History and Culture
Regions and Parishes
Education Resource

Atchafalaya National Heritage Area History and Culture, Regions and Parishes
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Lieutenant Governor Jay Dardenne

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Developed by the Education staff of Lieutenant Governor Jay Dardenne and the
Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism

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Our country’s landscape is rich and mysterious. It is filled with twisting bayous, backwater lakes, vast marshes, and America’s largest river swamp. We have fields of sugar cane and cotton, ancient live oaks and towering cypress. Alligators, raccoons, and even bears roam our lands while 270 species of birds take to our skies. From our waters come catfish, shrimp, and the crawfish that make us so well known.

From this bounty, our country has created food unique to the entire world. Our cuisine is an intricate mixture of European as well as African and Native American descent using ingredients such as roux, picante, the trinity – onion, bell pepper and celery, file, and tasso. We eat boudin, gumbo, étouffée, and gateau sirop.

With food comes celebration. Our country’s musicians have inspired the world of rock and roll, country, gospel and rockabilly. Our native music is a complex melding of culture to create the Cajun rhythm and the staccato of zydeco. We use the frottoir and the accordion, the triangle and the fiddle. We dance the two-step, the waltz, and the jig.

The music and food are emblems of our country’s rich culture. From the Diaspora of L’Acadie in Canada and colonial French influence comes our French speaking tradition. This melded with our deep Native American and African American roots created our Cajun dialect. Ours is a history of man and nature in an often-foreboding and always majestic environment. Our history and culture remain intact and we celebrate it with a joie de vivre unmatched in other lands. Our country is vast and varied but we share the story of water and swamp, man and survival around the river we call the Atchafalaya, still traveling our waters as did our forebears.

We invite you to journey through our country and explore our mysterious landscape, dine on our rich cuisine, celebrate with our music, and immerse yourself in our culture. Our country requires no passport, because our country is right here in America.

The Atchafalaya National Heritage Area,
America’s Foreign Country

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The National Park Service
www.nps.gov/index.htm
National Heritage Areas

A national heritage area is a nationally distinctive landscape shaped by natural, cultural, historic and recreational resources that is recognized by the U.S. Congress. A heritage area tells a nationally important story through its geography, its manmade structures and the traditions that have evolved within its landscape.

Since 1984, Congress has created forty-nine national heritage areas, stretching from the Essex National Heritage Area in Massachusetts to the newly designated Kenai Mountain-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area in Alaska.

Louisiana has two national heritage areas, the Cane River National Heritage Area and the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area.

Atchafalaya National Heritage Area

"Atchafalaya" is an American Indian word meaning “long river.” The Atchafalaya Basin and region is among the most culturally rich and ecologically varied regions in the United States. It is home to the widely recognized Cajun culture as well as a diverse population of European, African, Caribbean and Native American descent.

Within the Atchafalaya, a penchant for adventure, adaptation, ingenuity, and exploitation has created a unique cultural legacy. Atchafalaya National Heritage Area (AHNA) is a national treasure of history, culture, and nature in south central Louisiana. This region is one of the most complex and least understood places in Louisiana and the nation. Yet, the stories of the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area are emblematic of the broader American experience. Here there are opportunities to understand and witness the complicated, sometimes harmonious, sometimes adversarial interplay between nature and culture.

The Atchafalaya National Heritage Area was designated on October 6, 2006 by the National Heritage Act of 2006. The ANHA stretches across 14 parishes in south-central Louisiana: Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Concordia, East and West Baton Rouge, Iberia, Iberville, Lafayette, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary and Terrebonne.

The National Heritage Act of 2006 gave the existing Atchafalaya Trace Commission, an agency of the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism under the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, the authority to oversee the development of a federal management plan and to coordinate the implementation of its recommendations. The Commission is composed of 14 members appointed by the governing authority of each parish within the heritage area, with terms not to exceed three years.
Atchafalaya National Heritage Area

History and Culture

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Introduction

The environment in the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area has exerted an exceptionally strong force upon humans and their life ways. Most economic activities in the Basin—hunting, fishing, trapping, logging, Spanish moss gathering, oil extraction and commercial catfish and crawfish farming—have been based directly upon available natural resources. Residents have profited from the Basin’s natural features, and they have been imperiled by them. Large-scale population movements and resettlements have resulted directly from the dynamic nature of the Atchafalaya River. By almost any measure, in terms of geomorphology it is the most active region of its size in North America. This has worked as both a barrier to land-based travelers and as an asset for those using pirogues, bateaux (shallow-draft, flat-bottomed boats), luggers, and steamboats. Humankind has had to accommodate its will to—and test its ingenuity against—the overriding and often deceptive power of the Atchafalaya River.
Major Historical Theme

Relationship between people and the natural environment

Focus 1 - Adaptation and Survival

_The early settlers acquired living skills unique to the environment._

The first settlers encountered challenges of isolation and survival as they settled into a very different environment from which they came. They turned to the Native Americans to acquire the living skills required to survive in this new area such as using a boat (pirogue) as a primary transportation mode. Because the early settlers were isolated, most of their food came from their immediate surroundings and they lived off the land.

**Questions to Consider**

1. Which Native American groups lived in the Atchafalaya Basin prior to European contact?
2. How did the environment of the Atchafalaya region shape Native American lifestyles?
3. Why did European settlers move into the Atchafalaya Basin? Can you name and locate their countries of origin?
4. What skills and lessons did the Native Americans teach the early settlers? Are any of those skills still used by today’s Atchafalaya residents?
5. How did later population groups adapt to living with the Atchafalaya Basin environment?

Focus 2 - Identity through a Cultural Blend

_The region’s identity evolved from a blend of many cultures._

Through sharing skills for survival, the cultures of the French, Spanish, Acadians and African-Americans (and smaller numbers of Caribbean peoples, Germans, Italians, and Czechs) began to merge peacefully, creating a cultural blend evident today.

**Questions to Consider**

1. Skills and crafts have long been tied to available resources. What skills and crafts emerged to take advantage of the resources (lumber, plants, wildlife, waterways, minerals, etc.) of the Atchafalaya Basin?
2. The diverse peoples of the Atchafalaya influenced regional architecture, music, language, religious traditions, storytelling, and foodways. Research how each ethnic group contributed to the culture of the Basin.

Focus 3 - Influence of the Water on the Land and the People

_Water is the distinctive influence on life in this area: it has changed landscapes, contributed to catastrophic natural events, and has been subjected to human manipulation._

**Questions to Consider**

1. Adaptation on the part of the people to ensure survival was crucial. How did diverse peoples shape the environment to meet their survival needs?
2. How did man’s attempt to control nature change the natural landscape and environment?
3. How did extractive industries change life in the Basin?
4. Why are preservation and conservation of important to the Atchafalaya Basin?
5. Explain the growing appreciation of the special outdoor recreational opportunities that exist on the land and waterways of the Atchafalaya heritage area.
Native Americans

The Atchafalaya Basin’s cultural history goes back at least 2,500 years and perhaps more than 6,000 years when Native Americans were living in the Basin along natural levees and bayous—a time when the Mississippi River flowed down the course of the present-day Bayou Teche. Archeological research indicates that many mound sites and villages on natural levees and along bayous within the Basin date from AD 700-1700. It appears that the first widespread movement by people into the middle of the Atchafalaya swamp occurred around AD 500. Settlement remained concentrated on the high natural levees of the major rivers and large bayous.

In the upper portions of the Basin, villages began to develop at such places as Peche Rouge Nord, Charenton Beach, and Bayou Sorrel. At varying distances surrounding these large villages were smaller contemporary settlements. In the swamp’s southern portion, semi-permanent camps were established on elevated spots. Sites of activity such as temporary camps or perhaps sites used by small family units radiated from these semi-permanent camps. These types of settlement patterns existed when European explorers reached the area.

Native Americans harvested the area’s plentiful fish and shellfish and hunted reptiles, birds, deer, and small mammals. Indian tribes historically associated with the basin include the Chitimacha, Attakapas, Opelousa, Houma, Coushatta, Alabama, Tunica-Biloxi, Avoyel, and Taensas. Native American associations with the “great swamp” are evidenced by numerous present-day place names, including Atchafalaya (hacha falaia or “long river”), bayou (bayuk), Catahoula (oka hullo), Chacahoula (chukka hullo), Plaquemine (piakimin), and Whiskey Bay (oski abeha).

The Chitimacha Indian tribe is the one identifiable group with the longest historical ties to the Atchafalaya Basin. The original tribal territory was a triangular trace of land subsuming the middle and lower Atchafalaya Basin. A tribal population of 4,000 has been estimated for the year 1650. More than 15 villages were clustered on Bayou Teche, Grand Lake, Grand River, Bayou Plaquemine, and Butte La Rose. The Chitimacha were accorded reservation status in 1925 and allocated 283 acres of land in the Charenton community, southwest of the Basin. At present, Chitimacha, Tunica-Biloxi and state tribe Houma continue to use portions of the national heritage area for traditional activities.

European Incursions

European incursions into what became Louisiana began with the expedition of Hernando De Soto in 1543. In 1682, Rene Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle claimed the Mississippi River and the lands that it drained for France. In 1703, the British won control over most of what was then known as Acadia (present-day Nova Scotia, Canada). Although the long-established population of French Acadian settlers agreed to live peacefully under British control, it refused to forfeit its religion. Seen as enemies by the British, the Acadians were forcibly expelled from Nova Scotia.

First Lessons from the Native Americans

Native Americans taught the newcomers what to eat and how to survive in a new ecosystem that they were unfamiliar with. This ranged from surviving hurricanes to determining which plants were edible or had healing properties or how to make shelters with palmettos.

Examples of sites interpreting this theme include the Tunica-Biloxi Tribal Museum and Cultural Center in Marksville and the Chitimacha Cultural Museum in Charenton.
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Approximately, 8,000 French-speaking residents were removed to various colonies of the Eastern seaboard as well as to England, France, and other countries.

During the early 1700s, French settlers arrived in the Atchafalaya Basin to engage in fur trading with the Native Americans and launch raids into tribal areas to acquire slaves. By the time peace was reached in 1718, the Native American population had declined drastically as a result of warfare and the introduction of new diseases for which they had no immunity. Following British victory in the Seven Years War (commonly known as the French and Indian War in the United States) in 1763, interned Acadians in Nova Scotia began to seek a nouvelle Acadie. In 1765, Acadians began moving to Louisiana and settling in New Orleans and along the Teche Ridge. In that year, Poste des Attakapas (present-day St. Martinville) was established by several hundred Acadian refugees who arrived in Louisiana via Santo Domingo. Upon establishing new settlements, the Acadians adapted to their new environment and developed skills—rudimentary farming, hunting, gathering, fishing, logging, and ranching—that allowed them to survive in the challenging, yet fertile, swamp.

Over time, the Acadians intermarried with other settlers of the area, including Hispanics, Old World and Canadian French, Anglo-Americans, Native Americans, and enslaved Africans, resulting in what ultimately became known as French Creole culture.

According to the “Louisiana Studies in Historic Preservation” website, the meaning of the word “Creole” has changed over time. Once it meant offspring of French aristocrats born in the New World. However, Louisianans have broadened the definition to include individuals of European descent, particularly descendents of the French and Spanish settlers. There are also “Creoles of Color”—Louisianans of mixed (mainly) French, African, Spanish and Native American heritage.

Cajuns, the descendents of the Acadian exiles who make up a significant portion of south Louisiana’s population, are classified as an ethnic group; they have exerted an enormous impact on the state’s culture. Many present-day residents in the Atchafalaya Basin area can trace their roots back to the Acadians; the unique Cajun heritage is expressed in the food, music, and traditions of the area. As Euro-American settlement in the area increased, remnants of the area’s decimated Native American population migrated to other areas. For example, the Houma—who had resided on the east bank of the Mississippi River in the Pointe Coupee vicinity—migrated to the southeastern edge of the Atchafalaya swamp as a result of pressure from European settlement. Other Native American peoples were placed on reservations such as the Tunica-Biloxi Reservation in Avoyelles Parish during the late 18th century.

**Growth During the 18th Century**

After the portion of Louisiana that included the Atchafalaya Basin was ceded to Spain in 1766, a small Spanish settlement was established at New Iberia under the leadership of Don Francisco Bouligny in 1779. Although never substantial, immigration and settlement in the Atchafalaya Basin continued steadily throughout the Spanish period.

During the late 18th century, more than 3,000 Acadians arrived in Louisiana at the
invitation of the early settlers. By the end of this period, rural Acadian communities had been established on Bayous Lafourche and Teche, on the Mississippi River below Donaldsonville, and at St. Gabriel, with smaller numbers scattered among St. Landry, Pointe Coupee, and East and West Baton Rouge parishes. During the early years, use of the Basin’s abundant resources—hardwood forests, cypress swamps, bayous, and marshes—for subsistence and commerce bound the area’s residents together, as logging, agriculture, and cattle farming became staples of basin life. A few settlers established themselves on the natural levees growing subsistence crops of pumpkins, maize, beans and rice.

These crops were supplemented with furs and other natural resources obtained from the swamp. Some planters cultivated cash crops of indigo and cotton, and some experimented with sugar cane. Enslaved Africans were brought to the Basin and by 1803, the area had a population of 3,746; its chief products included cotton, sugar, molasses, lumber, staves, shingles, and Spanish moss. The latter product, a flowering plant that grows upon larger trees—commonly the Southern Live Oak or Bald Cypress—was used for various purposes, including building insulation; mulch; packing material; fiber; and mattress, furniture, and (later) automobile seat stuffing.

During the 18th century, planters and government officials occasionally freed slaves for exemplary public service (e.g., service in the Natchez War, 1729-30) or for long and faithful service. Increasingly, mistresses of French planters were freed, forming the foundation of a gens de couleur libres population. Some of these people moved to the Attakapas (St. Martinville) and Opelousas posts. Members of the Acadian, French Creole and Black Creole groups intermarried with local Chitimacha, Attakapas, and other Indian populations, producing Creole speaking, mixed blood populations.

Early access to and within the Basin was by water transportation. The two main routes prior to 1803 entered the swamp through Bayou Plaquemine on the Basin’s eastern side. The northern route followed Bayou Plaquemine to Bayou Gross Tete and then along the Grand and Atchafalaya rivers and Bayou Courtbaleau to Bayou Teche at Point Barre. The southern route followed Bayou Plaquemine, Grand River, and Bayou Sorrel into Grand Lake. This route continued through the lake into Bayou Teche via the lower Atchafalaya River near present-day Patterson. Passage through Bayou Plaquemine depended on the level of the Mississippi River. About 1810, the Attakapas Canal between Bayou Lafourche and Lake Verret was completed, opening a new route into the Basin from the east.

Between 1791 and 1810, the Haitian Revolution and slave rebellion drove French and French Creoles into the newly established American territory of Orleans, which the United States had purchased from France in 1803. Throughout the American territorial period and the period of early statehood, which was granted to Louisiana in 1812, the population along the natural levees of Bayou Teche grew rapidly. Some of these immigrants, including free people of color, moved westward, settling on both sides of the Atchafalaya Basin. Many of these families became successful farmers and ranchers, some holding slaves of their own. Typical households were composed of mixed-race populations, headed, generally, by a free person of color or a white person. Inexpensive land prices fueled Anglo immigration westward between 1810 and 1865, as agriculture diversified and cash crops grew in importance. Still, the population growth remained along the natural levees—in particular in the areas around Bayou Teche. By the late 1810s, settlement continued on the high natural levees of Bayous Boeuf and Teche and began in the interior sections of the Basin such as Bayou Plaquemine. The lack of suitable lands for agricultural purposes and the difficulty of transporting products to markets, however, limited the area’s exploitation.
During the 1830s and 1840s, sugar cane became the area’s major crop, resulting in a growing demand for agricultural land and accelerated growth of a plantation system based on Black slavery. During the late winter and early spring, steamboats operated in Bayous Plaquemine and Teche. The steamboats transported livestock, passengers, and cargo in and out of the Basin. Shoals and snags sank or damaged many of the vessels and violent thunderstorms in the Gulf of Mexico resulted in the sinking of many more. Despite these dangers and seasonal limitations, however, steamboats proved essential for the rapid development of the plantation system along the margins of the Atchafalaya Basin.

In 1825, interracial unions were forbidden by Louisiana civil code, increasing racism and resulting in a three-tiered caste system: White, free (mulatto) Creole, and Black. Most of the progeny of previous interracial unions was subsumed into the Creole category, although local Whites and Blacks also contained a large degree of blood from other races.

During the 1830s and 1840s, sugar cane became the area’s major crop, resulting in a growing demand for agricultural land and accelerated growth of a plantation system based on Black slavery. During the
1840s, Anglo planters and recent immigrants from the North began purchasing good farmland along the crests of the natural levees of the Mississippi River and Bayou Teche. Cash-strapped Cajun and Creole families sold out because of their inability to continue making tax payments. Many Cajuns and Creoles left their farms and moved into the Atchafalaya Basin. As swamp settlers, they underwent a period of readjustment, returning to fishing and trapping. Thus, they became largely isolated in the Basin, both by geography and their “French” cultural affiliation and Roman Catholic religious affiliation. Settlements were established on Bayous Grosse Tete and Sorrel and plantations were built on Bayous Chene, Crook Chene and River de Plomb. About 30 percent of the settling population consisted of free people of color, and 5 percent were Native Americans.

By the 1850s, the plantation society was in full bloom in the Atchafalaya Basin area, and wealthy planters evidenced upper class lifestyle and value systems dominated by leisure and recreation, travel, and conspicuous consumption. The plantation system extended not only to the Teche Ridge area but also to the adjacent levees of Bayous Black and Boeuf, the interior of the Basin, the natural levees of the Atchafalaya River north of Butte LaRose, Bayous Pigeon and Sorrel, and the Grand River.

In 1857, the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad was completed from Algiers, on the Mississippi River across from New Orleans, to the Atchafalaya River at Berwick Bay. The railroad, which took five years to complete, resulted in land speculation in the Basin, reorganized the Basin’s transportation and settlement, and sparked the development of what was to become the Atchafalaya Basin’s major urban area, Brushear City. With completion of the railroad, regular steamboat service from Berwick Bay to Galveston was initiated by the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Company in conjunction with Cornelius Vanderbilt, a national shipping magnate.

During the first several decades of the 19th century, the Red River, a major tributary of the Atchafalaya and Mississippi rivers, was unnavigable because of a collection of fallen trees that formed a logjam known as the “Great Raft” over 160 miles in length. The logjam impeded the flow of water between the rivers and blocked navigation on the Atchafalaya River. As early as 1816, it was noted that the journey from the Gulf of Mexico to the Red River could be shortened by 127 miles if the Atchafalaya were rendered navigable. A substantial portion of this raft was removed between the late 1830s and 1850 greatly increasing the river flow and allowing navigation between the Atchafalaya, Red and Mississippi rivers. Although commerce began to develop in the Atchafalaya Basin with the arrival of steamboats, more severe flooding also occurred. The “Great Raft” was finally cleared in 1855 by Captain Henry Miller Shreve. The Atchafalaya Basin itself was cleared of logjams by 1861, resulting in rapid enlargement of the Atchafalaya River channel, expansion of the wetland environment, and increased flooding of the area’s newly established settlements, farms, and plantations.

The Civil War Years

During the Civil War, the fall of New Orleans and Baton Rouge to Federal forces in May 1862 put the Atchafalaya Basin in the front lines of a new theater of war. That autumn, Union troops occupied the Bayou Lafourche country and the lower basin centered on Brushear City (now Morgan City), while also seeking a way to reduce the Confederate stronghold at Port Hudson and gain control of the lower Mississippi. Efforts along the river failed, and in April 1863 Union Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks led a land and naval offensive 18,000 strong up the Teche and Atchafalaya to destroy Confederate forces under General Richard Taylor in western
Louisiana and stop the flow of reinforcements and supplies from Texas thus isolating Port Hudson and even Vicksburg upstream. (Frazier 2010)

The campaign proved successful. Federal forces drove the Confederates before them, fighting sharp battles at Bisland and Irish Bend in St. Mary Parish and pursuing the defeated army past Alexandria and driving most of the Texans to the Sabine River. The Union gunboat flotilla destroyed several Confederate vessels and captured the length of the Atchafalaya River opening lines of communications with Federal forces operating against Vicksburg. Banks, urged by many of his officers to push on to Shreveport, decided to instead focus his efforts on the Mississippi River and evacuated the region in late May 1863, crossing over at Simmesport after stripping the region of cotton, sugar, horses, beeves, and slaves and destroying the property of secessionist sympathizers. (Frazier, 2010)

In cooperation with Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant’s offensive against Vicksburg, Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Banks’ army moved against the Confederate stronghold at Port Hudson on the Mississippi River. The military engagement at Port Hudson would become the longest lasting siege in American history. On May 27, 1863, after their frontal assaults were repulsed, the Federals settled into a siege that lasted for 48 days. Banks renewed his assaults on June 14 but the defenders successfully repelled them. On July 9, 1963, after hearing of the fall of Vicksburg, the Confederate garrison of Port Hudson surrendered, opening the Mississippi River to Union navigation from its source to New Orleans.

The fighting at Port Hudson included one of the first major combat actions involving enslaved Africans as soldiers in the Civil War. On May 27, 1863, members of the Corps d’Afrique (more particularly members of the First and Third Regiments of the Louisiana Native Guards) bravely advanced over open ground in the face of deadly artillery fire. Although the attack failed, the Black soldiers proved themselves to both their Union commanders as well as their confederate adversaries through their ability to withstand the heat of battle.

More than 600 Black soldiers were killed in the Union attempts to take Port Hudson, the last Confederate bastion on the Mississippi River.
Taylor took advantage of the Union move toward the Mississippi River by reoccupying the ravaged Atchafalaya Basin region in hopes of distracting enemy efforts against Port Hudson while at the same time exhibiting a show of force to threaten the Federal stronghold in New Orleans. He launched a cavalry raid across the Atchafalaya River and down the Mississippi River to the Bayou Lafourche region before converging with another Confederate column, successfully destroying most of the enemy presence in the area by the end of June 1863. (Frazier 2010)

The Confederate success west of the Mississippi River in the spring and summer of 1863 was quickly doomed by the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson because Union forces were free to once again invade and occupy the Atchafalaya Basin and the area along its margins. The Texas Overland Campaign, a coordinated effort to crush Confederate resistance in the area (while also operating against lines of supply and reinforcements from Texas), bogged down in the fall of 1863, resulting in a series of small but brutal engagements and little else beyond extending Union control over most of the Atchafalaya Basin and additional destruction of civilian farms, institutions, and law and order. (Frazier 2010)

In March 1864, the Union army tried again to erase the Confederate presence in Louisiana. Converging columns moved up Bayou Teche and Red River, meeting at Alexandria, supported by a massive naval flotilla of warships and transports. Pushing on to nearly Shreveport where this army hoped to be joined by a column from Arkansas, the Confederates ambushed Banks’ column and routed it at the Battle of Mansfield in early April, pursuing Banks back to Alexandria and ending the Union effort. The Federals quit the area in May, leaving towns and farms in flames along their path. After nearly a week’s worth of skirmishing punctuated by pitched battle at Yellow Bayou in Avoyelles Parish, the Union troops returned to their previous
positions, with most of the units later transferring away to other theaters. For the next nine months, the Atchafalaya Basin saw reprisal violence and guerilla warfare, but no large invasions from either army. (Frazier 2010)

**Recovery after the Civil War**

Post-Civil War recovery in the Atchafalaya Basin settlements and plantations was slow during the remaining decades of the 19th century. The war had several major impacts on the sugar plantation system, including elimination of slavery, the primary labor source; destruction of homes, farm buildings, agricultural facilities, and crops as a result of the three Union invasions; and disruption of financing and marketing structures. African Americans did not return to the Basin in sizable numbers; thus, they were replaced by European and Anglo settlers.

In 1869, New York shipping and rail magnate Charles Morgan purchased the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, and Brashear City was soon renamed Morgan City. Morgan improved the rail link to New Orleans, and in 1874, he had a 10-foot-deep, 200-foot-wide channel dredged for 6 miles through the mud flats and oyster reefs to the community. This permitted Morgan’s oceangoing vessels access to rail facilities. Later in 1880, Morgan constructed a rail link, which connected Berwick, Lafayette, Morgan City and New Orleans. Morgan City grew, becoming a focal point for the area’s economy. By the 1880s, the urban areas within and contiguous to the Atchafalaya Basin had become diversified as a result of improved rail and shipping links. Formerly almost totally dependent on agricultural products and related services, basin towns—especially Morgan City—were now serving as collection and distribution centers for agricultural products, lumber, fish and seafood, Spanish moss, pelts, and waterfowl. The extractive economy that had developed in the Basin funneled its products through Morgan City to New Orleans. The growth of the oyster industry was indicative of the area’s potential, and was closely paralleled by increases in other economic pursuits.

Accelerated by the Civil War and postwar events, such as a devastating flood in 1874, the Atchafalaya Basin witnessed the emergence of a unique form of nonagricultural extractive...
economy. This economy was centered on the seasonal exploitation of fish, alligators, migratory waterfowl, crabs, crawfish, turtles, frogs, Spanish moss and fur animals in an annual round closely tied to changing water levels in the swamp and other ecological conditions. Swamp dwellers turned increasingly toward wild resources to supplement their subsistence garden foods, and some forsook the land and moved into houseboats that could be moved as water levels and fishing conditions changed.

During the post-Civil War decades, improved fishing methods led to development of permanent fishing villages in the Basin. Demand for Spanish moss increased to provide stuffing for furniture and (later) automobile seats; bateaux equipped with towers were constructed to gather the moss, which was ginned and shipped to New Orleans.

Lumbering became a secondary source of income, and by 1870, most males in the Atchafalaya Basin were involved in “float” logging of cypress. New railroads permitted the transportation of cypress to national markets. Float logging had little impact on the massive stands of virgin cypress, but the invention of the steam-powered pull boat in 1889 and the overhead cableway railway skidder in 1892 resulted in full-scale industrial exploitation of the Basin’s cypress resources. Additionally, the introduction of the circular saw and later—and more importantly—the band saw, allowed the timber to be processed at ever increasing rates. Saw mills and shingle mills were established along Bayou Teche and at Morgan City. In 1889, Louisiana sawmills produced 248 billion board feet of cypress lumber. Steamboats moved through the Basin, collecting lumber and sugar. Canals were constructed to permit access of the pull boats and steamboats to remote areas of the Basin for logging, drastically affecting the Basin’s ecosystem. By 1925, the lumber boom was over; large portions of the Atchafalaya swamp had been clear-cut, resulting in the near extinction of its old growth cypress forests.

During the late 19th century, the tow-car was invented, permitting large-scale movement of fish to Morgan City. Italians, most of whom were Sicilians, arrived in the area as fruit peddlers and remained to become prominent farmers and merchants in towns such as Maringouin, St. Martinville, and Morgan City. The latter emerged as a boomtown with seafood, freshwater fish and lumber continuing as the mainstays in the Atchafalaya Basin through the turn of the century and well into the 1930s. The local shrimping industry got a boost in 1937 when offshore jumbo shrimping commenced. By 1940, Morgan City was claiming the title of Shrimp Capital of the World, and the channel through Atchafalaya Bay was re-dredged during the winter of 1939-40, largely because of increased traffic from shrimping activities and local political pressure.

The internal combustion engine was invented in 1907, permitting rapid and far-reaching transportation for fishermen, trappers and independent loggers. Bateaux were fitted with inboard engines, known as “putt-puts” by the locals. Larger fish-boats transported catfish, buffalo fish, and gaspargou, turtles, alligator skins, and furs to the local railheads. By 1912, open powerboats were used to take children to school on a regular basis, dramatically increasing the educational level of the Basin’s population. Although floods

**Sickness and Health**

Disease and illness was an everyday concern in early Louisiana, and the Atchafalaya was no exception. Families often had to cope by themselves and depended on herbal plants for healing or traiteurs or faith healers for some problems.
periodically affected the settlements during the early 20th century, the area’s population recovered after each one.

Residents raised livestock and farm staples such as corn, potatoes, beans, cabbage, and fruit. Prohibition encouraged moonshiners in the Basin, where “white lightning” was sold openly in local stores. Cajun culture flourished in the Basin’s settlements. Fais-do-dos (dances), music supplemented by the German-derived accordion, traiteurs (Cajun traditional faith healers who combined Catholic prayer and medicinal remedies), and other Cajun folk customs became commonplace.

Atchafalaya Basin residents were evacuated during the great flood of 1927—the worst flood in the recorded history of the Lower Mississippi Valley—as water levels rose to seven feet above the tops of the Atchafalaya River’s natural levees. People living on houseboats remained in the area, but virtually the entire Atchafalaya Basin and its nearby communities and rural areas were covered by floodwaters. As a result, the Flood Control Act of 1928 transformed the Atchafalaya Basin to a “spillway” and Atchafalaya Basin Guide Levee construction began the following year; this construction amounted to building large earthen embankments that would “guide” the river south toward the Gulf of Mexico and simultaneously prevent the river from flooding. Measures were undertaken to make the Atchafalaya River a better floodway including dredging a single channel through the delta above Grand Lake, straightening levees, and extending levees between lower Grand Lake and the Gulf of Mexico. All of these measures resulted in making the Atchafalaya a floodway, but also led to ever-increasing diversion of the Mississippi. Many residents attempted to return to their former ways of life, but the Great Depression that began in 1929 hindered redevelopment. Residents who remained in the area returned to their former multi-resource based subsistence practices. Henderson in St. Martin Parish was established; it gradually became a local center for the fishing industry.

Attempts to Control Nature

The story of the Corps of Engineers is entwined in the changes in the Atchafalaya Basin. In successive efforts to improve navigation and strengthen flood control, the Army Corps of Engineers has been a key player in the area for close to two hundred years. Established in 1802, the Corps dramatically shaped and reshaped not only the daily life of residents but also the physical characteristics of the environment itself. Consider the impact of Henry Shreve, a captain in the Corps of Engineers during the 19th century, had on the area. Shreve directed several regional projects for the Corps, the unintended long-term consequences of which: increased regional flooding; reduced cultivation of sugarcane; deposited immense amounts of silt; filled back swamps and lakes; formed deltas and built natural levees. The effects of the Flood of 1927 were the most dramatic. The flood devastated the area. Nearly every permanent structure was damaged or destroyed. Almost every resident evacuated. After the waters subsided, the Corps constructed extensive levees and developed floodways. The physical appearance of the Basin today is very much a product of the work done by the Corps after the Flood of 1927. Other Corps projects—construction of the Old River Control Structure in the 1960s and the Auxiliary Structure in the 1980s—have been impressive engineering feats that further defined the nature of the region. Indeed, it would not be too much to say that in this area the natural environment is in large part “manmade” due to alterations made to the environment. Nevertheless, nature is stubborn and persistent, and, notwithstanding the Corps’ monumental efforts, in time nature may have its way.
Post Depression Development

During the Great Depression, crawfish were eaten occasionally, but they did not become a commercial product until the 1940s. Although plentiful during the 1920s and 1930s, they were considered a subsistence food to be eaten when better food was unavailable. Construction of the levees had the effect of draining the lands outside of the levee system for farmland while increasing the water levels inside the Atchafalaya Basin. These conditions produced a favorable habitat for crawfish species and resulted in the emergence of the crawfish industry during the 1940s and 1950s.

While crawfish have been eaten in Louisiana since before the arrival of the Europeans, the successful “mudbug” industry in the Atchafalaya Basin did not take off until the 1950s. As crawfish could be shipped to the cities in large volumes where the Cajuns adopted them as a symbol of their plucky determination and adaptability, towns such as Henderson became centers for the commercial shipment of increasingly larger volumes of crawfish to the new consumers, principally restaurant owners. High water in the Atchafalaya promoted large crops of crawfish, while low water depressed yields. To improve the unpredictability of nature, commercial crawfish farming was introduced in the Basin, extending the period during which crawfish were available in commercial amounts. In 1982, St. Martin Parish contained some 20,000 acres of commercial crawfish ponds. While free trade and the introduction of imported Chinese crawfish exerted a negative impact on the industry’s development in subsequent years, by 2008, crawfishermen harvested 14 million pounds of crawfish, making this the most profitable industry in the basin.

In 1950, Congress directed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to construct a control structure at the head of Old River to maintain the distribution of flow and sediment in the Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers. In 1963, the Old River Control Structure began regulating water flow from the Mississippi and Red rivers into the Atchafalaya River. Ten years later, a catastrophic failure of the control structure during the height of a spring flood nearly resulted in the Atchafalaya River claiming over 70 percent of the Mississippi River flow, which would have changed the course of the Mississippi River once again. Due to the damage, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps of Engineers or USACE) built a new auxiliary structure designed to relieve some of the stress during high water. Today the Old River Control Structure directs 30 percent of Mississippi River flow into the Atchafalaya River.

Oil exploration in the Atchafalaya Basin interior was underway by 1928, and the Herton Oil Company completed an oil well in the Jeanerette area of Iberia Parish in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ancestry</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>232,860</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>119,808</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>87,088</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<td>Irish</td>
<td>69,740</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>67,270</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Canadian</td>
<td>61,047</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>50,109</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scots-Irish</td>
<td>14,746</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish</td>
<td>10,250</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsaharan African</td>
<td>8,405</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population by Ancestry for all Parishes in the ANHA
Source: U.S. Census
1935. By 1940, widespread seismographic and drilling activities were conducted throughout the Basin and in the coastal marsh south of the Teche Ridge. Offshore drilling was initiated with the first producing offshore well in 1947. During the 1940s and 1950s, the oil-drilling industry made rapid advances, and oil-related industries soon became the dominant economic activity in the lower Atchafalaya Basin and adjacent offshore areas. Wealth generated by this new industry resulted in the urban growth of cities such as Lafayette, Morgan City, and Baton Rouge. Many Cajuns who lived in and around the Basin area were attracted to economic and employment opportunities in these growing urban areas resulting from the petroleum industry.

The Modern Era

Large numbers of Vietnamese began arriving in the Atchafalaya area during the 1970s. Laotians also arrived and settled on New Iberia. Both groups quickly took over the seafood-processing industry from the native Cajuns in Pierre Part, Henderson, and Morgan City. Many prospered, soon owning more property than most of their Cajun neighbors and becoming well educated.

In 1970, the first Atchafalaya Basin Commission was established. During the remainder of the decade boat ramps were built, recreational facilities were planned, and the state began purchasing land for state parks. In 1973, the Interstate 10 elevated expressway over the Basin was completed, improving the area’s transportation and enhancing the area’s access for tourists and recreational enthusiasts. Congress enacted the Multipurpose Plan in 1985, authorizing the Corps of Engineers to spend $250 million, subject to future appropriations, to preserve and restore the basin’s ecosystem.

In 1996, in response to an expanded focus on the ecology of the Atchafalaya Basin, the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources (LDNR), was named lead state agency in the development of a plan to protect and develop the Atchafalaya Basin as directed by Congress, in conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The Louisiana Legislature created the Atchafalaya Basin Program and its advisory Research and Promotion Board in 1998. The State Master Plan for the Atchafalaya Basin was completed that same year and approved unanimously by the legislature in 1999. The 1999 Louisiana Legislature empowered the Atchafalaya Basin Program to act on to implement and manage a comprehensive state master plan for the Atchafalaya Basin. To that end, the program staff regularly meets with USACE representatives regarding activities and projects in the Basin. During 2000, the Louisiana state legislature approved the Master Plan for the Atchafalaya Basin Program and $85 million, subject to future appropriations over 15 years, for access, easements, water management, and recreation projects. In 2004, the Atchafalaya Welcome Center in Butte La Rose was opened. Over the years, the Atchafalaya Basin Program has also entered into agreements with the USACE, Basin parishes, area towns and cities, the Atchafalaya Basin Levee District, and several state agencies involved in the Basin Program to advance conservation, restoration, recreation, and enhancement projects.

As the Atchafalaya River has become a major floodway for the Mississippi River, sediments have gradually covered the old
surfaces, raising the level of the ground as much as 12 feet near the major waterways. Historic settlements, graveyards, logging canals, farms, and forests have been inundated with alluvium, transforming the land surfaces and blotting out evidence of former ways of life. Long-time basin residents currently reside in Bayou Sorrel, Plaquemine, St. Martinville, Breaux Bridge, and New Iberia, or further away. Although many continue to enter the basin for fishing, hunting, and gathering, many of the historic ways of life are threatened by changes in water levels, water flow, and water quality within the basin and elsewhere in the region. Further, while crawfish, alligators, turtles and bullfrogs are commercially and recreationally harvested along the Atchafalaya River and crabbing and trapping remain integral parts of the Basin culture and economy, there is growth in recreational and tourist-related pursuits such as hunting, boating, canoeing, bird-watching, nature study, sightseeing, hiking and camping.

Population Growth

The population of the heritage area is estimated at 1.25 million people (U.S. Census Bureau). Most residents live in the East Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Terrebonne, and St. Landry parishes. Population hubs are located in the Baton Rouge, Lafayette, and Houma metropolitan areas, as well as along transportation corridors such as interstates 49 and 10. Least populated parishes include Assumption, Concordia, Pointe Coupee, and West Baton Rouge. The majority of the river basin is sparsely populated.

Industry

In the past, many of the area’s residents were economically tied to the land, water, and resources. While most residents today are employed in the mainstream economy, the traditional cultural economy is still active, and is recognized and encouraged by the state of Louisiana and local residents.

Employment data from 2007 highlight the differences between the regions of the heritage area. Compared to the other three regions of the heritage area, the Upper Atchafalaya has high levels of government employment. Agriculture also plays a larger role in this area than in the rest of the heritage area, although agriculture employment was more prevalent in the past. Today, the area has a strong trades and services economy. A casino is one of the largest employers in the area.

The area called Between Two Rivers has a history of cotton and sugarcane farming. Access to transportation via water was critical. The state capitol in Baton Rouge is also here. The Between Two Rivers area has an economy anchored in trades and services. Manufacturing of petrochemicals is also a major industry in the area. This part of the heritage area has more residents and employees than the other three areas combined.

The Bayou Teche Corridor’s economy is trade and services oriented, and also has a high level of industrial employment, as
Louisiana harvests the most crawfish in the nation, making up 90 percent of domestic crop. Approximately 800 commercial fishermen harvest crawfish, primarily in the Atchafalaya Basin. Additionally, 1,600 Louisiana farmers produce crawfish (Louisiana Crawfish Promotion and Research Board 2010).

**Conservation of Natural Resources**

Conservation efforts are ongoing in the area including threatened and endangered species such as the ivory billed and red cockaded woodpeckers, the Louisiana black bear, Louisiana pearl shell (mussel), sea turtles, gopher tortoise, ringed sawback turtle, brown pelican, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, whooping crane, Eskimo curlew, piping plover, interior least tern, Bachman’s warbler, West Indian manatee, Florida panther, pallid sturgeon, gulf sturgeon, Attwater’s greater prairie chicken, whales and red wolf. Also important in conservation efforts are cypress forest and native vegetation. Audubon Society Coastal Initiative, Louisiana Wildlife Federation, Sierra Club, Friends of Atchafalaya, Atchafalaya Basinkeeper, Louisiana Black Bear Coalition and Barataria – Terrebonne National Estuary Program are but a few of the organizations that share the heritage area’s mission in conserving and protecting the resources.
Overview

Through sharing skills for survival, the cultures of the French, Spanish, Acadians and African-Americans (and smaller numbers of Caribbean peoples, Germans, Italians, and Czechs) began to merge peacefully, creating a cultural blend evident today.

Goal

Students will discover the diverse peoples and cultures that influenced the architecture, religious traditions, storytelling, and foodways, and the Cajun and Creole French languages of the Atchafalaya region.

Students understand how these traditions were preserved and passed down through generations and participate in a cultural preservation filmmaking project (page 5) that highlights and preserves aspects of the Atchafalaya culture.

Process

Students participate in a series of three investigations to explore the Atchafalaya’s major historical theme: The relationship between people and the natural environment. Students discover how aspects of this theme shaped the region’s distinct culture and way of life.

Common Core Standards

Social Studies

- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.2 Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.7 Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.8 Distinguish among fact, opinion, and reasoned judgment in a text.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.7 Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.8 Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author’s claims.
- CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.9-10.9 Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources.
Investigation 1 - Adaptation and Survival

*The early settlers acquired living skills unique to the environment.*

The first settlers encountered challenges of isolation and survival as they settled into a very different environment from which they came. They turned to the Native Americans to acquire the living skills required to survive in this new area such as using a boat (pirogue) as a primary transportation mode.

Because the early settlers were isolated, most of their food came from their immediate surroundings and they lived off the land.

**Questions to Consider**

1. Which Native American groups lived in the Atchafalaya Basin prior to European contact?
2. How did the environment of the Atchafalaya region shape Native American lifestyles?
3. Why did European settlers move into the Atchafalaya Basin? Can you name and locate their countries of origin?
4. What skills and lessons did the Native Americans teach the early settlers? Are any of those skills still used by today’s Atchafalaya residents?
5. How did later population groups adapt to living with the Atchafalaya Basin environment?

Investigation 2 - Identity through a Cultural Blend

*The region’s identity evolved from a blend of many cultures.*

Through sharing skills for survival, the cultures of the French, Spanish, Acadians and African-Americans (and smaller numbers of Caribbean peoples, Germans, Italians, and Czechs) began to merge peacefully, creating a cultural blend evident today.
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Questions to Consider

1. Skills and crafts have long been tied to available resources. What skills and crafts emerged to take advantage of the resources (lumber, plants, wildlife, waterways, minerals, etc.) of the Atchafalaya Basin?
2. The diverse peoples of the Atchafalaya influenced regional architecture, music, language, religious traditions, storytelling, and foodways. Research how each ethnic group contributed to the culture of the Basin.

Investigation 3 - Influence of the Water on the Land and the People

*Water is the distinctive influence on life in this area: it has changed landscapes, contributed to catastrophic natural events, and has been subjected to human manipulation.*

Questions to Consider

1. Adaptation on the part of the people to ensure survival was crucial. How did diverse peoples shape the environment to meet their survival needs?
2. How did man’s attempt to control nature change the natural landscape and environment?
3. How did extractive industries change life in the Basin?
4. Why are preservation and conservation of important to the Atchafalaya Basin?
5. Explain the growing appreciation of the special outdoor recreational opportunities that exist on the land and waterways of the Atchafalaya heritage area.
Cultural Preservation Project: Filmmaking in the Classroom

You and your students can play an important role in preserving the history and culture of the Atchafalaya region. After researching the history and cultures of the Atchafalaya region, plan a classroom filmmaking project or projects that capture one or more aspects of the region. Examples: music, oral histories, local crafts or legends, fishing the bayous, bayou habitats, local architecture, foodways, etc.

Overview: Filmmaking in the Classroom

The recording and sharing of our personal and collective stories is an important part of how we learn how we live, and how we define ourselves as a people, community and as a nation. Exploring and documenting the stories that exist in a family and in a community is also a rich and meaningful way for students of all ages to make their own connections to history and culture and a powerful way to raise awareness of their own roles and possibilities as individuals.

Invite students to preserve the stories of today for the students of the future.

The six main benefits of a Student Produced Cultural Preservation Project are:

- Developing bridges between the past and the present through the interaction of student and family or community member.
- Exploring curricular objectives within the context of local relevance.
- Developing personal and interpersonal skills within the process of working in a group to produce a film.
- Developing technology skills within a real project.
- Developing awareness of place, community and self.
- Developing learning projects that extend beyond the classroom walls and into the family and community.
Ten Steps to Creating Student Cultural Preservation Filmmaking Projects

1. Brain Storm Ideas for who to record (local artists, historians, family members, etc) or what thematic ideas. (The history of the local railroad, immigration stories, etc). Answer the question: What will this film be about?

2. Research availability of these people. Students book interview times.

3. Prepare for the interview with research, preparation of questions, and developing a shooting plan (where will they film, what will they film, who will be involved, what equipment will be required, where will that come from).

4. Consider what other kinds of material could be used to support the interview, for example photographs from that person's album, archival stills, film and audio from the local museum, archival photos, film and sound recordings available to students on the Web.

5. Practice with the video equipment to become familiar with setting up, recording, using a microphone, etc. Students can practice on each other using the questions they have developed. Help them develop good interview techniques and discuss open versus closed questions.

6. Conduct the interview test with the subject at the location. Test that the video is playing back properly and the image is well lit and in focus. Test the audio to make sure it is recording (headphones are handy!).

7. Record the interview. Students should refer to questions but always listen to answers and ask questions that take the answers further. Allow the subject to talk, don't feel the need to rush in with questions. Most people need time to get comfortable in front of a camera. A relaxed pace is good for all parties. Don’t forget to thank the person when leaving, and have students send a thank you card the next day!

8. Assemble the footage, adding still photographs, video clips of archival film or video segments, sound effects, music, or other audio, and allow time for a test screening. Make any revisions needed and export the project back to DV, and if you have the software, try creating a DVD.

9. Create a duplicate DV tape of the original interview footage by recording from one DV camera to another. Make a DVD backup of the original footage by creating a DVD or burning a DVD using a DVD recorder.
10. Distribute the final copies.
   a. Send a DVD or VHS to the person that was interviewed, so that they and their family have a copy of the finished film. Also send them a DVD or DV of the complete unedited interview.
   b. Keep a DVD of the completed film in the school library and the original DV Interview tapes in the School Archive. Ideally, have two copies, just in case one is lost or damaged.
   c. Send a DVD of the completed film as well as a duplicate DV of the complete unedited interview to the local museum for them to start building a Student Produced Archive of first person documents and documentaries of the community.

Choosing and Developing Your Storyline: Tips for Students

- Pick a topic that you are passionate about.
- Use your own imagination to create a story about your chosen topic.
- Consider ways in which the topic inspires you to tell an important cultural or environmental story through film.
- Think about something you’ve done – or would like to do — at your school or in your community (for example — build a school garden, host a harvest dinner, tell about students composting).
- Use real people as actors in a story, or in filming documentary-style interviews.
- Create an animated film using legos or toys; film your own illustrations; create “moving” photo collages or slideshows.
- Demonstrate a “how to” video about an environmental, historical, or cultural issue.
- Be creative! Come up with your own creative, clever, unique ideas!

Film length Guidelines

- Films by students in the third through eighth grades should develop a film of no shorter than 3 minutes and no longer than 8 minutes.
- Films by students in grade nine through college level should develop a film of no shorter than 5 minutes and no longer than 8 minutes.
Plot Diagram

The Plot Diagram is an organizational tool focusing on a pyramid or triangular shape, which is used to map the events in a story. This mapping of plot structure allows readers and writers to visualize the key features of stories.

Name/Group ________________________________________________

Directions
Use this plot diagram to plan your story or film.
### Filmmaking Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible Points</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content (4)</td>
<td>Clearly identifies and addresses the topic from a local and/or community youth perspective. Content is accurately and clearly communicated in a meaningful manner.</td>
<td>Theme is applied and adequate. Content has minor errors.</td>
<td>Theme is marginally applied and content is less than 50% accurate.</td>
<td>No clear issue identified. Content is not accurate and isn’t effectively used to support the issue or call to action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic Research (4)</td>
<td>Evident that extensive research was involved in exploring the issue and its science, multiple sources of information &amp; research methods used.</td>
<td>Research evident, citations included.</td>
<td>Minimal research done on the topic; no citations</td>
<td>Not clear that any research was involved, source of information is unclear or limited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevance to Youth and Community (4)</td>
<td>Established and communicates the importance and relevance of the issue on a personal &amp; community level.</td>
<td>Adequately establishes and communicates to youth and community</td>
<td>Some irrelativeness communicated on a personal and community level</td>
<td>Doesn’t relate the selected issue to the youth involved or their community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio Soundtrack (4)</td>
<td>Audio (including any music used) is meaningful and aids the story line – coordinated with images. Voice quality is clear and consistently audible throughout the presentation.</td>
<td>Audio is acceptable; quality is good but inconsistent throughout presentation</td>
<td>Audio quality is marginal; voice quality is lacking consistency.</td>
<td>Audio (including any music used) is distracting or inappropriate or is copyrighted and licensing permission not included. Voice quality needs more attention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technique (4)</td>
<td>Exceptional use of exposure and focus in the camera, angle shots and frame composition, lighting, transitions, and use of text or other graphics</td>
<td>Acceptable use of exposure and focus in the camera, angle shots and frame composition, lighting, transitions and use of text or other graphics</td>
<td>Marginal with a few areas acceptable. More work on technique needed.</td>
<td>Off the various techniques, more are unacceptable in their use in the video. Much more practice in learning the techniques are required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creativity (4)</td>
<td>WOW factor, unique</td>
<td>Caught attention, shows merit</td>
<td>Marginal, common – like others</td>
<td>Not remarkable; lacks imagination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Story Line (4)</td>
<td>Exceptional use of telling the story with the right amount of detail throughout – it does not seem too short or too long. The pace fits the story line and helps the audience really “get into” the story.</td>
<td>Acceptable use of storyline. Pace ok, not exception.</td>
<td>Limited use of storyline and blending pace of story in the video. More work needed.</td>
<td>The story needs extensive edition – it is too short or too long to be interesting and/or effective. No attempt to match the pace of storytelling to the story line or the audience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effort (4)</td>
<td>Clearly a student driven effort with appropriate level of support and guidance from others. Team members were equally involved in the project.</td>
<td>Acceptable level of student effort in this project. Team effort is acceptable.</td>
<td>Level of student engagement appears marginal. Team involvement appears more to one individual</td>
<td>Level of student engagement and participation is unclear. Not all team members involved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Multimedia Storyboard

Name: ________________________________

### Directions
Before beginning your construction on the computer, plan your visual/PowerPoint presentation by developing a series of scenes/frames/slides to guide the flow of your information. Include visuals or props you will use. Limit your presentation to five minutes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scene/Frame/Slide 1: Title</th>
<th>Scene/Frame/Slide 2: Introduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title:</td>
<td>Title:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Idea:</td>
<td>Main Idea:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Props/Visuals:</td>
<td>Props/Visuals:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scene/Frame/Slide 3: Body</th>
<th>Scene/Frame/Slide 4: Body</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title:</td>
<td>Title:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Props/Visuals:</td>
<td>Props/Visuals:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Multimedia Rubric for PowerPoint Presentations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Possible Points</th>
<th>Earned Assessment</th>
<th>Peers</th>
<th>Teacher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Content - Research and Writing</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Multimedia product shows evidence of effective research and understanding of concepts relevant to course curricula.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multimedia product reflects accurate, specific, purposeful information that is extended and expanded to fully explain the topic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supporting details are used to help explain the concepts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The vocabulary is appropriate to both the content and the audience.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visuals including pictures, diagrams, photographs, videos, flow charts, and other media are used appropriately to support/enhance the concepts.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Content - Technical Design and Organization</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Choice of multimedia format is logical and effectively contributes to understanding of the concepts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>There is a clear beginning, an organized body, and a clear closure.</td>
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<td>Format is well designed (use of color, graphics, sound, moving images, titles, labels).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Images and graphics are clear and sound is audible.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multimedia product is technically correct (operates with minimal flaws during presentation).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Length of the multimedia product conforms to allotted time frame.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Presentation of Multimedia Production</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>The purpose of the multimedia product is clearly evident to the audience.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speaker demonstrates effective body language: eye contact, posture, movement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speaker responds well to questions during and/or following the multimedia presentation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speaker checked audience’s understanding of concepts by using an appropriate assessment instrument.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:**

**Comments:**
RESOURCES

Principal sources used for preparation of this historical review include the following:

- Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Atchafalaya Trace Commission and Heritage Area, *The Atchafalaya Trace: Heritage Area Management Plan, 2002*;


- Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Atchafalaya Basin: FY 2010

- Draft Annual Plan, Atchafalaya Basin Program, 2010
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional area perimeters of ANHA</th>
<th>Parishes of the ANHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Region</td>
<td>Concordia, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Ascension, Iberville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between Two Rivers</td>
<td>Bayou Teche Corridor: St. Martin, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Region</td>
<td>St. Mary, Assumption, Terrebonne</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Fourteen Parishes

Concordia, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Ascension, Iberville, St. Martin, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Mary, Assumption, Terrebonne.
Regional area perimeters of ANHA

Upper Region
Concordia, Avoyelles and Pointe Coupee

Between Two Rivers
East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Ascension and Iberville

Bayou Teche Corridor
St. Martin, Iberia, Lafayette and St. Landry

Coastal Region
St. Mary, Assumption and Terrebonne

Parishes of the ANHA
Fourteen Parishes
Concordia, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Ascension, Iberville, St. Martin, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Mary, Assumption, Terrebonne
The Atchafalaya National Heritage Area (ANHA) encompasses an area 150 miles long in 14 parishes. While the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area may be well known for its Cajun culture, there is an astonishing array of other cultures within these 14 parishes. The cultural complexity of the region has created a rich tapestry of history and traditions, evidenced by the architecture, music, language, food, and festivals that are unlike those of any other place.

The ANHA is located in the center of Louisiana and has four distinct regions: the Upper Region, the Between Two Rivers Region, the Bayou Teche Region and the Coastal Region. Each plays a strategic and important role in the environment of the area. The following pages provide an overview of each region as well as a sampling of regional resources and places of interest.

### The Upper Region

The Upper Region, which forms the beginning of the ANHA, is comprised of the three parishes of Concordia, Avoyelles and Pointe Coupee. Concordia Parish is the northern most point of the Upper Region. It has rivers on three sides that merge into one river. The parish is contained within levee borders with the exception of one side and has 300 miles of water surrounding it. Lakes and rivers provide an abundance of water sports and recreation while wildlife refuges make hunting and fishing popular. Concordia is home to Lake St. John, Black River Lake, Black River, Red River, Ouachita River, Horseshoe Lake (Cocodrie Lake), Tensas River and Lake Concordia. Bayou Cocodrie National Wildlife Refuge, Three Rivers Wildlife Management Area, Red River State Wildlife Management Area, Spring Bayou State Wildlife Management Area and Grassy Lake State Wildlife Management Area make it a “Sportsman’s Paradise”. Fertile rich soil makes agriculture, music, plantations and museums the areas main attractions. You can find the best view of the Mississippi River in the town of Vidalia. Unprecedented flooding of the Mississippi River through the years has gained the attention of the United States Congress which along with the Army Corp of Engineers has designed and built the Old River Control Structure in Concordia Parish. The structure is an engineering marvel which can divert water to the Atchafalaya River during a major flooding event.

Avoyelles Parish is south of Concordia parish and contains the banks of the Old Mississippi River Channel. Avoyelles Parish is home to Grand Cote National Wildlife Refuge and Lake Ophelia National Wildlife Refuge and a State Park Service. The area was settled originally in 300 BC and today is known for its traditions in music, food and culture. American Indians play a significant role in this area which is evidenced by the presence of three large burial mounds, a museum and a national park. The Tunica-Biloxi tribe hold a Pow Wow annually.

Beginning in the 18th century, groups from Spain, Africa, Normandy, France, Scotland, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Haiti and the French West Indies. settled in Avoyelles Parish. Through the years the local language, food and traditions blended to form a unique culture.

Pointe Coupee Parish is home to one of the oldest settlements in the Mississippi River Valley and enjoys Creole culture at its finest. False River Lake is located in this parish and has a story that tells of history, beauty, recreation, excitement and fun. False River Lake is an example of the oxbow lake,
formed when the Mississippi changed its course and built natural levees that trapped the yearly
overflow eventually creating a lake within the middle of a densely populated forest. The landscape in
Pointe Coupee consists of prairies, back swamp and the Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge. It is also
the physical location of the Morganza Spillway, one of the main control systems the Army Corp of
Engineers has in place to handle major flooding. It is designed to divert water during floods from the
Mississippi River to the Atchafalaya Basin, which includes the Atchafalaya River and swamp. The
Morganza Spillway is a manmade structure designed to prevent the Mississippi River from altering its
current course through Baton Rouge and New Orleans and forming a new channel to the Gulf of
Mexico via the Atchafalaya River.

**Between Two Rivers**

Between Two Rivers consists of four parishes East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Ascension, and Iberville. The Baton Rouge parishes were originally settled in 8000 BC. These parishes were home to the indigenous peoples and Native American tribes the Houmas and Bayougoula. Baton Rouge, the Louisiana State capitol, is in East Baton Rouge Parish, which is also home to the Louisiana seat of government, a Louisiana State Rural Life Museum, Louisiana State University and Southern University. Across the river, West Baton Rouge Parish is home to the Cinclare Plantation Historic District, a sugar cane mill with a town of its own and Port Allen. In Port Allen, you will find the Port Allen Lock which connects the Mississippi River to the Intracoastal Waterway. It also has several sites of interest such as the West Baton Rouge Museum, City of Port Allen Railroad Depot, Mississippi Riverfront Development, Scott’s Cemetery and the Port of Greater Baton Rouge. Iberville Parish is an area that speaks of man and nature learning to live in harmony. Waterways are a dominant theme in the parish. The Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge is found in Iberville parish as well as the Mississippi River, bayous, and entrance to the 800,000 acres of the Atchafalaya Basin. Nottoway Plantation, one of the largest antebellum homes in the nation, is in Iberville Parish. The parish is also home of a town and hospital both named Carville, that, for a hundred years, treated patients with leprosy (now called Hansen's Disease). The hospital has been closed, but several of the buildings remain and are part of the National Hansen's Disease Museum.

Ascension Parish covers over 300 square miles that span both banks of the Mississippi River. Several Native American tribes settled in this area as hunters and farmers. They were known to use pottery, baskets and ceramics. Later they were joined by the Acadians from Nova Scotia who were exiled to this part of the ANHA. These groups were then joined by many diverse groups, such as French, Italian, Spanish, German, African, English, etc. Once again, traditions melded together to create the rich Creole culture of the area.

**The Bayou Teche Corridor**

The Bayou Teche Corridor consists of four parishes: St. Landry, St. Martin, Iberia and Lafayette. These parishes play a significant role in the ANHA. St. Landry Parish has a long history dating back to prehistoric times. Two distinct Native American tribes, the warlike Appaloussa, and the cannibalistic Attakapas, lived between the Atchafalaya and Sabine Rivers. This area later became home to Acadians, French, Spanish, French West Indies, French Creoles, Spanish Creoles, and Africans. In 1805, it was established as the largest parish in Louisiana but later was divided up into six parishes that includes Calcasieu, Evangeline, Jeff
Davis, Beauregard and Allen. National protected areas in St. Landry parish are the Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge and the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve.

St. Martin Parish is unique in that it has three distinct geographical areas—the Atchafalaya Basin, the prairie, and the Bayou Teche area. St. Martin Parish reflects the beauty of nature in its bald cypress trees, oak trees, moss, sugar cane fields, low-lying swamp and endless watercourse of lakes and rivers. *Evangeline*, by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, tells of a young woman sitting on the banks of Bayou Teche.

Although Iberia Parish was settled originally by the Spanish, today it is known for its Cajun, Creole and Asian cuisine. This parish is proud to have Louisiana’s Bayou Bounty Culinary Trail which has great restaurants and exceptional chefs. It also has a number of tourist attractions such as tropical tours on tranquil islands, swamp tours, stately plantation tours, outdoor sport and recreation options, famous factory tours, festivals, farmer’s markets, *fais do do* street dances, gator races, fishing rodeos, civil war reenactments, cook-offs, etc.

Finally yet importantly of the Bayou Teche Corridor parishes is Lafayette Parish which is the smallest parish in Louisiana. The area was settled by French speaking Acadians, and Creoles (African, West Indian and European) who also brought a Roman Catholic presence to the area. Lafayette is the heart of Acadiana where culture is everything. It is a place of music, dance, love of family, story telling, and food, with a *joie de vie*. Lafayette proudly boasts of having the highest number of restaurants per capita of any city in the United States. Visit a place that reflects the past through the present with beautiful scenery and a culture that lives on but adapts to the challenges each season unfolds with strength and a determination to survive. This area originally prospered on agriculture and cattle but, after illnesses and war ravaged the land, railroads became the answer to growth and prosperity. The oil and gas industry plays a major role in Lafayette but the area has also experienced difficulties in the industry. Lafayette is also proud to be the home of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette.

The Coastal Region

The coastal region consists of three parishes: St. Mary, Assumption and Terrebonne. St. Mary Parish is 613 square miles of land and 506 square miles of water and is recognized as a gateway to the Atchafalaya Basin. This parish is also home to Bayou Teche and Bayou Teche National Wildlife Refuge. The earliest settlers of the coastal region were the Chitimacha Indians who settled near the area bayous. Their name means “people of many waters.” Their diet consisted of corn for hominy meal, fish, wild game and shellfish of the area. well known for their baskets made with wild cane reed, dyed naturally and woven into geometric designs. Today the reservation encompasses 283 acres of land with 350 tribal members. Other groups that settled in this parish were Dutch, English, Acadians, German, Danish, and Irish. The numerous sugar plantations and sugar mills made this area an important sugar port. History tells that some of the wealthiest farmers in the south have planted sugar cane. They had a significant influence on the area’s architecture as seen in the many magnificent plantation homes and mansions that are observed in the landscape. Many are still standing and well preserved today. St. Mary parish has also been a vital source of shrimp, fish, seafood processing, salt, sugar, boat companies, oil, gas, carbon black, and once even the world’s largest cypress sawmill.

Assumption parish has natural waterways that connect the Mississippi Industrial Corridor to the north and to the Gulf of Mexico in the south, while also providing a gateway to The Atchafalaya Basin. Assumption Parish is known for its rivers, bayous, sugar, agriculture, estuaries, scenery, recreation, historic communities, plantations and ties to French and Spanish culture. Assumption Parish is a “Sportsman’s Paradise” and is easily accessed by road, water or rail.

Terrebonne Parish is the second largest parish in Louisiana and its entire southern coast is on the Gulf of Mexico. Over ninety percent of the parish is wetlands or open water. The parish is home to the Mandalay National Wildlife Refuge and Terrebonne Bay, as well as many bayous and waterways, including the Intracoastal Waterway. The inhabitants of Terrebonne have always lived on what nature provided. Terrebonne oysters are known internationally as being some of the finest oysters in the world. Seafood (20% of all Louisiana seafood), wildlife (hunting and trapping), sugar cane, sugar mills, fur trading, logging and oil and gas have provided a livelihood for the residents. Terrebonne Parish is recognized as being a gateway port for one of the heaviest concentrations of offshore oil service companies in the state. The Houmas Native Americans were some of the first settlers in this area, followed by the Acadians (exiled French colonists) and the Spanish. The authentic Acadian culture, diverse environment, wildlife, agriculture, plantations, seafood, natural mineral resources and unique location offer many opportunities in today’s world.
Finally yet importantly of the Bayou Teche Corridor parishes is Lafayette Parish which is the smallest parish in Louisiana. The area was settled by French speaking Acadians, and Creoles (African, West Indian and European) who also brought a Roman Catholic presence to the area. Lafayette is the heart of Acadiana where culture is everything. It is a place of music, dance, love of family, story telling, and food, with a joie de vie. Lafayette proudly boasts of having the highest number of restaurants per capita of any city in the United States. Visit a place that reflects the past through the present with beautiful scenery and a culture that lives on but adapts to the challenges each season unfolds with strength and a determination to survive. This area originally prospered on agriculture and cattle but, after illnesses and war ravaged the land, railroads became the answer to growth and prosperity. The oil and gas industry plays a major role in Lafayette but the area has also experienced difficulties in the industry. Lafayette is also proud to be the home of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette.

The Coastal Region

The coastal region consists of three parishes: St. Mary, Assumption and Terrebonne. St. Mary Parish is 613 square miles of land and 506 square miles of water and is recognized as a gateway to the Atchafalaya Basin. This parish is also home to Bayou Teche and Bayou Teche National Wildlife Refuge. The earliest settlers of the coastal region were the Chitimacha Indians who settled near the area bayous. Their name means “people of many waters.” Their diet consisted of corn for hominy meal, fish, wild game and shellfish of the area. well known for their baskets made with wild cane reed, dyed naturally and woven into geometric designs. Today the reservation encompasses 283 acres of land with 350 tribal members. Other groups that settled in this parish were Dutch, English, Acadians, German, Danish, and Irish. The numerous sugar plantations and sugar mills made this area an important sugar port. History tells that some of the wealthiest farmers in the south have planted sugar cane. They had a significant influence on the area’s architecture as seen in the many magnificent plantation homes and mansions that are observed in the landscape. Many are still standing and well preserved today. St. Mary parish has also been a vital source of shrimp, fish, seafood processing, salt, sugar, boat companies, oil, gas, carbon black, and once even the world’s largest cypress sawmill.

Assumption parish has natural waterways that connect the Mississippi Industrial Corridor to the north and to the Gulf of Mexico in the south, while also providing a gateway to The Atchafalaya Basin. Assumption Parish is known for its rivers, bayous, sugar, agriculture, estuaries, scenery, recreation, historic communities, plantations and ties to French and Spanish culture. Assumption Parish is a “Sportsman’s Paradise” and is easily accessed by road, water or rail.

Terrebonne Parish is the second largest parish in Louisiana and its entire southern coast is on the Gulf of Mexico. Over ninety percent of the parish is wetlands or open water. The parish is home to the Mandalay National Wildlife Refuge and Terrebonne Bay, as well as many bayous and waterways, including the Intracoastal Waterway. The inhabitants of Terrebonne have always lived on what nature provided. Terrebonne oysters are known internationally as being some of the finest oysters in the world. Seafood (20% of all Louisiana seafood), wildlife (hunting and trapping), sugar cane, sugar mills, fur trading, logging and oil and gas have provided a livelihood for the residents. Terrebonne Parish is recognized as being a gateway port for one of the heaviest concentrations of offshore oil service companies in the state. The Houmas Native Americans were some of the first settlers in this area, followed by the Acadians (exiled French colonists) and the Spanish. The authentic Acadian culture, diverse environment, wildlife, agriculture, plantations, seafood, natural mineral resources and unique location offer many opportunities in today’s world.
Upper Region

- **Concordia, Avoyelles and Pointe Coupee Parish** are located in the Upper Region of the ANHA
- **Old River Control Structure** is located on the Mississippi River in Concordia Parish; it maintains a 70% flow of water to the Mississippi River and a 30% flow of water to the Atchafalaya River; provides flood protection, prevents the Mississippi River from changing channels and following the course of the Atchafalaya River; protects Baton Rouge and New Orleans ports
- **Sportsman’s Paradise** hunting, fishing, water sports and recreation make this area an exciting place
- **National Wildlife Refuges**, State Managed Wildlife Refuges, National Parks, rivers, bayous, lakes, and backwater areas
- **False River is an oxbow lake** created by the Mississippi River
- **Morganza Spillway** flood protection system designed to handle the Mississippi flooding emergencies; opened twice since being built (1973 and 2011)
- **Agriculture bottomlands and hardwood forest**
- **Known for the Creole culture**
- **Plantations, museums, historic sites, and scenery**
- **Original settlers were Native Americans**; Tunica-Biloxi tribe, mounds, National Parks and museums
- **First settlers to the area** were Spanish, French, African, European, Haitian and French West Indies and Acadians
Upper Region

- Concordia, Avoyelles and Pointe Coupee Parish are located in the Upper Region of the ANHA.
- Old River Control Structure is located on the Mississippi River in Concordia Parish; it maintains a 70% flow of water to the Mississippi River and a 30% flow of water to the Atchafalaya River; provides flood protection, prevents the Mississippi River from changing channels and following the course of the Atchafalaya River; protects Baton Rouge and New Orleans ports.

Sportsman’s Paradise

- Hunting, fishing, water sports and recreation make this area an exciting place.

National Wildlife Refuges, State Managed Wildlife Refuges, National Parks, rivers, bayous, lakes, and backwater areas

- False River is an oxbow lake created by the Mississippi River.
- Morganza Spillway flood protection system designed to handle the Mississippi flooding emergencies; opened twice since being built (1973 and 2011).

- Agriculture bottomlands and hardwood forest.
- Known for the Creole culture.
- Plantations, museums, historic sites, and scenery.
- Original settlers were Native Americans; Tunica-Biloxi tribe, mounds, National Parks and museums.
- First settlers to the area were Spanish, French, African, European, Haitian and French West Indies and Acadians.

Avoyelles High School
Concordia Parish

- Parish seat: Vidalia.
- Concordia Parish was founded in 1810 and named for a Latin word meaning harmony.
- Concordia Parish has 696 square miles of land and 53 square miles of water.
- The original settlers were Native Americans; mounds located in the area are Cypress Grove Mound, DePrato Mounds, Frogmore Mound Site and Lamarque Landing Mound. Spanish and French then settled the area followed other Europeans.
- The Ouachita River runs along the west boundary, the Red River along the south, and the Mississippi River along the east. All three rivers are contained by large levee systems.
- View the Mississippi River from the RiverWalk in Vidalia, best view of the River in Louisiana.
- The Old River Control Structure is a significant part of Concordia Parish history, American history and Mississippi River history.
- Past economy was based on agriculture because of the rich soil of the Mississippi bottomlands.
- Current economy is based on agriculture, cattle, fish farms, and chemical and petroleum plants.
- Visit the National Register of Historic Places listings in Concordia Parish, Louisiana and enjoy the historic sites. Some sites of significance include:
  - Frogmore Cotton Plantation & Gins, where planters and slaves once lived on a working cotton plantation in the early 1800's.
  - Tacony Plantation (African-American history): John R. Lynch, Mississippi's first black U.S. Representative and Speaker of the House, was born a slave on Tacony Plantation in 1847. It was originally owned by Alford Vidal Davis, Sr., one of the richest cotton planters in Louisiana. Tacony is an Indian word meaning "Big Man."
  - Delta Music Museum where music is a part of parish history
- Concordia Parish, situated across the Mississippi River from Natchez, is a "Sportsman's Paradise" with 300 miles of water, including Lake St John, Black River Lake, Black River, Red River, Ouachita River, Horseshoe Lake (Cocodrie Lake), Tensas River and Lake Concordia.
- Hunting, fishing, water sports and recreation are the heartbeat of the parish

Parish Name
The name of the parish is of uncertain origin and may be from an early land grant called New Concordia, from the "concord" reached by local authorities over a mutual surrender of slaves, or for a mansion called Concord which was owned by Governor de Lemos.
Concordia Parish Features

**Louisiana.Gov:** http://louisiana.gov/Government/Parish_Concordia/
**U.S. Census Bureau:** http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22/22029.html

**Bends**
- Dead Mans Bend
- Deer Park Bend
- Fairchilds Bend
- Giles Bend
- Palmetto Bend
- Saint Catherine Bend
- Shreves Cutoff

**Channels**
- Homochitto Cutoff

**Islands**
- Fritz Island
- Glasscock Island
- Horse Shoe Island
- Saint Catherine Towhead
- Vidal Island

**Lakes**
- Bee Lake
- Big Blue Hole
- Big Lagoon
- Big Lake
- Black Bayou
- Black Lake
- Black River Lake
- Blue Lake
- Brandenburg Pit
- Brickyard Lake
- Brushy Bayou
- Bullitt Bayou
- Burkman Brake
- Camp Lake
- Canada Brake
- Carr Lake
- Cauley Lake
- Chaney Lakes
- Clayton Lake
- Clear Lake
- Cocodrie Lake
- Coon Lake
- Crouch Lake
- Crowders Lake
- Cypress Lake
- De Armond Lake
- Dicen Bayou
- Dobbins Lake
- Dry Lake
- Duck Roost Lake
- Emiline Lake
- Excelsior Lake
- Fish Lake
- Flat Lake
- French Lake
- Gin Lake
- Goose Lake
- Grand Bay
- Grandma Lake
- Grassly Lake
- Harmon Lake
- Hog Pen Lake
- Jenkins Lake
- Jerry Lake
- Lac A’Sostien
- Lake Concordia
- Lake Curry
- Lake Saint John
- Langley Lake
- Little Gin Lake
- Little Lagoon
- Little Wallace Lake
- Long Lake
- Long Slough
- Lost Lake
- Lower Clear Lake
- Lower Sunk Lake
- Mack Lake
- McComb Lake
- Moreau Lake
- Mud Lake
- Myers Lake
- Nugent Lake
- Old River
- Ox Lake
- Pandora Lake
- Parish Lake
- Patton Lake
- Prairie Lake
- Rifle Point Chute
- Round Lake
- Royster Lake
- Schoolhouse Lake
- Shanty Lake
- Shavins Lake
- Silver Lake
- Silver Lakes
- Snag Lake
- Tronse Lake
- Turtle Lake
- Twin Lake
- Upper Clear Lake
- Upper Sunk Lake
- Wade Lake
- Wallace Lake
- Welsh Lake
- Whiskey Bayou Lakes
- Whitehall Lake
- Williams Lake

**Streams**
- Black River
- Brewer Bayou
- Briars Chute
- Buckston Bayou
- Buttonwood Slu
- Deep Bayou
- Hoover Slough
- Little Holland Bayou
- Little Tensas River
- Mississippi Bayou
- Pincushion Bayou
- Red Bayou
- Ross Bayou
- Sixmile Bayou
- Wild Cow Bayou

**Parks**
- Concordia State Wildlife Management Area
- Fort Bowie Park
- Learned Park
- Red River State Wildlife Management Area
- Three Rivers State Wildlife Management Area
- Three Rivers Wildlife Management Area
Avoyelles Parish

- Parish seat: Marksville.
- Avoyelles Parish has 832 square miles of land and 33 square miles of water.
- The parish is located on the banks of the Old Mississippi River Channel.
- Avoyelles Parish is named for the Avoyel Indian tribe. It was first settled around 300 BC, and was originally inhabited by the Avoyelles, Tunica, Biloxi and Choctaw Indian tribes.
- On the banks of the old Mississippi River Channel in Marksville, three large burial mounds, a museum and a National Park commemorate the Avoyels' civilization. Nearly two centuries ago, the Tunicas from the Natchez tribes east of the river conquered and assimilated with the Avoyels and are currently the largest Native American group in Avoyelles Parish.
- Spanish and African traders were the first Europeans to settle, followed by settlers from Normandy, France, Scotland, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Haitian and French West Indies.
- Blacks serving under Napoleon and those loyal to France in Haiti and the French West Indies settled in Avoyelles; they arrived as refugees and were taken in by the Native American and European families of the area; the blending of these three cultures created a distinct Creole culture noted in the local language, food and family ties.
- In Avoyelles Parish in 1780 the area became the Avoyelles Post.
- In the early years, Avoyelles Parish was known for indigo, followed later by tobacco, cotton and sugar; 1850-1860 is often called the “golden decade.”
- Today, major crops include rice, sugar cane, corn, soybeans and sweet potatoes.
- Visit the National Register of Historic Places listings in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana.
- The Epps House, built in 1852 near Holmesville on Bayou Boeuf was the home of Planter Edwin Epps who owned a slave named Solomon Northup, author of “Twelve Years a Slave.”
- Avoyelles Parish has Marksville Prehistoric Indian site on the List of National Historic Landmarks in Louisiana.
- The parish is well known for its French-speaking history, with traditions in music and food.
- Avoyelles Parish is known for hunting and fishing as is home to the Grand Cote National Wildlife Refuge (part), Lake Ophelia National Wildlife Refuge, Spring Bayou State Managed Wildlife Refuge, Pomme de Terra State Wildlife Managed Refuge and Grassy Lake State Managed Wildlife Refuge.

Parish Name

The parish is named for the Avoyel Indian tribe.
The Avoyel Indian tribe.

The parish is named for Avoyelles Parish.

Avoyelles Parish is known for hunting and fishing as is home to the Wildlife Refuge. Terra State Wildlife Managed Refuge and Grassy Lake State Managed Wildlife Refuge, Spring Bayou State Managed Wildlife Refuge, Pomme de Grand Cote National Wildlife Refuge (part), Lake Ophelia National Avoyelles Parish is known for hunting and fishing as is home to the in music and food.

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Avoyelles' civilization.. Nearly two centuries ago, the Tunicas from the large burial mounds, a museum and a National Park commemorate the On the banks of the old Mississippi River Channel in Marksville, three Tunica, Biloxi and Choctaw Indian tribes.

Avoyelles Parish has 832 square miles of land and 33 square miles of Parish seat: Marksville.

Avoyelles Parish Features

Louisiana.Gov: http://louisiana.gov/Government/Parish_Avoyelles/
U.S. Census Bureau: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22/22009.html

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Pointe Coupée
Parish

- Parish seat: New Roads.
- Pointe Coupée was formed in 1805 in the Territory of Orleans. The name Pointe Coupée (French for “cut-off point”) tells you a lot; it is the point on the Mississippi River where the river changed course and left a portion cut off from the rest.
- The Parish is 557 square miles of land and 33 square miles of water.
- The land in the parish consists of prairies and backswamp.
- The parish is surrounded by major rivers on three sides, boasts two of the Mississippi River's oxbow lakes, and is covered by a network of smaller streams. The Mississippi River figured prominently in Pointe Coupée’s early history and continues to define much of the parish’s character today.
- The best known oxbow lake is False River, formed when the Mississippi River changed its course, cutting off a section previously part of the river and creating 22-mile horseshoe-shaped lake. This lake was known as “la Fausee Riviere,” now, False River.
- Pointe Coupée Parish is bordered on three sides by inland waterways—Old River, the Atchafalaya River and the Mississippi River.
- The parish dates back to the aboriginal peoples as early as 1500 BC. They came to settle and engage in agricultural pursuits on the natural levees of the Mississippi.
- The parish history dates back to 1699 and the exploration of French-Canadian explorer Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville and his brother, Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville. The explorers were mystified to find a point where the huge river doubled back on itself, forming an oxbow. That site was later named "la Pointe Coupee," the place of the cut off. The fort "Poste de Pointe Coupee" was established by Bienville in 1717 at a site known later as Waterloo.
- The first settlers to the area were the Spanish, French, Acadians and Europeans.
- Pointe Coupée Parish is best known for its agriculture, recreation and tourism industries. It is also the home of LA Generating's Big Cajun I & II electric generating stations and Nan-Ya Plastics Industrial Complex. Top agricultural products are: pecans, sugar cane, cotton, soybeans, corn, wheat, and grain sorghum. Cattle are also a major industry.
- Visit the National Register of Historic Places listings in Pointe Coupée Parish, Louisiana.
- The landscape and scenery are of moss hung oaks, cedar and pecan trees, sugar and cotton fields, sparkling water, antebellum mansions, quaint cottages, old churches and modern facilities.
- Pointe Coupée Parish is a Sportsman’s Paradise with hunting, fishing, water sports and recreation.
Pointe Coupée Parish

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Pointe Coupée Parish Features

U.S. Census Bureau: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22/22077.html

Bends
  False River Cutoff
  Morgans Bend
  The Island
  Tunica Bend

Channels
  Carr Cut-Off

Islands
  Saint Maurice Towhead

Lakes
  Bay Lake
  Big Lake Moreau
  Black Lake
  Boggy Lake
  False River
  Flat Lake
  Grand Bay
  Grassy Lake
  Green Lake
  Greens Lake
  Kellers Lake
  Lake Holloway
  Lake Pattin
  Levee Lake
  Little Lake Moreau
  Long Lake
  McCrea Lake
  McIntyre Lake
  Monday Lake
  Phillips Lake
  Round Lake
  Shaw Lake

Parks
  False River Park
  Sherburne Wildlife Management Area

Streams
  Bayou Black
  Bayou Blue
  Bayou Boidore
  Bayou Bundick
  Bayou Cascare
  Bayou Cotonier
  Bayou Fisher
  Bayou Fordoche
  Bayou Fusilier
  Bayou Garwood
  Bayou George
  Bayou Hazard
  Bayou Lanquedoc
  Bayou Lettsworth
  Bayou Portage
  Bayou Sere
  Bayou Sterling
  Bee Tree Bayou
  Big Bayou
  Buckhorn Bayou
  Coyles Bayou
  Crooked Bayou
  Discharge Bayou
  Dry Bayou
  Duck Bayou
  Graveyard Bayou
  Hog Lake
  Knee Bayou
  Middle Bayou
  Raccourci Old River
  Robertson Bayou
  Sandy Bayou
  Starks Bayou

Images courtesy of AHNA, www.atchafalaya.org
Between Two Rivers area includes East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Ascension and Iberville parishes. The indigenous people and Native Americans were the original settlers to the area; mounds are located throughout the parishes. The Between Two Rivers area is known for the waterways and water commerce, government, industrial development, businesses, sugar cane and sugar mills and tourism. The first settlers to the area were the Acadians, French, Spanish and British. A history of Between Two Rivers can be found in museums, plantations, historic landmarks and listings of National Historic Places, as well as other tourist attractions. Between Two Rivers is home to a wealth of educational opportunities at Louisiana State University and Southern University. Between Two Rivers has areas that are considered metropolitan areas while other areas are considered a “Sportsman’s Paradise” hunting, fishing, water sports and recreation make this area an exciting place. The Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge is located in the Between Two Rivers region and is located in Iberville Parish. The culture is known for great cuisine, music and an overall joy of living (joie de vivre).
Between Two Rivers

- **East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Ascension and Iberville** are the parishes located in the Between Two Rivers area.
- **The indigenous people and Native Americans** were the original settlers to the area; mounds are located throughout the parishes.
- **The Between Two Rivers area is known for** the waterways and water commerce, government, industrial development, businesses, sugar cane and sugar mills and tourism.
- **The first settlers to the area** were the Acadians, French, Spanish and British.
- **A history of Between Two Rivers** can be found in museums, plantations, historic landmarks and listings of National Historic Places, as well as other tourist attractions.
- **Between two Rivers is home to a wealth of educational opportunities** at Louisiana State University and Southern University.
- **Between Two Rivers has areas** that are considered metropolitan areas while other areas are considered a “Sportsman’s Paradise” hunting, fishing, water sports and recreation make this area an exciting place.
- **The Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge** is located in the Between Two Rivers region and is located in Iberville Parish.
- **The culture is known** for great cuisine, music and an overall joy of living (joie de vivre).
East Baton Rouge

Parish

- Baton Rouge was incorporated in 1817 and became the state capital in 1849. Baton Rouge is also the parish seat of East Baton Rouge Parish.
- The parish consists of 455 square miles of land and 15 square miles of water.
- Artifacts found in former settlements along the Mississippi, Comite, and Amite rivers have led archaeologists to date early habitation of the Baton Rouge area to 8000 B.C. The three earthwork mounds remaining in the city (two are now surrounded by the Louisiana State University campus) were built about 5000-3500 BC by later indigenous peoples of more complex cultures. The mounds were not used for burials, but researchers believe they had religious and social purposes. Their descendants were ancestors to the historic tribes.
- European settlement of Baton Rouge dates to 1699 when French explorer Sieur d'Iberville led a party up the Mississippi River and saw a reddish cypress pole festooned with bloody animals and fish. It marked the boundary between the Houma Tribe and the Bayougoula hunting grounds. The French called the landmark tree le bâton rouge, (red stick). The Native American name for the site had been Istrouma. The French city of Baton Rouge became one of the more prominent of the few settlements of New France.
- The first settlers were French, Acadians, British and Spanish
- Many businesses and industrial facilities are located in East Baton Rouge.
- East Baton Rouge Parish is home to the Old Louisiana State Capitol, Louisiana State Museum, Old Governor’s Mansion, Rural Life Museum, State Library, etc.
- In 1812, Louisiana was admitted to the Union as a State. As Baton Rouge was a strategic military outpost, between 1819 and 1822, the U.S. Army built the Pentagon Barracks, which became a major command post through the Mexican-American War (1846–1848); Lieutenant Colonel Zachary Taylor, supervised construction of the Pentagon Barracks and served as its commander; In the 1830s, what is known today as the “Old Arsenal” was built; The unique structure originally served as a gunpowder magazine for the U.S. Army Post.
- Baton Rouge is home to a vibrant mix of cultures from around Louisiana, thus forming the basis of the city motto: "Authentic Louisiana at Every Turn."
- East Baton Rouge is home to Louisiana State University founded in 1853 in what is now known as Pineville, Louisiana, under the name Louisiana State Seminary of Learning & Military Academy. The current LSU main campus was dedicated in 1926, and consists of more than 250 buildings constructed in the style of Italian Renaissance by architect Andrea Palladio and occupies a 650-acre (2.6 km²) plateau on the banks of the Mississippi River. Mike the Tiger, a Bengali-Siberian hybrid, is LSU’s official mascot.
- East Baton Rouge is home to Southern University and A&M College a historically black college located in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The Baton Rouge campus is located on Scott’s Bluff overlooking the Mississippi River in the northern section of the City of Baton Rouge. They are known as the Jaguars.
East Baton Rouge Parish Features

**Louisiana.Gov:** http://louisiana.gov/Government/Parish_EastBatonRouge/
**U.S. Census Bureau:** http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22/22033.html

### Bends
- Mallet Bend
- Manchac Bend
- Missouri Bend
- Springfield Bend

### Harbors
- Baton Rouge Harbor

### Islands
- Profit Island

### Lakes
- Campus Lake
- Capitol Lake
- City Park Lake
- College Lake
- Cow Lake
- Faulkner Lake
- Grassy Lake
- Henry Lake
- Horseshoe Lake
- Jones Lake
- Lake Crest
- Red Lake
- Redman Lake
- Sportsman Lake
- Stumpy Lake
- University Lake

### Parks
- 40th Street Park
- Airline Highway Parish Park
- Alex Box Stadium
- Alsen Park
- Anna Jordan Park
- Antioch Parish Park
- Arsenal Park
- Baker Park
- Barringer Road Park
- Baton Rouge Zoo
- Baywood Park
- Beauregard Town Historic District
- Belfair Park
- Bernie Moore Track Stadium
- Bird Station Park
- Bon Marche Community Park
- Brooks Park
- Brown Heights Park
- Camelot Park
- Cedarcrest Park
- Chamberland Park
- Clark Memorial Park
- Comite River Park
- Drusilla Park
- Duchess Drive Park
- East Polk Street Park
- Eastgate Drive Park
- Edward Avenue Park
- Evangeline Park
- Expressway Park
- Fiesta Park
- Flannery Road Park
- Forest Park
- Fouryeighth Street Park
- Gayosa Park
- Gentilly Court Park
- Goodwood Playground
- Greenwell Springs Park
- Greenwood Park
- Gus Young Park
- Harding Park
- Highland Road Park
- Hooper Park
- Howard Park
- Howell Park
- Independence Park
- Jackson Park
- James Watson Park
- Jefferson Park
- Jefferson Terrace Park
- Judson Baptist Recreatn. Park
- Ken-Warren Playground
- LaFitte Street Park
- Lanier Drive Park
- Laurens H Cohn Arboretum
- Leeward Park
- Lion Park
- Longfellow Park
- Madison Avenue Park
- Magnolia Mound Park
- Main Street Historic District
- Manchac Parish Park
- Mayfair Park
- Meadow Park
- Monte Sano Park
- Myrtle Park
- Naivn Park
- North 14th Street Park
- North Sherwood Forest Park
- North Street Park
- Old Hammond Highway Park
- Parklawn Park
- Parkview Park
- Perkins Road Olympia Field
- Progress Park
- Red Oaks Park
- Roosevelt Street Park
- Roseland Terrace Historic Dist.
- Samuel D’Agostino Park
- Sata Park
- Sharp Road Park
- Spanish Town Historic District
- Standford Park
- Sugar Land Park
- Tams Drive Park
- Terrace Street Park
- Thomas A Maher Park
- Tiger Stadium
- Tristian Park
- Tuscarrora Street Park
- Valley Park (historical)
- Victory Park
- Warren and Grace Farr Park
- Webb Memorial Park
- Wenonah Street Park
- Woodlawn Acres Parish Park
- Wray Park

### Streams
- Bayou Duplanier; Beaver Bayou
- Beaver Creek; Blackwater Bayou
- Comite River; Cypress Bayou
- Dawson Creek; Doyle Bayou
- Draughan Creek; Elbow Bayou
- Honey Cut Bayou
- Hurricane Creek; Jacks Bayou
- Jones Bayou; Jones Creek
- Knox Branch; Lively Bayou
- North Branch Ward Creek
- Redwood Creek; Saunders Bayou
- Weiner Creek; White Bayou
West Baton Rouge Parish

- Parish seat: Port Allen.
- West Baton Rouge Parish was formed in 1807 and was named Baton Rouge Parish until 1812; the parish was named for baton rouge, French for red stick.
- West Baton Rouge consists of 191 square miles of land and 12 square miles water and is one of the smallest parishes.
- The Medora Site, a Plaquemine culture mound site located adjacent to Bayou Bourbeaux on the flood plain of Manchac Point, a hair-pin bend of the Mississippi River in the southeast corner of the parish, was instrumental in defining the Plaquemine culture and period.
- The first European settlers were French, French Acadians, British and Spanish.
- Visit the National Register of Historic Places listings in West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana.
- Sugar and Sugar mills continue to be a very important part of West Baton Rouge history. West Baton Rouge is home to Cinclare Plantation, sugar mill and sugar mill town.
- West Baton Rouge Parish is home to the Port of Greater Baton Rouge. The Port of Greater Baton Rouge is the head of deepwater navigation on the Mississippi River, serving barges and ocean-going vessels with international import and export facilities for all types of cargo, from grain to paper products, chemicals, manufactured goods, bulk ores and petroleum products. It is one of the top ten ports in the country, handling roughly 61 million short tons of cargo each year. The Port has 3,000 feet (910 m) of dock and 550,000 square feet (51,000 m²) of warehouse space. Its facilities include grain elevator storage, molasses, sugar, oil and coffee terminals.
- The Port Allen Lock connects the Mississippi River to the Intracoastal Waterway, shortening the distance to the Gulf of Mexico by approximately 120 miles (190 km). The lock, a free-floating structure is the largest of its kind, as it serves as a man-made break in the levee. This massive structure has 90-ton doors and 64 feet (20 m) sides. The lock was constructed in 1961 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to replace the historic Plaquemine Lock.
- Tour the Railroad Depot Museum and see restored caboose and exhibits on 1940s railroad life.
- The Mississippi River Front Development Park has panoramic views of the Capital City's skyline and the Mississippi River.
- Scott’s Cemetery is the burial place of African Americans in West Baton Rouge’s history and dates back to the 1850s.
- The culture is centered around excellent Cuisine, music and dance, Cajun -Creole lifestyle
- Visit the West Baton Rouge Museum which includes the main museum, the 1830 Aillet House, a 1850s slave cabin, freedman's family cabin and a Civil Rights Era field worker’s cabin. The cabins are from the sugar plantation of Henry Watkins Allen, the last Confederate Governor of Louisiana.
West Baton Rouge Parish Features

U.S. Census Bureau: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22/22121.html

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bends</th>
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Images courtesy of AHNA, www.atchafalaya.org
Ascension Parish

- Parish seat: Donaldsonville.
- Ascension Parish was established in 1807 and is now one of the fastest growing parishes in Louisiana.
- Ascension Parish has 292 sq. miles of land and 11 sq miles of water
- In 1825, Donaldsonville became the capital of the Commonwealth of Louisiana, but the capital was later moved back to New Orleans.
- Ascension Parish is historically identified by the important junction of the Mississippi River and Bayou Lafourche. About the year 1200, these waterways were one; then the river changed course, leaving behind a small stream the Native Tribes called ‘bayuk,’ today’s Bayou Lafourche.
- In 1772 the La Fourche became known as ‘L’Ascension.’
- The original settlers were the Houma, Bayougoula and Tchitimacha Native American tribes, known for being hunters, farmers and makers of basketry, pottery and ceramics.
- The Indian name for the Mississippi River is ‘Michi Sipi.’
- In 1765, many arrived at New Orleans and settled in today’s Ascension, an area quickly called the Acadian Coast, later Acadia District (1769), and Acadia County (1804). Due to its prosperity, Acadia became the ‘Gold Coast.’
- The first settlers were Spanish, French, Canadian, German, English, African and Native slaves.
- The area became well known for its Creole culture.
- Past economy was based on agriculture (food crops, tobacco, indigo and sugarcane).
- The current economy is centered on the petrochemical industry.
- View the National Register of Historic Places listings in Ascension Parish, Louisiana and discover Ascension Parish history.

Parish Name
The name of the parish is derived from the former French colony of Acadia in Canada and in after the Ascension of Our Lord Catholic Church in Donaldsonville.
Ascension Parish Features

Louisiana.Gov: http://louisiana.gov/Government/Parish_Ascension/
U.S. Census Bureau: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22/22005.html

Islands
   Claiborne Island

Lakes
   Flat Lake
   Lake Martin
   Lake Villars
   Littles Lake

Parks
   Burnside Park
   Cornerview Park
   Dixie Youth Park
   Donaldsonville Historic District
   George Washington Carver Park
   Gonzales Municipal Park
   Hillaryville Parish Park
   Jackie Robinson Memorial Park
   Louisiana Square
   Modeste Park
   Paula Park
   Prairievile Park
   Southwood Park
   Spartan Stadium
   Stevens Park

Streams
   Bayou Napoleon
   Bayou Narcisse
   Bayou Vicknair
   Boudreau Bayou
   Boyle Bayou
   Cocodrie Bayou
   Grand Goudine Bayou
   Henderson Bayou
   McCall Bayou
   Smith Bayou
Iberville Parish

- Parish seat: Plaquemine.
- Original settlers were Native Americans. (Burial mounds found were of particular interest because the skeletal remains were uniform in size and the mounds were seven hundred feet long, a hundred feet wide and six feet tall.)
- Iberville Parish has 619 square miles of land and 34 square miles of water and is rich in natural resources.
- Look back in history when you tour the National Register of Historic Places listings in Iberville Parish, Louisiana.
- The Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge (partly in Iberville Parish) is unique because it encompasses two parishes.
- Iberville Parish is a place that has the Mississippi River flowing through the heart of the parish, and water is a central theme in the history and lifestyle of the people.
- The Atchafalaya Basin and Iberville Parish offer unlimited opportunities to explore the adventures of the largest river swamp in the United States.
- Founded in 1699, the parish is named for Pierre Le Moyne d’Iberville who founded the French colony of Louisiana.
- Iberville Parish has been given the nick name “Sweet Iberville” because of sugar cane.
- Experience the South’s personality and splendor as you step back in time to world of days gone by at Nottoway Plantation (South’s largest antebellum mansion).
- Past economy: Agriculture (sugar cane, soybeans,), hardwood timber, saw mills, water commerce, and industrial development.
- Current economy: Oil, gas, brine, agriculture chemical industries and tourism.
- Plaquemine Lock State Historical Site was designed by Colonel George W. Goethals (1858-1928) who later gained distinction as chairman and chief engineer for the design and construction of the Panama Canal.
- Water sports and recreation are abundant in this exciting place.
- The Town of Carville was home to Carville Hospital which treated patients with leprosy for over 100 years.
- Two Women’s Prisons are located in the town of St. Gabriel: Elayn Hunt Correctional Center and Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women.
Iberville Parish Features

Louisiana.Gov: http://louisiana.gov/Government/Parish_Iberville/
U.S. Census Bureau: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22/22047.html

Bends
Bayou Goula Bend
Plaquemine Bend

Channels
Lake Natchez Pass

Islands
Bayou Goula Towhead
Big Island
Little Island
Tight Island

Lakes
Bayou Simpson
Berry Lake
Billy Littles Lake
Efen Crane Lake
Halfway Lake
Jim Lake
Lake Long
Lake Natchez
Lower Flat
Middle Flat
Middle Lake
Morris Lake
Murphy Lake
Pigeon Bay
Smith Lake
Spanish Lake
Sullivan Lake
The Brakes
Upper Flat
Whiskey Bay (historical)
Willow Lake

Parks
Bayou Sorrel Park
Burton Park
Plaquemine Historic District
Plaquemine Lock State Historic Site

Streams
Bayou Black
Bayou Blue
Bayou Bourbeaux
Bayou Brown
Bayou Des Glaises
Bayou Farmer
Bayou Grosse Tete
Bayou Henry
Bayou Hooper
Bayou Jacob
Bayou Lafayette
Bayou Magnolia
Bayou Maringouin
Bayou Plaquemine
Bayou Richard
Bayou Sorrel
Bear Bayou
Berry Bayou
Bill Bayou
Blind Choctaw Bayou
Bogan Bayou
Bristow Bayou
Burns Bayou
Caney Bayou
Choctaw Bayou

Images courtesy of AHNA, www.atchafalaya.org
Bayou Teche Corridor

- **St. Martin, Iberia, Lafayette and St. Landry Parish** are located in the Bayou Teche Corridor.

- **The Corridor has history dating back to prehistoric times** with Native Americans living along the bayous and waterways in the area. The Native Americans were hunters and farmers.

- **The first settlers were Spanish, French, French speaking Acadians, and Creoles (African, West Indian and European).**

- **The history of the Bayou Teche Corridor** is found in the heart of Acadiana in the lives and lifestyle of its people. They have a passion for life and the joy that each moment brings. The years have taught them to make the best of what they have music, dance, love of family, storytelling, and food, with a *joie de vie*. The people of the area have strong ties to the Roman Catholic faith.

- **The Bayou Teche Corridor is known for** its unique Cajun-Creole culture. The years have created a unique blending of diverse groups of people which brought about the creation of their own unique culture that is recognized around the world.

- **The landscape and scenery are breath taking** but more than that tell of lives worth living and how they have left a unique and special mark in the pages of history.

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**LA Iris**

St. Landry Parish
Visitor Center
978 Kennerson Road
Opelousas, LA 70570
Bayou Teche Corridor

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- The people of the area have strong ties to the Roman Catholic faith.
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LA Iris
St. Landry Parish Visitor Center
978 Kennerson Road
Opelousas, LA 70570

Images courtesy of AHNA, www.atchafalaya.org
St. Martin Parish

- Parish seat: St. Martinville.
- The Castillo Hotel, circa 1827, is the site of the original trading post that started the community of St. Martinville.
- The parish consists of 740 square miles of land and 77 square miles of water.
- St. Martin Parish boundaries make it a unique and interesting landmass having non-contiguous parts. (A surveying error occurred in 1868 when the Louisiana Legislature established Iberia Parish boundaries making St. Martin Parish the only parish in the state to have two separate tracts of land.)
- The first settlers were Native Americans, Acadians, Spanish and French.
- The Chitimatcha tribe name for Bayou Teche means “winding snake.”
- The Poste de Attackapas is noted as being the first original Indian trading post.
- Today the parish reflects Cajun, African-American, White Creole, and Creole of Color residents. In fact, St. Martin Parish has the highest percentage of French-speaking residents in the United States.
- The parish has 3 geographic landscapes (Prairie, Bayou Teche and Atchafalaya Basin)
- See the splendor of nature abound in the Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge, unique in that it encompasses two Louisiana parishes (St. Martin and Iberville Parishes).
- Picturesque scenery and low-lying swamp land attract visitors looking to experience the unique personality of the ANHA. Enjoy a moment on the banks of Bayou Teche as you view the “winding snake.”
- St. Martin Tours of Church, established in 1765, is the oldest church in Southwest Louisiana. It is recognized as the Mother church of the Acadians and has been a center for religious activities for over 150 years.
- La Maison Duchamp was built by Eugène and Amélie Duchamp in 1876 as their town house and is located on Main Street. It is a landmark house on the National Register of Historic Places because of its creative architecture. Enjoy visiting the National Register of Historic Places listings in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana for a glimpse into the past.
- The African American Museum of the Louisiana American Heritage Trail is located in the Historic District.
- The Legendary Evangeline Oak is located in St. Martinville and marks the legendary meeting place of Emmeline Labiche and Louis Arceneaux; the “real” counterparts of Evangeline and Gabriel. Longfellow Evangeline State Historic Site is, according to the Legend of Evangeline, was where Evangeline waited on the Banks of Bayou Teche for her fiancé.
- French Creole Plantation House circa 1815 was built by Pierre Olivier du Clozel, a sugar planter sits on the Longfellow Evangeline State Historic Site.
- Past economy: Agriculture (indigo, sugarcane and cotton), cattle and commerce.
- Current economy: commerce, agriculture (sugarcane) and aquaculture (crawfish).
St. Martin Parish Features

Louisiana.Gov: http://louisiana.gov/Government/Parish_StMartin/
U.S. Census Bureau: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22/22099.html

Channels
- American Pass
- Cypress Pass
- Dog Island Pass
- Duck Lake Pass
- Flat Lake Pass
- Middle Pass
- Persimmon Pass
- Simon Pass
- Solar Pass
- Whisky Bay Pilot Channel

Islands
- American Island
- Cow Island
- Cozine Island
- Cypress Island
- Dog Island
- Fisher Island
- Graveyard Island
- Jack Island
- Long Island
- Shaws Island
- Slim Island
- Splice Island
- Tiger Island

Lakes
- Bay Baron
- Bay Toni
- Begnard Bay
- Blue Point Cove
- Boutte Cove
- Catahoula Lake
- Charlo Lake
- Cow Island Lake
- Crook Chene Cove
- Crossing Cove
- Dauterive Lake
- Deadman Bayou
- Duck Lake
- Fish Coulee
- Flat Lake
- Frog Lake
- Grand Lake
- Grassy Lake
- Haha Bay
- Jackass Bay
- Lake Bigeux
- Lake Comeaux
- Lake Grande Marie
- Lake la Pointe
- Lake La Rose
- Lake Martin
- Lake Mongoilouis
- Lake Pelba
- Lake Rond
- Lake Valerie
- Long Lake
- Lost Lake
- Petit Lac
- Poison Lake
- Red Bayou
- Warner Lake
- Willow Lake

Parks
- Davis Roadside Park
- Evangeline Oak Park
- Longfellow-Evangeline State
  Historic Site
- North Side Park
- Saint Martinville Historic Dis-
  trict
- Sherburne Wildlife Manage-
  ment Area
- South Side Park

Streams
- Atchafalaya River
- Bayou Bouillon
- Bayou Capuein
- Bayou Cherami
- Bayou Fusilier
- Bayou Fusilier of the Swamps
- Bayou Garotier
- Bayou Junction
- Bayou La Rose
- Bayou Loin
- Bayou Long
- Bayou Magenta
- Bayou Malboeuf
- Bayou Mallet
- Bayou Perry
- Bayou Pigeon
- Bayou Portage
- Bayou Sirius
- Bayou Veillon
- Bloody Bayou
- Butte La Rose Bay
- Catahoula Coulee
- Coulee Cocodrie
- Coulee Datider
- Coulee Nicole Guidry
- Coulee Portage
- Cow Island Cut-Off
- Crocodile Bayou
- Gin Slough
- Guitro Bayou
- Jakes Bayou
- Little Atchafalaya River
- Little Bayou Des Ourses
- Middle Fork Bayou Long
- Sorrel Bay
- West Fork Bayou Long
- Wildcat Bayou
Iberia Parish

- Parish seat: New Iberia.
- Iberia Parish was founded in 1868 and named for the Iberian Peninsula.
- New Iberia was founded on the banks of the Bayou Teche by Spaniards in 1779 led by Francisco Bouligny. New Iberia is fondly called “The Queen City of the Teche”, and is known as the spiciest, saltiest, sweetest place on earth from the abundance of hot pepper sauce, salt domes and sugar cane fields.
- The parish consists of 575 square miles of land and 456 square miles of water
- The Attakapa tribe was the original American Natives in the area.
- The first European settlers were the Acadians followed by the French, Spanish, Americans, African-Americans and groups from Germany, Italy, Syria, Scotland and other countries—a melting pot which created the Creole heritage.
- Iberia Parish ancestors instilled a “joie de vivre” (joy of living) which still exists today whether it’s dancing to the fiddle and accordion at the fais-do-dos or eating some of their world famous Cuisine.
- Current economy is based on sugar and sugar mills, other agriculture, ship building, commerce, tourism, oil, and salt production. Iberia Parish is known for having 3 of the largest salt mines in the world. It is also known for religious products, Tabasco, food, music and festivals.
- View the List of National Historic Landmarks in Louisiana and the National Register of Historic Places listings in Iberia Parish, Louisiana to see the parish history unfold.
- Conrad Rice Mill, the oldest rice mill in the United States, is a part of the history of Iberia Parish.
- Visit the parish and see its Shrimping Fleet, Live Oak Gardens on Jefferson Island, Avery Island (home of the world famous Tabasco brand pepper sauce factory), Jungle Gardens, Bird City Wildfowl Refuge, Shadows-on-the-Teche, and the Weeks family mansion, an antebellum home once occupied by Union soldiers during the Civil War. Jeanerette Museum, also called “LeBeau Petie Musee,” preserves the history of life on Bayou Teche.
- Iberia Parish is known for its signature slogan Laisssez les bon temps rouler! Let the good times roll!
- Iberia Parish is home to the World Champion Gumbo Cook-off and Bayou Bounty Culinary Trail.
- Iberia Parish is known for being a “Sportsman’s Paradise” (hunting, fishing water sports and recreation).
- View Shell Keys National Wildlife Refuge and see how fragile and delicate nature can be.
- Enjoy the excitement of an airboat tour of the area, swamp tours, fishing rodeos, gator races, etc.
Iberia Parish Features

Louisiana.Gov: http://louisiana.gov/Government/Parish_Iberia/
U.S. Census Bureau: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22/22045.html

Channels
- Acadiana Navigation Channel
- Bird Island Chute
- East Pass
- Hog Island Pass
- Keelboat Pass
- Lower Lake Long Pass
- Weeks Bay Channel
- West Fork Chicot Pass

Islands
- Avery Island
- Eagle Island
- Fish Island
- Hog Island
- Jefferson Island
- Marsh Island
- Round Island
- Shark Island
- Shaw Island
- Shell Keys
- Weeks Island

Lakes
- Big Charles Bayou
- Blue Pond
- Buffalo Cove
- De Vance Pond
- Hayes Pond
- Hooppole Bayou
- Lake Blanc
- Lake Ferme
- Lake Jefferson
- Lake Michael
- Lake Peigneur
- Lake Runnells
- Lake Sand
- Lake Tom
- Little Lake Long
- Long Lake
- Lucien Lake
- Oyster Lake
- Plantation Lake
- Saline Wood Pond
- Sandy Bottom Pond
- Scat Lake
- Spanish Lake
- Tigre Lagoon
- Willow Pond

Parks
- Bouligny Plaza
- Jeanerette City Park
- Jungle Gardens
- New Iberia City Park
- Russell Sage Foundation-
  Marsh Island State Wildlife
  Refuge
- Shell Keys National Wildlife
  Refuge
- West End Park

Streams
- Badeaux Coulee
- Bayou Blanc
- Bayou Calist
- Bayou Carlin
- Bayou Fourche
- Bayou Gravenburg
- Bayou Latania
- Bayou Parc Perdu
- Bayou Pirre
- Bayou Postillion
- Bayou Tigre
- Big Bayou Pigeon
- Coulee Malam
- Deblanc Coulee
- Hayes Coulee
- Little Bayou Mallet
- Little Bayou Pigeon
- Little Goddel Bayou
- Mile Point Bayou
- Old River
- Pecche Coulee
- Shark Bayou
- Smith Bayou

Images courtesy of AHNA, www.atchafalaya.org
Lafayette Parish

- Parish seat: Lafayette.
- Lafayette Parish was established in 1823.
- By square miles, Lafayette Parish is one of the smallest parishes in Louisiana.
- The City of Lafayette was originally established as Vermilionville in 1836, the city was renamed Lafayette in 1884. It was named after Marquis de Lafayette who served as French volunteer in the American Revolution.
- The City of Lafayette is the fourth largest city in Louisiana.
- Lafayette Parish is a mix of American Indian, Acadians, African American, English, French and Spanish culture.
- The original Native American settlers were the Attackapas Indians who left burial mounds along the Vermilion River and Bayou Teche.
- It was then settled by French-speaking Acadians in the mid-1700. They were driven out of Nova Scotia by the British when they would not take an oath of allegiance to the English Crown.
- Following the Acadians, another group, the Creoles, migrated to the area; the Creoles are descendants of African, West Indian and European early pioneers.
- Visitors can experience the unique Cajun Creole culture by taking the Creole Heritage Tour, eating Cajun Creole Cuisine at one of the fine restaurants, or enjoying lively Zydeco music.
- Lafayette is nationally recognized as having the highest number of restaurants per capita of any city in the United States.
- The Prairie Acadian Cultural Center, part of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, offers free education on local traditions including music, dance, story-telling, and food.
- The largest natural history museum in the Acadiana region, Lafayette Natural History Museum & Planetarium, offers a variety of revolving and stationary exhibits with a focus on southern Louisiana.
- The Atchafalaya Experience provides a tour where visitors have an up-close-and-personal appreciation for the rich natural world of Louisiana’s swamps.
- In the past, the economy was based on agriculture, cattle and the railroad.
- The current economy is based on oil and gas from the Gulf of Mexico and tourism.
- University of Louisiana at Lafayette (ULL), a major state university, is the home of the Rajun Cajuns and offers a large number of degree programs.
Lafayette Parish Features

U.S. Census Bureau: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22/22055.html

Lakes
Grenovillieres Lake (historical)

Parks
Acadian Village
Beaullieu Park
Beavers Park
Broadmoor Park
Brown Memorial Park
Chargois Park
City Park
Debaillon Park
Donlon Park
Dorsey Park
F E ’Pa’ Davis Park
Girard Park
Henry Heymann Park
Heymann Memorial Park
J W James Park
Judice Park
Lil Woods Park
Main Street Historic District
McNaspy Stadium
Moore Park
Mouton Monument
Mouton Park
Neyland Park
Oakland Park
Ostrich Park
Pelican Park
Picard Park
Planetarium Park
Saint Anthony Park
Southside Regional Park
Sterling Grove Historic District

Streams
Bayou Carencro
Bayou Pont Brule
Bayou Saint Clair
Bayou Tortue
Bear Creek
Boggs Creek
Cornish Branch
Coulee Crow
Coulee Lantier
Dooley Creek
Dry Fork
Francois Coulee
Indian Bayou
Stillhouse Bayou

Thomas Park
West End Park
Youth Park

Images courtesy of AHNA, www.atchafalaya.org
St. Landry Parish

- Parish seat: Opelousas, the most densely populated incorporated city in Louisiana.
- In 1805 St. Landry Parish was established as a parish and is the largest parish in Louisiana.
- St. Landry Parish consists of 929 square miles of land and 10 square miles of water.
- St. Landry Parish has been inhabited since 10,500 B.C. and is home to three prehistoric dwelling sites.
- The Appalousa and Atackapa Indians were some of the original settlers to the parish.
- The first settlers were French, Spanish, Acadian and French Creole.
- In 1765 the Spanish built a military and trade post at Opelousas, in St. Landry Parish; governing center of the entire southwestern part of Louisiana.
- The first arrival of English speaking people was in 1803.
- During the early day’s cattle were a major activity as well as cotton and sweet potatoes.
- The towns of Washington and Port Barre became important shipping points through the Atchafalaya and Courtableau Rivers.
- Today, Opelousas is known as the spice capital of the world (seasonings).
- Spend some time looking at the National Register of Historic Places listings in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana.
- The Acadian /Cajun culture is found in the lives and lifestyle of the people; music, dance, love of family, story-telling, cuisine and the Roman Catholic faith are the center of the vibrant culture they live every day.
- St. Landry Parish is well known for its Zydeco and Cajun country music; Opelousas, in St. Landry Parish was the Zydeco capital of the world in 2000.
- Visit the Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge (part).
- Learn about St. Landry Parish when you visit the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (part, in Eunice).
St. Landry Parish Features

Louisiana.Gov: http://louisiana.gov/Government/Parish_StLandry/
U.S. Census Bureau: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22/22097.html

Lakes
- Burtons Lake
- Close Lake
- Cowan Bay
- Craft Lake
- Davis Bayou
- Dunns Lake
- Foy Lake
- Grassy Lake
- Half Moon Lake
- Indian Lake
- Keith Lake
- Keller Lake
- Lake Fordoche
- Latania Bayou
- Marais Long
- Mary Cane Lake
- Second Lake
- Side Lake
- Swayze Lake
- Wards Lake
- Whitehead Lake

Parks
- Amy Addition Swimming Pool
- Bobcat Field
- Fairground Park
- Grand Coteau Historic District
- North Park
- Opelousas Historic District
- Saint Edmunds Athletic Field
- South Park
- Thistlethwaite State Wildlife Management Area
- Washington Historic District

Streams
- Alabama Bayou
- Bayou Belleview
- Bayou Boeuf
- Bayou Bourbeux
- Bayou Choupique
- Bayou Cocodrie
- Bayou Current
- Bayou Gerimond
- Bayou Jack

Bayou Tawpaw
Bayou Wauksha
Crooked Bayou
Dry Bayou
Fish Bayou
Flat Lake
Harvey Bayou
Hops Bayou
Horsehead Bayou
Jims Bayou
McMillian Bayou
Spring Bayou
Squaw Bayou
Telac Bayou
Trevassar Bayou

Images courtesy of AHNA, www.atchafalaya.org
Coastal Region

- St. Mary, Assumption and Terrebonne Parishes make up the Coastal Region of the ANHA.
- Water makes up the central theme of the coastal areas: rivers, bayous, estuaries, wetlands, marsh, Intracoastal Waterway, bays and Gulf of Mexico.
- The Coastal Region is known for its access to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atchafalaya Basin; wetlands and open waters account for 90% of Terrebonne Parish.
- This area is known for fishing, water sports, recreation, gator races, airboat tours, swamp tours, hunting, trapping and trading, water sports and recreation—a true "Sportsman's Paradise."
- "People of many waters" was the meaning of the Chitimacha Indians' name; they were the earliest settlers in the area.
- The area's sugar cane planters were among the South's wealthiest agriculturists; this is reflected in the grand plantation homes and mansions they built in Franklin Parish and the surrounding countryside. Most of these magnificent structures are still standing and are well preserved.
- This region has natural waterways that connect the Mississippi Industrial Corridor to the north, the Gulf of Mexico to the south and provides a gateway to the Atchafalaya Basin.
- The area is home to Mandalay National Wildlife Refuge and Bayou Teche National Wildlife Refuge.
- The Coastal Region is recognized for its seafood; its oysters are recognized internationally as some of the finest in the world. It is home to the shrimping fleet and commercial fishing.
- The Coastal Region is known for its natural resources and minerals (natural gas and oil) and for being the gateway for the heaviest concentration of offshore production.
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St. Mary
Parish

- Parish seat: Franklin.
- The city of Franklin, named for Benjamin Franklin, was founded in 1808 as Carlin’s Settlement and became the parish seat in 1811.
- St. Mary’s Parish consists of 613 square miles of land and 506 square miles of water.
- St. Mary Parish is known for being a Gateway to the Atchafalaya Basin.
- The original inhabitants of the area, the Chitimacha Indian Tribe, began settling around 500 A.D.
- The Chitimacha Indian tribe name means “People of the many waters.” They lived in permanent villages and had homes of cane, wood and palmetto leaves.
- The tribe hunted and fished, raised corn for hominy and meal, and ate shellfish and seafood. The Chitimacha tribe was well known for their unique basketry made of wild cane reed, dyed naturally, and woven into geometric designs. The Chitimacha Reservation was established in 1918 with the help of Sarah McLlheny (Tabasco family). The Chitimacha word for Bayou Teche means “snake.”
- The settlers following the Native Americans were French, Acadian, German, Danish and Irish.
- St. Mary’s Parish is home to commercial fishing and shrimping, seafood processing plants and boat companies.
- It is also known for oil and gas production, carbon black, salt, seafood and sugar. St. Mary’s Parish is where the petroleum industry’s first offshore oil well was drilled out of sight of land.
- View the history of a parish that once had the Mississippi River and Bayou Teche following the same course in National Register of Historic Places listings in St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.
- By the 1830s, Bayou Teche was the main street of Acadian, with one plantation after another. The area’s sugar cane planters were among the South’s wealthiest agriculturists; this is reflected in the grand plantation homes and mansions they built in Franklin and the surrounding countryside. Most of these magnificent structures are still standing and well preserved, giving Franklin its unique architectural flavor.
- Morgan City, located in St. Mary Parish, was named in tribute to Charles Morgan, rail and steamship magnate who first dredged the Atchafalaya Bay Ship Channel to accommodate ocean-going vessels. Morgan City is now the largest city in St. Mary Parish.
- Franklin's First United Methodist Church was established in 1806, making it the first Protestant church established in the state of Louisiana.
- In St. Mary Parish the town of Patterson had the largest cypress sawmill in the world.
- St. Mary’s Parish in 1917 was chosen for the first Tarzan movie ever made.
- Enjoy visiting nature’s bounty in the Bayou Teche National Wildlife Refuge.

Parish Name
The parish is named for Saint Mary.
St. Mary Parish Features

Louisiana.Gov: http://louisiana.gov/Government/Parish_StMary/
U.S. Census Bureau: http://quickfacts.census.gov/

Bends
- Indian Bend
- Irish Bend

Channels
- Adams Cross
- Ann Channel
- Big Pass
- Coalboat Pass
- Croesus Pass
- Cypress Pass
- Drews Pass
- Little Island Pass
- Little Pass
- Lower Pass
- Mecom Cut
- Morrison Cutoff
- New Pass
- Raquet Pass
- Riverside Pass
- Shell Island Pass
- Stouts Pass
- Three Island Pass
- Upper Pass
- Wax Lake Outlet
- Wax Lake Pass
- Wax North Channel
- Wax South Channel
- Willow Pass

Harbors
- Lake End Park Marina

Islands
- Avoca Island
- Bateman Island
- Beers Island
- Belle Isle
- Berwick Island
- Cote Blanche Island
- Crow Island
- Drews Island
- Eugene Island
- Fishers Island
- Goat Island
- Grass Island
- Gray Horse Isle
- Honey Island
- Little Island
- Live Oak Hammock
- Lower Island
- Middle Island
- Morgan Island
- Negro Hammock
- Rabbit Island
- Shell Island
- Tiger Island
- Tucky Hammock
- Upper Island
- Wetfoot Hammocks

Lakes
- Bateman Lake
- Bayou Long
- Bayou Mascot
- Belle Isle Lake
- Fresh Water Lake
- Grand Avoille Cove
- Grand Lake
- Hackberry Lake
- Hammock Lake
- Hog Bayou Lake
- Horse Bay
- Lake Fausse Pointe
- Lake Palourde
- Lake Salve
- Lost Lake
- Mud Bayou
- Mud Lake
- Prince Lake
- Sixmile Lake
- Spanish Lake
- Sweetbay Lake
- Towhead Lake
- Wax Lake
- Yellow Bayou

Parks
- Atchafalaya Delta State Wildlife Management Area
- Attakapas Island State Wildlife Management Area
- Bayou Vista Park
- Benny Spinella Park
- Broussard-Harris Park
- Caffery Park
- City Park
- Cypremort Point State Park
- Fort Star Historical Market
- Franklin Historic District
- Jimmy Magee Park
- Kemper Williams Park
- Lake End Park
- Lawrence Park
- M E Norman Park
- Morgan City Historic District
- Morgan City Stadium
- Parc Sur La Teche
- Pharr Park
- Victoria Park
- Willie Evans Park
- Young Memorial Park

Streams
- Andrews Bayou
- Bayou Auger; Bayou Blue
- Bayou Chaffe; Bayou Chene
- Bayou Choupique
- Bayou Cop Cop
- Bayou Cypremort
- Bayou Gregorie
- Bayou Grue
- Bayou Jean Lewis
- Bayou Portage
- Bear Fork Bayou
- Big Bull Bayou; Big Wax Bayou
- Billy Bayou; Black Bayou
- Black Crook Bayou
- Campbell Bayou
- Cow Island Bayou
- Cutoff Bayou; Filly Bayou
- Hog Bayou; Jacks Bayou
- James Bayou; Julian Bayou
- Lake Point Bayou
- Leopard Bayou
- Little Doctors Bayou
- Little Wax Bayou
- Lone Oak Bayou; Moss Bayou
- Myrtle Bayou; Onion Bayou
- Poverty Bayou; Shatters Bayou
- Sixmile Bayou; Stump Bayou
- Towhead Bayou
- Wild Buck Bayou
- Yellow Bayou; Yokely Bayou

71
Assumption Parish

- Assumption Parish was founded in 1807.
- Assumption Parish is named for the Festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
- Parish seat: Napoleonville.
- Assumption Parish is 339 square miles of land and 26 square miles of water.
- Native American tribes were the original settlers to the area. The Chitimacha tribe is believed to have burial mounds in the area.
- The Acadians settled in Assumption Parish in 1733-1764 (their final destination), followed by French and Spanish settlers. The area retains strong cultural ties to its past with conversational French common among residents.
- Assumption Parish history is rooted in waterways and fertile soil.
- The early settlers were trappers and traders. Later, the parish became agriculturally based with sugar cane being the main crop.
- Assumption Parish today has an agriculturally based economy with sugar cane being the major crop; the parish has a higher production of sugarcane than any other Louisiana parish.
- Madewood Plantation, circa 1846, National Historic Landmark mansion was once part of a working sugar cane plantation, and is located in Napoleonville on Bayou Lafourche. It is a fine example of Greek revival architecture. Visit the National Register of Historic Places listings in Assumption Parish, Louisiana for other sites of historical significance.
- Assumption Parish is known for fishing, hunting, outdoor sports and recreation.
- Assumption Parish is unique in that it has the Mississippi Industrial Corridor to the North and the Gulf of Mexico to the South. It is also known as the Gateway to the Atchafalaya Basin.

Parish Name

The parish is named for the Assumption Roman Catholic Church, the oldest in the state.
Assumption Parish Features

**Louisiana.Gov**: http://louisiana.gov/Government/Parish_Assumption/
**U.S. Census Bureau**: http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22/22007.html

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<tr>
<td>First Bay</td>
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<td>Bayou Etienne</td>
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<td>Bayou L’Ourse</td>
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<td>Bayou Magazille</td>
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<td>Bayou Morgan City</td>
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<td>Bayou Sherman</td>
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Images courtesy of AHNA, www.atchafalaya.org
Terrebonne
Parish

- Parish seat: Houma, named after the Houmas Indians. In the Native American language, the name Houmas means red and their war emblem was a crawfish.
- Terrebonne Parish was established in 1822. The name "Terrebonne" means "good earth," "good land," or "good soil" in French.
- Terrebonne Parish is the second largest parish in Louisiana, with 1,255 square miles of land and 827 square miles of water.
- The first inhabitants of Terrebonne Parish were the Chitimacham Washa and the Chawasha, and later, the Houmas Indians.
- Later settlers to the area were Spanish, French and Acadians; they were fishermen, hunters, trappers and farmers.
- The past economy was based on sugarcane, timber, fur trading, water commerce, seafood, boat building and oil and gas production.
- The current economy is oil and gas, seafood, water commerce, boat building, medical care and tourism. Terrebonne oysters are internationally known as being the world’s finest oysters.
- Visit the National Register of Historic Places listings in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana and The Bayou Terrebonne Waterlife Museum located in Houma, Louisiana
- The parish of Terrebonne has been the setting for several movies over the years.
- Terrebonne Parish is home to the USS Terrebonne Parish (LST-1156), originally the USS LST-1156, affectionately nicknamed the "T-Bone" by her early crew. This ship was a Terrebonne Parish-class tank landing ship built for the United States Navy in 1952; the lead ship in her class, she was named for Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana, the only U.S. Navy vessel to bear the name.
- Enjoy what nature has to offer at Mandalay National Wildlife Refuge
- Terrebonne Parish is 90% wetlands or covered by open water, a true coastal wetlands environment.

Parish Name
The name of the parish is derived from the French phrase “terre bonne” meaning “good land.”
**Terrebonne Parish Features**

**Louisiana.Gov:** [http://louisiana.gov/Government/Parish_Terrebonne/](http://louisiana.gov/Government/Parish_Terrebonne/)

**U.S. Census Bureau:** [http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22/22109.html](http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22/22109.html)

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<td>Caillou Boca</td>
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<td>Coupe Creuse</td>
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<td>Grand Pass Chalands</td>
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<td>Whiskey Pass</td>
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<th><strong>Lakes</strong></th>
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<td>Mangrove Bay; Moncleuse Bay</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito Bayou; Mound Bayou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud Lake; Mudhole Bay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Oyster Bayou Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelican Lake; Plumb Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccourci Bay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Bayou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetwater Pond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tony Lake; Wildcat Bayou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine Bayou; Wonder Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Parks</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harmond Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houma Historic District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legion Park; Madison Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shady Oak Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams Avenue Recreation Center</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Streams</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alligator Bayou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayou Black; Bayou Butler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayou Cane; Bayou Chauvin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayou Cocodrie; Bayou du Large</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayou Dulac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayou Grand Caillou</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bayou Guillaume</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bayou La Carpe</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bayou Little Coteau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayou Petit Caillou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Carencro Bayou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biscuit Bayou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Hammock Bayou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chacahoula Bayou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Bayou Black</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill Creek; Ouiski Bayou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Louis Bayou; Saint Paul Bayou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiger Bayou; Woodlawn Bayou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Atchafalaya Basin and region is among the most culturally rich and ecologically varied regions in the United States. The four regions and 14 parishes in the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area are home to the widely recognized Cajun culture as well as a diverse population of European, African, Caribbean and Native American descent.

The following activities and projects focus on helping students learn about the ANHA regional differences and similarities, the importance of each parish within the region and the vast array of interesting locations within the ANHA.

### Activities and Procedures

1. **Regions and Parishes:**
   - Using the ANHA color coded Louisiana parish map on page 8 of this guide and the blank Louisiana and ANHA Parishes map on page 51, ask students to locate the outer, regional and parish geographical boundaries of the ANHA. Ask students to identify the fourteen parishes and four regions of the ANHA and provide a key for their map.

2. **Vocabulary:**
   - Using the Regions and Parishes guide and other sources, ask students to identify important terms related to the ANHA. See pages 52 and 53.

3. **Louisiana (and ANHA) Geographic Regions:**
   - Using the lesson and student instructions and student map on pages 54 and 55, ask students to identify and research the major geographic regions and subregions of Louisiana. Ask students to find out which geographic regions and subregions affect the ANHA parishes. Ask students to discuss how they think these geographic regions and subregions shape the lifestyles and economy of the ANHA parishes.

4. **ANHA Destinations Student Project:**
   - Encourage students to discover the many unique and interesting destinations within the ANHA. Use the ANHA Destination Student Project pages on pages 56-61 to launch a discovery investigation into the parishes and destinations within the ANHA. Students work in teams and as individuals to research one ANHA parish and interesting locations within that parish to prepare an ANHA Family Destinations Travel Guide. This project can be enhanced using suggested and available technology resources and Internet-based research and project sites.

### Assessment

- Participation in discussion and classroom projects
- Completion of provided activity worksheets and projects
Overview

The Atchafalaya Basin and region is among the most culturally rich and ecologically varied regions in the United States. The four regions and 14 parishes in the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area are home to the widely recognized Cajun culture as well as a diverse population of European, African, Caribbean and Native American descent.

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Assessment

- Participation in discussion and classroom projects
- Completion of provided activity worksheets and projects
Louisiana and ANHA Parishes

Name ______________________

Directions.
1. Locate and name the 14 parishes within the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area.
2. Shade each of the four ANHA regions and provide a key for your map.
3. For help with your map, see page 36 of the Regions and Parishes guide.
4. Option: Label the remaining Louisiana parishes
## Atchafalaya National Heritage Area
### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boundary</td>
<td>Something that indicates or fixes a limit or extent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geography or geographical</td>
<td>The description, distribution, and interaction of physical, biological, and cultural features of the earth's surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heritage</td>
<td>Property that descends to an heir: legacy, inheritance: tradition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A result of one's natural situation or birth: birthright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heritage area</td>
<td>Regions with significant natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources and known for their unique culture and identity. They are partnerships where residents, businesses, local governments, and state and federal agencies create more live able and economically sustainable regions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atchafalaya</td>
<td>An Indian word for long river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>national heritage area</td>
<td>A nationally distinctive landscape shaped by natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources that is recognized by the United States Congress. It tells a nationally important story through its geography, manmade structures, and the traditions that have evolved within its landscape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>region</td>
<td>A broad geographic area with similar features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swamp</td>
<td>A wetland partially covered by water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>river</td>
<td>A natural stream of water of considerable volume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wetlands</td>
<td>Land (marshes or swamps) that is covered with shallow water or has soil saturated with moisture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bayous</td>
<td>Marshy or sluggish bodies of water: A secondary watercourse to another body of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottomland</td>
<td>Low-lying land along a watercourse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coast</td>
<td>The land near a shore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marsh</td>
<td>A tract of soft wet land that usually has grasses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basin</td>
<td>An enclosed or partly enclosed water area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spillway</td>
<td>A passage for extra water to run over, around an obstruction (as a dam) or through gates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tributary</td>
<td>A stream flowing into a larger body of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estuary</td>
<td>The area where a river meets the sea, where fresh water from the river meets salt water from the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sediment</td>
<td>The matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid; Material deposited by water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Atchafalaya National Heritage Area
Vocabulary

Student Worksheet

Directions. Match each word with the correct definition.       Name _____________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>river</th>
<th>boundary</th>
<th>bottomland</th>
<th>heritage area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atchafalaya</td>
<td>region</td>
<td>geography/geographical</td>
<td>national heritage area</td>
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<tr>
<td>swamp</td>
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<td>coast</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>tributary</td>
<td>basin</td>
<td>sediment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ___________ Something that indicates or fixes a limit or extent.
2. ___________ The description, distribution, and interaction of physical, biological, and cultural features of the earth's surface.
3. ___________ Property that is passed to an heir, their inheritance: a person's birthright.
4. ___________ A passage for extra water to run over, around an obstruction (as a dam) or through gates.
5. ___________ Regions with concentrations of significant natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources and known for their unique culture and identity.
   ___________ A wetland partially covered by water.
6. ___________ A nationally distinctive landscape shaped by natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources that is recognized by the United States Congress. It tells a nationally important story through its geography, manmade structures, and the traditions that have evolved within its landscape.
7. ___________ A broad geographic area with similar features.
8. ___________ An Indian word for long river.
9. ___________ A natural stream of water of considerable volume.
10. ___________ Any marshy or sluggish bodies of water: A secondary watercourse to another body of water.
11. ___________ The area where a river meets the sea, where fresh water from the river meets salt water from the sea.
12. ___________ Low-lying land along a watercourse.
13. ___________ The land near a shore.
14. ___________ A water passage where the tide meets a river current; the sea at the lower end of a river.
15. ___________ Land (marshes or swamps) that is covered with shallow water or has soil saturated with moisture.
16. ___________ A stream flowing into a larger body of water.
17. ___________ An enclosed or partly enclosed water area.
18. ___________ The matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid; material deposited by water.
LOUISIANA GEOGRAPHIC
REGIONS
Student Instruction Sheet

Student Worksheet
Name _____________________

Louisiana can be divided into three geographic land areas.
1. The East Gulf Coastal Plain lies to the east of the Mississippi River north of Lake Pontchartrain. The land is low and consists of marshland near the river. The land rises slightly in the north to rolling hills.
2. The Mississippi Alluvial Plain stretches along the Mississippi River from Arkansas in the north to the Gulf of Mexico in the south. Located along the river, this area is characterized by ridges of land and areas of lower elevation (hollows). The Mississippi Delta covers about 13,000 square miles (about twenty-five percent of Louisiana) and consists of silt deposited by the river. The Mississippi Delta is the most fertile area of Louisiana.
3. The West Gulf Coastal Plain lies west of the Mississippi Alluvial Plain. In the south, along the gulf, are barrier beaches. Behind the barrier beaches are marshes that extend about twenty miles north into the interior of Louisiana. To the north of the marshlands are the Louisiana Prairies, characterized by a gently rolling landscape. The land gradually rises in the north, toward Arkansas. The highest point in Louisiana, Driskill Mountain, is only about forty miles from the Arkansas state line.

Internet Resources:
• Louisiana Map Database: http://geology.com/state-map/louisiana.shtml
• Google Maps: http://maps.google.com/
• Louisiana Folk Regions: http://www.louisianafolklife.org/LT/Maps/creole_maps_subregions.html

DIRECTIONS
1. Geographic Regions: Use the narrative located at the top of this page and the Louisiana Geographic Regions map to locate Louisiana’s three geographic regions. Use a different colored pencil to shade each region on the map. Provide a legend, or color code.

2. Locate each of the following on your map:
   • Mississippi River
   • Driskill Mountain
   • Gulf of Mexico
   • Arkansas
   • Lake Pontchartrain

3. Sub-regions: Use the Louisiana Folk Regions map (http://www.louisianafolklife.org/LT/Maps/creole_maps_subregions.html) to locate the major sub-regions of Louisiana. Label each sub-region on the map.
   • Hill Parishes
   • Delta Parishes
   • Terrace Flatwoods
   • Prairies
   • Coastal Marsh
   • Red River Valley

4. Answer the following questions by using your completed map and the map on page eights of the Regions and Parishes guide:
   A. To which geographic regions and subregions do the parishes of the ANHA belong?
   B. How do you think geography shapes the lifestyle and economy of these parishes?
Directions

1. Prepare a map indicating Louisiana’s Geographic Regions.
2. Develop a map legend that explains your symbols and color.
3. To which geographic regions and subregions does ANHA belong and how does that affect life in the ANHA?
# LESSON: ANHA DESTINATIONS

**FAMILY GUIDE**

## Overview

Students work in teams to:

1. Discover some of Louisiana’s important cities and highways—teams label the cities and highways shown on the ANHA Destinations map, page 60.
2. Learn about one of the 14 ANHA parishes—each team researches one ANHA parish.
3. Develop a ANHA Destinations Project—each team uses their researched parish and the Louisiana Destinations cities and roads map to plan a family trip to a location in their parish.
4. Produce a ANHA Destinations Family Guide—work as a class to combine all Louisiana Destinations projects to compile and produce a ANHA Destinations family guide.

## Directions

1. **ANHA Destinations Cities and Roads Map** (page 60)
   - Use Google Maps and LouisianaTravel.com to label a map showing some of Louisiana’s important roads, highways, and cities.

2. **ANHA Tourism Regions**

3. **ANHA Destinations Project** (Make copies of the project overview on page 58 and the student guide on page 59, one for each student.)
   - Ask students to use the researched information, their completed destinations map, Louisiana highway maps, GPS coordinates, cardinal directions, intermediate directions, and Internet research sites to plan a family road trip to visit one historic or interesting site in their researched parish.
   - Explain that students should find the best route from the team’s present location to their chosen parish destination.
   - Try It Out Peer Editing: Ask students to share their directions with another group, but do not tell the final destination. Each team should follow the directions to determine the destination. Ask students to make notes when directions are clear or unclear.
   - Ask students to use the Office of State Parks’ Internet site, [www.crt.state.la.us/parks](http://www.crt.state.la.us/parks), and the Office of Tourism’s virtual visitor center guidebooks, [http://www.louisianatravel.com/virtual-visitor-center](http://www.louisianatravel.com/virtual-visitor-center), to write a short travel guide overview about their destination.

4. **ANHA Destinations Family Guide**
   1. Work as a class, combining all ANHA Destinations projects and guides, to compile and produce a ANHA Destinations Family Guide. Make a copy of the guide for each student to share with her/his family
   2. Suggestion: Ask students to develop a technology-based advertising campaign for their parish destination by producing an e-brochure, 30-second YouTube video, virtual poster (such as Glogster, [http://edu.glogster.com/edu/register/](http://edu.glogster.com/edu/register/)), e-book (such as MixBook, [www.mixbook.com](http://www.mixbook.com)), Internet slideshow (such as Flickr, [www.flickr.com](http://www.flickr.com)), etc.
Directions
Working with your team, use the Office of Tourism’s interactive destination explorer, http://www.louisianatravel.com/destinations, to discover interesting facts about your chosen ANHA parish. Develop a technology-based advertising campaign for your parish by producing an e-brochure, 30-second YouTube video, virtual poster (such as Glogster, http://edu.glogster.com/edu/register/), e-book (such as MixBook, www.mixbook.com), Internet slideshow (such as Flickr, www.flickr.com), etc.

ANHA Parish Characteristics Graphic Organizer
Parish Researched: _________________________________
ANHA DESTINATIONS FAMILY GUIDE

Project Overview

Overview

Working with your team, use Louisiana highway maps, GPS coordinates, cardinal directions, and Internet research to plan a road trip to visit one interesting or historic site in your chosen ANHA parish. Using your researched information, work with other students in your class to produce a ANHA Destinations family guide.

Directions

1. Preparing for your project: Use Google Map and LouisianaTravel.com to label a map showing some of Louisiana’s important roads, highways, and cities.
2. **AHNA Destinations Project**: Select one ANHA destination (city, historic site, etc.), which is located in the parish you researched, to visit. Use the completed map and the Internet resources to find the best route from your present location to your selected trip destination.
   - Write your directions in a narrative format giving cardinal (north, south, east, west) and intermediate (northwest, southeast, etc.) directions, distance between two other interesting cities or sites in the region, GPS coordinates, and landmarks along the way.
   - Test Your Directions: Share your directions with another team, but do not tell them the final destination. Ask the other team to use your directions to trace the route and discover your ANHA destination. Use their suggestions to revise your project.
   - **Louisiana Destinations Family Guide**: When you have finished your project, explore the Office of State Parks and Louisiana Office of Tourism Internet sites and write a short travel guide overview about your destination. Combine your destination directions and travel guide with those written by other groups in your class to develop a ANHA Destinations family guide. Make copies so each student can share with their family.

Internet Resources


Office of State Parks: [www.crt.state.la.us/parks/ihistoricsiteslisting.aspx](http://www.crt.state.la.us/parks/ihistoricsiteslisting.aspx)
[www.crt.state.la.us/parks/jparkslisting.aspx](http://www.crt.state.la.us/parks/jparkslisting.aspx)

Division of Historic Preservation: [http://www.crt.state.la.us/hp/nationalregister/historicplacesdatabase.aspx](http://www.crt.state.la.us/hp/nationalregister/historicplacesdatabase.aspx)
**Directions**
Follow the directions on your copy of the ANHA Destinations family guide project overview. Then use the chart at the bottom of this page to plan your ANHA Destinations trip.

**Research Sites:**
- Office of State Parks: [http://www.crt.state.la.us/parks/](http://www.crt.state.la.us/parks/)
- Google Maps: [www.maps.google.com](http://www.maps.google.com)

**AHNA DESTINATION**
The ANHA destination you have chosen is ________________________________

Highways, cardinal directions (north, south, etc.), and intermediate directions (northeast, southwest, etc.) to follow, in order of travel:

Interesting cities through which you will pass as you travel to your destination:

Major landmarks or physical features you will see, in order of travel, and GPS coordinates of each:
Directions
Use the Internet resources to label the cities and highways shown on this map. Use these locations to complete your Louisiana Destinations project.

Internet Resources
- Office of Tourism: http://www.louisianatravel.com/destinations
- Office of State Parks: www.crt.state.la.us/parks/ihistoricsiteslisting.aspx and www.crt.state.la.us/parks/iparkslisting.aspx
- Louisiana State Museum: http://lsm.crt.state.la.us
- Division of Historic Preservation: http://www.crt.state.la.us/hp/nationalregister/historicplacesdatabase.aspx
AHNA Regions and Parishes

Name ____________________

Directions. Use the word search puzzle to locate the 14 ANHA parishes and to find the names of the four ANHA regions

HIDDEN REGIONS:

U P P E W R B E T W E E N T E Y W T O E
R I V E R E S C B A Y O U T L R E E C T
H E C O R R S I O D O R C O L D A R S T
T A L T E I Y T E N T L R Z I N I R X E
T J L Z B P X T B E C K M C V A X E E Y
A M F E A M K W E A P O E S R L S B F A
M X R B J L X I A Y T U R A E T R O B F
F I D U N L V T S U L O O D B S N N V A
A F K M V W X R T L R K N C I P Q N K L
Q U N L B Q E R B Q O W M R T A V E G E
L I O S N I T R A M T S Z R O N E Z B F
J B I A Y U M N T E I F S Z R U I A A K
S K T P R C Q V O M O A W X G S G O P S
Q F P N S O T E N I F U V T T O Z E P X
U S M R Q N E B R S S U U M Y B B G X E
Y M U X R L I R O K C N A U A L W B V N
Q E S M P L U S U W W R E C M V L D D R
R K S Y Z Y K T G M Y Y W C X K H Z O R
D V A A P O D N E W Q M D O S E G Z Q K
M S A V O Y E L L E S M F K D A V J N I

ASCENSION ASSUMPTION AVOYELLES
CONCORDIA EASTBATONROUGE IBERIA
IBERVILLE LAFAYETTE POINTCOUPEE
STLANDRY STMARTIN STMARY
TERREBONNE WESTBATONROUGE

HIDDEN REGIONS:

__________’__________’__________’__________’__________’
__________’__________’__________’__________’__________’
AHNA Regions and Parishes

Solution

R I V E R E S C B A Y O U T L R E E C T
H E C O R R S I O D O R C O L D A R S T
T A L + + I + T E N + + + + I N + R + E
+ + + + B + + + + B E C + + + V A + E + Y
+ + + E + + + + E A P O + + R L + B + A
+ + R + + + + + A + T U R + E T + O + F
+ I + + + + + S + + O O D B S + N + A
A + + + + + + T + + + N C I + + N + L
+ + N + + + + + B + + + + R T A + E + +
+ + O + N I T R A M T S + + O N + + + +
+ + I + + + + N T + + + + + + U I + + + +
+ + T + + + + + O + + + + + + S G O + +
+ + P + + + + + N I + + + + T + + E P +
+ + M + + + + + R + S + + M + + + + + +
+ + U + + + + + O + + N A + + + + + + +
+ + S + + + + + U + + R E + + + + + + +
+ + S + + + + + G + Y + + C + + + + + + +
+ + A + + + + + E + + + + + S + + + + +
+ + A V O Y E L L E S + + + + A + + + +

(Over,Down,Direction)
ASCENSION(16,20,NW)
ASSUMPTION(3,19,N)
AVOYELLES(3,20,E)
CONCORDIA(8,2,SE)
EASTBATONROUGE(9,6,S)
IBERIA(6,4,SW)
IBERVILLE(15,9,N)
LAFAYETTE(20,9,N)
POINTECOUPEE(19,14,NW)
STLANDRY(16,8,N)
STMARTIN(12,11,W)
STMARY(16,13,SW)
TERREBONNE(18,1,S)
WESTBATONROUGE(5,1,SE)

Hidden Regions:
Upper, Between Two Rivers, Bayou Teche Corridor, Coastal
Regions and Parishes
Content Source Credits

For permission to reprint copyrighted material, grateful acknowledgement is made to the following sources:

ANHA Regional Areas
Upper Region (14)
Accumulation of Concordia, Avoyelles and Pointe Coupee Parish sources

Concordia Parish (16)
Concordia Parish: http://ccet.louisiana.edu/tourism-cultural.html
Concordia Parish: http://ccet.louisiana.edu/tourism/parishes/Central_Louisiana/concordia.html
Concordia Parish: http://www.concordiaed.com/webpage2.cfm?content=content&id=73

Avoyelles Parish (18)
Avoyelles Parish: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avoyelles_Parish_Louisiana
Avoyelles Parish: http://www.thetowntalk.com/article/20060419/CatSubCat.asp?p9=CSC2
Avoyelles Parish: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avoyelles_Parish_Louisiana
Avoyelles Parish: http://www.lafrat.com/mainpages/pchistory.html
Avoyelles Parish: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avoyelles_Parish_Louisiana
Avoyelles Parish: http://www.terrebonneparish.com/history.htm

Pointe Coupee Parish (20)
Pointe Coupee Parish: http://www.pecfm.org/mainpages/pchistory.html
Pointe Coupee Parish: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pointe_Coupee_Parish_Louisiana
Pointe Coupee Parish: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morganza_Spillway

Between Two Rivers (23)
Accumulation of East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Ascension and Iberville Parish sources

East Baton Rouge Parish (24)
East Baton Rouge Parish: http://www.usacityonline.com/lafayetteparish.htm
East Baton Rouge Parish: http://lafayette.gov/East_Baton_Rouge_Parish_Louisiana

West Baton Rouge Parish (26)
Louisiana Travel: http://www.louisianatravel.com/port-allen

Ascension Parish (28)
Ascension Parish: http://www.ascensiontourism.com/about/
Ascension Parish: http://www.ascensiontourism.com/history/

Iberville Parish (30)
Plaquemine Lock: http://www.crt.state.la.us/parks/plaqlock.aspx

Bayou Teche Corridor (32)
Accumulation of St. Martin, Iberia, Lafayette, and St. Landry Parish sources

St. Martin Parish (34)
St. Martin Parish: http://www.crt.state.la.us/explore/results.aspx
St. Martin Parish: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Martin_Parish_Louisiana
St. Martin Parish: http://www.crt.state.la.us/page=visitor-center
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Iberia Parish (36)
Iberia Parish: http://www.lapage.com/crt/a-cj-ibe.htm
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Lafayette Parish (38)
Lafayette Parish: http://www.crt.state.la.us/lafayette Parish:
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St. Landry Parish (40)
St. Landry Parish: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Landry_Parish,_Louisiana
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Coastal Region (43)
Accumulation of St. Mary, Assumption and Terrebonne Parish sources

St. Mary Parish (44)
Cajun Coast: http://www.cajuncoast.com/public/aboutus/history/thechitimacha/
St. Mary Parish: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Mary_Parish,_Louisiana

Assumption Parish (46)
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Terrebonne Parish (48)
Terrebonne Parish: http://www.terrebonneparish.com/history.htm
Terrebonne Parish: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~laterreb/histerr.htm

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(b)-bottom (l)-left (r)-right (fg)-foreground (bg)-background

Front Cover
(tc) Atchafalaya image: http://www.atchafalaya.org/
(r2) Swamp tour: http://crt.state.la.us/tourism/imagebase/viewimage.aspx?ViewID=138
(r3) Stuffed Merlitos: http://crt.state.la.us/tourism/imagebase/viewimage.aspx?ViewID=588
(r4) Jazz performer: http://crt.state.la.us/tourism/imagebase/viewimage.aspx?ViewID=625
(r5) Crawfish: Louisiana Office of Tourism.
(bc) Bicentennial logo: http://www.louisianabicentennial2012.com/

Back Cover

Section: Background Pages (9-13)
ANHA Map of Regions and Parishes;
Atchafalaya and Mississippi Rivers: (Louisiana Landforms) http://www.worldatlas.com/landforms/country/usstates/laland.htm

ANHA Regional Areas
16 Avoyelles State HS: http://www.atchafalaya.org/content/taste-atchafalaya-gallery
Cypress Grove: http://www.atchafalaya.org/content/taste-atchafalaya-gallery
(c) Variety of baked breads on table. Louisiana Office of Tourism. Image ID: 581: http://crt.state.la.us/tourism/imagebase/
(r) Boiled crawfish and potatoes on picnic table. Louisiana Office of Tourism. Image ID: 582: http://crt.state.la.us/tourism/imagebase/
Alligator wading: http://www.atchafalaya.org/content/taste-atchafalaya-gallery
Houseboat: http://www.atchafalaya.org/content/taste-atchafalaya-gallery
Atchafalaya National Heritage Area
Map of Parishes

Parishes of the ANHA
14 Parishes
Concordia, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupée, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Ascension, Iberville, St. Martin, Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Mary, Assumption, Terrebonne