABLE ROUTES  
IN ASCENSION & LIVINGSTON PARISHES, LOUISIANA.  
(CEI, 1987) (22-1188)

16 AN 11

The reported location of this site is adjacent to the Alligator <sup>Bayou</sup> Bar on the south side of Manchac Road. The area has been used as a trash dump recently and is now heavily overgrown. The site could not be relocated.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

REFERENCE FORM

Site Name:

Site No: 16AN11

22-1188 Coastal Environments, Inc.

1987 A Level I Cultural Resources Survey  
of Proposed Telephone Cable Routes in  
Ascension and Livingston Parishes,  
Louisiana. Submitted to Certified  
Engineering, Inc. Report on file at  
the Division of Archaeology.

## LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

314D

Cat. No.

Parish Ascension

AnNo. 12

Site Name

Bluff Swamp

Coll.

Location: Spoil bank of alligator Bayou from lock at mouth upstream  
about 1/2 mile.

Quad. St. Gabriel

NW 1/4, Irr. Sec. 28, T8S, R2E

T. R.

Geogr. Coord.

N. It.

W. lg.

Prev. Investigation

Preservation

Type of Site exposed midden -

Association

Informant Haas

Owner

Size: H. W. L.

Photo: Rl. No.

Aerial

Date

Investigator Haas

Description: artifacts collected from spoil bank along alligator.  
supposed by dredging that deepened Bayou.

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### Maps

Prairieville, LA 1963 7.5-minute topographic map. U.S. Geological Survey.

LiDAR map. Provided by Hydrik Wetlands Consultants, 2021.

### Personal Communication

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## **Vita**

Brandy Kerr McMains is a Project Archaeologist with experience conducting all aspects of archaeological field research, including phase I and II projects within the southeastern United States (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas). This includes work on highway corridors, development tracts, cellphone towers, mitigation banks, residential subdivisions, and power and pipeline projects both large and small. She has consulted with Federal and State agencies including the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, the Texas Historical Commission, and the Vicksburg and New Orleans Districts of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Though not yet a Registered Professional Archaeologist,

Brandy is currently pursuing her master's degree to become permitted under the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) guidelines to conduct independent archaeological fieldwork and obtain permits, such as Archaeological Resources Protection Act permits for work on Federal properties. She anticipates graduating with a Master of Art in Anthropology from Louisiana State University in May 2023.