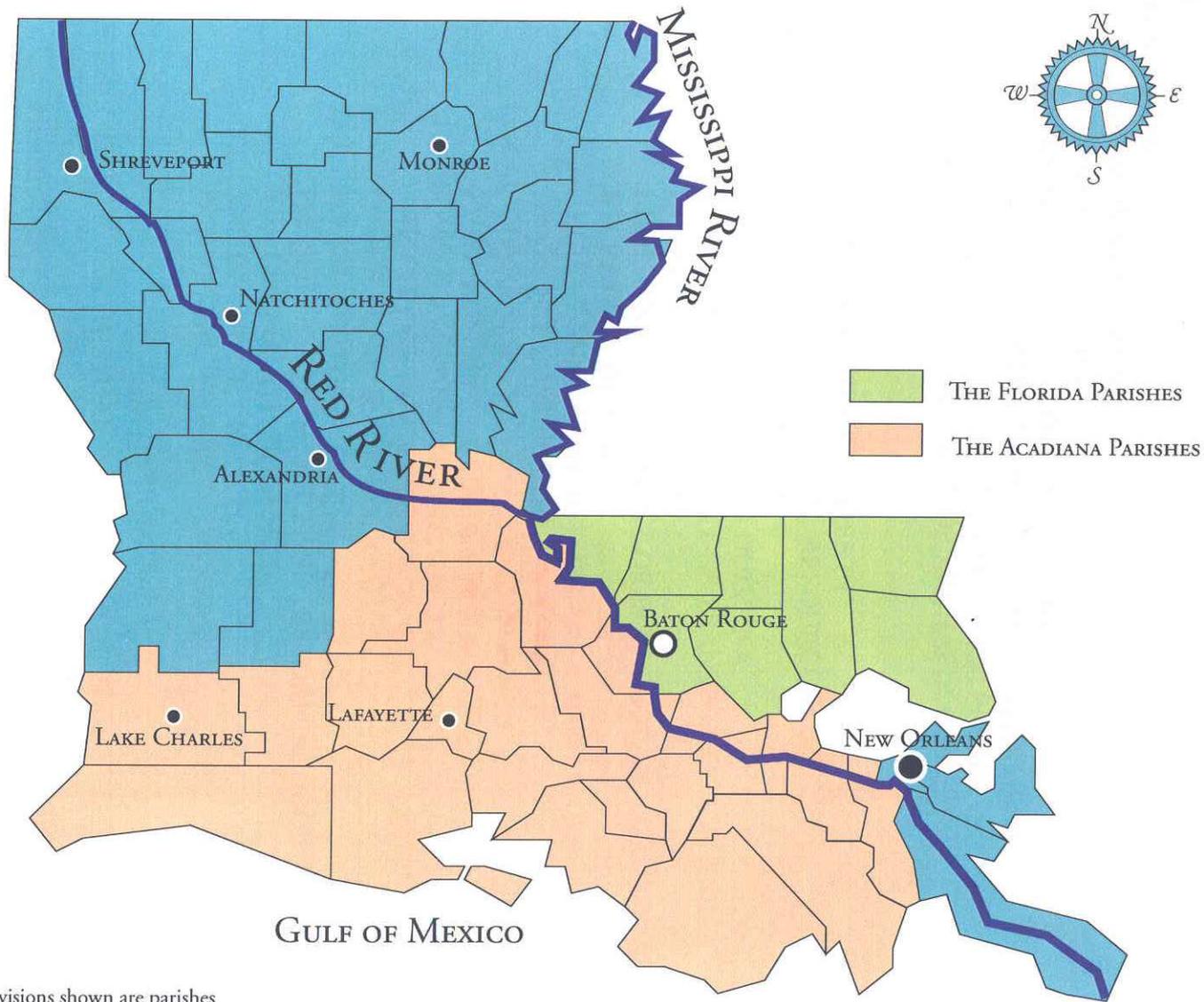


LOUISIANA
COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION AND TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
DIVISIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SEPTEMBER 28, 2001



Please Note - all divisions shown are parishes

LOUISIANA

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION

In order to provide the citizens of Louisiana with a logical coherent framework to guide the broad range of their preservation activities, we have developed the Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. This document is based upon concerns expressed by our constituency as well as broad in-depth staff knowledge of Louisiana's cultural resources and the state of the preservation movement. It also reflects the expertise of the state's body of preservation professionals who were consulted in the course of developing this plan. We believe the plan will serve as a guide to our constituency as well as a steering mechanism to influence and to direct the activities of federal, state and local agencies whose on-going work affects cultural resources. It will also serve as a blueprint for goals and objectives of the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Program.

Louisiana has one of the most diverse cultural heritages of any state in the nation. Conserving the objects, sites, buildings, and districts that represent that heritage is of great importance to the future of our state. These resources are response inducers. They elicit positive emotional responses in people that contribute significantly to the enjoyment of life and are, hence, of value to society. They also provide our citizens with a sense of orientation and identity. Finally, they are a principle mainstay of Louisiana's burgeoning tourism industry which is currently the second largest industry in the state. It is hoped that with this systematic plan, resources available to conserve our cultural heritage will be more comprehensively and effectively used.

MISSION STATEMENT

To achieve the preservation of Louisiana objects, sites, structures, and districts deemed significant in the board historical development of the United States, Louisiana, and sub-divisions thereof, through direct action and through influencing the actions of others.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Laws regarding the preservation of historic properties in Louisiana date back to 1937 with the establishment of the Vieux Carre Commission whose purpose is to preserve properties located within the district commonly known as the New Orleans French Quarter. Laws governing state activities in preservation date back to 1950 and have been amended several times since. In 1974, the Louisiana Legislature created the Archeological Treasure Act (revised statute 41:1601-1613). This act declared as public policy the protection and preservation of archaeological sites including abandoned settlements, sunken ships, and historic sites that have scientific value and are of interest to the public. The current law that officially establishes the Louisiana Historic Preservation Program (revised statutes R.S. 36:208 et. seq.) was enacted in 1982. In essence, this act enables the State of Louisiana to operate a preservation program under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) as amended. In addition, the Louisiana Preservation Program has been augmented through the enactment of a number of state statutes. R.S. 48:271, enacted in 1968, enables the state to erect historic markers. R.S. 9:1251 et. seq. (1979) enables the state to accept facade servitudes on historic properties. R.S. 25:1:901 et. seq. (1979) gives the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) regulatory jurisdiction over certain state-owned historic buildings within the capital city of Baton Rouge.

R.S. 47:4321 (1984, amended 1990) provides for local property tax relief to encourage the restoration of historic buildings and residences. The SHPO must approve candidate projects. R.S. 25:731 et. seq. enables local governments to enact preservation ordinances. Finally, regulations which implement R.S. 38:22 et. seq. (1982) provide for the SHPO review of all demolitions of state-owned buildings. The Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Sites Act, R.S. 8:673, enacted in 1992, provides for the protection of unmarked human burials on both public and private lands. In 1997, House Concurrent Resolution No. 147 was passed by the Louisiana Legislature establishing the Ancient Mounds Heritage Area and Trails Advisory Commission to work with private and corporate land owners to preserve mound sites on their lands. In 1997 R. S 901-913 was enacted which officially establishes the Division of Historic Preservation in state law and provides for its functions. Finally, in 2001 the Legislature passed House Bill 1858 which amends the Archaeological Resources Act to include penalties for looting archaeological sites on state lands that match those in the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U. S. C. 470).

THE LOUISIANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM STRUCTURE IN STATE GOVERNMENT

The Louisiana Historic Preservation Program, including the Divisions of Historic Preservation and of Archaeology, is housed within the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development which is a branch of the cabinet level Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism. This department is the province of the Lieutenant Governor. In Louisiana the Governor and the

Lieutenant Governor do not run as a ticket. The Lieutenant Governorship is a separately elected post with its own administrative domain. The Lieutenant Governor serves as Commissioner of the Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism and, as such, appoints the department's secretary and various other officials.

The department is divided into various branches which are known as offices. These include the Office of State Parks, the Office of the State Museum, the Office of the State Library, the Office of Film and Video, the Office of Tourism, and the Office of Cultural Development, among others. The Office of Cultural Development is headed by an assistant secretary who is appointed directly by the Lieutenant Governor. Traditionally, the incumbent in this position serves as State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Under the assistant secretary is the deputy assistant secretary, a Civil Service administrative post in which the incumbent serves as Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. Within the Office of Cultural Development are three sister divisions, each with its own director. These include the Division of the Arts, the Division of Archaeology and the Division of Historic Preservation. Of these, the latter two conduct activities mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act. They also conduct various state mandated preservation programs. As the name implies, the Division of Archaeology is concerned with the preservation of archaeological sites and standing ruins. Its director serves as the Louisiana State Archaeologist. The Division of Historic Preservation is mainly concerned with the preservation of historic standing structures, districts, etc. Its director serves as the second Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer.

PROGRAMS OF THE DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The Division carries out various federally mandated preservation programs such as nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places, reviewing all federal projects in Louisiana for their impact upon historic properties and administering the Economic Recovery Tax Act, which offers owners a substantial federal tax credit for restoring historic properties used for commercial purposes. The Division is also responsible for recording all 50 plus year old properties on survey forms and for administering federal grants, including Certified Local Government (CLG) grants. Under federal regulations, 10% of a state's annual federal historic preservation allocation must be granted to local governments which have been certified to perform preservation work. In Louisiana, Certified Local Government monies are used exclusively to fund the Main Street Program whose purpose is to foster economic revitalization in historic downtowns in smaller cities and towns. This use of CLG funds is rather unusual as state historic preservation offices go. Federal CLG monies are used to fund the salary and operating expenses of the Main Street manager in each affected community. Essentially this individual acts as an economic development / historic preservation coordinator for the downtown area. In addition, the Division awards an annual allocation of state funds to each Main Street community for micro grants to restore commercial building facades in the historic district. The Division also utilizes federal grants to develop Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recordation projects. Under the HABS program, the Division commissions schools of architecture to produce measured architectural drawings of important or endangered historic properties. These are deposited in the Library of Congress as part of the nation's permanent architectural record. This program also provides valuable training for the next generation of

Louisiana architects. Finally, the Division administers an annual grant to co-publish *Preservation in Print*, a popular statewide monthly preservation periodical with an estimated readership of 30,000. In addition to grants, the Division staff provides restoration advice to historic property owners and implements an active heritage education program in the school system. Under the latter program, the Division reached an agreement with the Louisiana Department of Education to incorporate material on our architectural heritage into the eighth grade social studies curriculum.

Other state mandated programs include review and approval of proposed work on state owned historic properties within the capital city of Baton Rouge, review of proposed demolition of state owned buildings, and review and approval of projects under the Restoration Tax Abatement (state property tax relief) program (see legal framework section).

PROGRAMS OF THE DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The Division carries out various federally mandated preservation programs as they pertain to archaeological resources in the state. The Division takes the lead in reviewing all federal programs and projects in Louisiana for their impact upon archaeological sites and historic properties. This review is closely coordinated with the Division of Historic Preservation. The Division of Archaeology provides technical assistance and information regarding archaeological sites that are being nominated to the National Register by the Division of Historic Preservation. Likewise, the Division of Archaeology works with the National Park Service in providing technical assistance and developing National Historic Landmark nominations, as well as various

theme studies.

Survey and outreach undertakings related to the state's archaeological resources are accomplished, in part, through the Division of Archaeology's Regional Archaeology Program. Because the vast majority of archaeological sites are located on private property, the regional archaeologists work directly with land owners to preserve sites. The regional archaeologists also conduct systematic surveys to identify previously unrecorded archaeological sites. The systematic survey data is then used to evaluate the current state of knowledge *vis-a-vis* the resource base, and in turn defines site significance, appropriate preservation strategies and approaches to data recovery.

Education and other outreach activities include the distribution of two booklet series, the *Anthropology Study Series* and *Discovering Louisiana Archaeology*. The Division also circulates classroom exhibits, prehistory posters and other materials to teachers and librarians through out the state. The teachers guides, *Classroom Archaeology* and *Poverty Point Expeditions: Activities for Students to Learn about Prehistoric Mound Builders*, are also provided to state school teachers.

State mandated programs undertaken by the Division of Archaeology include maintaining the Louisiana Archaeological Site Files, a library of research reports and original field records, curating archaeological collections, and providing advice and technical assistance to other state agencies. In this latter mandate, the Division has established a Station Archaeology Program. Archaeologists are stationed at two sites operated by the Office of State Parks. These archaeologists are involved in synthesizing previous research at the sites, developing long term research designs, and providing the Office of State Parks with technical

assistance for site interpretation and effective resource management.

Each year's Louisiana Archaeology Week is developed and coordinated by the Division. Activities include lectures about local archaeological sites, museum exhibits, archaeological site tours, artifact identification sessions, visits to archaeological excavations in progress, and "School Days" events at State Historic Sites. These events and activities reach approximately 10,000 residents in over 75 communities through out the state.

PART 2

ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER ENTITIES IN LOUISIANA THAT IMPACT CULTURAL RESOURCES

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A number of federal agencies in Louisiana own and occupy archaeological sites and historic properties. These range from one or two landmark properties to entire historic districts. For example, the General Services Administration owns the U. S. Custom House in New Orleans which is a national historic landmark. It also owns federal courthouses in various Louisiana cities, virtually all of which are over 50 years old and considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Another example is the U. S. Air Force which owns Barksdale Air Force Base in Bossier Parish. The main part of the base is a National Register Historic District consisting of over 250 buildings and several significant formal landscape features. Also, at Fort Polk, the U. S. Army maintains an inventory of over 23,000 archaeological sites. Other federal agencies that own historic properties in Louisiana include the U. S. Navy, the Veterans' Administration, the U. S. Postal Service, the U. S. Coast Guard, the U. S. D. A. Forrest Service and the National Park Service. The Park Service owns the Jean LaFitte National Park in southern Louisiana, at which it operates several historic interpretive programs. In addition, the National Park Service has established a presence in Natchitoches Parish known as the Cane River Creole National Historical Park. This includes Magnolia and Oakland plantations, both of which have recently been accorded National Historic Landmark status.

Various federal agencies award grants, loans and loan guarantees that impact historic properties and archaeological sites. These include the Rural Economic and Community Development Administration, the Small Business Administration, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. In addition, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers grants permits for activities along navigable waterways and engineers and implements construction projects. Permitted projects can impact historic riverfronts in cities, towns and rural areas across the state. Finally, Environmental Protection Agency permits occasionally impact historic properties. For example, in 1992 an EPA water discharge permit application would have resulted in the construction of the world's largest rayon plant in St. John the Baptist Parish. This would have severely impacted the two neighboring plantations, both of which are nationally significant. Also, the New Orleans District of the Corps of Engineers's construction activity along the Main Line Mississippi Levee has resulted in spending nearly \$1,500,000 archaeological survey and data recovery projects Iberville and Ascension Parishes alone.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA

A number of state agencies own, operate or occupy historic buildings and archaeological sites. This collection includes some of the state's most significant historic buildings. For example, the Louisiana State Museum operates the Cabildo and the Presbytere, both of which played important roles in the Spanish colonial government of Louisiana and both of which are designated as National Historic Landmarks (NHL). In addition, the Secretary of State owns and operates three historic properties, one of which is the Old State Capitol (NHL). There are a few

other instances in which state agencies own highly significant properties which would arguably be eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks. The most notable of these is the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, which owns the “Center Building” of the East Louisiana State Hospital. This is one of the finest Greek Revival temple style structures in the deep South and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This department owns several other hospital facilities which include buildings over fifty years old, many of which could also be determined eligible for listing on the National Register.

The Office of State Parks operates a small but significant number of historic properties as State Historic Sites. These State Historic Sites include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, three Civil War battlefields and historic plantation homes. Six of the State Historic Sites are listed as National Historic Landmarks. The Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) owns the system of state bridges, a number of which are over fifty years old and would be deemed eligible for the National Register. These are mainly steel truss bridges constructed after 1920.

The state also operates a system of public universities, the most notable of which is Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge (LSU), which is considered the flagship campus. Designed beginning in 1918 by the nationally known architect Theodore C. Link mainly in the Italian Renaissance style, LSU is arguably one of the most significant collections of state owned historic buildings. The campus contains a National Register historic district consisting of some 46 structures along with related landscape elements and a separately listed middle Archaic Indian mound site. Other state university campuses are not so fortunate. Because the state university system expanded significantly in the 1960s and 1970s, nearly all of the other

campuses are largely new. Most of them include at most only three or four buildings that date from before World War II. In most cases these few buildings would be deemed eligible for the National Register.

Ultimately the disposition of state owned property falls within the jurisdiction of the Governor's Office of Facility Planning and Control. State agencies wishing to demolish a state owned building must apply for a permit from this office prior to taking action. Under state regulations, these proposed permits must be reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer (see Legal Framework Section). In addition, certain state owned buildings fall within the regulatory purview of the SHPO under provisions of the State Capital Historic District statute. These include the Old Governor's Mansion, the Pentagon Barracks, the Old Arsenal Museum, the new (Huey Long) State Capitol and grounds, the State Capitol Annex, the new Governor's Mansion, as well as all other state owned National Register buildings within the capital city of Baton Rouge. This latter group includes the aforementioned LSU Historic District.

In addition to the foregoing, certain state agencies impact historic properties which they do not own through their regulatory powers or through ongoing program activities. These include the following:

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT (DOTD)

This department constructs and maintains the system of state highways along with Louisiana's interstate highways. It also operates ferries and is responsible for bridge maintenance. DOTD must comply with the Section 106 Regulations which mandates a review

of all expenditures of federal funds for their impact upon historic properties and archaeological sites. Road and highway projects directly impact historic properties in ways ranging from demolition to a change in the setting. New road systems can contribute to urban sprawl, which can lead to decline in historic areas and deterioration of buildings. Also, suburban development can harm rural historic properties. But highways can also revitalize communities and help to make historic buildings economically viable. They can also ease local traffic improving quality of life.

DOTD does currently allocate grants under the Transportation Equality Act of the 21st Century (TEA-21), which can be used for enhancement of historic transportation related facilities and historic transportation corridors. Beyond that, this department erects state historic markers for the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation.

THE LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This department operates a wide variety of tax incentive programs, some of which impact historic properties. Designated Enterprise Zones and Designated Downtown Development Districts can provide property tax relief for projects that renovate existing buildings. In addition, the Restoration Tax Abatement Program (RTA) provides owners of historic National Register buildings with tax relief to encourage restoration projects. This program, which can be used for residences as well as commercial properties, is operated in conjunction with the Division of Historic Preservation (see Legal Framework Section and Structure in State Government Section). This department also works to lure industrial prospects to Louisiana with incentive packages.

The resulting plant development can have a major impact upon historic properties.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Housed within the Louisiana Department of State is the Division of State Archives, which contains a wealth of historic materials. In addition, State Archives is the official Louisiana repository for the state's Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) program, in which the Division of Historic Preservation commissions schools of architecture to develop measured drawings of important or endangered historic properties (see Structure in State Government Section).

ANCIENT MOUNDS HERITAGE AREA AND TRAILS ADVISORY COMMISSION

The Ancient Mounds Heritage Area and Trails Advisory Commission, created by a 1997 Concurrent Resolution of the Louisiana Legislature, is a multi-agency commission. Its purpose is to identify, recognize, preserve and link mound sites so that residents and visitors can better understand and appreciate those sites. The Commission works to bring selected mound sites into public ownership, recognize private stewards of such sites, and link those sites that can be seen from public roads into an interpretive trail.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

THE PARISHES

Explanatory Note: Louisiana is unique in that it is the only state that does not have counties. Local government is administered through a system of civil parishes which are the lineal descendant of ecclesiastical parishes that existed during the state's colonial period. The governing body of each parish is an elected Policy Jury, the chief of which bears the appellation "President of the Parish." It should be noted that today parishes are counties in all but name.

Louisiana parishes as a group own relatively few historic properties. Most parish courthouses (the seats of local government) are over fifty years old, and many are individually listed on the National Register. In addition, a few parishes have ancillary historic properties, including two historic jails and a plantation house museum park.

In addition to direct ownership, parishes can impact historic properties through the zoning process and through the efforts of local economic development commissions. This is particularly significant in the Mississippi River parishes where industrial development of the historic River Road corridor is a major concern.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The City of New Orleans

Of all municipalities in Louisiana, the New Orleans city government has by far the biggest impact upon the preservation of historic buildings. New Orleans is a cultural resource the quality and size of which few states can boast. National Register Historic Districts cover much of the city. In addition, the city also contains two National Historic Landmark districts--the Vieux Carre (popularly known as the French Quarter) and the Garden District. The magnitude of New Orleans' collection of historic properties is truly astounding. For example, the Uptown National Register Historic District, the city's largest district, contains over ten thousand buildings, over 82 percent of which were deemed historic when the district was listed in 1986. Preserving this vast resource falls within the purview of a number of city agencies.

The most notable of these agencies is the Vieux Carre Commission, which exercises relatively strict regulatory authority over approximately two thousand buildings which make up the historic French Quarter. Enacted in 1937, the Vieux Carre statute is the nation's second oldest historic preservation ordinance. It is also Louisiana's most exacting ordinance. For example, it is the only ordinance to date that regulates paint colors.

Locally designated historic districts outside the Vieux Carre are governed by the New Orleans Historic District Landmarks Commission (HDLC), which has the power to designate locally zoned historic districts and individual landmarks. Overall, the HDLC controls about

twenty percent of the city's historic building stock. This includes only a portion of the city's National Register historic districts. It should be noted that National Register districts encompass virtually all of New Orleans' historic building stock. Owners of buildings within HDLC districts wishing to remodel or demolish their properties must obtain permission from the commission as part of the building permit process. In addition, the commission has the power to cite owners for failing to maintain historic buildings.

The New Orleans Office of Housing and Community Development has a range of programs designed to improve the city's housing stock. These include activities such as: insulation, weatherization, bringing blighted properties up to code, new construction, repairs, and demolition of "public nuisance" properties. The department also operates a vacant and abandoned housing program designed to expropriate derelict properties and bring them back into the housing market. The department is currently establishing a private corporation with the authority to own and dispose of expropriated properties. This is needed because the city itself has no legal authority to own such properties. Most of these aforementioned activities are assisted through federal funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Thus, they are reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The city currently has a programmatic agreement with the state to provide for expedited review.

Of special note is the New Orleans Regional Transit Authority, which operates the St. Charles Avenue Streetcar Line--the nation's only surviving historic streetcar line. It includes thirteen miles of track, two historic streetcar barns, and thirty-five Pearly Thomas electric streetcars which were delivered to the city in 1923 and are still operating.

Other Municipalities

With a population of over 700,000, New Orleans is by far Louisiana's largest municipality. Other municipalities range in size from 250,000 down to less than a hundred. At the time of this writing, 32 of these have designated historic district ordinances with governing commissions. These range from commissions such as the one in Natchitoches, which has full regulatory authority, to others whose roles are only advisory. Most commissions have at least the power to block outright demolition of historic properties.

As of April, 2001, 32 municipalities have been designated as Certified Local Governments by the National Park Service, thus enabling them to apply for federal funds to conduct local preservation activities. In Louisiana the Certified Local Government program is linked directly to the Main Street Historic Downtown Economic Revitalization Program (see Structure in State Government Section).

In addition, many municipal school boards own school buildings which are over fifty years old. Many of these buildings are eligible for the National Register due to their architectural significance or their historic role in the development of education at the local level.

THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Louisiana is a largely rural state. Despite the significant role of government concerning

the preservation of certain historic properties, it should be stressed that the vast majority of decisions affecting the future of archaeological sites and buildings are made privately. In addition, the great majority of significant properties located on private land which does not fall within the jurisdiction of any historic preservation regulatory authority. There are, therefore, certain private groups whose role should be noted.

PRESERVATION GROUPS AND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Preservation Resource Center of New Orleans (PRC) is by far the state's largest preservation group. With over 3,000 members and a professional staff of ten, the PRC operates neighborhood revitalization programs within selected historic districts in New Orleans. It also performs an advocacy role on the local level. In addition, the PRC has something of a statewide presence in its role as principal publisher of *Preservation In Print* (co-published by the SHPO). (See Structure in State Government Section.)

Second in size to the PRC is the Foundation for Historical Louisiana, which is headquartered in the capital city of Baton Rouge. The Foundation operates various educational and historic property enhancement programs within the Baton Rouge area.

The official statewide preservation group for Louisiana is the Louisiana Preservation Alliance (LPA), which encompasses some 700 groups and individuals. It was founded in 1977 primarily for the purpose of advocacy on the state level. However, over the years it has assisted with local and regional preservation projects. In recent years the LPA has implemented a

successful capital campaign and secured office space (gratis) in Baton Rouge. In April 1997 it was able to hire a full-time professional executive director.

Most parishes and many municipalities have local preservation/historical societies. Very few of these directly own properties. Most participate in educational programs, and most participate in specific preservation projects on a sporadic basis. For instance, the Louisiana Landmark Society performs an advocacy and educational role within the city of New Orleans. It also owns and operates a historic plantation house tour home. The local groups that the SHPO is most directly involved with are those whose focus is the Main Street program. This involvement includes state level training for historic district committees, economic development boards, downtown promotion committees, and the like.

Many historic neighborhoods have neighborhood associations with roles ranging from advocacy to litter control to crime prevention. Some are large and active, such as the politically powerful Vieux Carre Property Owners Association, which has actually been able to block federal projects. Many conduct seasonal house tours, publish newsletters and conduct other educational programs. There is no doubt that by providing for the viability of affected residential areas, these groups directly foster the preservation of historic properties.

The field of archaeology also has inspired the formation of associations to further its goals in the state of Louisiana. The Louisiana Archaeological Society brings together professional and ad-vocational archaeologists interested in preserving information on prehistoric Indians and the history of Louisiana. The Society helps to foster and encourage a constructive approach to archaeology in the state. Local chapters of the Society assist in site identification

and site preservation projects.

The Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy is a nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving the state's archaeological heritage. It is comprised of concerned citizens who are willing to donate their time and energy to protect Louisiana's past. The Conservancy acquires important archaeological sites through purchase or donation, awards research grants to investigate threatened sites, and acts as an advocate for preserving sites.

THE CORPORATE PRESENCE

A small but significant number of corporations own historic properties. In most cases these are industrial plants that have located on plantation land and operate the "big house" as a hospitality center or meeting center. There are also timber companies who have agreed to having their lands surveyed for archaeological sites. Some of these companies have active protection programs to preserve and manage archaeological sites on their lands. In addition, some corporations have donated money to high profile preservation projects as a public relations tool.

Several development corporations have been established to utilize the Economic Recovery Tax Act. They acquire properties and put together groups of investors to leverage significant renovation projects. In Louisiana these companies do over \$40 million worth of business a year in historic areas.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Louisiana was founded and governed by Roman Catholic nations. Over the centuries the Catholic Church has played a significant role in the historic development of the state. The various Catholic dioceses in Louisiana control a large number of historic buildings, including cathedrals, cemeteries, churches and related structures; primary and secondary schools; and several college campuses. These encompass some of the state's most significant properties. For example, the Archdiocese of New Orleans owns the Ursuline Convent (1745), which is believed to be the oldest surviving building in the Mississippi Valley.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY OWNERS

As was previously mentioned, this vast and complex group controls the overwhelming majority of Louisiana's historic buildings. The decisions these people make affect the survival of the state's patrimony. In Louisiana, this situation is significantly complicated by the state's constitutionally mandated inheritance system known as Forced Heirship. Briefly explained, in every other state an owner is free to make a will and leave his property to whomever he wishes. In Louisiana, however, an owner must divide his property among surviving children based upon a legally established formula. While an owner is free to make a will that disposes of his property along lines other than those prescribed by the Forced Heirship code, if any of the potential heirs under this code contest the will, it is superseded by the provisions of Forced Heirship. This inheritance system has tended to fragment property ownership so that, for example, a historic

plantation property that was originally owned by a single individual may now be in the hands of ten to twenty cousins. Some families have formed corporations to preserve historic properties. But in other cases, the various heirs who own a property cannot agree among themselves what, if anything, to do with the property. This situation often leads to demolition by neglect. In October 1995 Louisiana voters approved a constitutional amendment that substantially reduces the scope of the Forced Heirship system, but does not eliminate it completely. This reduction of Forced Heirship is good news for preservationists in the state. However, at the time of this writing it is unclear as to exactly what the shape of Louisiana's inheritance laws will be as the legislature and the courts take the matter under consideration.

PART 3

PREHISTORICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF LOUISIANA

PREHISTORY OF LOUISIANA

One of the earliest hints of the presence of people in the state occurs on Avery Island, one of five salt domes located in Louisiana's coastal zone. Excavations conducted in the 1960s resulted in the recovery of bones of extinct Pleistocene vertebrates, found at the lowest level of the fossil bed, resting on the basal rock salt. Found intermixed in or above this fossil bed was a variety of human artifacts consisting of chipping debitage, anvil stones, hammerstones, bipolar core tools, vegetable cordage, cane basketry, and a single bone projectile point. Radiocarbon analysis of this level yielded dates of 10,900 BP (8950 BC) \pm 300 years and 11,950 BP (10,000 BC) \pm 300 years.

For now, Avery Island remains a possible tantalizing glimpse into the life of early Paleo people in Louisiana. Elsewhere in Louisiana, our knowledge of the Paleo-Indian period is based primarily on surface finds of projectile points from the older land surfaces of the state. The points span the Paleo-Indian continuum, from Clovis early in the period, to Scottsbluff (middle), to San Patrice and Dalton (late).

Early Archaic culture, like the preceding Paleo-Indian culture, is poorly documented in Louisiana. It is generally assumed that the Pleistocene megafauna had disappeared by 6000 BC, and that this, coupled with climatic changes, resulted in a gradual change in subsistence patterns,

which in turn led to a more settled existence. It is believed that the climate became warmer during this time, resulting in the growth of woodlands. Archaeological evidence from sites in the southeastern United States indicates that the exploitation pattern changed to one of seasonal rounds, as smaller animals such as deer were hunted and wild plant foods such as seeds and nuts were gathered.

Knowledge of the early Archaic is derived primarily from lithics. Perhaps the most significant change in lithic technology was the demise of the fluted point tradition. Side-and corner-notched points, as well as large-stemmed varieties, became increasingly popular. Another indication of change is the greater emphasis placed on bifacial as opposed to unifacial tools. Generally, there appears to be a decline in the quality of the tools when compared with the fine craftsmanship of the Paleo-Indian culture.

Recent investigations at the Conly Site (5000 BC), in Bienville Parish, indicate that Archaic people in Louisiana were increasing their reliance on riverine resources. The Conly Site also demonstrates that early-middle Archaic people were living in the same place and burying their dead there for more than 500 years. The research also shows that the people who occupied the Conly site were staying their year-round. These findings have brought us to reconsider many of our assumptions about human activity in the Archaic..

By approximately 4000 BC, the artifact inventory included heavy ground stone tools such as axes, adzes, wedges and gouges, in addition to the knives, scrapers and drills already in use. While the incorporation of some of these tools may seem to indicate a greater reliance on forest resources, zoo-archaeological and ethno-botanical evidence obtained from recent studies of middle Archaic sites demonstrates an ever increasing reliance on riverine and lacustrine

resources. Perhaps the most important finding is the mound building and other earthwork construction

Perhaps one of the most important findings from recent archaeological research is the fact that the tradition of mound building and earthwork construction was first introduced in the middle Archaic period, about 4000 BC. A number of middle Archaic mound sites have been identified during the last decade. The largest of these sites is the Watson Brake Mounds site located in Ouachita Parish. Watson Brake consists of earthen ridges that connect 11 earthen mounds to form an oval. The site measures 920 feet across on an east-west axis and the tallest mound is 30 feet high.

During the Archaic there appears to be an increasing exploitation of riverine resources. The hunting and gathering of terrestrial flora and fauna certainly continued, but there was evidently an increased emphasis placed on riparian resources - shellfish, fish, reptiles and amphibians. In short, there was a trend towards localization as a result of maximizing resources.

Certain conjectures can be made about the social unit. The standard unit was probably the extended family group or small band, with a gradual increase in size during the period - the result of becoming more sedentary. Most sites, while not occupied year round, suggest a continuation of the practice of seasonally occupying certain locations, depending on available resources. However, a few sites indicate the possibility of year round occupation. These later sites also require us to reconsider the implications of a changing social organization.

By the close of the Archaic period, arbitrarily set here as 2000 BC, a secure subsistence

base and stable settlement pattern had been established as a result of the development of new technologies. This in turn provided the base from which the succeeding periods were to develop.

Poverty Point is viewed by some as a transitional culture bridging Archaic and Tchefuncte times, and by others as a late Archaic climax. Regardless of placement, Poverty Point can and should be considered a distinct cultural phenomenon with several unique traits along with traits shared in common with the earlier middle Archaic culture responsible for the earthwork constructions at sites such as Watson Brake, Frenchman's Bend and Lower Jackson. The beginning of the Poverty Point culture is placed at approximately 2000 B.C. Traits that are the hallmark of the Poverty Point culture reached their zenith by about 1300 B.C. followed by a precipitous decline with an ending date of around 1000 B.C.

In terms of size and complexity, the main site at Poverty Point surpassed any earthwork complex previously existing in the New World. Situated on the edge of the Macon Ridge on the Bayou Macon, the site is centrally located for utilizing several major river systems - the Mississippi, Red, Arkansas and Ohio. The monumental architecture at Poverty Point, composed of several mounds and a system of ridges, are the most distinguishing features of the site. The set of six concentric ridges in the shape of a "C" overlooking the Bayou Macon is a unique aspect of the earthwork construction. These ridges are 50-150 feet wide, with intervening swales of the same approximate width, and were originally 10-15 feet high. Several aisleways radiate outward from the central plaza dividing the ridges into sectors. The distance between the outer ridges is nearly three-quarters of a mile along the edge of the Macon Ridge. Past excavation efforts focused on the ridges and documented a wide range of prehistoric activities. The ridge

activities ranges from domestic utilitarian tasks to the specialized production of lapidary items on stones imported from across the mid-South.

Immediately west of the six ridges is a massive effigy mound (Mound A) constructed with an estimated 10 million 50 pound basketloads of soil. Today the form of Mound A is considered by many to resemble either that of bird with outstretched wings, a mushroom, or even a headless human figure. There is no direct evidence to suggest that when the Poverty Point Indians constructed Mound A, they meant for the structure to depict any of these forms. Regardless, the base of the mound measures 640 feet along the north/south and 710 feet east/west and stands about 70 feet in height. Other mounds in the immediate vicinity of the ridges include Mound B, located four-tenths of a mile north of Mound A, Mound C, located on edge of the Macon Ridge in the central plaza, and the Lower Jackson Mound, located one and six-tenths of a mile south of mound A. All three of these mounds are conical. The Lower Jackson Mound, though on an axial line with other Poverty Point mounds, was constructed during the Middle Archaic period. Artifacts recovered from the Lower Jackson Mound are similar to those found at Watson Brake. Between the Lower Jackson Mound and the Poverty Point ridges the remnants of a group of six mounds (the Jackson Site) was destroyed by agricultural practices in the twentieth century and date to the Coles Creek Culture (ca AD 700). Two flat-top mounds at the Poverty Point site remain undated and include Mound D located in the southern portion of the central plaza and Mound E, located less than three-tenths of a mile directly south of Mound A. A final mound, the Motley Mound, is located one and one-half miles north of Mound A, and is similar in form to Mound A, but smaller in size. Though undated, Motley Mound is presumed to date to be contemporaneous with Mound A.

The Poverty Point site has been studied by professional archaeologists for the last 50 years. Despite this research, less than 1% of the site has benefited from scientific excavation. Poverty Point remains one of the most important prehistoric cultural manifestations in Louisiana.

The rise of the Poverty Point culture, specifically, the transition from the small, dispersed lifeways into amalgamations at large corporate centers, whether seasonally or year-round, is part of a continuum with the patterns seen in previous middle Archaic cultures at earthworks such as at Watson Brake. At the same time, the Poverty Point culture is markedly different from preceding cultures in some respects. First, the Poverty Point site is at least four times as large as the largest of the Middle Archaic earthwork sites and has produced an abundance of artifacts suggesting more intensive occupations. Most notably, at the middle Archaic earthworks, such as Watson Brake, raw materials used in the manufacture of tools, beads, and other finished goods were acquired from local sources. Although similar artifact types are recovered at the Poverty Point site, these items are often manufactured from exotic raw materials obtained through trade or exchange focused in the mid-South, but extending from the Gulf Coast through the Midwest of North America..

The Tchefuncte culture in Louisiana pales in comparison with the preceding Poverty Point culture. A continuation of long standing patterns of subsistence and economy is indicated, basically late Archaic in nature, with one important addition - the introduction of a distinctive ceramic complex. The introduction of this pottery, which marks the beginning of the period, is generally placed at around 500 BC. The Tchefuncte culture derives its name from the site of the same name located near the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain in St. Tammany Parish. The

culture was originally defined based on material from this site and similar shell middens around Lake Pontchartrain. Similar coastal zone adaptations were later identified for the Grand Lake area in southwestern Louisiana and the middle reaches of the Vermilion River in south central Louisiana. Continuing investigations led to the identification of inland sites of the same culture. Sites of similar cultures have now been documented in western Mississippi and as far east as the Mobile Bay region of Alabama, west to eastern Texas, and as far north as Arkansas and southeastern Missouri.

The Tchefuncte artifact inventory remained basically late Archaic in nature. Stone continued to be used, but in limited quantity. It was chipped to make such items as blades, celts, adzes, drills, hammerstones, knives, scrapers and projectile points. The use of bone and antler was much more common, due to its ready availability. Typical artifacts include awls, chisels, fishhooks, flakers, handles, harpoons, ornaments and points. Shell was also utilized for such things as chisels, containers, gorgets and gouges.

Regarding subsistence, the Archaic tradition of hunting, fishing and gathering continued. The importance of hunting is evidenced by stone projectile points, socketed bone and antler projectile points, atlatl weights and grooved stone plummets. Bone fishhooks and harpoons were used for fishing. Grinding stones and pitted stones are also common and illustrate the importance of gathering. Even more noticeable indications of this are the large midden accumulations of the brackish-water clam, *Rangia cuneata*.

During the first century AD, a new cultural dynamic develops in the Mississippi River valley from Louisiana to the Illinois River valley. This Hopewell culture in the north may have influenced the development of the Marksville culture in Louisiana. The site which gives its

name to this culture, the Marksville site, is located in Avoyelles Parish, in the east central part of the state. Its relationship with the Hopewell culture was established as a result of excavations undertaken in the 1920s and 1930s. Mortuary artifacts buried in one of the mounds bore marked similarities to material previously identified from the Hopewell culture. Other Marksville sites were subsequently found, with the result that sites from this period have now been identified throughout the state.

One of the most distinctive aspects of the Marksville and Hopewell cultures is the way they disposed of their dead. Some early Marksville burials are characterized by elaborate mortuary ceremonialism, although they never reached the heights achieved in the Illinois and Ohio river valleys. Select individuals were buried in specially prepared vaults or on clay platforms in conical burial mounds, accompanied by rich grave goods. This burial cult, together with zoomorphic designs on ceramics and the trade of raw material, is the principal expression of contact with Illinois Hopewell. As time wore on, however, mortuary ceremonialism declined, as did the practice of constructing large burial mounds, both have been argued to be the direct results of the cessation of ties with the north. Like early Marksville sites, late Marksville sites are village sites without associated mounds.

Ceramics demonstrate the Marksville ties with the Hopewell culture. A certain continuity is evident from the preceding Tchefuncte culture in attributes pertaining to shape, paste, and such decorative treatments as parallel line incising, fingernail punctations and unzoned rocker stamping. However, it is quite apparent that decorative styles exhibit many commonalities with the Illinois Hopewell.

By late Marksville times (AD 200 - 400), the pottery reflects the end of Hopewell

influence. Certain earlier classic Hopewellian decorative treatments are missing, while others have evolved into a variety of new motifs and combinations. The decorative treatments are highly stylized and the pottery is of a better quality, with a harder, more compact paste.

The Marksville settlement pattern, the artifact inventory, and the faunal and floral data all combine to indicate a continued primary dependence on hunting, fishing and gathering. Midden accumulations are often substantial, indicating relatively permanent settlements occupied or reoccupied for extended periods of time. Evidence of plant domestication is absent. Maize and squash remains were reported from the Marksville site, but their existence has never been confirmed. Some gardening seems reasonable, as there appears to have been a sizeable increase in population during the late Marksville times, indicated by a significant increase in the number of sites.

In summary, Hopewell cultural elements from the Illinois River valley were essentially contemporaneous with those in Louisiana in the first century AD. These elements appear to have filtered down gradually, and to have been selectively adopted and reinterpreted for local use. Sporadic contacts evidently continued during the following century, after which they ceased. During the next two centuries, Hopewellian ceremonialism declined and the distinctive regional complex with highly stylized and much improved pottery developed. Around AD 400, elements of a new culture began to replace those of Marksville.

With the fading of Marksville culture, an important transitional period occurred which gradually gave rise to the expansive culture known as Coles Creek. This transitional period is poorly understood and even less well defined. Called Baytown outside of Louisiana, the Troyville transition was originally named for the Troyville mound group, which is now largely

destroyed. Within Louisiana, Troyville culture appears to have coalesced into the more distinctive Coles Creek culture around AD 700.

One major technological advancement that appeared during the Troyville transition was the adoption of the use of the bow and arrow. The bow and arrow is believed to have diffused into North America from Asia. Evidence of its presence at Troyville sites has been found in the form of small arrow points, such as Scallorn and Alba. Because of its increased firepower and efficiency, it represented the greatest advance in weaponry since the invention of the atlatl in the late Paleo-Indian Era.

It is thought by some archaeologists that Maize agriculture may have first been adopted in Louisiana in Troyville culture times. One indication is the larger size and the jar shape of Troyville ceramics, suggesting that they may have been used for storage of grains or seeds. Additionally, shell hoes have been found at sites dating to this time, as have a variety of grinding stones and chipped implements which could have been used for cultivation. Ceramics indicate that the influences which helped mold Troyville culture came from two directions, north and east. From the north (central Mississippi area) came a tradition of making plain pottery. When decorations were used, cord marking and red filming were the most popular. These two decorative treatments are rarely found below the mouth of the Red River, indicating their northern origin. From the east (Florida Gulf coast) came the new styles of pottery decoration which began to replace the existing ones, most of which were holdovers from Marksville times. The latter included a simplified, zoned rocker-stamped decoration and diverse uses of incised lines, including curvilinear motifs.

In contrast to Troyville, the subsequent Coles Creek culture is better known. It was first

identified at, and derived its name from, a small village site on Coles Creek, a few miles east of Fayette, Mississippi, approximately 25 miles northeast of Vidalia, Louisiana. Its chronological limits are approximately AD 700 to AD 1100. Site data indicate that this was a time of expansion, based on a secure economy. The fact that natural levees were favored site locations, especially those along old cutoffs and inactive channels, points to a continued development and reliance on maize agriculture. As in earlier periods, hunting and gathering continued to provide the largest share of dietary requirements.

In contrast to Marksville culture, which were characterized by conical burial mounds, Coles Creek mounds are flat-topped, truncated pyramids. The purpose of these mounds was not only for burials, but was also structural - they evidently served as a base upon which a structure was built - presumably for ceremonial purposes. The arrangement of these mounds around a plaza is another indication of a ceremonial function. The classic site plan appears to have been three mounds arranged on three sides of an open plaza. These centers were evidently looked after by a special prestige or religious class, with the rest of the population inhabiting the surrounding area and utilizing the ceremonial centers for special occasions.

Excavations of these mounds have shown that they were constructed in stages, with a new temple built on each stage. The burial practices of Coles Creek people were simpler than in some previously discussed cultures, with common group burials being the preferred means of disposing of their dead. This practice of temple mound construction became more prevalent as time wore on. The succeeding Plaquemine and Mississippian cultures built temple mounds that were truly monumental in size and that came to play an increasingly important role in the lives of the surrounding population.

Chronologically, a beginning date of AD 700 is given for the rise of Coles Creek culture, and an ending date of approximately AD 1100 for its demise. As with all such time estimates, they are only just that, as there is no sharp division between the cultures of the Troyville-Cole Creek culture and those of the succeeding Mississippian culture.

The Plaquemine culture spans the time from approximately AD 1100 to AD 1700. It derives its name from the proximity of the type site, Medora (16WBR1) to the town of Plaquemine, Louisiana. The Medora site was excavated during the WPA days in 1939 and 1940. Subsequently, the term "Plaquemine" appeared in the archaeological literature and came to denote the prehistoric culture which succeeded Coles Creek in Louisiana.

The Plaquemine culture is identified primarily by changes in ceramic styles. While the derivation of Plaquemine ceramics from the earlier Coles Creek pottery is clearly evident, the ceramic complex has a distinct identity of its own. Ceramic decorations which carried over from Coles Creek pottery to Plaquemine included incising, check stamping and punctating. The technique of brushing the vessel surface was revived by Plaquemine culture pottery makers and in fact became so popular that it is probably the most readily distinguishable Plaquemine decorative technique. A new technique introduced later in the period was engraving, which is similar to incising, but is done after the vessel is fired.

The rest of the artifact inventory is somewhat similar to that of the preceding Troyville-Coles Creek culture. The bow and arrow continued in widespread use with distinctive points manufactured toward the end of the period. House structures were rectangular in shape and were constructed with wattle and daub. Roofs were gabled and thatch covered. The subsistence base of the Plaquemine culture was still hunting and gathering, but with a heavy reliance on

maize, beans and squash, produced in domestic gardens.

Late in the prehistoric period, the indigenous Plaquemine culture came under increasing contact from a vibrant culture emanating from farther up the Mississippi River. This new Mississippian culture had its origins in the middle Mississippi valley in the area just east of present day St. Louis, Missouri. The name of the culture derives from the river valley in which this culture originated and from which it radiated. While the Plaquemine culture developed and spread through Louisiana, the Mississippian culture, farther north, began its own development. It was not until later in the period that the rapidly expanding Mississippian culture was to have an impact on the Plaquemine culture within the present day boundaries of Louisiana.

The Mississippian culture was characterized by tremendous mound groups, a widespread distribution of sites and trade networks, and a great variety of pottery and decorative motifs. Of these, the widespread distribution of sites and mound centers is one of the most significant aspects of this culture. In addition to the main center near St. Louis, major Mississippian centers are found throughout the southeastern United States.

Another hallmark of the Mississippian culture is its pottery, which is distinctive in being shell-tempered, a technological innovation which allowed the manufacture of larger and more complex compound vessels. Mississippian vessel forms include bottles, plates and jars, the latter of which were especially suitable for the storage of foodstuffs. Decorative techniques included making vessels in the shape of animals and human heads, and adorning rims of bowls with animal heads and figurines. Vessels were decorated with engraved designs, as well as with the more common techniques of incising and punctating.

Perhaps the most impressive aspect of the Mississippian culture was the tremendous scale

of the mound construction. For example, the Cahokia site, near St. Louis, contains the largest mound north of Mexico, Monk's Mound, which towers 100 feet high and covers 14 acres at its base. Mississippian mounds were built in several stages and were arranged around plazas, where important religious and social events took place. Such construction implies a highly developed and complex social organization, based on maize agriculture.

Another interesting aspect of the Mississippian culture concerns a revival in respect for the dead, revolving around a set of traits known collectively as the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex, or "Southern Cult," which was a religious phenomenon of probable Meso-American origin. It is reminiscent of the earlier Hopewell mortuary complex of the Marksville period, and is characterized by ceremonial artifacts of stone, shell, copper and mica. In Louisiana, the Mississippian culture began exerting influence on the indigenous Plaquemine culture from two directions. One was down the Mississippi valley into northeastern Louisiana, while the other was via the eastern Gulf Coast area into southeastern coastal Louisiana.

During this time, approximately AD 1000, a separate and distinct culture emerged in the four-state area of northwestern Louisiana, northeastern Texas, southwestern Arkansas, and southeastern Oklahoma. This culture has come to be known as the Caddo, the name being derived from the Kadohadacho Indians, who were found living in this region in early historic times. Archaeological research has confirmed the fact that several groups of closely related Indians which have collectively become known as the "Caddo" and their ancestors inhabited this area continuously throughout this time period. Their unique cultural tradition makes them one of the most interesting prehistoric cultures to have inhabited the state of Louisiana.

The origins of the Caddoan cultural tradition appear to extend back to around AD 800.

Prior to this date, the Coles Creek culture had spread up the Red River valley into the region that was later to become the Caddoan cultural area. Archaeological research has shown that the Coles Creek culture provided the base from which the Caddoan culture developed, as deposits from these two cultures have been found in the same village sites and in different construction stages in the same mound. What makes the Caddoan culture distinct from other contemporary cultures that succeeded the Coles Creek culture in the lower Mississippi valley (namely, the Plaquemine and Mississippian cultures), was the introduction of new cultural traits which were evidently derived from Middle America. However, the sedentary way of life introduced during Coles Creek times, based on an intensive maize-beans-squash horticulture or agriculture, was continued, resulting in similar settlement patterns. Also, the practice of constructing flat-topped (but not necessarily quadrilateral) temple mounds, arranged around central plazas, was continued. This strong emphasis on religious authority and ceremonialism is one of the hallmarks of Caddoan culture.

During the Bossier Focus, which dates from approximately AD 1150 to AD 1550, a change to a simpler way of life evidently occurred. Mound construction declined significantly during this time, indicating that ceremonialism played a much less prominent role in the lives of these people. This is reflected in the known ceremonial centers of this time period, such as the Vanceville (16BO7), and Werner (16BO8) mounds, which were constructed on a smaller scale and contained much less elaborate material than the preceding ceremonial centers. In summary, the Bossier Focus was a time of decentralization and a return to a simpler lifestyle. Ceremonialism waned and settlements became more dispersed.

The Belcher Focus, the origins of which extend back to around AD 1400, is named after the Belcher mound site (16CD13). During Belcher Focus times, the Caddoan cultural tradition

evidently flourished in the northwestern part of the state. There is evidence that the influence from neighboring groups led again to an increased interest in ceremonialism during this time. The Belcher Focus exhibits a new vitality when compared with the Bossier Focus, with whom it evidently coexisted for a while. It remained a fairly stable culture until the arrival of the French and Spanish explorers, missionaries, and settlers beginning near the end of the seventeenth century, which signaled the end of their traditional way of life. The date of 1700 is consequently used to mark the end of the Belcher Focus, and the beginning of historic Caddo Indian.

The first contact between Louisiana's Indians and Europeans evidently occurred during DeSoto's entrada in the 1540s. Unfortunately, this expedition left few traces, and the documentary evidence that exists makes it difficult to pinpoint the route. In retrospect, the main impact of the Spanish incursion was the introduction of new diseases which evidently devastated large portions of the native population. No further contact occurred with Europeans until the exploration of LaSalle and his successors starting in 1682, which marks the real beginning of the historic contact period. It is from this time that the first solid information is available on tribal identities and locations.

Scholars studying the aboriginal inhabitants of the state have grouped them on the basis of language similarities and differences. A total of six linguistic groups have been identified, as follows: (1) Caddoan, (2) Natchezana, (3) Muskhogean, (4) Tunican, (5) Chitimachan and (6) Attakapan.

The native Indians in 1700 numbered approximately 15,000. Generally speaking, they were sedentary farmers living in small villages, though hunting, fishing and gathering remained important activities. As a result of European colonization, however, the native cultures went

through rapid change and quickly declined in numbers. Many tribes died out; others left the state. Tribal remnants often consolidated, so that tribes such as the Tunica, Houma and Chitimacha eventually incorporated many different strains. Today, Indian groups in Louisiana are experiencing a revival, with the result that they are finally taking their rightful place among the many diverse cultures which comprise our state's rich cultural heritage.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF LOUISIANA

Most historians date the beginning of the historic period in Louisiana at 1682. In that year the French explorer Robert Cavalier, Seur de LaSalle claimed the great Mississippi Valley for King Louis XIV of France. The first permanent settlement in what would become the state of Louisiana was Natchitoches, founded in 1714. New Orleans, which would become the state's principal city, was founded in 1718. Historically, Louisiana is one of the principal centers of French civilization in the New World. It represents one of the three great colonial traditions in the United States, the other two being the British and Spanish.

Louisiana developed as a plantation region utilizing the "peculiar institution" known as slave labor. During the eighteenth century, the principal plantation crops were indigo and tobacco. The production of tobacco was encouraged by the French government as a means of

competing on the world market with British tobacco, which was grown in Virginia and the Carolinas. The French government also tried to encourage immigration to the new colony but was seldom successful in recruiting hard working potential colonists who could make the fledgling colony pay. Beginning in the 1720s, the native, French and African-American population of the colony was augmented by various waves of German settlers. On the whole, the Germans were more successful than the French in providing the colony with a sound economic basis. Despite this, the Louisiana colony failed to prosper. Indeed one contemporary source remarked that it cost millions of *livres* and never produced a *sou* in return.

During these years the French colonists employed a form of architecture which has come to be known as the Creole style, a distinctive Caribbean house type with a hall-less plan in which the principal floor is raised several feet, perhaps a full story, above grade. This style makes copious use of verandas and huge umbrella-like roofs. It has small rooms known as *cabinets* and employs *colombage* construction, i.e. infill material set between wall studs in the medieval fashion. Frequently this infill material was *bousillage*, which consists of mud and native Spanish moss. Scholars have disputed the origins of the Creole style, but indications are that it may represent the only major American colonial architectural tradition that evolved, at least partially, on this side of the Atlantic, the others being entirely derived from European tradition. Although houses of this type were built in many parts of New France, the vast majority of surviving examples are in Louisiana.

Within this context the term “Creole” requires some explanation. Strictly speaking, a Creole was a person of European descent born in the New World. It has come to mean a relatively well-to-do Frenchman in Louisiana. Thus, the Creole style is that associated with the

early French planters.

During this time, another historical phenomenon began which, in some form, continues with us today. The cadastral surveys, or land survey systems, began with the French surveyors when Louisiana lands were assigned as concessions to large landholders in the form of blocks along the lower Mississippi. They used a system established earlier in French Canada as *le rang*, or range system, utilizing a pattern of long lots defined by the *arpent de Paris*, a land unit 192 feet on a side, and roughly 5/8 of an acre. This method was used mainly in the areas of the lower Mississippi, Bayou Teche, Bayou Lafourche and the Red River. The pattern formed by these land divisions can sometimes still be seen today.

Beginning in 1762, the Louisiana colony, which was still financially unsuccessful, began to change hands. That year France, seeing imminent defeat in the Seven Years War and fearing that as a result Louisiana would fall into British hands, ceded the city of New Orleans and the portion of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, to Spain. The following year Britain was ceded the Florida Parishes, i.e., portions of Louisiana east of the Mississippi, (see map), under the terms of the 1763 Treaty of Paris.

Spain is often credited with making the Louisiana colony productive and prosperous. The Spanish government established the “Very Illustrious Cabildo” as the new governing body. It also recruited fresh waves of German immigrants to develop the colony’s agricultural base. However, despite this strong influence, scholars debate whether the Spanish government had much, if any, influence on the colony’s architectural development. For example, the patio courtyard townhouses commonly found in New Orleans are often attributed to Spanish influence. (But more recently, scholars have placed them in the tradition of French *hotels*, pretentious urban

residences set around utilitarian courtyards.) The Spanish continued the arpent survey system until they began to establish settlements south and west of the Red River, when they began to grant parcels of land a league or more on a side. These parcels were square, rhomboid or some other quadrilateral and not always contiguous with other land grants. Some of these very large grants are still extant today, especially in Acadia and Sabine parishes.

With its victory in the Seven Years War, Britain took possession of French Canada. Following this, the British government ordered the expulsion of French Acadians from Nova Scotia (*Acadie*), many of whom came to settle along the bayous of Southern Louisiana. Louisiana Acadians, sometimes known as “Cajuns,” developed as a distinctive culture separate and apart from the dominating French Creoles. Indeed, to this day many of their descendants still speak a distinctive French “patois.” (See map.)

Although the British government made land grants in the Florida Parishes during the 1760s and 1770s, the area remained sparsely populated. The land survey method here was the metes and bounds method. This established irregular polygons, giving the area a “crazy quilt” appearance from the air and on maps. This method is particularly associated with the Scotch-Irish. The British lost the Florida Parishes during the American Revolution, when they were captured by Spanish troops. Britain ceded the Florida Parishes to Spain under terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1783. This portion of Louisiana became part of the Spanish colony of Florida and was known locally as West Florida.

The Napoleonic Wars brought other changes. Through a campaign of intimidation, Napoleon managed to extract territories from the Spanish Empire. Thus, in 1800 Spain ceded the Louisiana territory, which included much of the Mississippi Valley, back to France, though

the Spanish retained the Florida Parishes. In 1803 Napoleon sold this vast hinterland to the United States under the terms of the Louisiana Purchase. Thus, the portion of the present state of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, and the city of New Orleans, became part of the United States. The Florida Parishes remained in Spanish hands but experienced a significant flow of immigration from the United States. In 1810 American settlers in the Florida Parishes rebelled against the Spanish government and established the Republic of West Florida. This independent republic existed for only a few months. Later that year it successfully petitioned for admission to the United States and became part of Louisiana. In 1812 Louisiana was granted statehood with its present boundaries. The United States resurveyed all of the territory after 1804, and previously unsurveyed lands were marked off in acres in the rectilinear township and range pattern, with its characteristic checkerboard appearance. For an example still obvious today, the original streets of Shreveport are a faithful outline of the township and range lines.

The antebellum decades in Louisiana were characterized by several trends. One was an ever increasing tide of immigration by Anglo-Americans from the Eastern states. The second was growth and prosperity in the plantation system. The third was settlement in the northern part of the state and in the Florida Parishes by Scots Irish Uplanders from the Appalachian region. And finally, there was the growing exploitation of the state's vast network of rivers and bayous as arteries of commerce for the growing steamboat trade.

With the invention of the cotton gin and the perfection of the sugar granulation process, both of which took place in the late eighteenth century, the Louisiana plantation system shifted from indigo and tobacco to cotton and sugar. Cotton plantations dominated the northern half of the state. On the whole, these plantations differed little from cotton plantations found in other

Southern states. With its subtropical climate, Southern Louisiana was also able to support a sugar plantation economy. The production of sugar required a large investment in land, slaves, and sugar milling equipment. Indeed, while all plantations could be described as “factories in the fields,” this was particularly true of sugar plantations. Historians have noted that of all Southern states, Louisiana and South Carolina had the greatest concentration of wealth among a small number of planters. This group came to dominate state politics and tended towards the Whig philosophy. The principal political contests at the gubernatorial level were between politicians of French versus Anglo-Saxon descent. Interestingly enough, as the Civil War loomed, some sugar planters favored the Unionist cause owing to the protection they were afforded by the federal sugar tariff.

With its Franco-Hispanic Roman Catholic heritage, antebellum Louisiana was far more open in matters of race than the prevailing Anglo-American South. As a result, the state boasted a very large population of free people of color. Many prospered and a few even became wealthy planters in their own right. In New Orleans this group formed a solid African-American middle class that contributed to the ranks of the city’s artisans and craftsmen. This was possible because, unlike other Southern states, Louisiana placed virtually no restrictions upon economic opportunities for free blacks.

Also during the antebellum decades the hill parishes of North Louisiana and the piney woods of the Florida Parishes came to be dominated by Appalachian Uplanders known as Scots Irish. This hearty pioneer stock was descended from lowland Scots who emigrated to Northern Ireland in the early seventeenth century. In the eighteenth century the Scots Irish settled in Western Pennsylvania, where they learned log construction from the Pennsylvania Germans.

This land hungry pioneer group made the log cabin an American institution. The Scots Irish spread rapidly through the Southern Appalachian region and then west, first penetrating Louisiana in the 1790s. They created what one cultural geographer has termed “an uncouth landscape” with rambling ridge roads, irregular fields, and sparsely populated hamlets. Aside from log construction and certain distinctive folk traditions, this group is best known for its strong Evangelical Protestantism.

At the close of the antebellum period Louisiana was a prosperous Southern state. Its principal city, New Orleans, was the nation’s second busiest port after New York. Despite reservations on the part of some of the state’s wealthiest planters, Louisiana joined other Southern states in seceding from the Union on January 26, 1861. Louisiana then joined the Confederacy in March of 1861.

Major war action did not reach Louisiana until early 1862. Before this, Louisiana soldiers that had been trained at home were shipped to northern war fronts. Military camps were created at New Iberia, Monroe, Opelousas and at Camp Moore in Tangipahoa Parish. Apparently, few Southern military strategists saw the importance of the Mississippi River because defenses along the river were not extensively improved. The North, however, recognized the river’s value and quickly blockaded the Mississippi’s mouth. Union Admiral (then Commodore) Farragut’s attack on Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip began the war in Louisiana. Farragut swiftly captured these forts and by May he had taken New Orleans, which would be held by the North for the rest of the war. Other engagements during this year included the destruction of Donaldsonville, the loss of Baton Rouge, and battles at Labadieville and Franklin.

Within one year Louisiana was severely crippled. By the end of the next year Louisiana was effectively out of the war. During 1863, Vicksburg fell along with Port Hudson, clearing the Mississippi of Confederate resistance. Also, Union campaigns up Bayou Teche to Opelousas effectively captured southwestern Louisiana for the North. In the following year of 1864, Louisianians would have a moment of glory stopping a Union thrust up the Red River (see map) at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. However, the victory was too late to be significant, and the war in Louisiana ended in June of 1865 when General Kirby Smith surrendered the South's western armies.

It should be noted that the Civil War and the resulting loss of slave labor did not destroy the plantation system. Indeed, by 1900 there were more plantations and fewer small farms than there had been before the war. But Louisiana's plantation system shifted in significant ways to accommodate the new reality. First of all, with the ruinous financial loss caused by the war, many plantations passed from their original Southern owners to Northern interests. Secondly, cotton plantations shifted from slave labor to a system known as sharecropping, in which a landless farmer would work a portion of the planter's land for a share of the crop, generally one-third. In order to purchase needed supplies and provisions, farmers would pledge their share of the crop to a planter or a rural mercantile store in return for a line of credit against which to purchase needed items. The rate of interest figured into the "credit" price for items reached as high as 500 percent in some parts of Louisiana. Often a farmer found that once his crop was in, his store purchases exceeded the value of his share of the crop. This led thousands of Louisianians into mounting debt and virtual peonage. This credit system, known as crop lien, was denounced by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Natchitoches as "a new form of slavery for

both white and colored people,” yet it came to dominate the cotton parishes of Northern Louisiana.

In Southern Louisiana sugar plantations shifted to a system of paid gang labor. Some plantations paid in cash; others paid in script that could only be redeemed at the plantation store. As the nineteenth century drew to a close, sugar plantations became more and more industrialized with ever larger mills. During these years sugar production shifted from the antebellum system of small local sugar mills operated by individual planters to large central mills and refineries operated as factories on a corporate basis.

After the Civil War Louisianians evidenced a rebellious attitude toward Union occupation. This culminated in 1873 with the Battle of Liberty Place, in which the Reconstruction government of the state was briefly overthrown. This, among other reasons, kept Louisiana among the last states in the old Confederacy to be readmitted to the Union. Statehood was formally restored in 1877.

With the restoration of statehood, Louisiana politics came to be dominated by the so-called Bourbon Democrats, who took their name from the French Bourbon dynasty which was restored to power after the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. Essentially this group represented the same planter class that had dominated state politics before the war. It stressed *laissez faire* economics, industrialization, and financial retrenchment. Industrialization was particularly important to a group known as the Business Bourbons, who sought to bring the prosperity of the industrial North to Louisiana. Another platform of the Bourbon Democrats included their stand on racial issues, which was decidedly unprogressive.

Beginning in the 1880s Louisiana experienced a wave of industrialization, most of it

financed by Northern interests. Some historians have remarked that during these years Louisiana was relegated to the status of an economic colony. Much of this industrial development was made possible by the large scale construction of railroads in the state. Between 1880 and 1910 some 5,000 miles of main line trackage were laid in Louisiana. This opened much of the state to development and created railroad towns such as Ruston, DeRidder and DeQuincy. It also made possible the harvesting of Louisiana's vast resources of virgin timber. Beginning in the 1880s Northern and Midwestern timber interests, having exhausted their local timber supplies, turned to the South and West for fresh stands of virgin lumber. In the ensuing decades over sixty lumber company towns were established in Louisiana, harvesting over five million acres of forest land and leaving much of the state a "worthless" stump scape of cut-over timber land. Other burgeoning industries included sulphur mining, rice production and processing, and the mining of salt domes.

As the twentieth century dawned these industries were joined by the large scale production of oil and gas. Oil was discovered in many parts of the state, beginning with the first well in Jennings in 1903. At first, oil was produced in wildcat company towns. As production expanded, administration shifted to corporate headquarters in major cities such as Shreveport and Monroe (see map). The development of the oil industry was also propelled by the construction of pipelines from oil fields in Texas and Oklahoma to the nearest deep water port, i.e., Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The first pipeline was completed in 1909. The existence of the deep water, ocean going port at Baton Rouge also spurred Standard Oil of Ohio to construct its major refinery there. As a result, Baton Rouge, with little oil of its own, became a world class center of refining.

The discovery of oil ushered in the automobile age, which dramatically changed the face of the country, including Louisiana. It is not known when the first automobile appeared in the state, but by 1916 almost 9,000 were registered with the various parish governments. Prior to 1920, few hard surface roads existed outside Louisiana's major cities. It was progressive Governor John M. Parker who brought the state squarely into the automobile age. His administration, which began in 1920, undertook a major road building program and established a state highway system. His successors, especially Governors Huey Long and O.K. Allen, continued the road building program, adding features such as major automotive bridges spanning the Mississippi River in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Despite the Great Depression, growth in automobile ownership skyrocketed, so much so that by 1940 there were nearly 375,000 automobiles registered in the state.

As in other states, the onset of the automobile had a profound impact upon the look of our cities and towns. The growth of railroad towns had been limited to a relatively short distance from the rail line. Beyond the town, the landscape generally gave way to farmland. The automobile changed all that, creating a seemingly endless transitional zone between town and country. Spreading suburbia was a phenomenon of the 1920s and '30s, as indeed it remains in the present time.

In the early decades of the twentieth century the plantation system continued in both the sugar and the cotton parishes. Share cropping gradually died out in the cotton growing regions as production became increasingly mechanized. This culminated in the introduction of the mechanical cotton picker in the 1940s, which displaced thousands of rural workers. Sugar production was depressed during much of this period due to an epidemic of mosaic disease, but recovered during the decade of the 1930s. It should be stressed that despite industrial

development in certain specific areas, most notably the Mississippi River corridor between Baton Rouge and New Orleans, throughout the historic period Louisiana remained a predominately rural state.

In spite of the policies of progressive governors such as the aforementioned John M. Parker, Louisiana state government remained essentially conservative in the early decades of this century. It was controlled by Democratic Party regulars, who should be seen as the lineal descendants of the Bourbon Democrats. This was the pattern across the South, but after the turn of the twentieth century, these Patrician governments began to be overturned by populist voter uprisings. These ushered in new southern leaders whose power rested on the support of white working class religious fundamentalists, and who stressed issues of public morality such as Prohibition. Although this group gained political ascendancy, economic power remained with the planters. Louisiana was comparatively late in following this trend, but 1928 with the election of populist governor Huey P. Long, the Louisiana regular Democrats were at last driven from power. Long greatly expanded state government and enacted programs to provide paved roads, free school lunches, free textbooks, and old age pensions to name but a few. Long was able to provide a myriad of state services at little or no cost to the citizens of Louisiana through taxes he levied on the production of gas and oil. His administration was characterized by great progress coupled with widespread bribery, corruption, and power wielding through patronage. Many have compared Long to a dictator. Understandably, he provoked bitter opposition among the old regular Democrats he had displaced from power. Essentially the history of Louisiana politics from this era through the mid twentieth century was a contest between the Longs and the anti-

Long. The anti-Longs espoused “good government” along with expanded services to the citizens, largely free of charge. They also enacted reforms such as the end of patronage for state jobs and the creation of the state civil service system. Long and his successors, among them his brother Governor Earl K. Long, merely advocated expanded government services and made no pretense of being reformers.

But during his final term as Governor (1956 to 1960), Earl Long made significant progressive moves on racial integration. Among other things, Long led the South in registering African American voters (it expanded his patronage base) and he opened the new University of New Orleans campus as an integrated facility. Long was certainly vastly more progressive than other southern white politicians of the era. Indeed some have gone so far as to suggest that he should be viewed as an “un-sung” hero of the Civil Rights Movement.

It is certainly true that the nascent Civil rights Movement, when it came to Louisiana, encountered much less resistance than it did in other southern states. It did enormous good; with a wide variety of pivotal events ranging from the familiar lunch counter sit-ins to a march from Bogalusa to Baton Rouge. But in the end Louisiana did not emerge as one of the major battleground states, as did Alabama and Mississippi.

In rounding out the discussion of the history of Louisiana in the mid twentieth century, one cannot escape its role in the Second World War. That role was significant. For example Louisiana was a major housing area for German prisoners of war. There was the now famous 1941 Louisiana War Games Maneuver which, among other things, boosted the career of a then obscure colonel named Dwight D. Eisenhower. The Port of New Orleans served as a major manufacturing and shipping center for the Allied War effort. But there has never been an overall

assessment of Louisiana's role in the war and the extant related resources. And in many cases, there is very little left to represent this or that particular activity. For example, of the hundreds of barracks built to house German and Italian prisoners of war in Louisiana, only one is known to survive.

As Louisiana entered the 1950s, it partook of the prosperity and increasing industrial development of the era. It remained however by and large a rural state. Most of the great cultural, political, and economic forces that brought the state into the mid twentieth century have left at least something of an architectural legacy. In some cases that legacy is meager, in others, voluminous.

HISTORY OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION MOVEMENT IN LOUISIANA

As with all other Southern states, interest here in the history of Louisiana began in the late nineteenth century with a rising tide of nostalgia for the “golden” days prior to the Civil War. The increasingly romanticized “Lost Cause” that was the gallant but doomed attempt by the Southern states to achieve independence through the Confederacy engendered strong sentiment. In Louisiana there was also interest in the state’s French heritage and traditions. For example, the 1890s saw several attempts at a revival of the Creole style of architecture.

During the 1920s and 1930s various well-to-do antiquarians undertook to rescue and restore derelict plantation homes, mostly in the Mississippi River parishes. The noted New Orleans architect Richard Koch developed a lucrative practice carrying out some of these major restorations. He also produced his own Creole Revival style for new houses. In 1937 the city of New Orleans and the state of Louisiana cooperated in the creation of the Vieux Carre Commission to carry out what was then only the nation’s second historic district ordinance. In addition, Richard Koch led numerous Historic American Buildings Survey recordation teams to collect images of landmark Louisiana properties during the 1930s and early 1940s.

Until relatively recently, preservation efforts in the state have centered almost entirely around older neighborhoods in New Orleans and various landmark plantation houses. During the 1940s and 1950s a few communities founded preservation societies. Almost without exception, these groups were entirely concerned with the preservation of a particular house or collection of houses.

In the 1960s, New Orleans preservationists were able to block a Federal Highway

Administration proposal to build an elevated freeway along the Mississippi River front through the Vieux Carre, an effort which became popularly known as “The Second Battle of New Orleans.” Preservation efforts and interest then expanded significantly after 1970. For example, the New Orleans Preservation Resource Center was founded in 1974 as an offshoot of the local Junior League. The Louisiana Preservation Alliance was founded in 1977. Since 1970 the number of ordinance-regulated historic districts in the state has expanded from one to over thirty, and the number continues to grow. Much of this has coincided with the founding, growth and development of the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Program, which first opened its doors in 1971.

In recent years preservationists have worked to broaden their base in Louisiana and convince the business community that preservation makes good economic sense. For example, the Historic Preservation Federal Tax Credit Program currently leverages roughly \$50 million a year in private investment in Louisiana historic properties. In addition, the expanding Main Street Historic Downtown Revitalization Program currently generates an average of ten new jobs per community per year. Overall, despite numerous setbacks, it can fairly be said that at the present time the preservation movement in Louisiana stands higher than it ever has in the past.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGY

On October 23, 1804, shortly after the completion of the Louisiana Purchase, naturalist William Dunbar recorded the description of a massive archaeological site with mounds and earthen embankments. Forwarding the account of this impressive Louisiana archaeological site to Thomas Jefferson, the president found the account so interesting that he commented on the site in a session of congress. Two years later, in 1806, a document known as the *Carte Generale du Territoire d'Orleans* was compiled by Bernard La Fon. It contained a map with the locations of Indian mounds noted. These are the first accounts of actual archaeological sites in Louisiana. Various cartographers, civil engineers, geologists and other scientists of the day continued to report finding archaeological sites.

George Eugene Beyer became a curator of biology at the Tulane University museum in 1893. His interest in archaeology produced investigations of sites based on attempts to learn about the people who built them and not just the artifacts contained within them. At the turn of the century, a more systematic and methodological approach was developing to understand archaeological sites in the state.

C. B. Moore began his investigations of Louisiana mound sites in 1908 and continued work in the state until 1917, visiting more than 104 archaeological sites. Moore published detailed reports of his investigations and incorporated data derived from other disciplines. By the mid-1920s the Smithsonian Institution was sponsoring archaeological investigations in the state. These Smithsonian based projects led to WPA investigations in 1933 and, later in the 1930s, additional WPA projects were begun under the direction of James Ford. This period

marked the beginning of anthropologically based archaeology in the state.

Until the late 1960s, most archaeological research was undertaken by university archaeologists, research institutions, museums, and individuals with a specific interest in Louisiana archaeology. With the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, private firms began to develop to accommodate Section 106 projects. Today, the Division of Archaeology maintains records on nearly 15,000 archaeological sites that have been recorded since that first report in 1804.

The Division of Archaeology has developed a Regional Archaeology Program in 1989. This program supports the division's survey and planning efforts. The program has been very successful in working with private and corporate land owners to preserve archaeological sites on their lands and nominate some of those sites to the National Register.

PART 4

CULTURAL RESOURCES OF LOUISIANA

Louisiana has a huge and diverse collection of prehistoric and historic sites and buildings which reflect the wide variety of social, economic, cultural, political, artistic and architectural trends that shaped the state over the centuries. In order to make rational and credible recommendations as to which properties may be more important than others, preservationists need to group the elements of this vast collection into manageable units which reflect important themes in the overall prehistory and history of the state. In any state there will be a limited number of major themes that are appropriate to that state's heritage and which describe the major forces that shaped its development. These are termed "prehistoric contexts" and "historical contexts." Each context describes a historical or prehistorical phenomenon, has an appropriate date range, has a geographical region in which the phenomenon took place, and has sites, properties and property types that represent it. An example of a historical context would be Louisiana's historic lumber boom which encompassed the entire state, lasted from about 1880 to 1920, and has associated property types such as historic sawmills, lumber company towns, company commissaries, millworkers' houses, and the archaeology associated with them. (In defining a context it is customary to include a bibliography and goals for documenting and preserving the associated cultural resources. The bibliography immediately follows the listing of contexts. The goals and objectives constitute Part 5 of the Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan.)

The following listing of Louisiana historical and prehistorical contexts reflects the major

developments that have shaped Louisiana history in its broadest sense. It has been assembled in consultation with Louisiana's preservation constituency, members of the academic community, and our state survey and National Register records. It should be noted that the list also reflects significant SHPO staff knowledge of Louisiana's development. At the time of this writing, the Division of Historic Preservation and the Division of Archaeology can boast over 120 person years of experience in researching, documenting, and preserving Louisiana's historic properties and prehistoric sites.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXTS

1. Paleo-Indian (before 6000 BC) encompasses the entire state. Research themes include: Paleo-Indian Culture, Prehistoric Utilization of the Uplands, Post-Pleistocene Transition, Southwest Louisiana and its interaction with Eastern Texas, Prehistoric Life on the Five Islands, Submerged Archaeological Sites.
2. Archaic Culture (6000 BC - 2000 BC) encompasses the entire state. Research themes include: Archaic Culture, Post-Pleistocene Transition, Prehistoric Utilization of the Uplands, Mound Building, Prehistoric Life on the Five Islands, Submerged Archaeological Sites, Prehistoric Life on the Louisiana Prairies.
3. Poverty Point Culture (2000 BC - 500 BC) encompasses northeastern Louisiana, the Atchafalaya Basin and the Pontchartrain Basin. Research themes include: Poverty Point

- Culture, Prehistoric Utilization of the Uplands, Mound Building, Prehistoric Life on the Five Islands, Submerged Archaeological Sites, Prehistoric Adaptation to the Alluvial Valley, Life in the Atchafalaya Basin Swamp.
4. Tchefuncte Culture (500 BC - AD 100) encompasses the Gulf coast, the Mississippi valley and the uplands of Webster and Washington Parishes. Research themes include: Tchefuncte Culture, Prehistoric Utilization of the Uplands, Mound Building, Prehistoric Life on the Five Islands, Submerged Archaeological Sites, Prehistoric Adaptation to the Alluvial Valley, Prehistoric Adaptation to the Changing Deltas, Prehistoric Agriculture—its form, extent, and importance.
 5. Marksville Culture (AD 100 - AD 700) encompasses most of the state. Research themes include: Marksville Culture, Prehistoric Utilization of the Uplands, Mound Building, Prehistoric Life on the Five Islands, the Archaeology of the Cheniers, Submerged Archaeological Sites, Prehistoric Adaptation to the Alluvial Valley, Prehistoric Coastal Subsistence and Settlement, Prehistoric Agriculture—its form, extent, and importance.
 6. Troyville - Coles Creek Culture (AD 700 - AD 1100) encompasses most of the state. Research themes include: Troyville - Coles Creek Culture, Prehistoric Agriculture—its form, extent, and importance, Prehistoric Utilization of the Uplands, Mound Building, Prehistoric Life on the Five Islands, the Archaeology of the Cheniers, Submerged Archaeological Sites, Prehistoric Adaptation to the Alluvial Valley, Prehistoric Coastal

Subsistence and Settlement, Life in the Atchafalaya Basin Swamp, Life on the Louisiana Prairies, Interaction with Eastern Texas.

7. Plaquemine Culture (AD 1100 - AD 1540) encompasses the Gulf coast, the Mississippi valley and the Atchafalaya basin. Research themes include: Plaquemine Culture, Prehistoric Agriculture—its form, extent, and importance, Prehistoric Utilization of the Uplands, Mound Building, Mississippian Culture Influence, Prehistoric Life on the Five Islands, the Archaeology of the Cheniers, Submerged Archaeological Sites, Prehistoric Adaptation to the Alluvial Valley, Prehistoric Coastal Subsistence and Settlement, Life in the Atchafalaya Basin Swamp, Life on the Louisiana Prairies.
8. Mississippian Culture (AD 1200 - AD 1540) encompasses the Gulf coast and the northeast corner of the state. Research themes include: Mississippian Cultural influence, Prehistoric Mining, Extraction and Agriculture—its form, extent, and importance, Prehistoric Utilization of the Uplands, Mound Building, Submerged Archaeological Sites, Prehistoric Adaptation to the Alluvial Valley, Prehistoric Coastal Subsistence and Settlement.
9. Caddo Culture (AD 800 - AD 1540) encompasses northwest Louisiana. Research themes include: Caddo Cultural Tradition, Prehistoric Mining, Extraction and Agriculture—its form, extent, and importance, Prehistoric Utilization of the Uplands, Mound Building, Mississippian Culture Influence, Submerged/Buried Archaeological Sites, Prehistoric

Adaptation to the Alluvial Valley.

10. Historic Contact (AD 1540 and after) encompasses the entire state. Research themes include: European - Indian Contact, Submerged Archaeological Sites, Life in the Atchafalaya Basin Swamp, Historic Indian Acculturation.

During the historic period, archaeological remains are most often associated with historic properties. These include standing structures, or the sites where structures once stood, and the activity areas associated with those structures. Because the aim of the *Louisiana Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan* is to integrate all aspects of Louisiana's historic patrimony, archaeological resources of the historic period are addressed along with the historic architecture of the state. However, one context clearly overlaps both prehistoric and historic eras.

Louisiana's submerged cultural resources consist of drowned prehistoric settlements and camps, sunken water crafts, and other objects that have found their way to river and lake bottoms and marine waters. Therefore, for overall continuity of planning and management objectives, submerged cultural resources are discussed here.

11. Submerged Cultural Resources (before 6000 BC - AD 1945) encompasses all of the state's rivers, bayous, lakes, swamps, and marine waters. Louisiana's prehistory and history are intrinsically bound with the use of its waterways. Research themes include: Louisiana water craft types (prehistoric and historic riverine boats, sailing ships, steam boats and warships, and the history of maritime activity (exploration, colonial settlement,

post-colonial commerce, and naval activities.

Additionally, archaeological research themes are inclusive of the following Historical Contexts. This plan recognizes that all representations of the built landscape contain both a architectural and archaeological component.

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HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Property types described in the following historic contexts are the principal structures associated with each of those contexts. Beyond the importance of the structures, in and of themselves, each of the structures has archaeological associations that reflect aspects of human activity in and around them. Also, a number of these structures stand only as abandoned ruins or have no above ground manifestations. The archeological remains of these ruined buildings and historic sites are still extant and can provide important information about past lifeways in Louisiana. Therefore, archaeological considerations are explicit to each of the historic contexts and are reflected in the bibliography.

1. Plantation Agriculture (1750 to 1950) encompasses entire state.

Property types: plantation houses and outbuildings, sugar mills, cotton gins, quarters houses, plantation stores, and rural landscapes. Also, associated factoring houses located in urban areas.

2. Creole Architecture and Archaeology (1750 to 1900) encompasses central and southern Louisiana and New Orleans.

Property types: Creole townhouses, Creole raised plantation houses, Creole cottages, pigeonniers, poteaux en terre houses, piece sur piece houses, above ground cemeteries.

3. Upland South Culture - Scots-Irish heritage (1820 to 1950) encompasses northern and western Louisiana and the Florida parishes.

Property types: single pen houses, double pen houses, dogtrot houses, log barns, rural churches, rural landscapes.

4. New Orleans as a national port (1718 to 1950) encompasses New Orleans and vicinity.

Property types: warehouses, aids to navigation, industrial buildings, major historic districts.

5. Transportation systems including the steamboat era, the railroad era, and the early automobile age (1812 to 1950) encompasses the entire state.

Property types: light houses, steamboats, steamboat warehouses, steamboat town centers, locks, railroad depots, roundhouses, warehouses and associated structures, railroad hotels, streetcars, automobile dealerships, filling stations, diners, early motels.

6. The historic lumber industry (1880 to 1920) encompasses the entire state.

Property types: sawmills, lumber company towns, company commissaries, company-built workers' housing, company-built churches, skidders, log loaders.

7. The rice boom - midwestern immigration (1880-1950) encompasses the southwestern prairie parishes.

Property types: rice mills, rice paddy irrigation pumping stations, mid-western type "Victorian" residences.

8. The oil and gas industry (1903 to 1950) encompasses Caddo, Bossier, Webster, Claiborne, Acadia, East Baton Rouge parishes, and coastal Louisiana. Property types: “wild cat” company town buildings, company headquarters buildings, historic districts that reflect the prosperity of the oil boom era.

9. Anglo-American architecture and archaeology (1800 to 1950) encompasses the entire state. Property types: residences, schools, churches, public buildings, commercial buildings, historic districts.

The last context, Anglo-American architecture, is intended as an overall “catch-all” category to recognize the general main stream American styles of architecture that became popular in Louisiana. In some cases this context describes Louisiana modifications or versions of those styles. The earliest evidence of mainstream American taste in Louisiana is the Federal style of architecture. It generally appears in the form of details applied to Creole houses. Despite its elegance, Federal style had little time to establish itself in Louisiana before the Greek Revival swept all before it. Greek Revival buildings in Louisiana often do not resemble their counterparts in eastern and mid-western states. Here the temple form is eschewed in favor of galleried cottages and square or rectangular houses that lack pediments and are completely surrounded by columns. The latter house-type is known as the peripteral mode of the Greek Revival and forms the prototype for plantation houses in the deep south.

Popular mid-19th century Romantic Revival styles such as the Gothic Revival, the Romanesque Revival, and the Italian Villa style are relatively rare in Louisiana despite the prosperity of the state at the time they were in vogue. The Italianate style did appear in

Louisiana, but did not spread beyond New Orleans until quite late. Even then, it most often took the form of flamboyant details applied to traditional Louisiana galleried houses.

Certain popular later nineteenth century styles are also largely absent from the Louisiana building scape. These include the High Victorian Gothic style, the Richardsonian Romanesque style, and the Second Empire style. In the closing years of the nineteenth century the Queen Anne Revival gained vast popularity in the state, but Louisiana examples tended to be lower, squatter and feature a more copious use of galleries and verandas than those found in the East and Midwest. After about 1900 the Colonial Revival style also gained great popularity in Louisiana. Certain examples exhibited a tendency to resemble Greek Revival plantation houses of the 1840s and '50s. Some architectural historians have asserted that this trend reflected the popularity of the increasingly romanticized "Old South."

After the first World War, regionalism virtually disappeared from Louisiana architecture. Buildings constructed here were no different from their counterparts in other regions of the country. Some of the few noteworthy exceptions are large collection of shotgun houses which feature bungalow details, and the so-called raised bungalow or basement house. Both exceptions are found mainly in New Orleans. In addition, there was a modest Creole revival beginning in the 1920s and extending into the present day. However, few examples were built that reflected the true style. The more common approach, particularly from the 1950s on, was to graft the basic exterior appearance of the style onto a modern slab-on-grade "ranch house." But even including these modern day examples, the popularity of a French Creole revival never extended much outside of the state of Louisiana. Thus, the Neo-French Mississippi Valley "revival" cannot be viewed as a counterpart of the Colonial (British) Revival in the East or the Mission (Spanish) Revival in the West.

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CULTURAL RESOURCE ENVIRONMENT

A great many factors affect the preservation of cultural resources in Louisiana. Unlike archaeological sites, historic buildings must be actively maintained . Otherwise they deteriorate and are ultimately lost. This is particularly true in Louisiana, where the hot, humid, rainy climate tends to rot wooden buildings relatively quickly. Of course, the prospects for preservation of individual cultural resources are not only affected by climatic factors. They are also affected by economic, legal, political, and other human factors.

As has been stressed before, the majority of decisions affecting the preservation of individual resources are made privately. In addition, while Louisianians have tended to look favorably upon government programs that provide largesse for the citizens free of charge, they have tended to eschew government programs that involve regulation. Louisiana should be regarded as a conservative state in this matter. Indeed, one could even go so far as to say that terms like “regional planning” are despised in many quarters.

Staff experience has shown that even positive, absolutely harmless, programs such as the National Register sometimes meet with suspicion, especially in rural areas. Still, there are many opportunities for preservation in Louisiana, now and in the next century. Through programs such as Main Street and through industries such as tourism, Louisianians are increasingly realizing the economic viability of historic preservation.

Another opportunity to pursue preservation in Louisiana is heritage education. Educating our younger generations in the wealth and uniqueness of our architectural legacy builds a foundation for the future of preservation and for the future of the buildings themselves. Experience has shown that visual and hands-on teaching methods, such as those utilized in

architectural heritage education, can reach even difficult to educate children in a way that the more typical verbal instruction cannot. Not only can this foster a self-confidence and joy in learning that may have been heretofore unknown for those students, but it can also serve to foster a strong base for preserving our history once it falls into the hands of their generation.

Educating the current generation is also very important for the preservation of Louisiana's historic resources. Regional Archaeologist working directly with land owners have been a very effective in providing hands-on opportunities to learn about resources on private and corporate lands and as a result encouraging proper stewardship.

At the time of this writing, the overall picture of preservation in Louisiana is mainly positive, despite certain undeniable threats to the survival of historic properties. These are summarized in the following section.

THREATS TO CULTURAL RESOURCES

1. Demolition By Neglect

This is undoubtedly the most serious and widespread problem affecting historic structures in Louisiana. Most often this is caused by owner indifference. In Louisiana this situation is exacerbated, especially in rural areas, by the previously described state mandated inheritance system known as Forced Heirship, which tends to fragment property ownership. In urban areas, vacant and abandoned buildings, particularly houses, can become the focus of criminal activities. This situation often leads neighborhood associations to call for demolition of these structures as "public nuisances." Some cities, notably New Orleans, have expropriation

programs for vacant and abandoned housing, but this process is slow due to legal obstacles and the oft encountered problem of obtaining clear title to a property; another legacy of the Forced Heirship code.

2. Urban and Commercial Growth

While much of the lands in Louisiana are rural, about 5% of the land area is developed urban and commercial property. Continued population and economic growth will result in a greater percentage of developed land and ultimately the destruction of archaeological sites. As part of this growth, suburban sprawl can have a significant adverse impact on the character and setting of rural historic properties. It can also make older towns and neighborhoods less economically viable, leading ultimately to property abandonment and demolition by neglect. The most egregious example of this has been the trend in recent years for “super stores” to locate on the outskirts of older rural communities, luring business away from historic downtowns. In addition, intensive sprawl can cause the outright destruction of historic buildings as properties become more valuable for re-development use. Finally, in industrialized areas of the state, the installation of new industrial facilities can make historic areas less desirable for human habitation.

3. Improper Alteration of Historic Buildings

This problem embraces the renovation and repair efforts of architects and contractors as well as individual property owners. There is an older generation of Bauhaus trained (Modernist

Movement) architects who want to “make a statement” in renovating historic buildings. Rather than respect the original historic style of a building, this group desires to leave its own stylistic imprint, thereby altering the historic character of a structure. Added to this is the tendency of contractors and building owners to replace rather than repair deteriorated elements and to purchase standard stock parts rather than fabricate historically appropriate features.

4. Formosan Termites

Formosan termites first arrived in the South with the Allied troops returning from the Pacific theater after World War II. They are more voracious than American termites, and they do not require contact with the ground to maintain an active nest. Thus, they are much harder to control. Entomologists have confirmed that Formosan termites have taken hold in Southern Louisiana and pose a threat, both to New Orleans and to historic architecture throughout the state.

5. Agriculture

Agricultural practices provide the greatest threat to archaeological sites in Louisiana. Every parish contributes to agricultural production. That contribution ranges from as little as 1% in the New Orleans area to approximately 4% in some of the cotton producing parishes. Planting and harvesting activities have provided the greatest threat historically. Today, laser guided land leveling operations are quickly adding to the number of sites destroyed by agricultural practices.

6. Timber Harvesting

Forestry or timber harvesting is an important economic activity in the state. In addition to national and state forest lands, corporations and individuals own timber lands. Six parishes in the north and west sections of the state accounted for 33% of the timber produced between 1985-1989. All of the other parishes in the state also produce some timber. Harvesting activity on these private and corporate lands destroys archaeological sites.

7. Coastal Erosion and Subsidence

Along the coastal parishes, a combination of natural and human induced factors are resulting in the rapid loss of archaeological sites. The deltaic plain is no longer replenished by sediments from the state's major rivers due to dike and levee construction. Also, storm and other actions have acted to destroy fragile barrier islands that once sheltered the coast.

8. Submerged Cultural Resources

Submerged cultural resource sites are subject to subsidence, wave and storm damage, erosion, shifting river channels, water level draw-down, and looting. Because the state of Louisiana regulates activities on state-owned lands including tidelands, submerged lands, and river, lake, and beds of the sea (to the three mile limit), and because most of the threats to

submerged cultural resources are not the result of federal actions; Louisiana has developed a separate but companion preservation plan for those resources. The *Louisiana Submerged Cultural Resource Management Plan* identifies the nature and extent of submerged cultural resources, defines management goals and objectives for site protection, and sets out procedures for undertaking research on those resources.

9. Vandalism

Vandalism of archaeological sites is seen throughout the state. Mound sites, easily recognized, are a prime target of vandals because of the associated grave goods and “exotic” artifacts contained within them. Even in urban areas, civil war treasure hunters and bottle hunters destroy sites.

PART 5

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal 1: Survey and create an inventory of all the properties in the state which may possess historic, architectural or archaeological significance.

Objective 1-1: Support community surveys undertaken by local governments and organizations Indian Tribes with financial and technical assistance.

Objective 1-2: Cooperate with federal, state agencies and Indian Tribes to identify resources through project planning processes.

Objective 1-3: Complete the state's survey of rural areas.

Goal 2: Evaluate and designate properties possessing archaeological, historical or architectural significance with emphasis upon our developed historic and prehistoric contexts.

Objective 2-1: Maintain and promote the accessibility of the National Register program to all citizens. Provide full assistance to all applicants in preparing National Register Nomination forms.

Objective 2-2: Encourage Certified Local Governments to prepare documentation to nominate properties to the National Register.

Objective 2-3: Target high priority properties through the statewide survey records and encourage owners of these properties to apply for National Register status.

Goal 3: Protect and preserve the broad range of archaeologically, historically or architecturally significant properties.

Objective 3-1: Encourage local, state, federal agencies and Indian Tribes to take into account the effect of their undertakings on both National Register properties and properties located within locally designated historic districts, as well as on archaeologically significant sites.

Objective 3-2: Monitor designated properties throughout the state to help avoid adverse effects of abandonment, neglect, or improper renovation.

Objective 3-3: Encourage through publications and other media the will to preserve Louisiana's archaeological and architectural legacy.

Objective 3-4: Encourage young people to take an interest in the state's heritage and to work actively for its preservation once the ownership of the state's historic properties passes into their hands.

Objective 3-5: Utilizing established historic contexts, develop Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Recordation Projects on selected important or endangered properties.

Objective 3-6: Utilizing established historic contexts, target endangered properties of outstanding significance for state architectural stabilization grants.

Goal 4: Educate architects, construction practitioners, property owners, citizens, and particularly students in the practices, principles and importance of historic preservation.

Objective 4-1: Educate architecture and archaeology students to enhance their appreciation of the character and importance of our cultural heritage.

Objective 4-2: Educate the broad range of parties with the potential to impact historic structures and archaeological sites on the principles of preservation through publications and other media.

Objective 4-3: Develop and continually enhance a system of partnerships to promote awareness, understanding, preservation, and enhancement of Louisiana's American Indian heritage.

Objective 4-4: Develop and continually enhance a system of partnerships to promote awareness, understanding, preservation, and enhancement of Louisiana's African American architectural heritage.

Objective 4-5: Develop and continually enhance a wide variety of heritage education materials for elementary and secondary school students.

Goal 5: Enhance the economic basis of historic preservation.

Objective 5-1: Work to improve public awareness of the various historic preservation financial incentives that are available. Encourage owners to seek these benefits.

Objective 5-2: Improve the scope, reach and effectiveness of the Main Street Program as an economic revitalization/historic preservation tool. Serve more communities more effectively.

Objective 5-3: Encourage the tourism industry to emphasize the state's historic properties as significant tourist attractions. Help develop new tourist attractions which focus upon the state's architectural heritage.

Goal 6: Stem the threat posed by the infestation of Formosan termites.

Objective 6-1: Encourage further scientific research to combat the infestation.

Objective 6-2: Educate the public on the threat posed by the infestation and on the methods of coping with it as these methods are developed.

PART 6

UPDATING THE PLAN

The planning cycle will be structured over a five year period and will commence with the written acceptance of this document by the National Park Service, Washington Office (WASO). Thus, the plan will be revised every five years. The revision process will include distribution of a revised questionnaire through *Preservation In Print*, our statewide historic preservation organ.

Preservation In Print is received by the following parties:

- all National Register property owners

- the membership of the New Orleans Preservation Resource Center

- the membership of the Louisiana Preservation Alliance

- all Louisiana libraries

- all Certified Local Governments

- all legislators

- all major publications in Louisiana

- all regional planning districts

- all state planning agencies

- all established Indian tribes

In addition, meetings, including archaeological research design meetings, will be held with various interest groups to provide adequate coverage of the preservation constituency. This will include Chambers of Commerce and Economic Development boards. We will also review planning goals to determine to what extent objectives have been met and must be revised or eliminated. A revised planning document will then be prepared, circulated, and amended as needed. It will then be forwarded to the National Park Service, WASO, for approval.

**APPENDIX A
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS**

Step 1:Develop public input questionnaire for cultural resources in consultation with the National Park Service.

Step 2:Obtain National Park Service approval of the final draft questionnaire. (See Appendix B)

Step 3:Distribute questionnaire to the public through publication in Preservation In Print

Explanatory Note: Preservation In Print is the principal vehicle for communication between the greater historic preservation constituency and the Louisiana State Historic Preservation program. It is a monthly periodical co-published by the State Historic Preservation office and the New Orleans Preservation Resource Center. It has an estimated state-wide readership of 30,000 which includes:

- All National Register property owners
- The membership of the Preservation Resource Center
- The membership of the Louisiana Preservation Alliance,
a state-wide organization comprised
of some 700 local organizations and
individuals
- All public libraries
- All certified local governments
- All legislators
- All major publications
- All planning agencies
- All state and federal agencies whose activities impact historic sites and
buildings
- All established Indian tribes

Step 4:Compile returned forms and tabulate results.

Step 5:Hold special state-wide meetings with the following boards and commissions:

- Louisiana's 17 certified local governments
- The Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission
- The Louisiana Unmarked Burial Sites Board
- Louisiana Preservation Alliance
- All regional and station archaeologists

Step 6:Develop draft plan.

Step 7: Submit the draft plan to the following groups for review and comment:

Handicapped Groups
Indian Tribes
Louisiana Archaeological Survey & Antiquities Commission
Louisiana Architects Association
Louisiana Planning Association
Louisiana State Review Board for the National Register of Historic Places
Louisiana Travel Promotion Association
Louisiana Unmarked Burial Sites Board

Step 8: Revise plan based upon submitted comments.

Step 9: Publish finalized planning document.

NOTE: A draft plan will be submitted for approval to the Park Service following Step 6. The final published plan will be forwarded to the Park Service upon completion.

Public Questionnaire We Need Your Opinion

The Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office, divisions of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, is currently updating its statewide preservation plan which provides for the preservation and enhancement of archaeological sites and historic buildings. This new plan will be in effect for the next five years. We are consulting with as many Louisianans as possible to learn your views.

Our Office is charged in state and federal law with working to preserve and enhance our state's irreplaceable legacy of historic buildings, districts, places and archaeological sites. The Office's jurisdiction includes: 1) inventory and nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places, 2) federal tax credits and state tax benefits to assist in restoring buildings, 3) reviewing federal projects for their impact upon historic properties, 4) public awareness and heritage education programs, 5) technical advice on a wide variety of historic preservation and archaeology related issues and questions, 6) assisting local governments in establishing local historic preservation programs and in fostering economic revitalization in local historic areas.

Your opinion is important to us. Please return this form with your responses by October 1, 2000. It should be sent to Ms. Gerri Hobdy, State Historic Preservation Officer, P.O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804. You may also complete your form online at: <http://www.crt.state.la.us/feedback>, or fax it to (225) 342-8175. For additional information about the divisions of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, please also see our web site, [crt.state.la.us](http://www.crt.state.la.us).

1. How important are the following programs for Louisiana's heritage?

	No Experience w/this Program	Not Important	Somewhat Important	Very Important
a. Archaeology Week	0	1	2	3
b. Historic Preservation Tax Breaks	0	1	2	3
c. Main Street/C.L.G. programs	0	1	2	3
d. <i>Preservation in Print</i> magazine	0	1	2	3
e. National Register of Historic Places	0	1	2	3
f. Regional archaeologists	0	1	2	3
g. Archaeology Studies Booklets	0	1	2	3
h. Archaeology classroom exhibits	0	1	2	3
i. Teacher training	0	1	2	3
j. Hist. Preservn. & Archaeology websites	0	1	2	3
k. Section 106 consultation	0	1	2	3
l. Local H.P. Commission				
Conferences and Workshops	0	1	2	3
m. (Other)_____	0	1	2	3

2. How important is Historic Preservation and Archaeology to the following?

	Not important	Somewhat important	Very Important
a. Tourism	1	2	3
b. Economic development	1	2	3
c. Quality of life	1	2	3
d. Recreation	1	2	3
e. Education	1	2	3
f. Cultural diversity	1	2	3
g. Smart Growth	1	2	3
h. (Other)_____	1	2	3

Public Questionnaire

We Need Your Opinion
Page 2

3. Are you aware of a particular threat of harm to historic buildings or archaeological sites in your area or community?

4. What do you see as Louisiana's most pressing needs regarding the preservation of archaeological sites and historic buildings?

5. What are some of the current activities, trends, or opportunities that benefit preservation of historic and cultural resources in your area or community?

6. What should the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation and the Louisiana Division of Archaeology be doing that they are not doing now?

Optional

Your Name: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____ E-mail: _____

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