

# Exhibit GG. Terre Haute Development Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report



**GREATER NEW ORLEANS**  
INC  
REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY  
FOR THE PROPOSED TERRE HAUTE DEVELOPMENT IN  
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH, LOUISIANA

NEGATIVE FINDINGS REPORT

**Terre Haute Development  
Phase I Cultural Resources  
Assessment Report**

PREPARED BY  
TERRAXPLORATIONS, INC.

PREPARED FOR  
GNO, INC.





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THE BAPTIST PARISH, LOUISIANA

NEGATIVE FINDINGS REPORT

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## ABSTRACT

On September 21-25, and October 6-12, 2020, TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama performed a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Terre Haute Development, located just north of U.S. Highway 61 in Reserve, St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana. This project encompasses 192 acres (77.7 hectares), though 65 acres (26.3 hectares) have been previously surveyed at current standards. This survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development Site Certification Process. No cultural resources or historic standing structures were encountered and there were no previously recorded sites or 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 resource studies are recommended for the proposed project.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Principal Investigator for this Phase I survey was Emily Warner, who was assisted by Matt Sumrall, Ezell Mays, Heather Froshour, Brogan Latil, Kevin Rowland and William Harris. Natalie Ledesma digitized the maps and Lucinda Freeman was responsible for the contents of the report. QA/QC was performed by Jon Glass. This work was accomplished for GNO, Inc. of New Orleans, Louisiana.





## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama was contracted by GNO, Inc. of New Orleans, Louisiana to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed Terre Haute Development in St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana. The project area measures 192 acres (77.7 hectares [ha]). The survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process.

The Phase I survey was performed on September 21-25, and October 6-12, 2020. The Principal Investigator for the survey was Emily Warner, who was assisted by Matt Sumrall, Ezell Mays, Heather Froshour, Brogan Latil, Kevin Rowland and William Harris. 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 is the same as the area of potential effect (APE).

The approximate 192-acre project area lies on the east bank of the Mississippi River on the north side of U.S. Highway 61 (Airline Highway) in Reserve, St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana (Figure 1.1). Total acreage for this project is 192 acres (77.7 ha), however 65 acres (26.3 ha) have been subjected to a previous survey following the current standards set forth by the Louisiana Division of Archaeology (LDOA). As such the remaining 127 acres (51.4 ha) were assessed during this survey. The project area is found within Sections 32 and 60, Township 11 South, Range 6 East as seen on the 1994 Reserve, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.2).

The majority of the project area consists of mostly flat cultivated land with several man-made canals and a few farm roads. Along the eastern boundary is an existing gravel access road that leads to the southeast corner which is the location of three modern structures, a man-made pond and associated spoil pile. This portion of the project area is covered with a well maintained tree grove which includes oaks, pines, pecans and sweet gum trees. Mississippi Bayou runs approximately 0.78 miles (1.25 km) to the east of the project area. The cultivated fields contained sugar cane when the project began, but were harvested before the project was completed.

This report of the 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 the findings and recommendations. Appendix A contains 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 project area is located in southeastern Louisiana within the Southern Holocene Meander Belts of the Mississippi Alluvial Plain. 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). Elevations in the project area generally range between 5 and 8 ft above mean sea level.

Digital copies of historic maps and aerials were acquired from the Office of the Coast Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Louisiana Digital Library, and the Historic Map Collection of the University of Alabama.

The 1876 Mississippi River Commission (MRC) map shows the project area falls within the back side of the Terre Haute Plantation owned by Mrs. C. Cofield (Figure 2.1). While no structures are depicted within the project area, the footprints of the field roads have been established.

The 1876-1877 US Coast Survey map depicts what appears to be a structure in the north central portion of our project area and another structure just south of the current project boundaries (Figure 2.2). These structures are absent on the subsequent 1896 MRC map. The field roads seen on these maps still retain their alignment and purpose but no historic structures are currently located within the project boundaries.

The 1892 Mount Airy, LA 15' topographic quadrangle illustrates the relatively rural nature all around the project area (Figure 2.3). The communities of Terre Haute, Bougere, and St. Peter are located south of the project area along the banks of the Mississippi River and around the existing New Orleans and Texas Railroad. A railroad spur located to the east of the project area deviates from the railroad and extends to the extensive marshlands in the north. There are no structures located within or in the areas immediately adjacent to the project area, though a road and a canal can be seen within the area.

The 1896 MRC map again shows the project area falls within the back side of the Terre Haute Plantation owned by a Mrs. C. Colfield (Figure 2.4). A search for the Terre Haute Plantation or a C. Cofield, turned up an obituary in the 1892 volume of the *Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacture* for a Mr. John C. Cofield stating that he was a progressive planter, influential citizen and the owner of several plantations including the Terre Haute Plantation in St. John the Baptist Parish.

By the 1949 Garyville, 1:31683 topographic map, Airline Highway has been established (Figure 2.5). All the other roads within the area remain unimproved and the canal system has been enlarged along with the construction of a pump house seen to the east of the project area. Though the structures to the south still appear to remain, the community names have disappeared and now the railroad has been named the Illinois Central Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad. Between this railroad and Airline Highway two more railroads, the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad and the Mississippi River Sugar Belt, have been constructed. The Reserve Station has been constructed along the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad to the southeast of the project area and a Louisiana Power Light Transmission Line has also been constructed south of Airline Highway. The area north of Airline Highway and immediately surrounding the project area has not really changed and there are still no structures within the project boundaries.



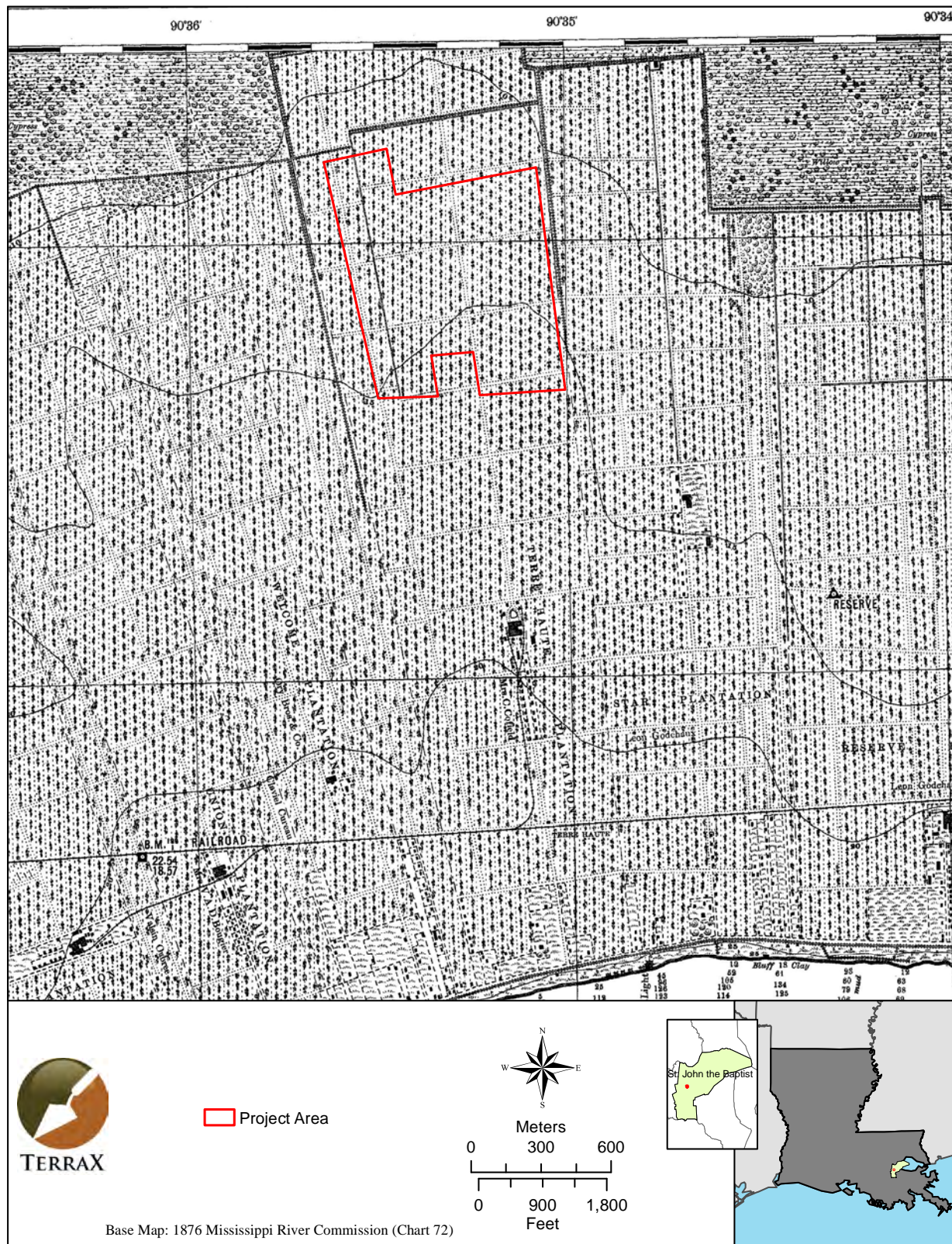
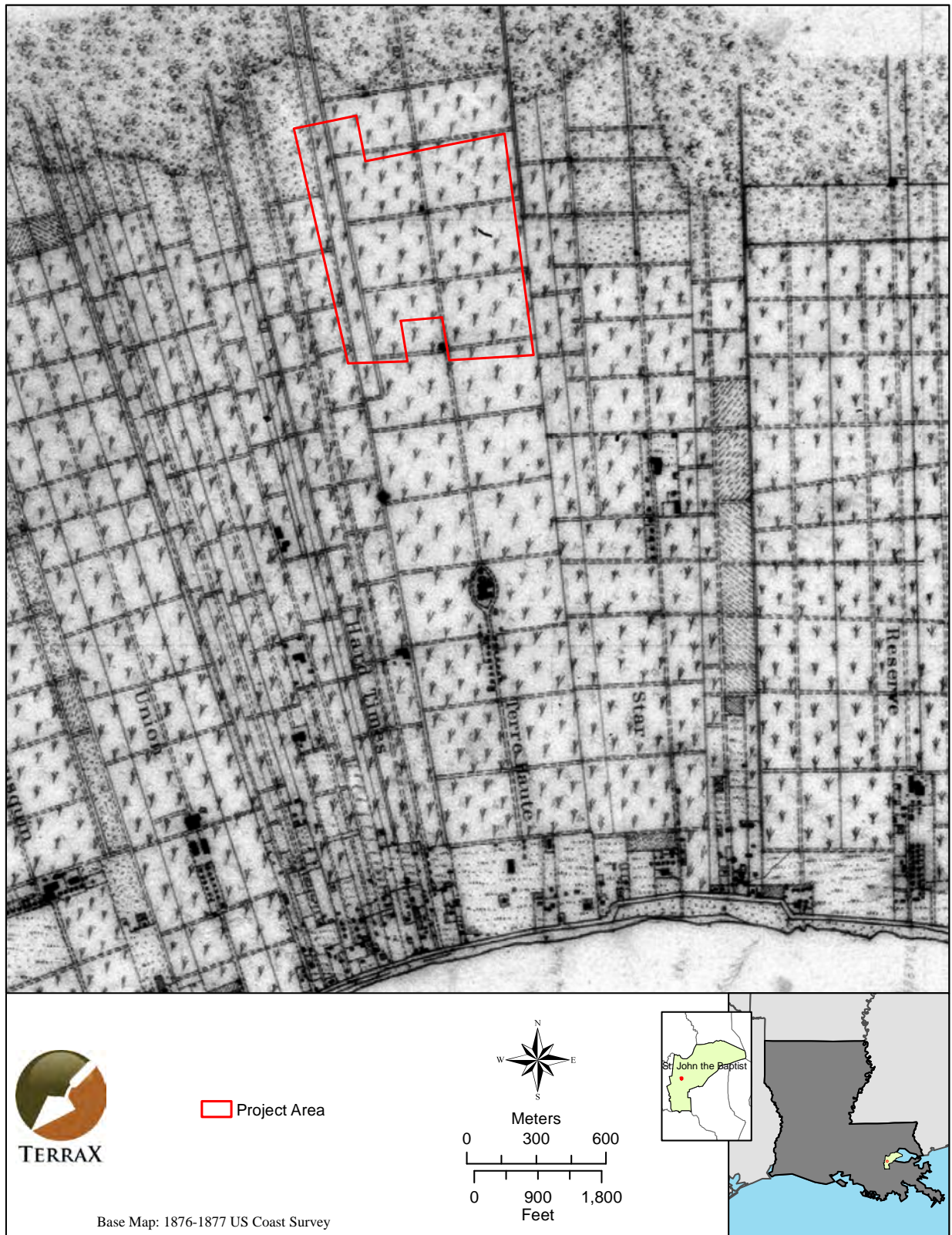


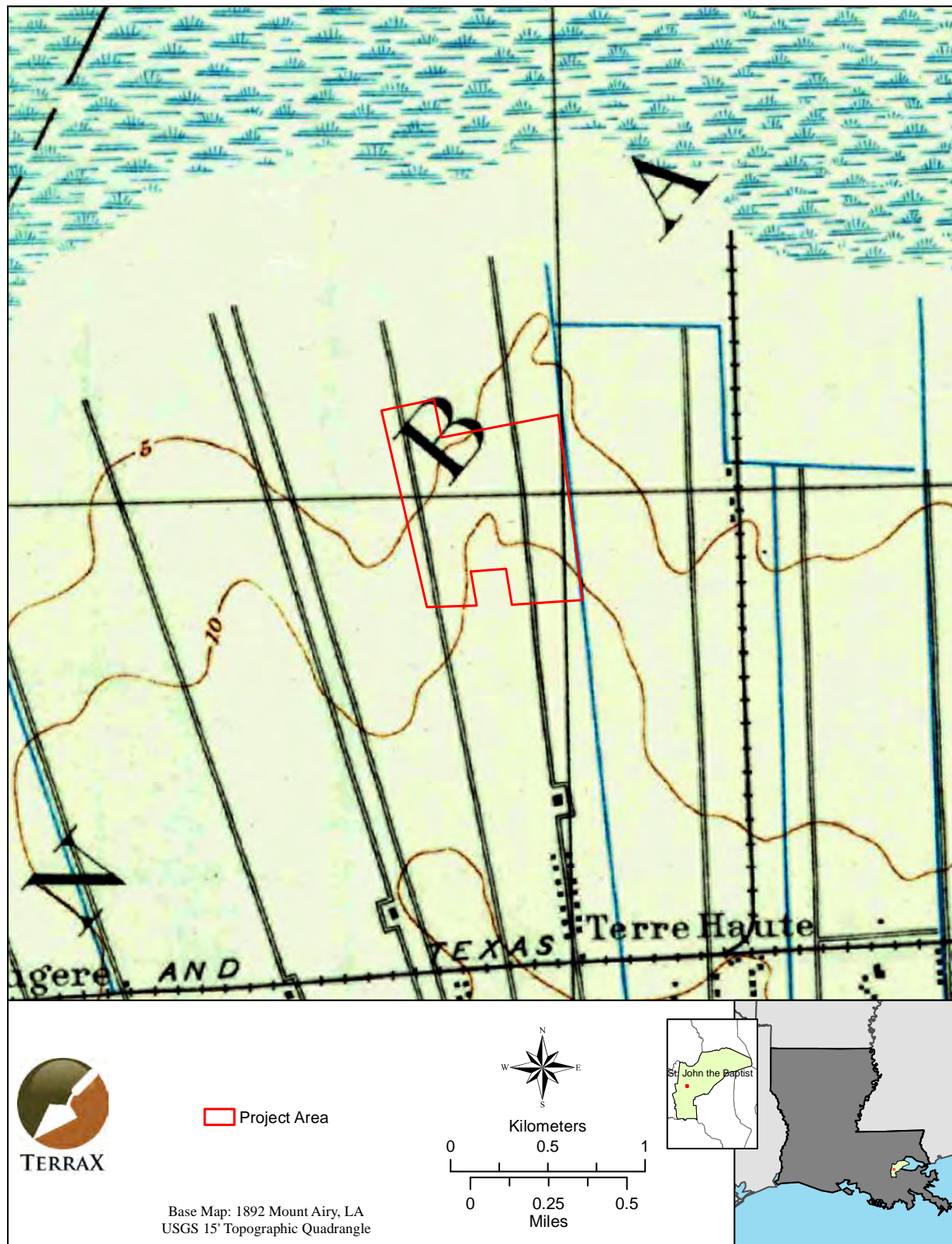
Figure 2.1. Historic 1876 MRC map topographic map showing the project area.





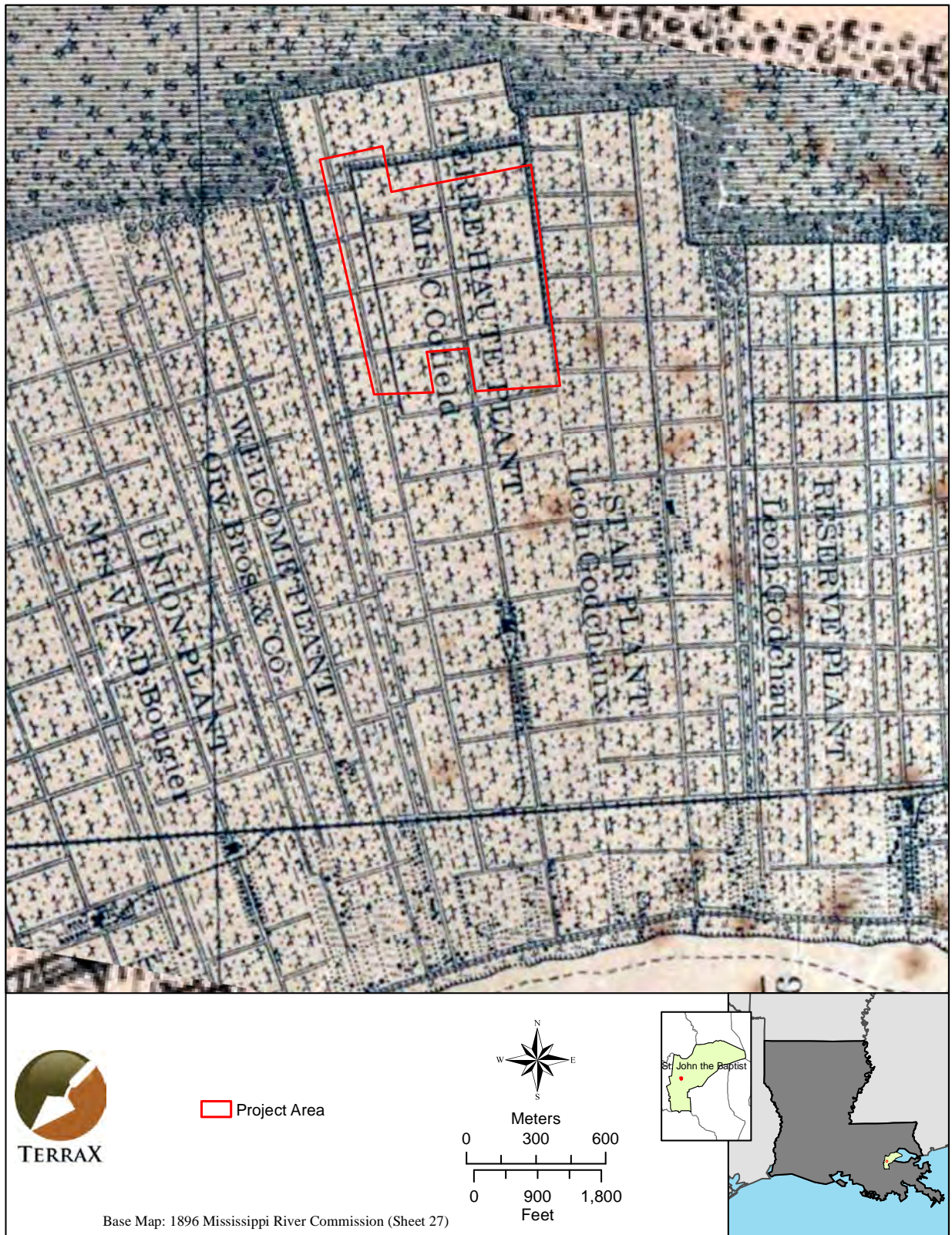
**Figure 2.2.** Historic 1876-77 US Coast Survey map showing the project area.





*Figure 2.3. Historic 1892 topographic map showing the project area.*





**Figure 2.4.** Historic 1896 MRC map showing the project area.



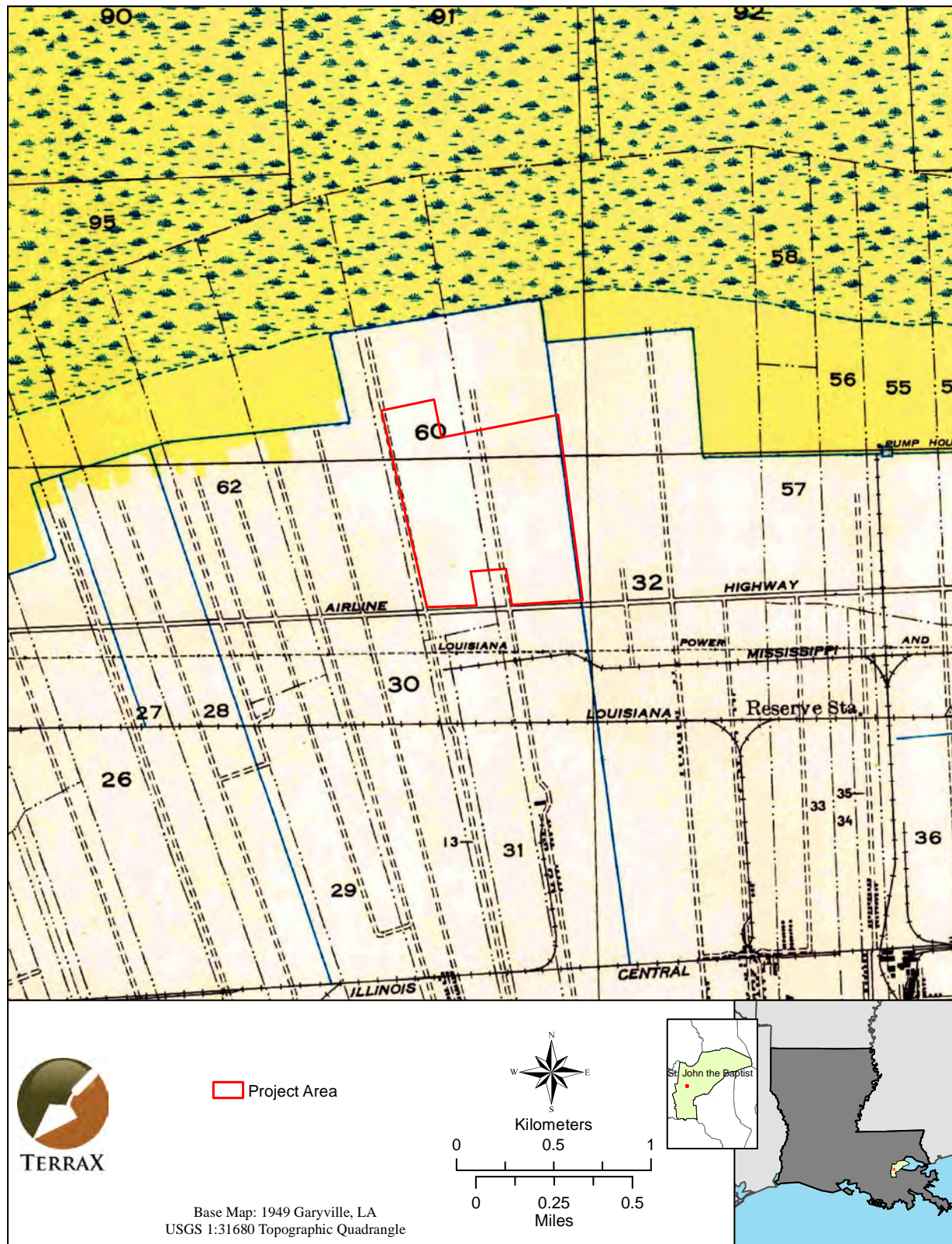


Figure 2.5. Historic 1949 topographic map showing the project area.



The 1962 Mount Airy, LA 15' topographic and the 1962 Reserve, LA 7.5' topographic quadrangles show few changes to the area around the project area (Figures 2.6 and 2.7). Most of the changes have occurred along the Mississippi River including the establishment of Dutch Bayou, Garyville, and Reserve communities. The Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad is now the Kansas City Southern Railroad and the Mississippi Sugar Belt railroad is no longer shown on the map. There are no structures seen within the project area.

In the next 20 years, an increase in community development is seen to the south of the project area on the 1962 Reserve, Louisiana (photorevised [PR] 1981) 7.5' series map (Figure 2.8). As seen on this map, there are three structures within the project area close to the southeast corner. On the 1962 Reserve, Louisiana (PR 1994) topographic map, the current man-made pond has been excavated and two more structures have been added west of the pond (Figure 2.9). The landing strip of the Port of South Louisiana Executive Regional Airport is now seen to the east of the project area. Growth has continued to the south, but the project area, with the exception of the new structures is still devoid of development. Currently, a Marathon gas station and casino is located to the immediate south of the study area. Much of the former Terre Haute and neighboring plantation boundaries have since transitioned to industry with the Cargill, Inc. grain export facility and a Marathon oil refinery being located closer to the river.



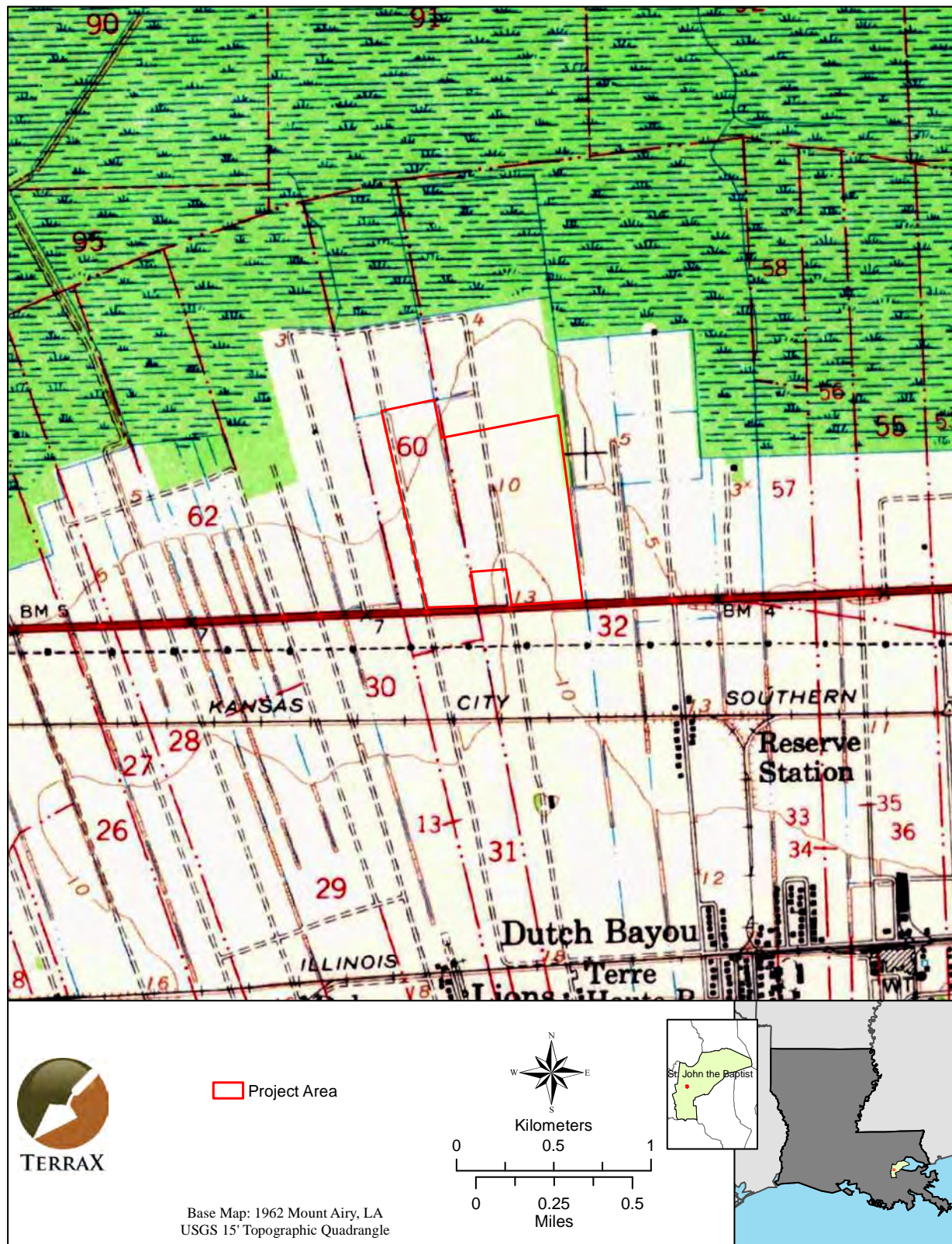


Figure 2.6. Historic 1962 Mount Airy, Louisiana topographic map showing the project area.





Figure 2.7. The 1962 Reserve, Louisiana topographic map showing the project area.





Figure 2.8. The 1962 (PR 1981) topographic map showing the project area.





Figure 2.9. The 1962 (PR 1994) topographic 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 project area. This search included an online query of the Louisiana Site Files (Louisiana Division of Archaeology [LDOA] 2020). A one-mile (1.6 km) radius search was conducted around the 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 2020) was conducted.

Research of the site files (LDOA 2020) identified four previously recorded archaeological sites (Table 3.1) and 18 documented cultural resource reports (Table 3.2) within a mile of the study area (Figure 3.1). None of the sites are located within the current project area. Survey 22-2572 covers the entire one mile radius including the proposed study area. Survey #22-4571-1 covers the southwest portion of the study area and a small corridor bisects the north half of the project area.

The report associated with Survey #22-2572 is a research design with no surface or subsurface inspection. This investigation was conducted for the Professional Service Industries, Inc. by Earth Search, Inc. in 2003 for road repair, expansion and new construction. An approximate 12-mile swath of land between I-10 to the north and Louisiana Highway 44 (River Road) in the south in St. John the Baptist Parish and the western extreme of St. James Parish was subjected to a review of previously recorded archaeological sites and historic resources. Along with environmental information and site probability models, the information was used to determine the management practices for the project and its associated alternatives. No sites were visited during this review (Lee et al. 2003).

The report associated with Survey #22-4571-1 is a revised management summary. This investigation was conducted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers by Coastal Environments, Inc. in 2019. Approximately 1198.9 acres were inventoried. A portion of a stockpile area and access road alternatives are located within the current project area. Survey of these areas meet the current LDOA fieldwork standards. Overall, one new archaeological site and two historic structures were identified as a result of this survey (Ryan et al. 2019). None of these resources were located within the current project area.

Background research revealed no cemeteries or historic resources within a mile of the study area. An examination of the NRHP online files identified no National Register properties within the one mile search radius. (see Figure 3.1).

A search of the Bureau of Land Management's General Land Office (BLM GLO) records found no patents on file for the project area. Further research into the Terre Haute Plantation found a few items of note. Located about 1.5 miles south of the current project area on the Mississippi River, the Graugnard House was listed on the NRHP in 1994 under Criterion C for its eclectic mix of architecture popular throughout the nineteenth century in St. John the Baptist Parish, including elements of Queen Anne, French Creole, Italianate, Art Nouveau, and Colonial Revival. The listing does not include the Terre Haute Plantation on which it originally belonged although, when it was original recorded in 1984 it was alternatively called Terre Haute Plantation.

**Table 3.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project area.**

<b>Site ID</b>	<b>Resource Name or Address</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>	<b>Recorded by</b>	<b>Reference</b>
16SJB58	HLA-1	Historic Scatter	Ineligible for NRHP	Joel H. Watkins 1994	Watkins 1994
16SJB59	HLA-2	Historic Scatter	Ineligible for NRHP	Joel H. Watkins 1994	Watkins 1994
16SJB60	HLA-3	Historic Scatter/ Railroad Building	Ineligible for NRHP	Joel H. Watkins 1994	Watkins 1994
16SJB72	Reserve Pump House	Artifact scatter	Undetermined	Joanne Ryan 2019	Unknown

**Table 3.2. Previous surveys within one mile of the project area.**

<b>Survey Number</b>	<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Report Title</b>	<b>Author</b>
22-0011	Unknown	<i>A Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation of the Big Three Industries Pipeline Corridor-Geismar to Norco: Louisiana</i>	Price 1977
22-0441	Unknown	<i>Cultural Resources Survey of the St. John Parish Airport</i>	Shenkel 1978
22-0549	Unknown	<i>Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation of the Shell Pipeline Corporation's Proposed Norco to Marathon 24" Pipeline</i>	McIntire 1979
22-1210	Unknown	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey of a Proposed 24-Inch Diameter United Gas Pipe Line Company in Ascension, St. Charles, St. James, and St. John the Baptist Parishes, Louisiana</i>	Heartfield, Price and Green 1987
22-1629	6932	<i>A Cultural Resources Survey of the Phase IV Baton Rouge to New Orleans Replacement Project St. James and St. John the Baptist Parishes, Louisiana</i>	Moore and Moore 1992
22-1807	33.37	<i>Cultural Resources Survey of Temporary Work Sites Associated with a 13.6 Mile Pipeline Replacement Project, St. James and St. John the Baptist Parishes, Louisiana</i>	Watkins 1994
22-2559	83	<i>Cultural Resources Survey, Lake Pontchartrain West Shore Hurricane Protection Project, St John the Baptist and St. Charles Parishes, Louisiana</i>	Wilson et al. 2003
22-2572	Unknown	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Port of South Louisiana Connector, St. James and St. John the Baptist Parishes, Louisiana</i>	Lee et al. 2003
22-3726	49.5	<i>Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for a Proposed Transmission Line Corridor, St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana</i>	CRC, LLC 2010
22-3779	119.89	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation, 119.89 AC (48.52 HA) Port of South Louisiana Survey Area, St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana</i>	Handly 2011
22-3793	31.3	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the 23.16 KM (14.4 MI) Proposed Convent Dry Gas Pipeline Project, Ascension, St. John the Baptist and St. Charles Parishes, Louisiana</i>	Hale et al. 2011
22-3879	390	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Praxair South Louisiana Hydrogen Pipeline Expansion Project Ascension, St. James, St. John the Baptist and St. Charles Parishes, Louisiana</i>	Kelley 2011
22-4327	11	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Praxair Marathon Hydrogen Pipeline Lateral, St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana</i>	Kelley and Maher Blank 2013
22-4531	58.8	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the 16-Inch Marathon Garyville Pipeline Connection, St. James and St. John the Baptist Parishes, Louisiana</i>	Huebehen 2014
22-4571	855.7	<i>Management Summary: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Reconnaissance of Alternate C, West Shore Lake Pontchartrain Levees Project, St. John the Baptist and St. Charles Parishes, Louisiana</i>	Wells et al. 2014
22-4571-1	1198.9	<i>Revised Management Summary: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Reconnaissance of Rerouted Portion of Alternate C, Access Roads and Stockpile Areas, West Shore Lake Pontchartrain Levees Project, St. John the Baptist and St. Charles Parishes, Louisiana</i>	Ryan et al. 2019
22-4868	1235	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Maurepas Pipelines Project, Ascension, St. James, St. John the Baptist, and St. Charles Parishes, Louisiana</i>	Rothrock III and Moreno 2015
22-4990	183.9	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 26 National Guard Properties Throughout Louisiana</i>	Pye 2015
22-6238	117.1	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Mt. Airy Pipeline, Options 1 and 2, Project Area in St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana</i>	Cropley et al. 2019

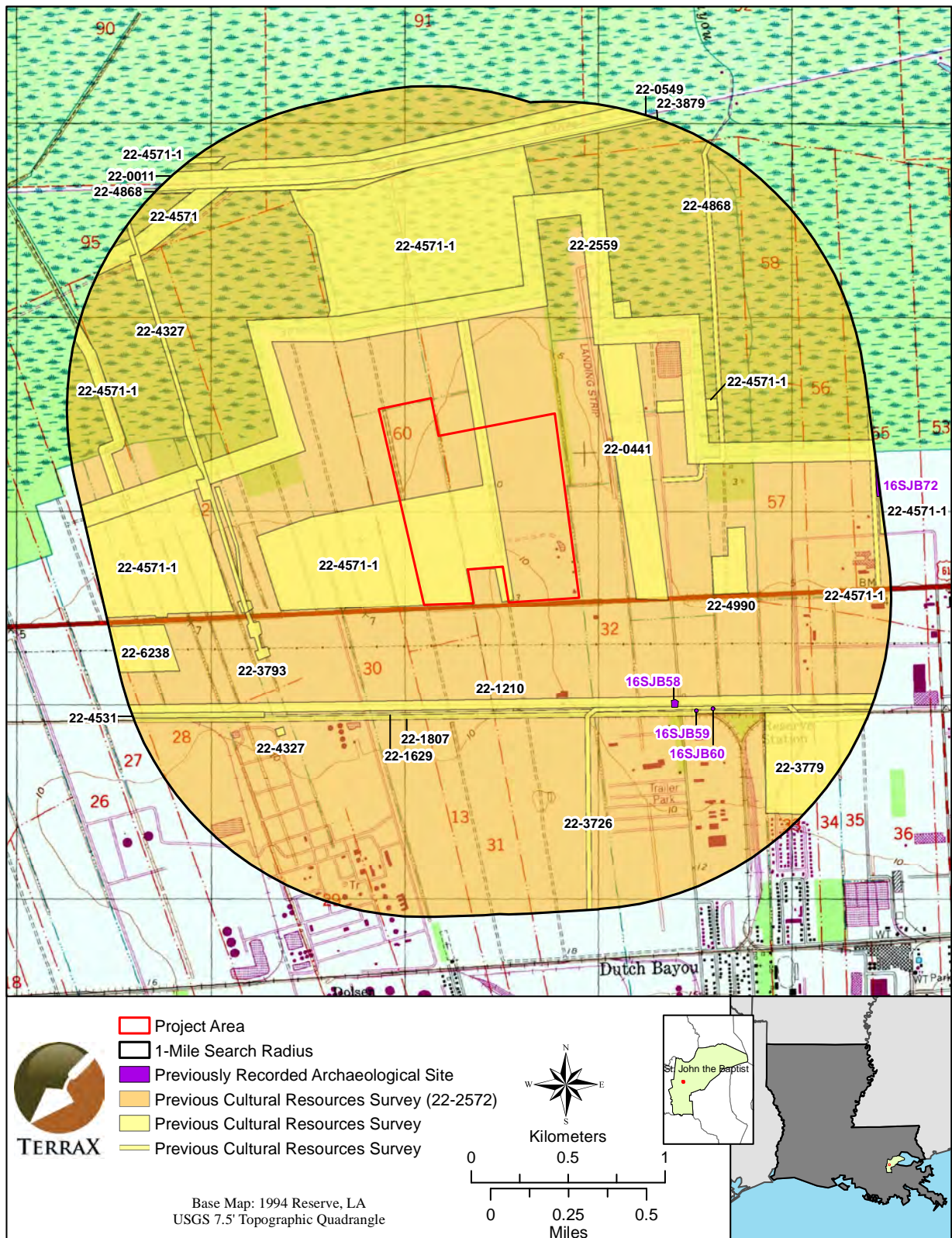


Figure 3.1. Map showing previous surveys and previously recorded sites within a one-mile radius of the project area.

According to the NRHP nomination form the house and 80 square arpents (67.6 acres) was purchased in by Firmin Reynaud and Leon Graugnard from Arthur Gaudin and his wife. Graugnard was a sugar cane planter and planned to use the house as a retirement home. Another source published in 1914 says that Reynaud and Graugnard purchase the 2000 acre Terre Haute Plantation which was cultivated with sugar cane. Further, Reynaud and Graugnard established a sugar mill on the plantation with a capacity of 500 tons (Fortier 1914). Either way, there is nothing indicating the land within the project area was used for any other purpose than agriculture.



## 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. No structures appeared on maps from 1892, 1949 or 1962 maps of the project area. Field reconnaissance demonstrated that there are three modern standing structures within the project area, and no structures were seen on the historic maps. Prior to fieldwork, online research at the LDOA website was conducted, which yielded no previously identified historic resources within the project area. No NRHP-listed properties are located within a mile of 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.

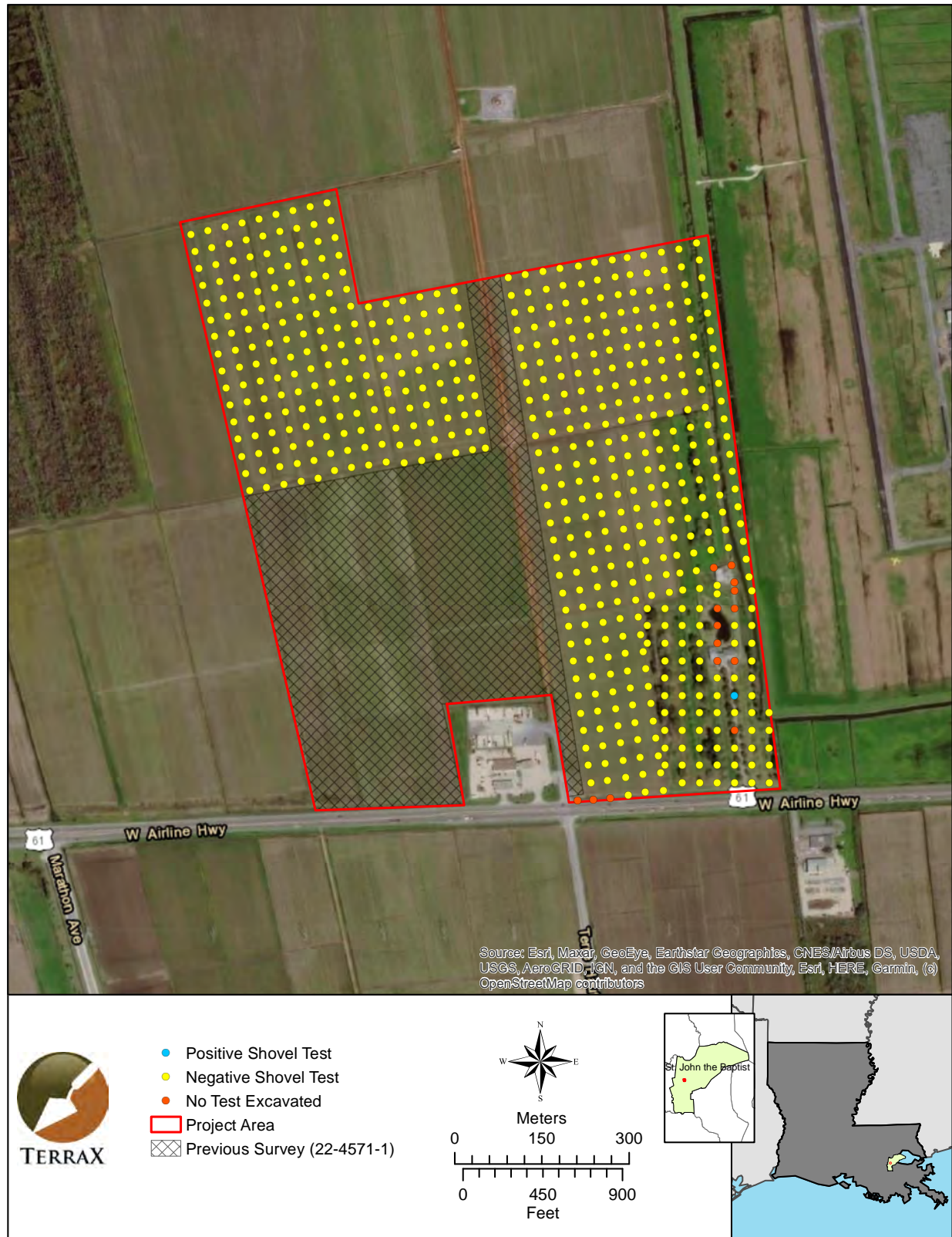
Subsurface testing was performed along 30-m interval transect comprised of shovel tests spaced 30 m apart. Standard shovel tests consist of 30 centimeter (cm) diameter cylindrical holes excavated to the top of the sterile subsoil layer or until the water table or other obstruction was encountered. Soils 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 TerraX'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 Terre Haute Development survey, 577 shovel tests were attempted (Figure 4.1).

### LABORATORY METHODS

All cultural materials recovered during field projects are delivered to TerraX'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 historic or prehistoric material was recovered during this investigation.

### 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).



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



## CHAPTER 5 RESULTS

### OVERVIEW

This Phase I investigation included the placement of 577 shovel tests (see Figure 4.1). A total of 14 shovel tests could not be excavated due to the pond, the gravel road, and the existing structures. The shovel tests were placed at 30-m intervals. One shovel test produced material at the location of a former structure that was not depicted on topographic maps until 1981 (see Figures 2.5 and 2.6). According to the landowner the former structure was built around 1973. Historic aerials were also reviewed to better ascertain the date of construction. Historic aerials dating to 1961 and 1972 showed no development within the project area and the structures were only present on the 1982 and 1998 aerials (Nationwide Environmental Title Research 2020). The materials collected from the positive shovel test are modern in nature. The remaining 562 shovel tests were negative for cultural material. A typical shovel test consisted of 15 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty loam over a dark brown (10YR 3/3) clay subsoil (Figure 5.1). Figures 5.2-5.8 depict the present condition of the project area. Three modern structures and a non-historic man-made pond exist within the southeast corner of the project area.

### SITES/ISOLATED FINDS

No historic or prehistoric cultural materials were encountered during this investigation.



**Figure 5.1.** *View of typical shovel test.*





**Figure 5.2.** View of the recently harvested sugarcane in the north, facing northwest.



**Figure 5.3.** View of a typical canal in the project area, facing east-southeast.





**Figure 5.4.** *View of the recently planted sugarcane in the center of the property, facing south.*



**Figure 5.5.** *View of the recently harvested sugarcane in the south, facing southwest.*





**Figure 5.6.** View of the gravel driveway from the modern house structure, facing south.



**Figure 5.7.** View of the modern house and barn with the pond and spoil pile , facing south.



**Figure 5.8.** *View of the pecan and oak grove in the southeast corner, facing north.*

## STANDING STRUCTURES

There are no historic standing structures within the project area. However, three structures dating after 1970 are located within the southeast corner of the project area. They include the main residence with an attached carport and shed in an L-shape on the rear of the home (Figures 5.9 and 5.10). There are two outbuildings associated with the main house. These include a small shed with an added carport for tractors and supplies and a larger metal barn/garage (Figures 5.11 and 5.12).

## HISTORIC AREAS

No historic areas are located within the project area boundaries.





**Figure 5.9.** View of the main structure, facing southwest.



**Figure 5.10.** View of the carport/ garage attached to the rear of the main structure, facing northeast.





**Figure 5.11** View of the small shed outbuilding east of the main structure, facing southwest.



**Figure 5.12.** View of the metal barn outbuilding, facing northwest.



## CHAPTER 6

### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TerraX, under contract with GNO, Inc of New Orleans, Louisiana, performed the Phase I cultural resources survey of the proposed 192-acre Terre Haute tract. Approximately 65 acres of the survey area had been subjected to cultural resources survey in 2019. The current study was performed on September 21-25, and October 6-12, 2020. The investigation did not identify any archaeological sites or historic standing structures within the project area. No further cultural resources studies are recommended for the proposed project.





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APPENDIX A  
CURATION AGREEMENT





**TROY UNIVERSITY**



**Archaeological  
Research Center**

*Date: December 9, 2019*

*Paul Jackson*

TerraXplorations  
3523 18<sup>th</sup> Ave NE  
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35406

*Dear Paul,*

As per your request, this letter is to confirm our standing agreement with you to provide curation services to Terra Explorations 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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J. Mann'.

Jason Mann  
Director  
Archeological Research Center  
Troy University