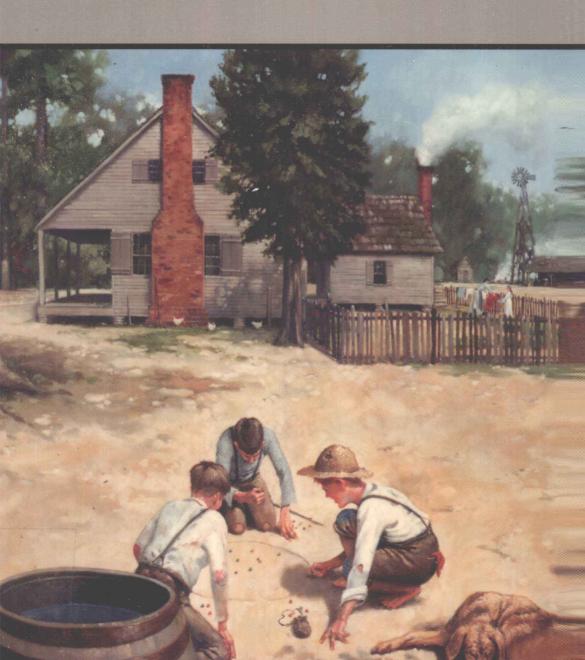
# Archaeology, History, and Predictive Modeling

Research at Fort Polk, 1972-2002

David G. Anderson and Steven D. Smith



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with contributions by J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed

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# Archaeology, History, and Predictive Modeling

For Gator, Charles, Harry, and Jim And archaeologists too numerous to mention here Thanks for bringing the past back to life on Fort Polk



#### **Preface**

In compliance with federal mandates, cultural resource investigations have been undertaken on Fort Polk in western Louisiana since the early 1970s. An extensive program of archaeological survey, testing, and large-scale data-recovery excavations has occurred, as well as extensive historic and archival research. More than 125,000 acres of accessible terrain on the installation have been intensively surveyed, and almost 5,000 sites and isolated finds have been recorded. More than 600 of these sites have been intensively tested to evaluate their significance for placement on the National Register of Historic Places. Large-scale archaeological data-recovery excavations have also been undertaken at five sites on the installation: 16VN18, 16VN24 (Big Brushy), 16SA50 (Eagle Hill II), 16VN791, and 16VN794. This research is documented in more than 100 cultural resource management (CRM) reports, which are available for inspection and use at the installation and in a number of libraries.

This volume provides a synthesis of this primary material and includes summaries of local environmental conditions, previous cultural resource investigations, base military history and architecture, pre-1940 history of the area, the prehistoric and historic cultural sequence, predictive models of prehistoric and historic site location, and patterns of historic and prehistoric settlement. The research undertaken at Fort Polk is among the most extensive undertaken in any part of the Southeast, and it shows how archaeologists working in a CRM environment explore the past and offer directions for future research.



#### Acknowledgments

Syntheses like these require the help and assistance of a great many people to produce, and a major challenge is acknowledging the work of the many fine scholars whose research is being summarized. Over the past 30 years, hundreds of archaeologists have worked at Fort Polk, as crew members or as project directors, making it one of the training grounds of modern southeastern archaeology. Their contributions are summarized and acknowledged in the pages that follow, and to all who have worked on Fort Polk, we owe a debt of thanks.

None of this work would have occurred, however, without the support of a few key individuals responsible for environmental compliance on Fort Polk. In particular, Charles Stagg, Director of the Environmental and Natural Resources Management Division, and Jackie Smith, Chief, Conservation Branch, deserve special thanks for their strong and continuing commitment to cultural resource management (CRM). The primary inspiration, support, and guidance for much of the specific work that has occurred over the past two decades, however, comes from Jim ("Gator") Grafton, Fort Polk's CRM Coordinator. Gator and his assistants, Bob Hayes and Ellen Ibert, have been the heart and soul of the installation's CRM program, and they provided great support in the preparation of this synthesis. Money for CRM work does not fall from the sky but must be programmed and then fought for and, when obtained, used as wisely as possible. James ("Jim") E. Cobb, Headquarters Forces Command Archaeologist, Fort McPherson, Georgia, and the environmental team at Fort Polk named above have all fought the good fight for many years to ensure that a high level of funding has been available for CRM work on Fort Polk. Above and beyond that, their advice and support throughout the preparation of this overview have also been crucial to its completion.

Many others have helped as well. The Ranger Districts of the Kisatchie National Forest surround Fort Polk, and some of its lands are used by the Army. Forest Archeologist Alan Dorian and his staff, particularly Archeologist Geoff Lehmann and Forest Geographic Information System (GIS) Coordinator Lynn Schoelerman, provided advice and tangible help in the form of reports, site data, and GIS-generated information on cultural resources occurring on Forest Service lands. Louisiana's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the state's Division of Archaeology staff also had a great deal of input into the creation of this overview, as well as in the review of earlier drafts. Those providing assistance included Tom Eubanks (State Archaeologist, 1995–present), Kathleen M. Byrd (State Archaeologist prior to

Acknowledgments xvii

1995), Staff Archaeologists Philip G. ("Duke") Rivet and Nancy Hawkins in Baton Rouge, Jeff Girard (Northwest Louisiana Regional Archaeologist), and Charles R. ("Chip") McGimsey, Southwest Louisiana Regional Archaeologist. Their advice and assistance, particularly in relaying details about western Louisiana archaeology, are deeply appreciated. The staff of the Western Office of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) in Denver, Colorado, also provided guidance by meeting with Fort Polk and National Park Service (NPS) staff, reviewing numerous drafts of the present study, and answering a great many questions. Claudia Nissely, director of the western ACHP, and particularly staff historic preservation consultants Lee Keatinge and Alan Stanfill provided extensive assistance and support.

An earlier technical synthesis of cultural resource investigations on Fort Polk, the foundation for the present effort, was completed in 1988 while three contributors to the present volume (Anderson, Joseph, and Reed) were working for Garrow and Associates, Inc., of Atlanta, Georgia. This earlier effort was overseen by Wilfred ("Wil") Husted of the Interagency Archeological Services Division (IASD) of the NPS, which administered the project and provided advice and assistance throughout the course of the work. Mark Barnes, John E. Ehrenhard, and Harry G. Scheele, all with IASD at the time, and Jim Cobb and Constance Ramirez of the Department of the Army also provided advice and assistance to that study.

An updated technical synthesis for Fort Polk was produced in 1999 by the staff of the Technical Assistance and Partnerships division (TAPS) of the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC). The text for that volume was produced by Anderson, Joseph, Reed, and Smith, the authors of the present study. The final product was guided and greatly shaped by Harry G. Scheele, TAPS staff archaeologist, who has handled all cultural resource contracting for Fort Polk since 1988. Tiffanie Bourassa and Dennis Finch of SEAC provided appreciable help and support in this research by coding site and assemblage data and helping in their analysis and in the assembly of the text and bibliography for the final manuscript.

The current University of Alabama Press volume is an extensively revised and updated version of the 1999 technical synthesis and was largely written by David G. Anderson and Steven D. Smith, who focused on the prehistoric and historic research, respectively. J. W. Joseph and Mary Beth Reed contributed to the historic overviews and research summaries presented in Chapters 7 and 8. Ann Powell and Emily Yates generated the index. The camera-ready manuscript was produced by Virginia Horak. The appearance of the manuscript is in large measure due to her concern with quality control. Finally, John E. Ehrenhard, SEAC's director, deserves special thanks for his support during the preparation of this manuscript.

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Other individuals who have helped in the development of this document include Michael Russo, former Louisiana SHPO staff archaeologist and now an NPS archaeologist at SEAC; Greg Heide, also a SEAC archaeologist, who has handled contracts on Fort Polk with Mike Russo and Harry Scheele in recent years; Mary Cleveland, Director, Museum of West Louisiana; Jon L. Gibson, formerly of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Southwestern Louisiana and now in enjoyable retirement; Patrick H. Garrow of Garrow and Associates, Inc., who provided advice and guidance throughout the 1988 Historic Preservation Plan project and reviewed the various drafts of that product; Charles E. Cantley, formerly with Commonwealth Associates, Inc., and now with New South Associates, who has directed a number of large-scale projects on Fort Polk; and, above all, the staff of Prentice Thomas and Associates, Inc. (formerly New World Research, Inc.), who have conducted more work at Fort Polk and made more attempts to synthesize the vast amount of data collected there than anyone else down through the years. L. Janice Campbell, Prentice Thomas, James Matthews, and Jim Morehead in particular have provided extensive advice and help over the course of this and the earlier 1988 overview effort. Julie Barnes Smith and Vince Macek prepared some of the graphics that appear in this volume, while Chris Rewerts of the U.S. Army's Construction Engineering Research Laboratory prepared the GIS-based maps.

The staff at the University of Alabama Press deserves our thanks for seeing this volume through to final production. Portions of the environmental descriptions presented in Chapter 6 appeared in somewhat different form in *Archaeology of Eastern North America* and are used here with permission. Art Spiess, the editor of *AENA*, is to be thanked for his assistance. Wayne Boyko and Jeff Irwin of the Fort Bragg Cultural Resource Management Program are to be thanked for allowing us to use Martin Pate's painting of life in the pinelands. Kathy Cummins did a remarkable job of copyediting the manuscript. Finally, Jeff Girard and Chip McGimsey did an excellent job of peer-reviewing the manuscript.

The large numbers of people who have collected cultural resource information on Fort Polk over the past 30 years—that is, the archaeologists and scholars "too numerous to mention" indicated on the dedication page—deserve our particular thanks for compiling a site and assemblage database that is one of the largest and best documented in the southeastern United States. The contributions of these individuals are discussed in the pages that follow. To all of them, this overview is our acknowledgment and tribute to their fine work.

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