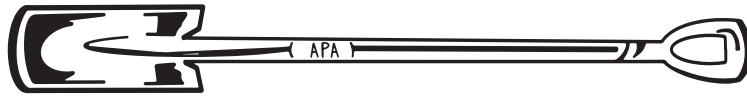


Exhibit HH. South Lafourche Airport South Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report



All Phases Archaeology



MARCH 4, 2024

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE
PROPOSED SOUTH LAFOURCHE AIRPORT SOUTH SITE,
LAFOURCHE PARISH, LOUISIANA

NEGATIVE FINDINGS

Prepared for:
South Louisiana Economic Council
322 Audubon Avenue
NSU-Babington Hall
Thibodaux, Louisiana 70310

Prepared by:
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257 Pinehill Drive
Mobile, Alabama 36606

South Lafourche Airport South Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

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www.allphasesarchaeology.com

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE
PROPOSED SOUTH LAFOURCHE AIRPORT SOUTH
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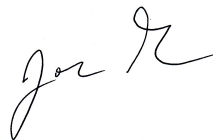
SOUTH LOUISIANA ECONOMIC COUNCIL

322 Audubon Avenue

NSU-Babington Hall

Thibodaux, Louisiana 70310

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR



WILLIAM J. GLASS, RPA

APA REPORT No. 2024.011

MARCH 4, 2024

ABSTRACT

On February 5 and 8, 2024, All Phases Archaeology (APA) of Mobile, Alabama performed a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed South Lafourche Airport South Site project located in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. The survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process. The project area encompasses 142 acres. No cultural resources or structures were encountered within the project area and there were no NRHP-listed properties in the project area. All paperwork and supporting documents will be curated at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center in Troy, Alabama. No further cultural resources studies are recommended for the proposed project. No historic properties are present within the APE.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Principal Investigator for this Phase I survey was William J. Glass, who was assisted by Dr. Virgil “Duke” Beasley, Matt Sumrall, Lucinda Freeman, Alex Jones, and Dale Pate. Natalie Ledesma and Stacey Baggett digitized the maps and Lucinda Freeman produced the report. This work was accomplished for South Louisiana Economic Council of Thibodaux, Louisiana.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

All Phases Archaeology (APA) of Mobile, Alabama was contracted by South Louisiana Economic Council of Thibodaux, Louisiana to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed South Lafourche Airport South Site project in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. The survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process.

The Phase I survey was performed on February 5 and 8, 2024. The Principal Investigator for the survey was William J. Glass, who was assisted by Dr. Virgil “Duke” Beasley, Matt Sumrall, Lucinda Freeman, Alex Jones, and Dale Pate. The purpose of this study was to determine if any prehistoric or historic properties exist within the limits of the project area, and if so, to document and assess each based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. The project area (PA) is the same as the area of potential effect (APE).

The approximate 142-acre project area lies south of U. S. Highway 90, east of Bayou Lafourche, on the south side of Airport Road in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana (Figure 1.1). The project area is found within Section 31, Township 19 South, Range 22 East as seen on the 1998 Golden Meadow, Louisiana 7.5’ USGS series topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.2). The project area lies within an open hay field southwest of the South Lafourche Airport.

This report of our investigations is presented as follows. Chapter 2 contains information regarding land use history in the project area. Chapter 3 examines any previous sites or surveys in or near the project area. Chapter 4 presents the field and laboratory methodology as well as curation. Chapter 5 consists of the results of fieldwork. Chapter 6 concludes the report and summarizes our findings and recommendations. Appendix A is the curation agreement.

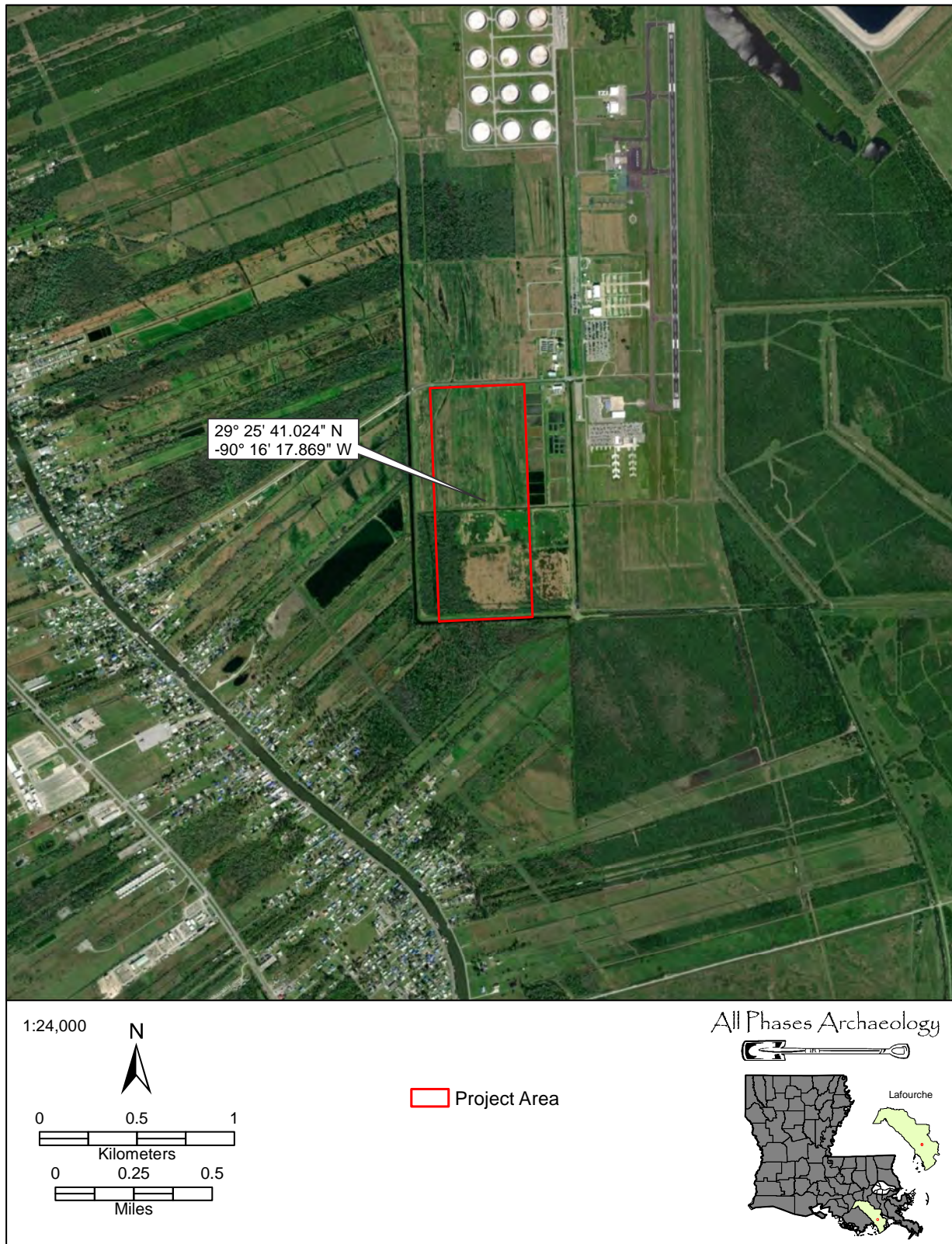


Figure 1.1. Aerial image showing the project area.

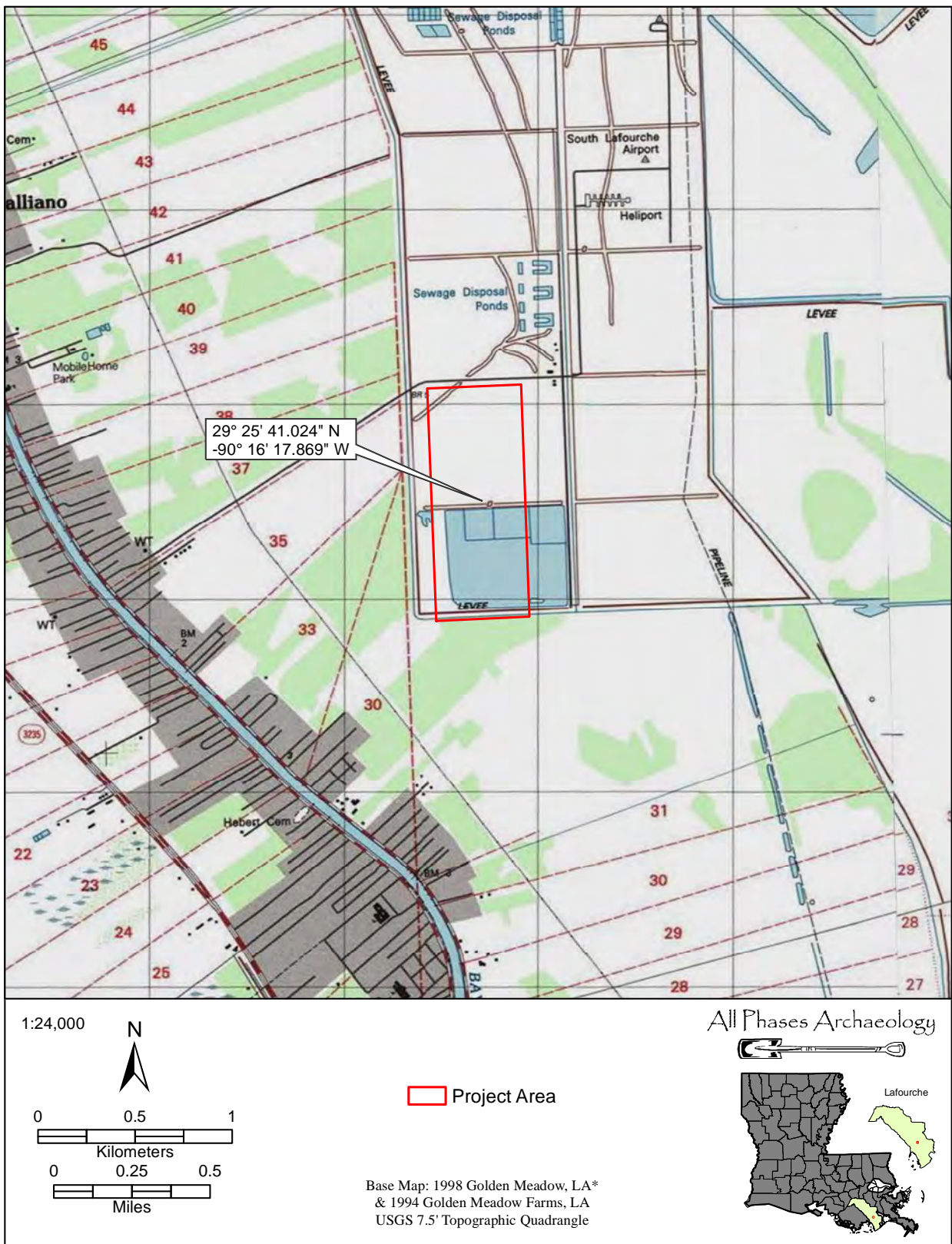


Figure 1.2. Topographic map showing the project area.

CHAPTER 2 LAND USE HISTORY

The study area falls within the Mississippi Alluvial Plains, Southern Holocene Meander Belts ecoregion. Oxbow lakes, point bars, natural levees and abandoned river channels occur in this region. The native bottomland forests have generally been cleared here to make way for extensive agricultural fields and for flood control. The growing season is longer due to the warm temperatures and heavy precipitation. The most common crops are soybeans, corn, cotton and sugarcane, as well as crawfish agriculture. Live oaks, laurel oaks and Spanish moss are located within this region as well. Soils are typically somewhat poorly drained (Daigle et al. 2006). Elevation in the project area is at mean sea level.

The earliest map available is the 1894 Lake Felicity 15' series topographic map (Figure 2.1). This revealed that the project area is located within a vast submerged marshland. At this time, only a few structures line the banks of Bayou Lafourche to the west. The footprint of Louisiana Highway 1 is in place although it ends a little further south past the project area. The map adjacent to Lake Felicity to the east, the 1892 Creole 15' topographic map labels this submerged marshland as a trembling prairie.

The 1935 Golden Meadow, Louisiana 1:31680 topographic map shows several drainages have been cut across the landscape to help drain the area for reclamation (Figure 2.2). To the east of the project area, the natural levees of two small bayous have been reclaimed, although the project area is still located within a marshland. Two of the drainages cross through the project area in the northwest corner and in the southern portion. The progress along Bayou Lafourche has been aggressive with a multitude of new structures along its banks including Galliano School and Green Church and Cemetery. The road along the bayou on the west has become LA 78 and LA 77 has been constructed on the east bank.

No changes to the project area can be seen on the 1939, 1941, and 1944 Lake Felicity, Louisiana 15' USGS topographic quadrangles (Figures 2.3-2.5). The 1964 Golden Meadow 7.5' series and the 1964 Lake Felicity 15' series USGS topographic quadrangles show the project area has been fully drained along with what will become the South Lafourche Airport and the Chevron Galliano Airbase (Figures 2.6 and 2.7). The entire area is surrounded by canals and levees with a pump station on the southern end. Airport Road has been constructed along the north boundary and one to two structures are located just east of the project area's northeast corner. There are still no structures within the project area. The 1998 Golden Meadow 7.5' series topographic map does show a large artificial pond (presumed for sewage disposal) covering most of the southern portion of the project area, but no other changes (see Figure 1.2).

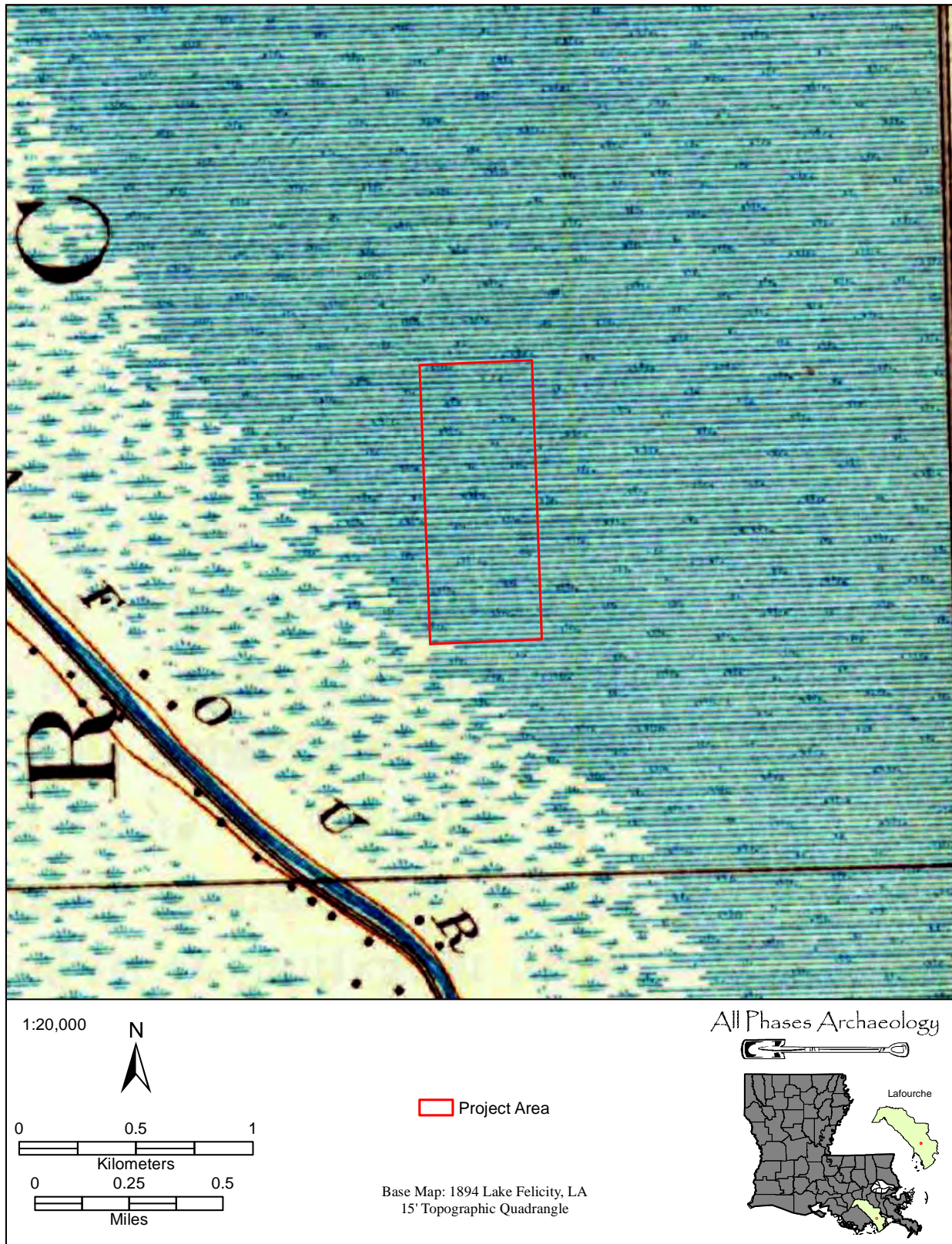


Figure 2.1. Historic 1894 map showing the project area.

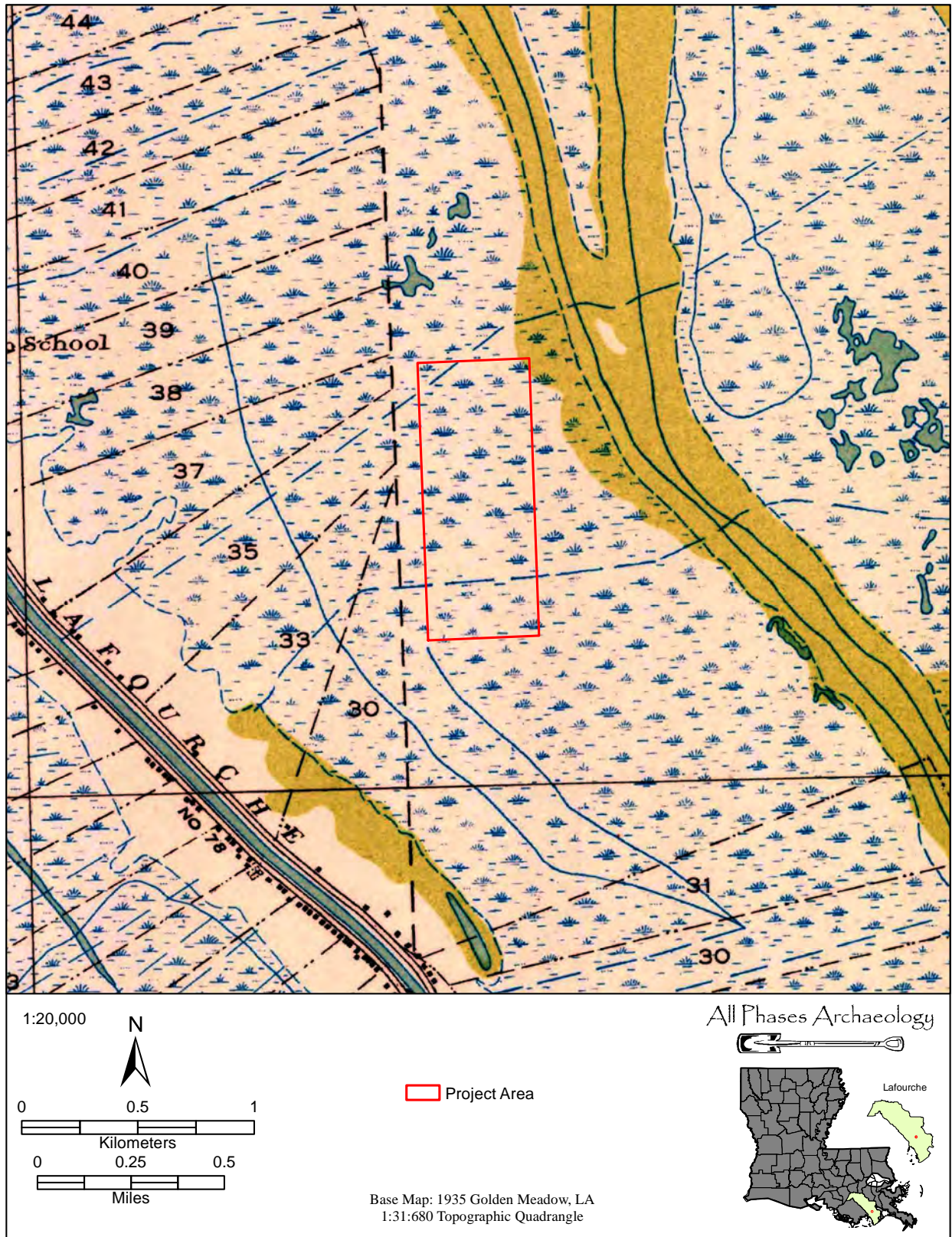


Figure 2.2. Historic 1935 map showing the project area.

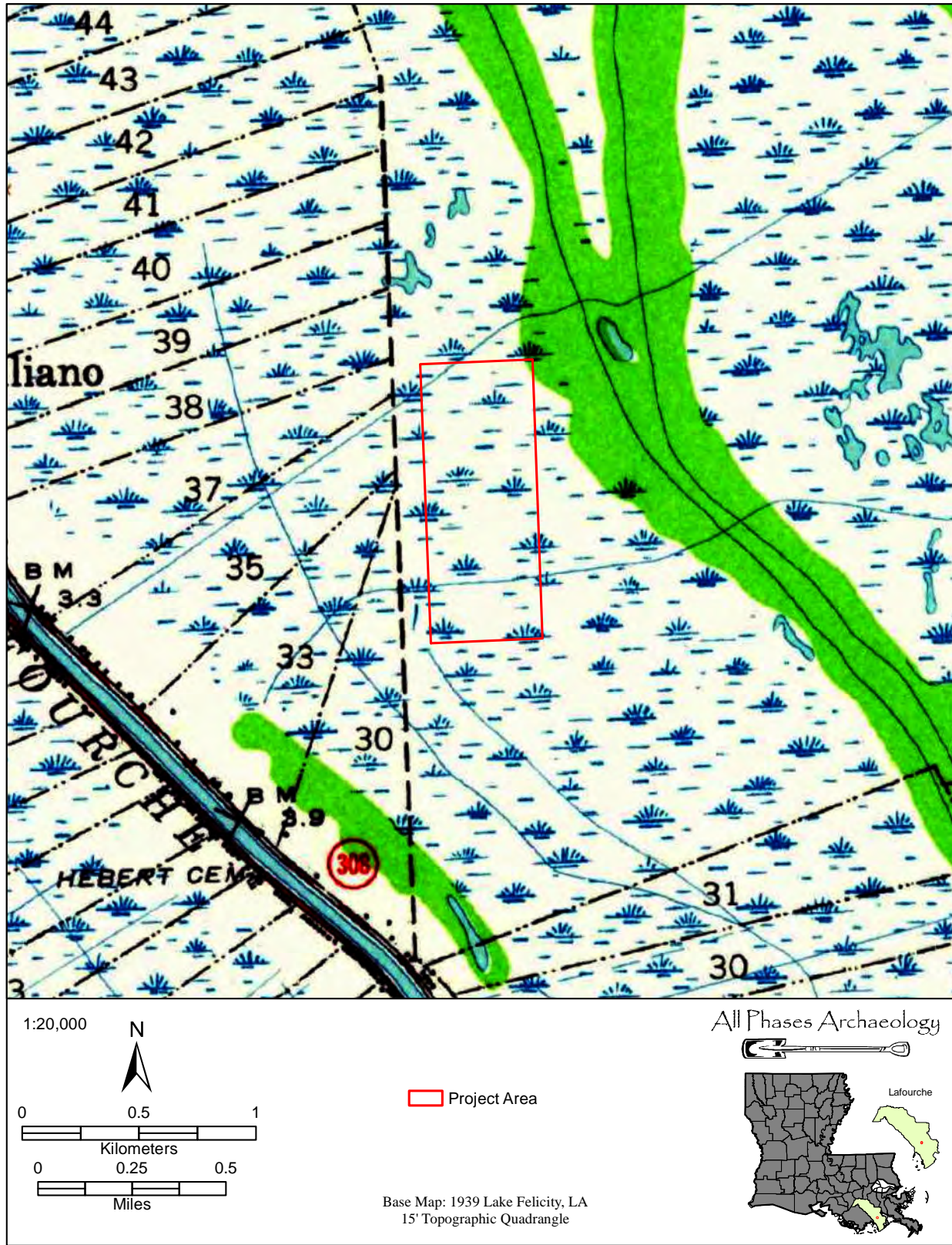


Figure 2.3. Historic 1939 map showing the project area.

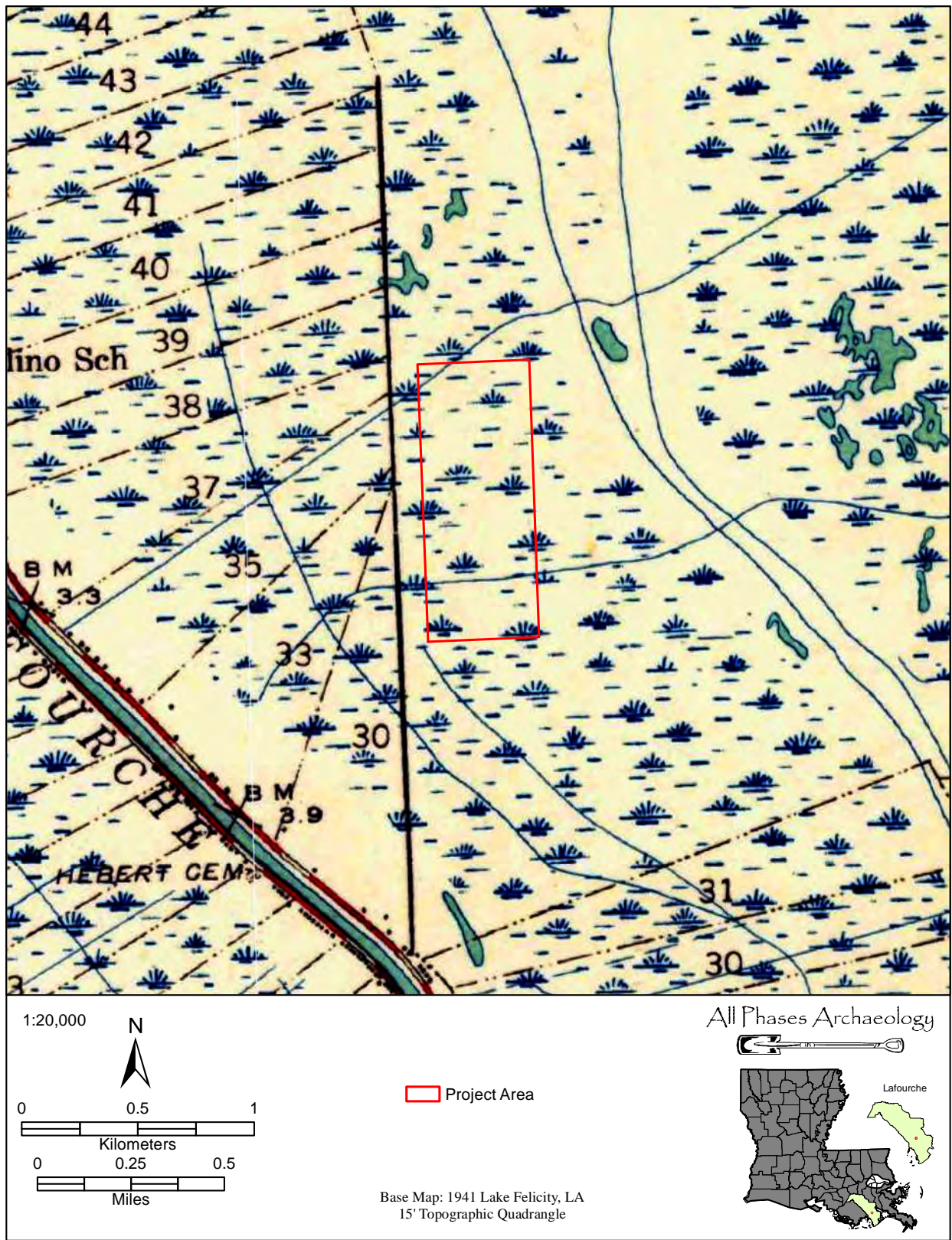


Figure 2.4. Historic 1941 map showing the project area.

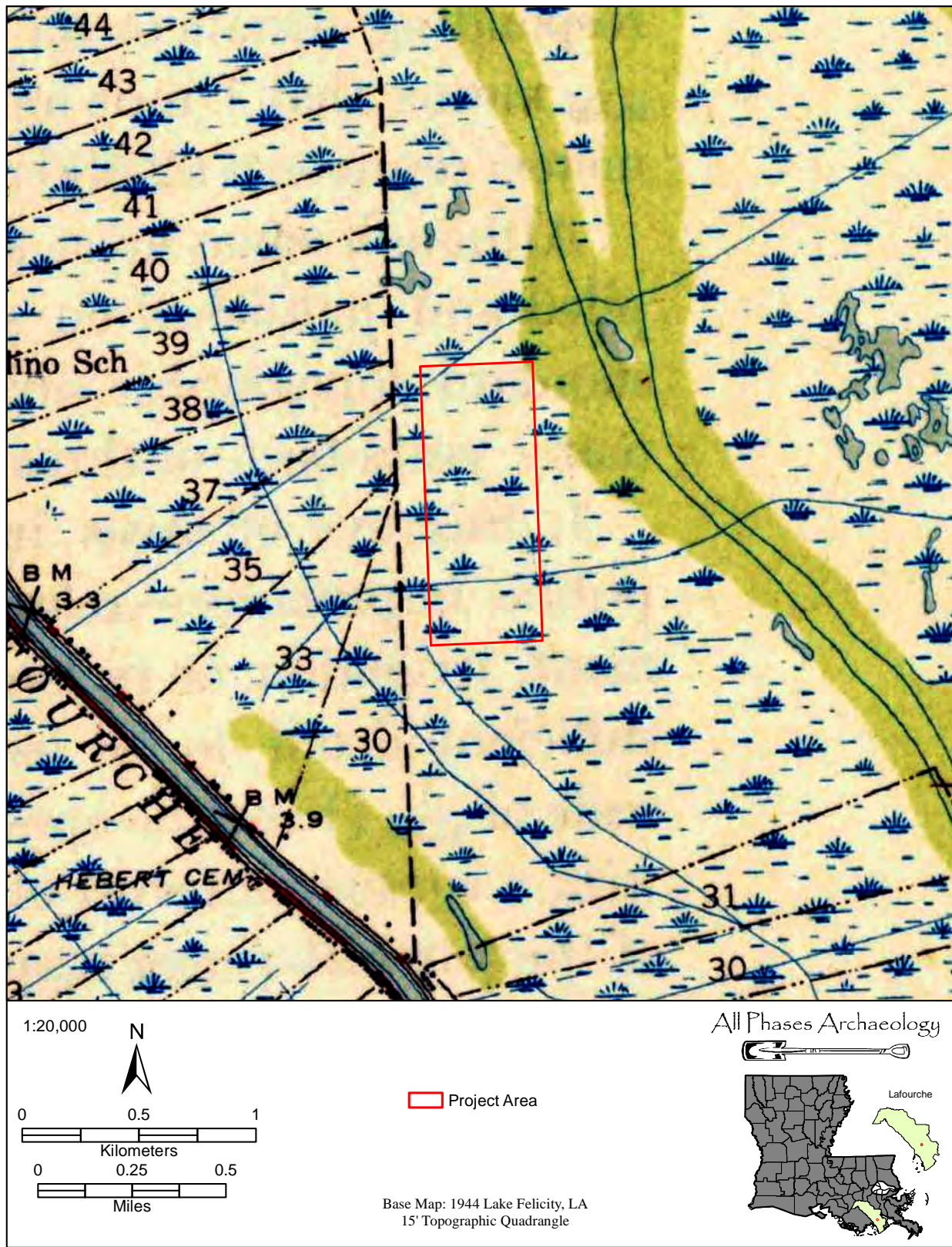


Figure 2.5. Historic 1944 map showing the project area.

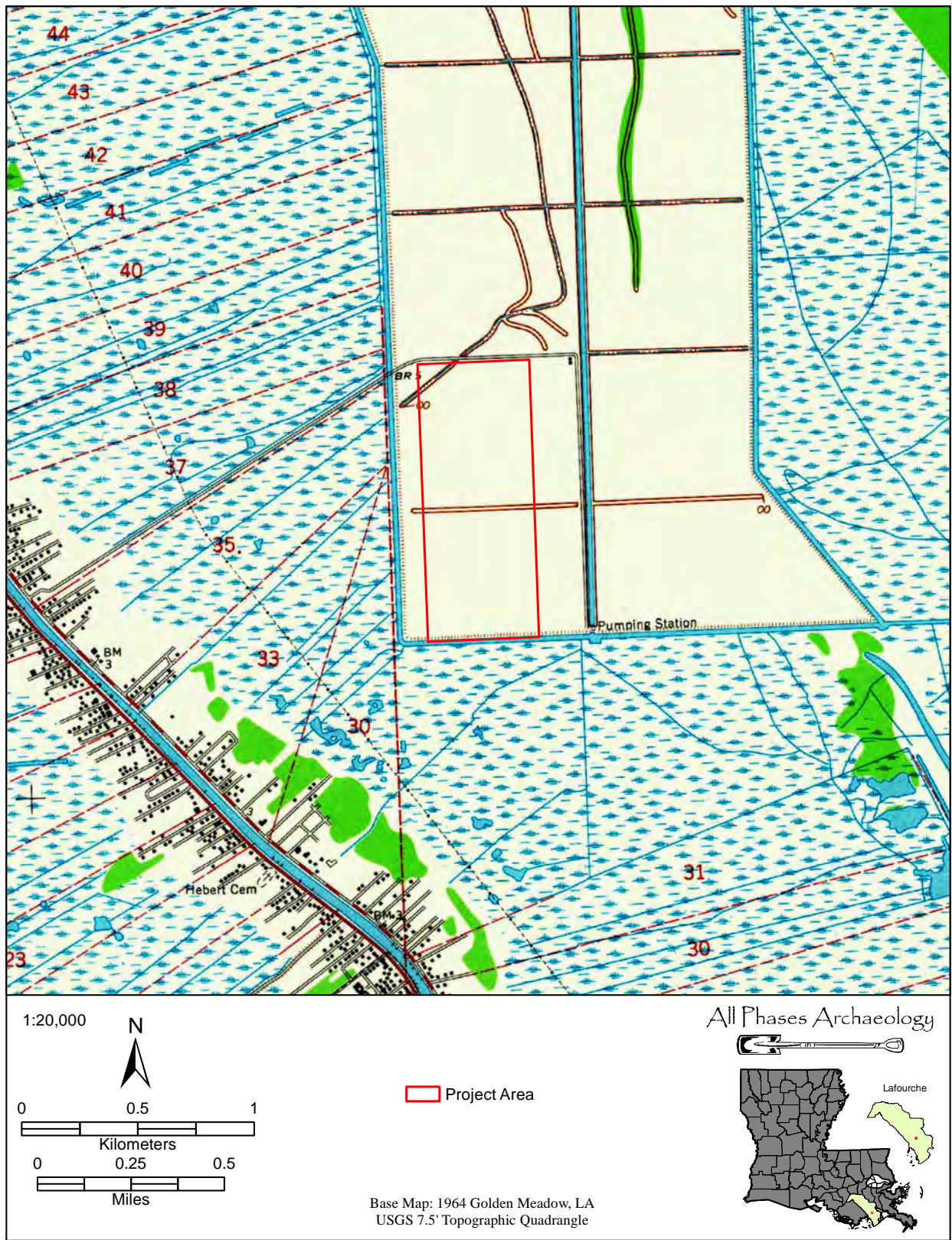


Figure 2.6. Historic 1964 map showing the project area.

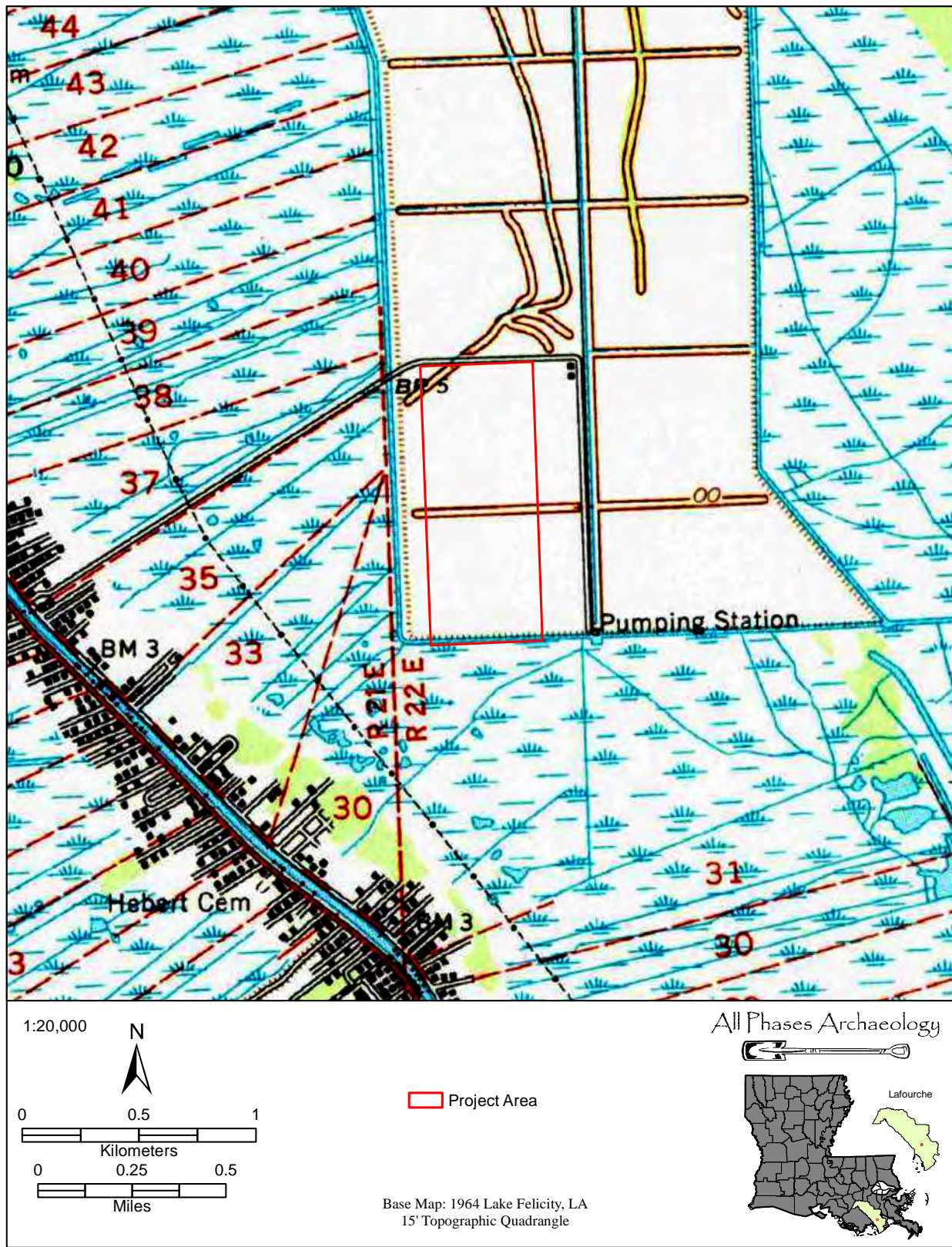


Figure 2.7. Historic 1964 map showing the project area.

CHAPTER 3 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

LITERATURE AND DOCUMENT SEARCH

Background research was conducted prior to the survey to identify previously recorded historic and prehistoric properties within a one-mile radius of the proposed South Lafourche Airport South Site project located in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. This search included an online query of the Louisiana Site Files (Louisiana Division of Archaeology [LDOA] 2024). A one-mile (1.6 km) radius search was conducted around the proposed project area for previously recorded archaeological sites and previous cultural resources surveys. Lastly, a query into the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2024) was conducted.

Research of the site files (LDOA 2024) identified no previously recorded archaeological sites, four documented cultural resource reports (Table 3.1), 87 recorded historic resources (Table 3.2) and a historic cemetery within a mile of the proposed study area (Figure 3.1). An examination of the NRHP online files identified no National Register properties within the one mile search radius. None of the surveys were conducted within the study area boundaries. All of the historic resources and the cemetery are located well southwest of the study area along the banks of Bayou Lafourche.

Herbert Cemetery is located on the west bank of Bayou Lafourche. The cemetery contains 337 known burials. The earliest known burial was in 1879, and the most recent in December of 2022. The cemetery includes both above ground and capped in ground style burials (findagrave.com 2024). No other information is available for Hebert Cemetery.

Table 3.1. Previous surveys within one mile of the proposed project area.

Report number	Report Title	Author & Date
22-0065	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Pipeline Route From Bay Marchand Northward along Bayou Lafourche, Louisiana</i>	Neuman 1976
22-0856	<i>Cultural Resources Survey of Larose Floodgate, Larose to Golden Meadow, La, Project Lafourche Parish, Louisiana</i>	Stout and Muller 1983
22-1581	<i>Cultural Resources Survey of the Western Sections of the Larose to Golden Meadow Hurricane Protection Project, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana</i>	Poplin et al. 1986
22-6414	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Archeological Inventory of the Proposed Galliano Airport Corridor Project, Galliana, Lafourche Parish, Louisiana</i>	Cropley et al. 2020

Table 3.2. Recorded historic resources within a mile of the study area.

LHRI #	Map #	Resource Name/Description	Year Built
29-02488	8	Gisclair House/Double Shotgun	1949
29-02489	9	Gisclair Washroom Garage/Double pen	1949
29-02490	4	Guidrey House/Double Shotgun	circa (c.) 1920
29-02491	3	Bungalow	1946 (moved 1997)
29-02492	5	Heynard Washhouse/Single pen	c. 1947 (moved 1995)
29-02493	6	Heynard House/Shotgun	1940
29-02494	17	Cheramie Store-Bar/Commercial	c.1947
29-02495	16	Cheramie House/Shotgun	1933
29-02496	14	Cheramie House/Bungalow	c.1948

Table 3.2. Recorded historic resources within a mile of the study area.			
LHRI #	Map #	Resource Name/Description	Year Built
29-02497	13	Terrebonne House/Bungalow	1950
29-02498	12	Cheramie House/Cottage	c. 1940 (moved 1948)
29-02499	12	Cheramie Washhouse/Single pen	1950
29-02500	11	Guidry House/Creole Cottage	1950
29-02501	15	Guidry House/Double Shotgun	1947 (moved 1975)
29-02502	2	Bergeron House/Double Shotgun	1947 (moved 1963)
29-02503	18	Brossette House/Double Shotgun	1941
29-02504	20	Moise House/Double Shotgun	c. 1930
29-02505	19	Moise House/Cottage	c. 1950
29-02506	21	Duet House/Shotgun	c. 1925
29-02507	24	Bradbury House-Camp/Shotgun	c. 1949
29-02508	23	Gueido House/Double Shotgun	c. 1940
29-02509	26	DeCuire House/Double Shotgun	c. 1940
29-02510	25	Kiff House/Double Shotgun	c. 1950
29-02511	27	Leonard House/Double Shotgun	c. 1933 (moved 1955)
29-02512	28	Williams House/Bungalow	c. 1950
29-02513	29	Faulk House/Bungalow	c. 1949
29-02514	30	Guidry House/Bungalow	1942
29-02515	30	Guidry Wash Shed/Single Pen	1942
29-02516	33	Legeudre House/Shotgun	1950 (moved 1965)
29-02517	34	Legeudre House/Double Shotgun	c. 1950
29-02518	35	St. Pierre House/Double Shotgun	1948 (moved 1970)
29-02519	32	Diaz House/Creole Cottage	c. 1938
29-02520	32	Diaz Cistern/Wood and Concrete Cistern	c. 1938
29-02521	37	Creole Cottage	c. 1949
29-02522	36	Mathern House/Shotgun	c. 1940
29-02523	38	Cheramie House/Shotgun	c. 1941
29-02524	38	Cheramie Cistern/Wood and Concrete Cistern	unknown
29-02525	38	Cheramie Washhouse/Single pen	1950
29-02526	39	Cheramie Barn/Shotgun	c. 1941
29-02527	39	Cheramie House/Creole Cottage	1940
29-02528	47	Rogers House/Double Shotgun	1947
29-02530	47	Pitre Garage/Shotgun	c.1941 (moved 1947)
29-02531	48	St. Pierre House/Creole Cottage	1948
29-02532	49	St. Pierre Lumber Yard/Shotgun	1953
29-02533	51	Pitre House/Shotgun	c. 1930
29-02534	46	Helm House/Double Shotgun	c. 1950
29-02535	45	Thibodaux House/Double Shotgun	c. 1949 (moved 1970)
29-02536	44	Kiger House/Vernacular	c. 1950 (moved 1970)
29-02537	52	Serigny House/Double Shotgun	1950
29-02538	53	Bourgeois House/Shotgun	c. 1949 (moved 1965)
29-02539	50	Kiger House/Creole Cottage	1935

Table 3. 2. Recorded historic resources within a mile of the study area.			
LHRI #	Map #	Resource Name/Description	Year Built
29-02540	50	Kiger Outhouse/Single Pen	c. 1930
29-02541	54	Pitre House/Double Shotgun	c. 1940
29-02542	54	Pitre Cistern/Wood and Concrete Cistern	c. 1940
29-02543	54	Pitre Garage/Shotgun	c. 1941
29-02546	55	Bergeron House/Double Shotgun	c. 1948
29-02547	56	Bourgeois House/Double Shotgun	c. 1948
29-02548	57	Symard House/Double Shotgun	1949
29-02549	61	Ernie Penny House/Double Shotgun	c. 1949 (moved 1975)
29-02550	62	Creole Cottage	c. 1948 (moved 1980)
29-02551	64	Terrebonne House/Double Shotgun	1936
29-02552	67	Symard House/Double Shotgun	c. 1939
29-02553	65	Berttan House/Double Shotgun	c. 1940
29-02554	66	Plaisance House/Creole Cottage	c. 1949
29-02555	63	Delalte House/Bungalow	1935
29-02556	10	St. Pierre House/Double Shotgun	c. 1950
29-07222	7	Guidry House/Cottage	c. 1940
29-07245	31	Gisclair House/Ranch	1947
29-07291	59	Adams House/Bungalow	c. 1954
29-07292	60	Williams House/Shotgun	c. 1950
29-07297	58	Wood House/Camelback	c. 1950
29-07299	69	Guidry Rent House/Bungalow	1954
29-07300	71	Gisclair House/Pyramidal Cottage	c. 1961
29-07301	72	Ranch	1961
29-07302	70	Marshall House/Vernacular	c. 1963 (moved 1963)
29-07305	68	Boudreaux House/Double Shotgun	c. 1950
29-07306	73	Cheramie House/Creole House	c. 1954
29-07307	74	Bungalow	c. 1955
29-07308	76	Bungalow	1960
29-07310	77	Kiefe House/Bungalow	1952
29-07316	75	DeRouen Street/Bungalow	c. 1951
29-07587	1	N/A	N/A
29-07687	22	Vernacular	c. 1935
29-07688	43	Vernacular	c. 1975
29-07689	40	Bungalow	c. 1940
29-07690	41	Vernacular	c. 1965
29-07691	42	Cottage	c. 1955

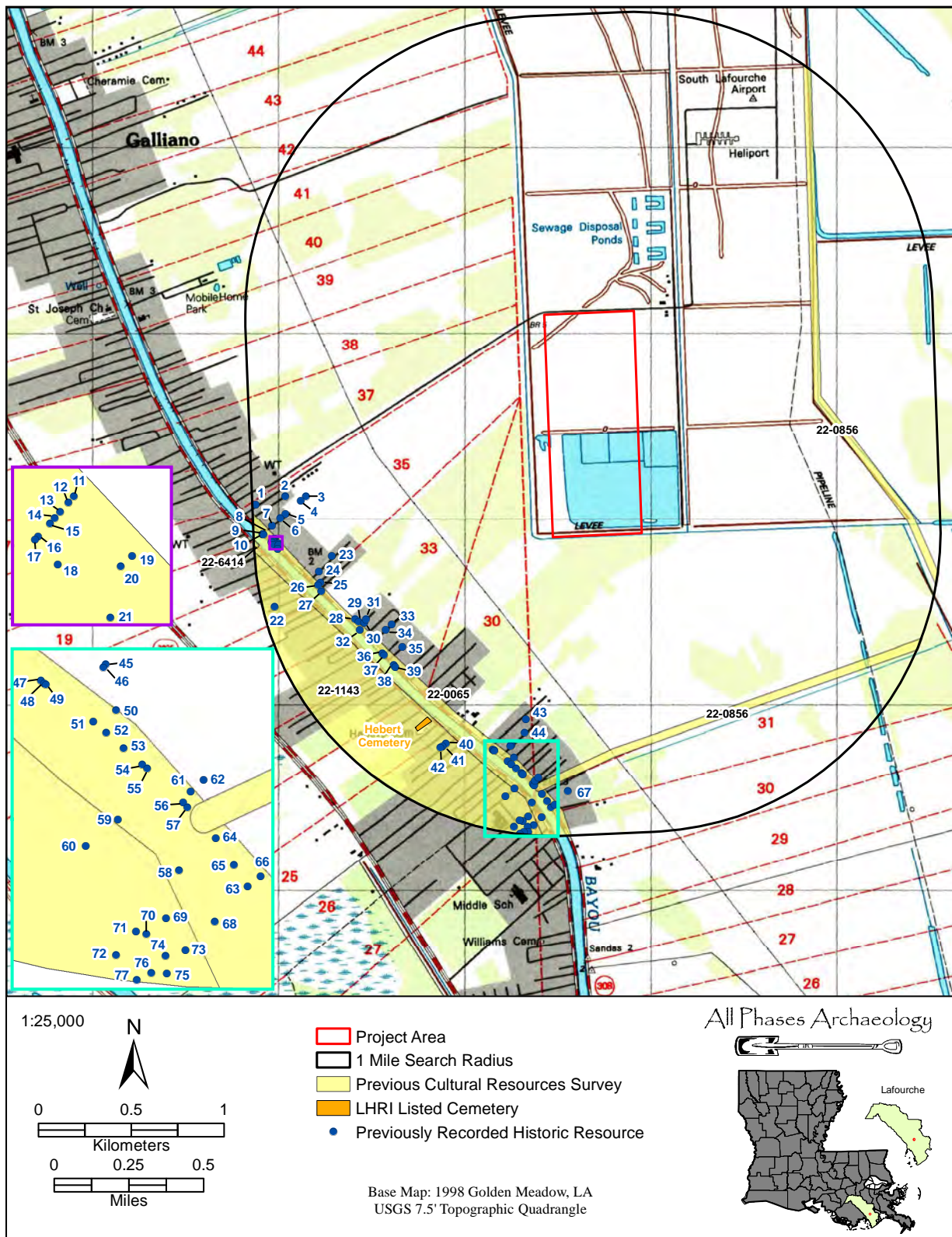


Figure 3.1. Map showing the previous surveys, historic resources and the historic cemetery within one mile of the project area.

CHAPTER 4 METHODOLOGY

STANDING STRUCTURES

Historic maps were reviewed before the fieldwork was accomplished to ascertain the presence or absence of possible historic resources within the project area. Review of the 1894, 1939, 1941, 1944 and 1964 Lake Felicity 15' topographic maps and the 1935 and 1964 Golden Meadow 7.5' topographic quadrangles do not depict any structures within the project area. Field reconnaissance corroborated that there are no current standing structures within the project area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

The field survey conducted implemented standard archaeological survey techniques. Full land coverage requirements were achieved through visual inspections of the entire survey area and subsurface testing. While conducting visual inspections, any exposed surfaces were carefully examined for cultural material.

The project area is located on land reclaimed between the 1940s and 1964. Despite being habitable, no historic structures were ever seen within the boundaries. A presumed sewage disposal pond covering the southern portion was partially filled in between 1998 and 2004, and completely filled by 2007 according to the aerial images of the project area. The area has a low probability of containing prehistoric or historic material. As such, shovel testing was conducted in 50 meter intervals throughout the project area. Standard shovel tests consist of 30 centimeter (cm) diameter cylindrical holes excavated to the top of the sterile subsoil layer or until the water table or other obstruction was encountered. Soils from each test are screened through 1/4-inch (0.64 cm) hardware cloth for the purpose of recovering any cultural material that may exist at that location. When cultural material is encountered, the material is sorted by provenience and placed into bags labeled with the pertinent excavation information before being transported to APA's laboratory. If cultural material is identified during transecting, it is further examined in order to better define its horizontal and vertical limits. Delineations are conducted by placing additional shovel tests around positive tests. These additional tests are placed at 10 m intervals off of the original positive tests or cultural features in cardinal directions within the project area. This testing is conducted until two negative shovel tests are encountered in each direction or until delineations extend beyond the project boundary. A hand held Garmin GPS unit is used to record the site center and a sketch map is drawn by compass and pace and plotted to scale. Digital photographs are taken for any site recorded as well as for the survey area. For the South Lafourche Airport South Site project, 230 transect shovel tests were attempted (Figure 4.1). Ninety-one tests could not be excavated due to standing water or being located within the filled-in pond located in the southern portion of the project area. All excavated shovel tests were negative.

LABORATORY METHODS

All cultural materials recovered during field projects are delivered to APA's laboratory in Mobile, Alabama for processing. Upon initial receipt of materials and field forms, bag lists are entered into a computer database for use with a labeling program. Materials are cleaned and, if necessary, stabilized before classification and quantification by laboratory analysts. Cultural materials are sorted on the basis of morphologic attributes, raw-material type (i.e., chert, quartz, etc.), measurements, and/or function. Previously defined types are often used to facilitate chronological assessments and intrasite comparisons. No material was recovered during this investigation.

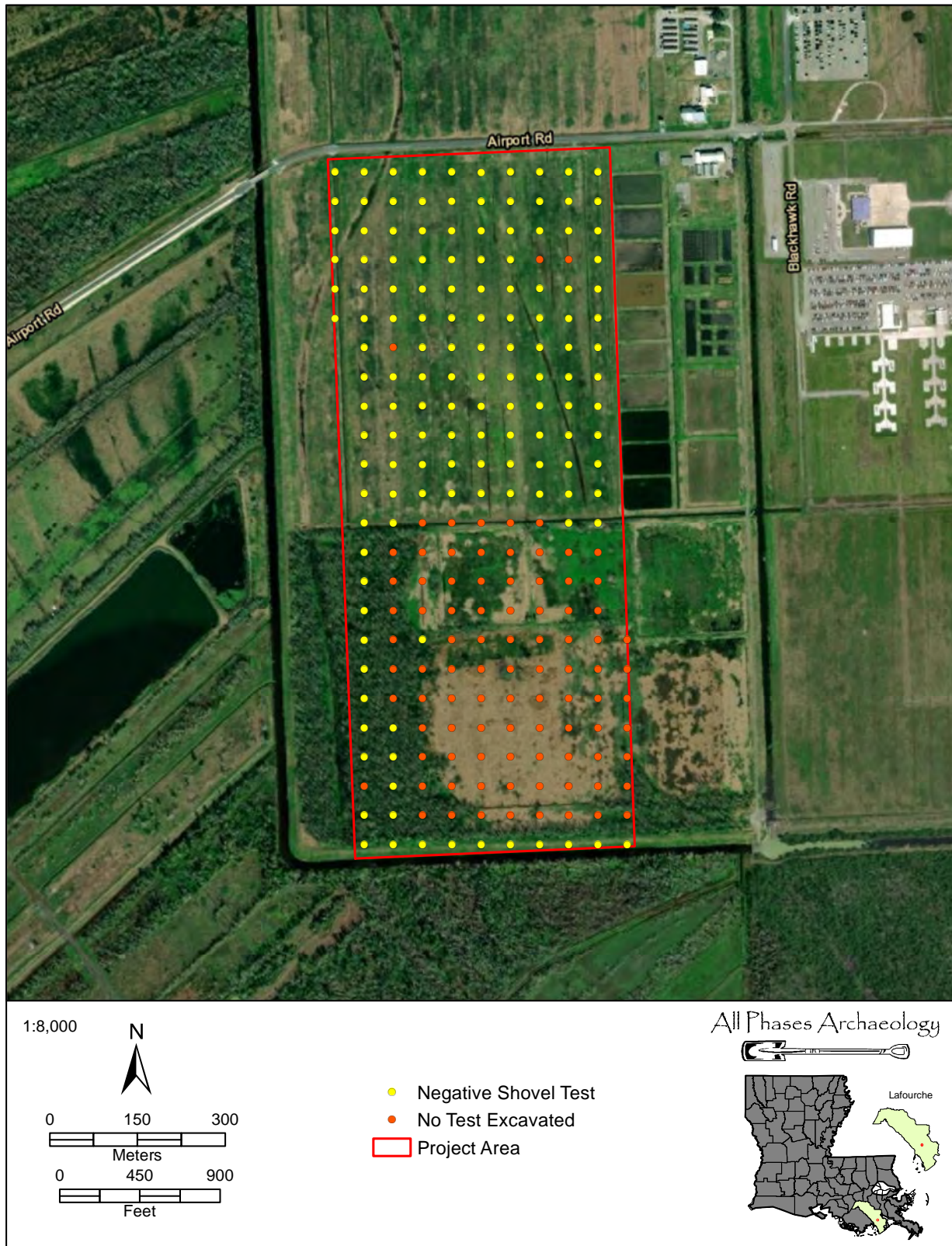


Figure 4.1. Aerial image showing shovel tests within the project area.

CURATION

Along with any cultural material, all project records, photographs, and maps produced while conducting the investigation are transported for curation at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center, Troy, Alabama (Appendix A).

CHAPTER 5 RESULTS

OVERVIEW

The project area is located within a relatively flat open grassy field which is dissected by several small drainages in the north and a grid of levees in the south creating sunken fields. The northern portion of the project has a few areas covered in standing water, but was mostly dry. Small drainage ditches run the length of the northern portion from north to south and empty into a large drainage that passes east to west through the center of the project area. Another large drainage ditch passes through the northwest corner and branches off into a smaller drainage that runs south along the western boundary, as well as a smaller drainage ditch that runs through the eastern portion of the north half of the project area. The southern portion of the project area between the levee grid contains grasses with standing water covering much of the surface, although the westernmost portion of the southern half is covered in a dense mixture of young mixed hardwoods, elderberry bushes, and briars. The grasses and leaf litter obscure most of the ground surface within the project area. Most of the southern portion of the project area is a filled in pond.

This Phase I investigation included the placement of 230 shovel tests (see Figure 4.1). All were tested at 50-m intervals as there is a low probability of finding cultural resources here. Ninety-one of the tests could not be excavated as they were located within the filled pond or surface water prevented their excavation. All other tests were negative. A typical shovel test consisted of 10 cm of dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty loam over a gray (10YR 5/1) clay subsoil with organic staining to 30 cmbs before reaching the water table (Figure 5.1). Figures 5.2-5.8 depict the present condition of the project area. No cultural material was identified within the project boundaries.

SITES

No sites were encountered within the project area.

STANDING STRUCTURES

There are no standing structures on the property.

HISTORIC AREAS

No historic areas are located within the project area boundaries.



Figure 5.1. Typical shovel test profile.



Figure 5.2. Overview of the northern portion of project area from the west boundary, facing northeast.



Figure 5.3. View of the eastern drainage ditch in the north portion of the project area, facing north.



Figure 5.4. View of the drainage on the west side of the project area emptying into the central drainage, facing east.



Figure 5.5. View of the drainage in the northwest corner and the transmission line along the northern boundary, facing east.



Figure 5.6. View of the southeast portion of the project area, facing east.



Figure 5.7. View of the south-central portion of the project area, facing south.



Figure 5.8. View of the secondary growth in the southwest portion of the project area, facing south.

CHAPTER 6 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APA, under contract with South Louisiana Economic Council of Thibodaux, Louisiana, performed the Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed South Lafourche Airport South Site project located in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. The Phase I survey was performed on February 5 and 8, 2024. The investigation did not identify any new archaeological sites or historic resources within the project area. No further cultural resources studies are recommended for the South Lafourche Airport South Site project. No historic properties are present within the APE.

REFERENCES

Daigle, J.J., G.E. Griffith, J.M. Omernik, P.L. Faulkner, R.P. McCulloh, L.R. Handley, L.M. Smith, and S.S. Chapman

2006 Ecoregions of Louisiana (color poster with map, descriptive text, summary tables, and photographs): Reston, Virginia, U.S. Geological Survey.

Louisiana Division of Archaeology (LDOA)

2024 Louisiana Archaeological Site Files. Louisiana Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Assessed online January 2024.

National Park Service

2024 *National Register of Historic Places*. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. Available online at www.cr.nps.gov/nr, accessed January 2024.

APPENDIX A
CURATION AGREEMENT

TROY UNIVERSITY



**Archaeological
Research Center**

Date: Nov. 1, 2023

Jon Glass
All Phases Archaeology
257 Pinehill Drive
Mobile, AL 36606

Dear Jon,

Per your request, this letter is to confirm our standing agreement to provide curation services for archaeological collections to All Phases Archaeology on an as-needed basis. As you know, we are recognized by a variety of Federal agencies as a repository meeting the standards in 36 CFR Part 79 and have formal agreements to provide curation under these guidelines to multiple federal agencies such as the Army National Guard and Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Please be advised that once a year we must be notified of all reports in which we were named as the repository. Project collections must be submitted within one calendar year of completion. Small projects may be complied for periodic submission. The AHC survey policy specifies which materials must be curated (Administrative Code of Alabama, Chapter 460-X-9). Renewal of this agreement is contingent upon compliance.

We appreciate this opportunity to be of assistance and look forward to working with you in the future.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stephen Carmody'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Stephen Carmody
Director
Archaeological Research Center
Troy University