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Highway 1 Leonard Road Site Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Report



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PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF 269 ACRES (108 HECTARES) NEAR SHREVEPORT, CADDO PARISH, LOUISIANA

Final Report



for

Due Diligence

May 2020



SURA, INC.

P.O. Box 14414

Baton Rouge, LA 70898-4414

Since 1986



**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
OF 269 ACRES (108 HECTARES) NEAR SHREVEPORT,
CADDO PARISH, LOUISIANA**

Final Report

by

Jacob Mendoza, Brandy Kerr, and Malcolm Shuman

**Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 14414
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-4414**

For Due Diligence

**North Louisiana Economic Partnership
1807 North 18th Street, Suite 501
Monroe, Louisiana 71201**

May 2020

ABSTRACT

From October 16th to November 15th of 2019, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 269 acres (ac) (108 hectares [ha]) located south of Highway 1 and west of Leonard Road near Shreveport in Caddo Parish, Louisiana. The survey methodology consisted of archival research, pedestrian reconnaissance, high-probability shovel testing, and soil auguring. A total of 1,286 shovel tests were excavated, including 126 delineation shovel tests. The project was conducted for the North Louisiana Economic Partnership (NLEP) in compliance with the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) and the Louisiana Division of Archaeology (LDOA). The Project Area (PA), as determined by the LED, is to be utilized for a proposed residential development. Field personnel were led by Jacob Mendoza and included Sally McMillian, Claire Miller, Katt Doucet, and Brandy Kerr.

A total of sixteen sites were investigated during the survey. Fifteen previously recorded archaeological sites were revisited, and one previously unrecorded site was encountered and documented. These sites include previously recorded sites 16CD54, 16CD55, 16CD250, 16CD252, 16CD253, 16CD257, 16CD258, 16CD259, 16CD269, 16CD270, 16CD271, 16CD272, 16CD273, 16CD274, 16CD275, and newly recorded site 16CD408. Of the fifteen previously recorded sites, 16CD54 and 16CD55 were determined by the original surveyor to be eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Excavations during the current Phase I survey suggest site 16CD54 retains integrity and is considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. When evaluated against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential), the authors suggest 16CD54 is eligible under Criterion D, as it has the potential to provide knowledge regarding the Caddo culture in Louisiana above and beyond what is currently known. Despite high-probability shovel testing, soil auguring, and reference to the LDOA database maps, site 16CD55 was unable to be located and has likely been destroyed by agricultural processes that have taken place within the PA over the past two decades. The authors recommend that 16CD55 is ineligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A-D. All other previously recorded sites within the PA have been determined ineligible for listing, and current observations support these prior determinations of ineligibility. In addition, due to lack of integrity and absence of significant subsurface deposits (n=3), newly recorded site 16CD408 is considered ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

The authors recommend further work for 16CD54 or complete avoidance of the site, including a 100 foot (ft) (30.5 meters [m]) buffer of the site's boundaries. The site and 100-ft buffer cover an area of 11.17 ac (4.52 ha). No further work is recommended for the remaining archaeological sites. All cultural materials and project documents will be deposited with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology (LDOA) at:

LDOA Curation/CRT
Central Plant North Building, 2nd Floor
1835 N. Third Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge Mr. Elliot Boudreaux of CSRS, Inc. for providing maps of the PA and Mr. Jacob Herrington of Franks Management Group for his assistance in accessing the survey area.

The field crew was led by Jacob Mendoza and consisted of Sally McMillian, Claire Miller, Katt Doucet, and Brandy Kerr. Jacob Mendoza and Brandy Kerr prepared this report and Dr. Malcolm Shuman served as the principal investigator.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

From October 16th to November 15th of 2019, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 269 acres (ac) (108 hectares [ha]) located south of Highway 1 and west of Leonard Road near Shreveport in Caddo Parish, Louisiana (Figure 1).

The project was carried out for the North Louisiana Economic Partnership (NLEP) in conjunction with CSRS, Inc. The survey was undertaken in compliance with the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) and the Louisiana Division of Archaeology (LDOA). The Project Area (PA), as determined by the LED, is to be utilized for a proposed residential development. Field personnel were led by Jacob Mendoza and included Sally McMillian, Claire Miller, Katt Doucet, and Brandy Kerr.

The following chapters in this report describe the environmental setting, previous archaeological investigations, the methodology employed in the survey, the survey's results, and the study's conclusions and recommendations.

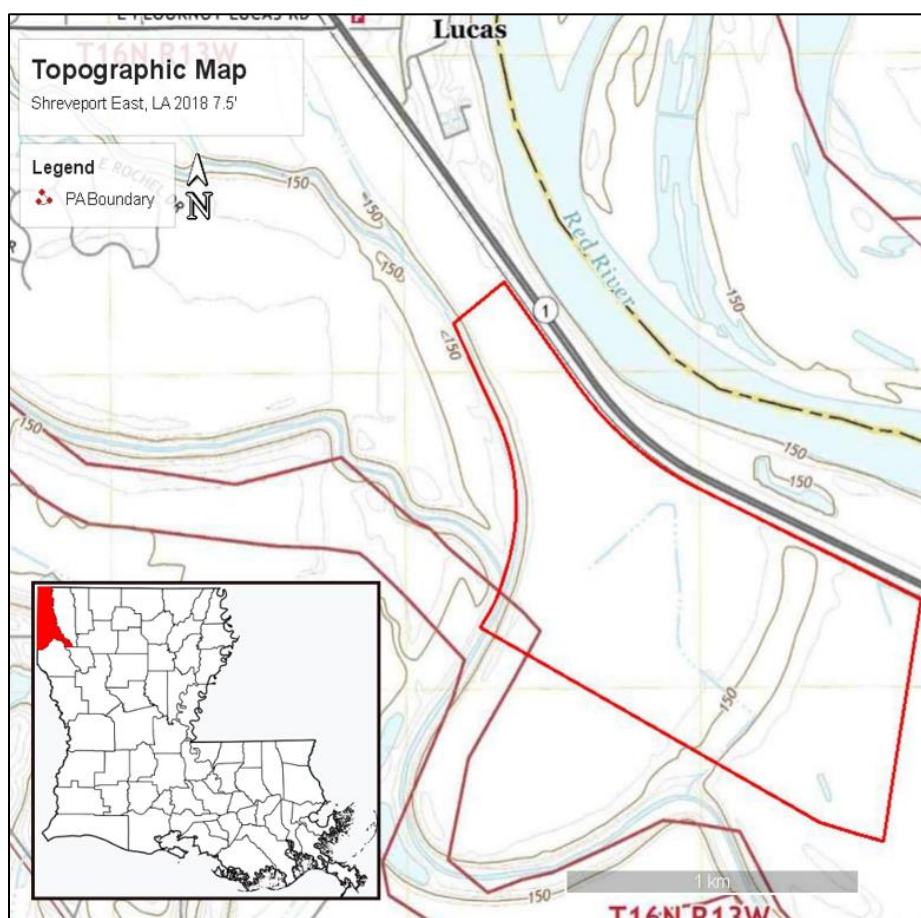


Figure 1. Portion of 2018 Shreveport East, LA 7.5-minute topographic map (USGS).

CHAPTER TWO: LAND USE HISTORY

Geology and Geomorphology

The state of Louisiana can be fractionated into five natural regions. These include Coastal Marsh, Mississippi Floodplain, Red River Valley, Terraces, and Hills (Kniffen and Hilliard 1988). The study area forms part of the Red River floodplain. The Red River Valley natural region is bordered and underlain by bedrock of Tertiary and Cretaceous marine sediments (Weindorf 2008). The width of the Red River's Holocene floodplain varies between 4.3 and 7.1 mi (7 and 11.5 km) in the study area, and has a single main channel with a sinuous, meandering style. The large number of meander scars in this area suggests that the river has changed its course by avulsion during the late Holocene period. According to Cooper et al. (2003:60),

In historic times, however, the Red River in the southern portion of the study area adopted a more anastomosing pattern with multiple distributary channels rather than a single main stem. This change was a response to the formation of the Great Raft-a large mass of logs, vegetation, and sediment-that clogged the River's main channel from Natchitoches, Louisiana, into the Great Bend region of Arkansas...Since removal of the Great Raft between 1830 and 1873, the Red River has resumed its sinuous, meandering, single channel nature.

The aforementioned removal flooded backswamps and diverted the river into various channels. Removal of the Great Raft provides a clear example of the anthropogenic activities that have taken place within the area over time. Such events have influenced archaeological deposits. Along with the well-drained soils ideal for agriculture, the natural levees of the Red River represent ideal locations for habitation among often flooded alluvial plains. Archaeological deposits are accumulated and buried on the natural levee during flooding episodes. Over time, channel migrations can lead to the abandonment of a water channel, causing cultural remains to emerge as surface deposits. Moreover, the rich soils encourage agricultural practices along the natural levees, and construction projects to prepare artificial levees have further damaged or destroyed archaeological deposits (Heinrich et al. 1991).

Soils

Soil types located within the PA include Latanier clay (LaA), Gallion silty clay loam (GIA), Moreland complexes (MmA, MoA, MsA), Severn sandy loam (SvA), Coushatta silty clay loam (CtA), and Armistead clay (ArA) (Figure 2). Latanier clay is found in delta plains and natural levees. These soils are somewhat poorly drained. Gallion silty clay loam are also found in delta plains and natural levees. These soils are well drained. Moreland complexes are found in alluvial

plains and flood-plain steps. These soils are somewhat poorly drained. Severn sandy loam are found in delta plains, point bars, and natural levees. These soils are well drained. Coushatta silty clay loams are found in alluvial plains and natural levees. These soils are well drained. Armistead clay are found in delta plains and natural levees. These soils are somewhat poorly drained. All of the soil types found within the PA are considered prime farmland.

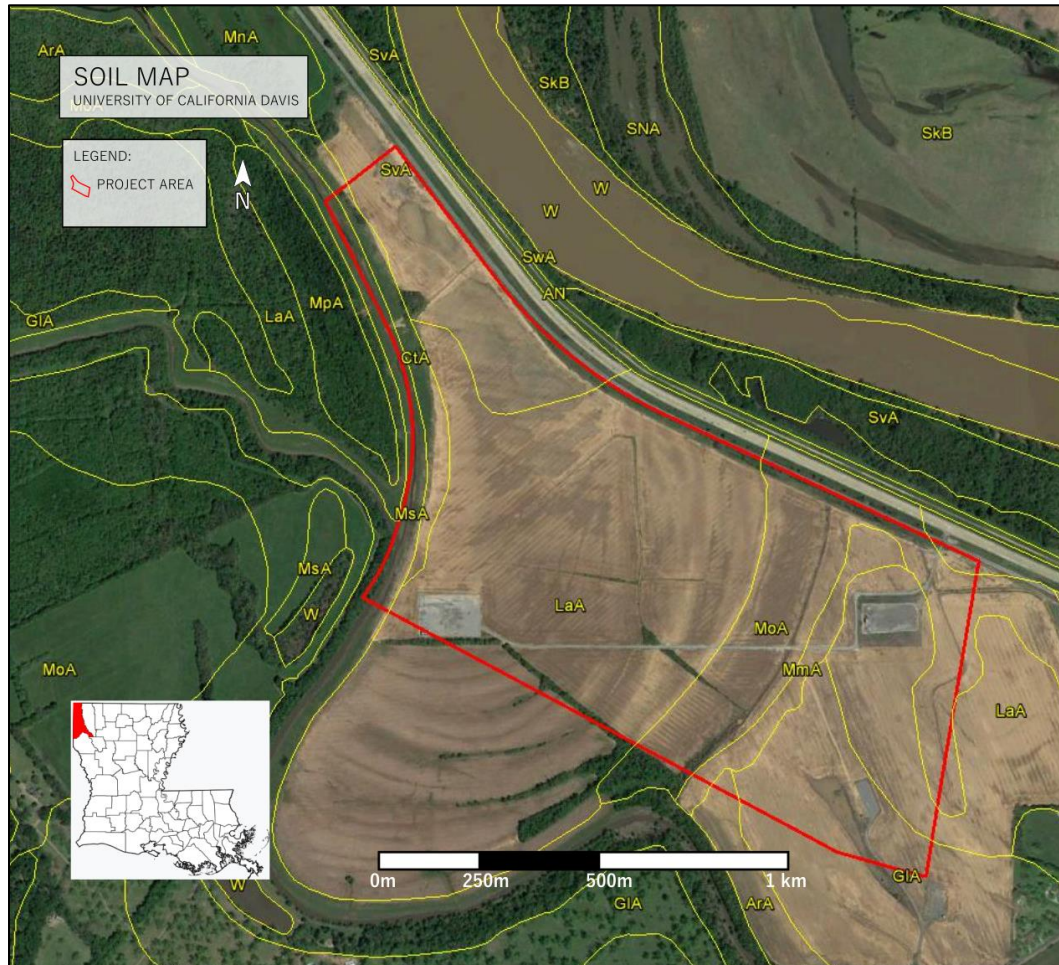


Figure 2. Soil map of PA (University of California, Davis 2016/Google Earth).

Flora and Fauna

Outside the Red River Valley, pine forests dominate, while within the project area and Red River floodplain in general, a hardwood regimen predominates. Chief hardwoods in the present study area are sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* var. *lanceolata*), and cottonwoods (*Populus deltoides* Bartr.). Other hardwoods that may be found in the study area consist of various species of oak (*Quercus* spp.), hickory (*Carya* spp.), elm (*Ulmus* spp.), and even occasional small stands cypress trees (*Taxodium distichum*). A variety of understory vegetation grows within portions of the project area. Greenbriar (*Smilax rotundifolia*) and poison ivy (*Rhus radicans toxicodendron*) caused the most concern for field workers (Brown 1945).

The project area provides a rich habitat for animal life. The location is ideal for a large variety of insects, birds, mammals, and fish and no doubt the same situation pertained prehistorically. Common mammals, some even observed in the field, are opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*), eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), and the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) (Lowery 1974). Reptiles include at least four types of poisonous snakes: rattlesnake (*Crotalus* spp.), the copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*), the cottonmouth (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), and the coral snake (*Micrurus fidivius*). Turtles, such as the eastern box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*), common slider (*Trachemys scripta*), and varieties of snapping turtles (*Macrolemys temminckii*) are also abundant. Amphibians include several types of toads, frogs, and lizards (Dundee and Rossman 1989). Avian species present are the crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), hawks (*Buteo* spp.), and waterfowl (*Anatidae* spp.). Fish are now plentiful in the Red River itself and were a source of food for prehistoric and historic populations.

Historic Land Use

A review of historic topographic maps illustrates multiple disturbances to the PA, including several structures and roads, many of which have been altered or destroyed over time. Topographic maps also illustrate Bayou Pierre and Sand Beach Bayou running along the western boundary of the PA. Aerial photographs show the extent of the disturbance to the PA, including agricultural activities and the construction of two oil well pads, a gravel parking lot, and multiple field roads.

Topographic Maps

Historic topographic maps depict several structures and roads located within the PA dating back to 1941. In the portion of Forbing, LA 7.5-minute map from 1941, thirteen structures are located within the PA, along with two field roads, one entering the PA at the northeastern corner, and one running parallel to the western boundary (Figure 3). By 1955, one of the structures is no longer visible on the topographic maps. However, the network of roads within the PA has grown. The western road now extends to trace the northern boundary of the PA before turning south. The road located in the northeastern corner now expands into three short segments to the south (Figure 4). In the topographic map from 1980, only one structure remains, located in the northwestern portion of the PA. The western road is the only road remaining, and has returned to the shape seen in the 1941 quadrangle (Figure 5). The topographic map from 2018 presents neither structures nor field roads. Based on observations in the field and aerial imagery, this map does not show the full detail of the structures and roads located within the PA (Figure 6).

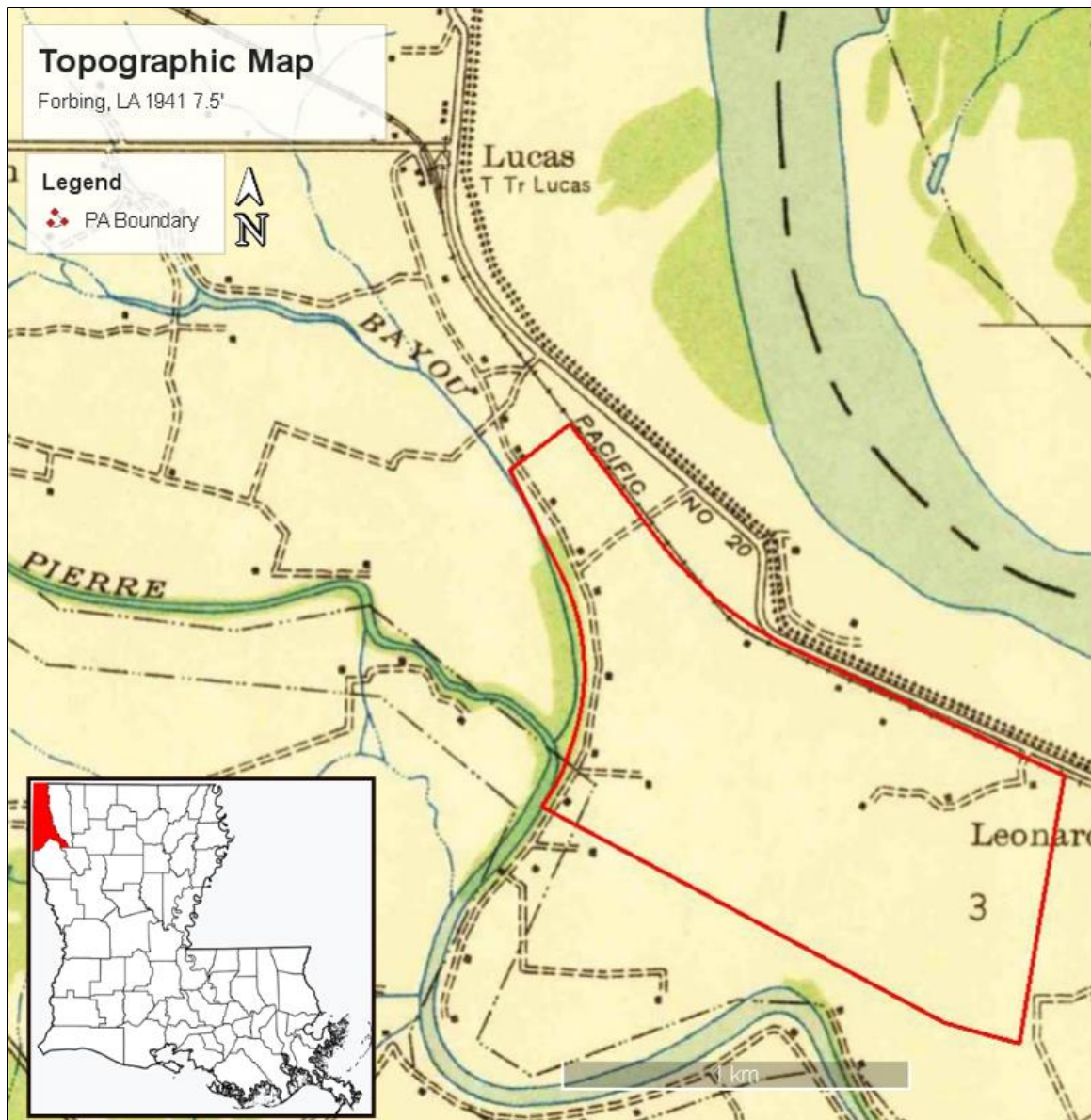


Figure 3. Portion of 1941 Forbing, LA 7.5-minute topographic map (USGS).

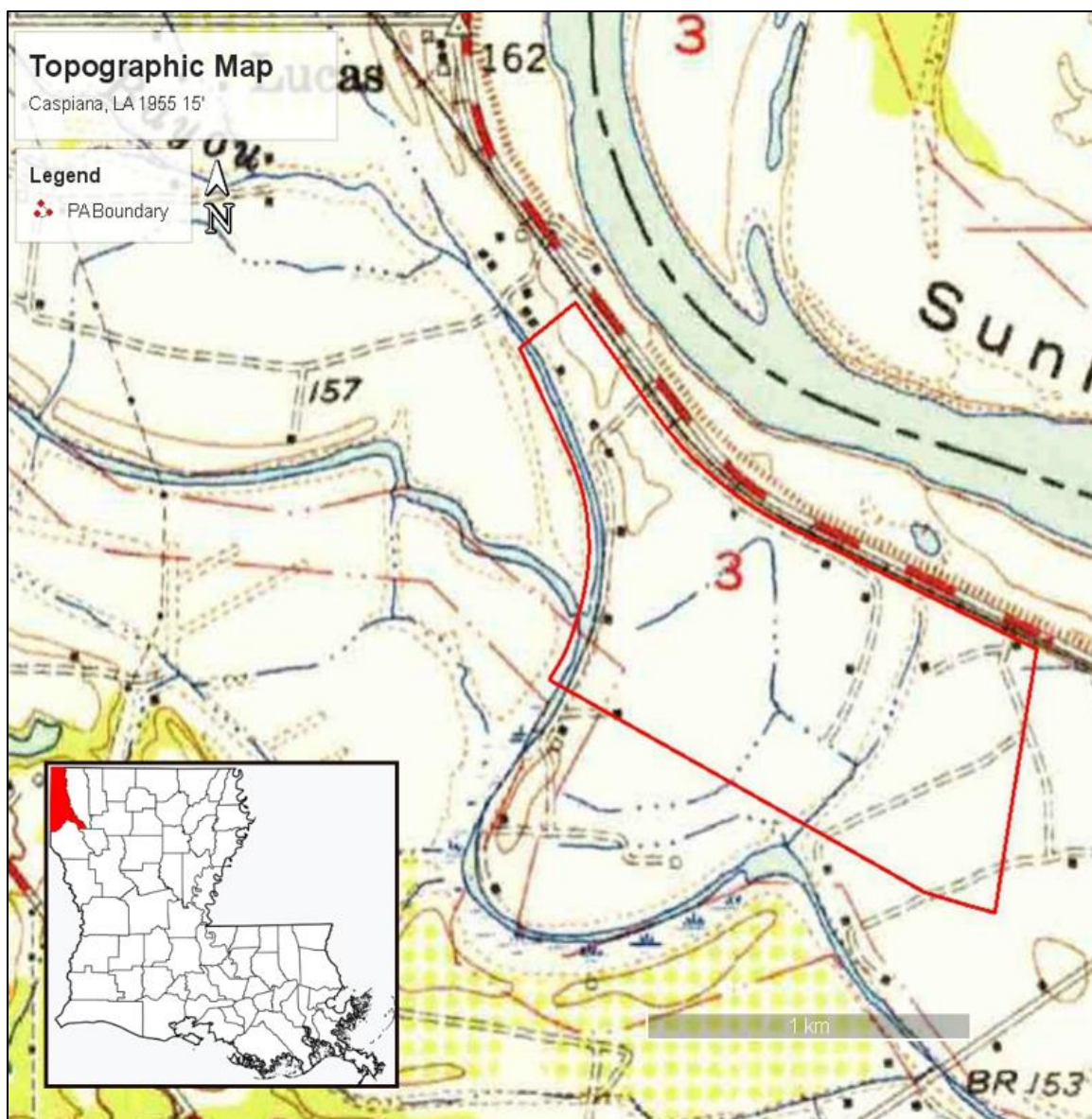


Figure 4. Portion of 1955 Caspiana, LA 15-minute topographic map (USGS).

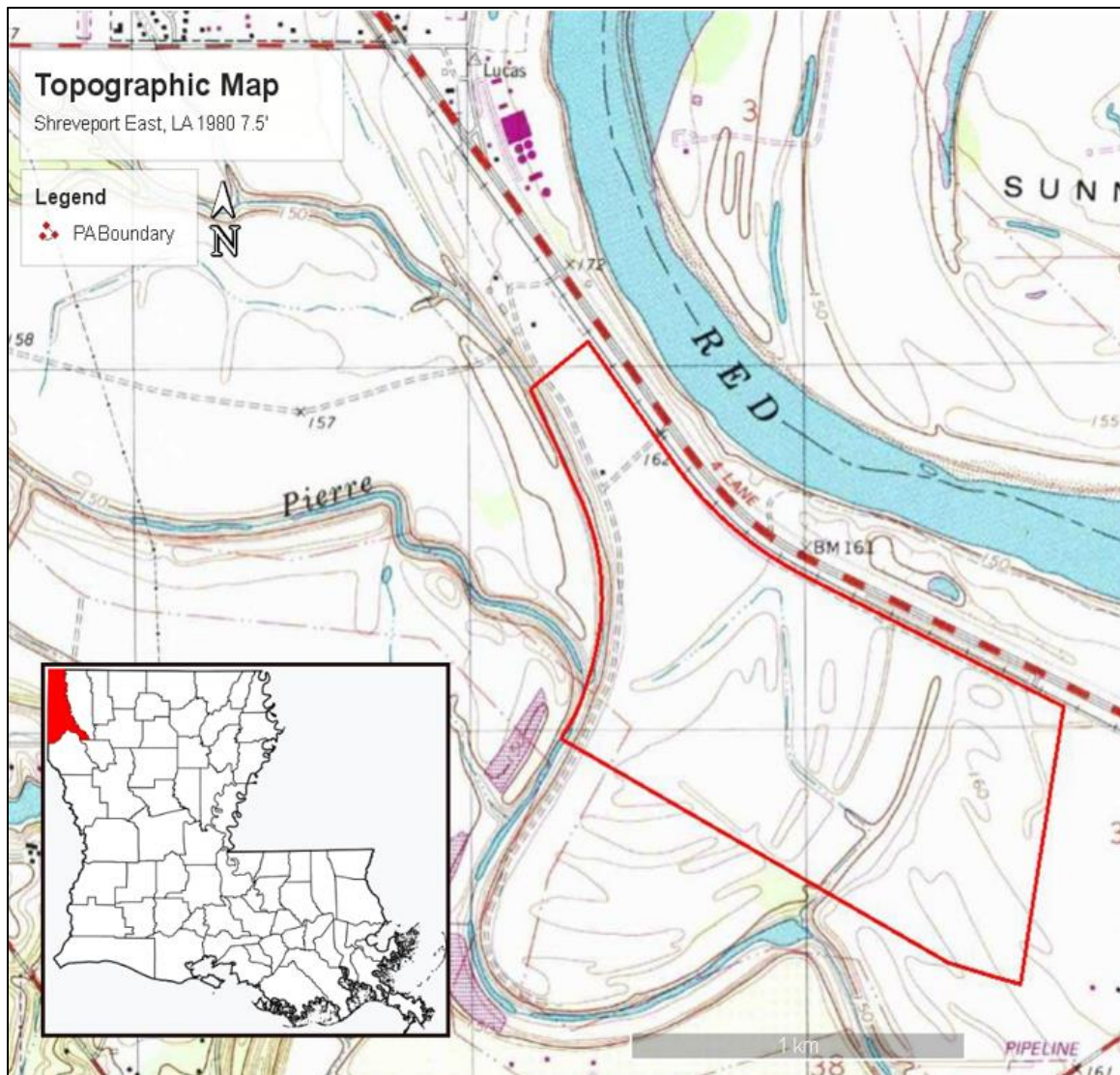


Figure 5. Portion of 1980 Shreveport East, LA 7.5-minute topographic map (USGS).

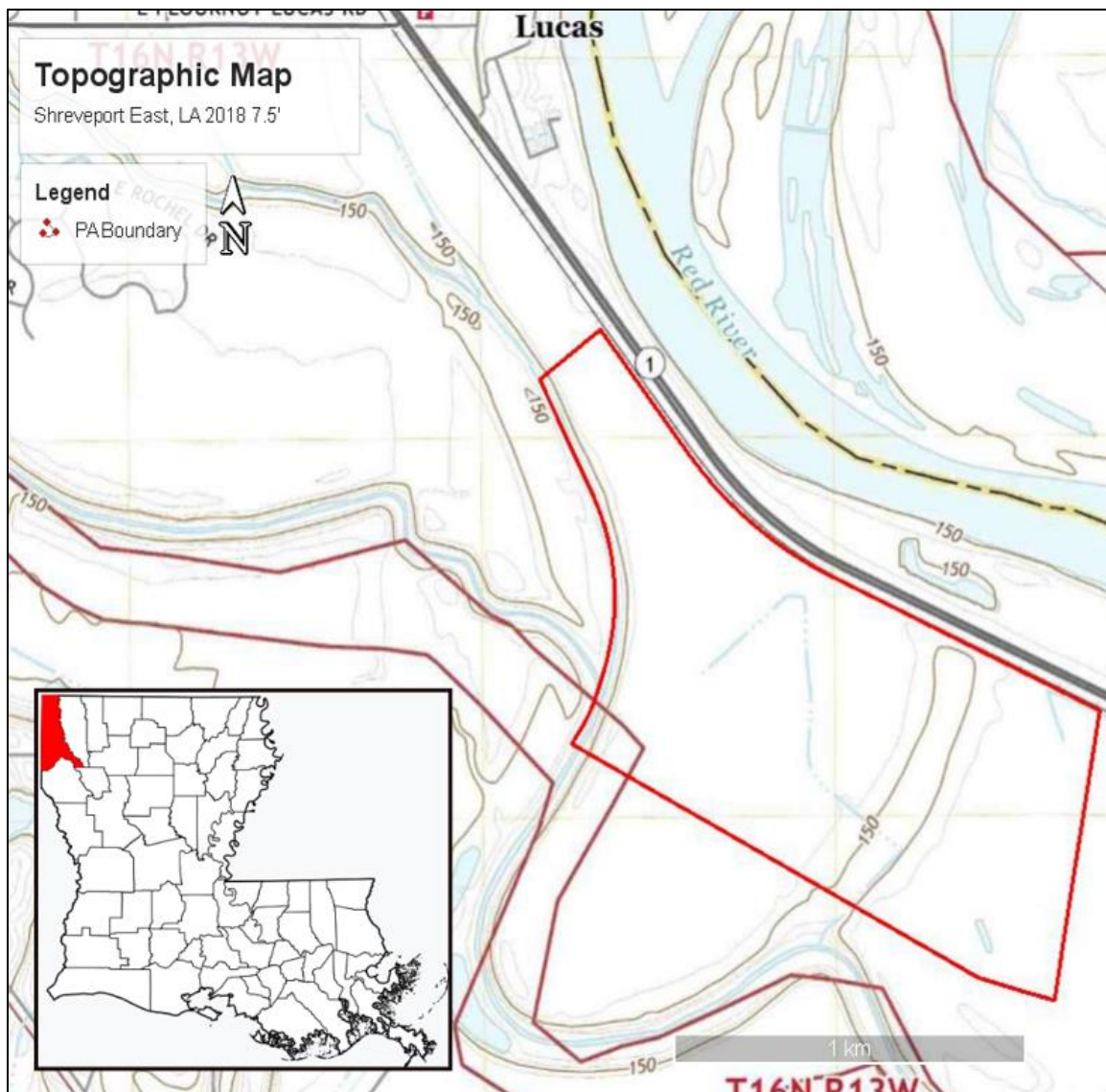


Figure 6. Portion of 2018 Shreveport East, LA 7.5-minute topographic map (USGS).

Satellite Imagery

Aerial views of satellite imagery show the changes and possible disruptions to the PA over the last three decades. In the earliest available satellite imagery from 1989, several field roads can be seen (Figure 7). The area is clear cut and was being used for agricultural activities. The area appears unchanged in 2002 (Figure 8), but by 2010, an oil well platform and gravel lot are visible within the southeastern portion (Figure 9). By 2018, an additional oil well platform is visible in the southwestern corner of the PA (Figure 10). A gravel road extends from the eastern platform to the more recent structure. These platforms along with the gravel lot and road most likely resulted in significant disturbances to the PA during their construction and subsequent use.

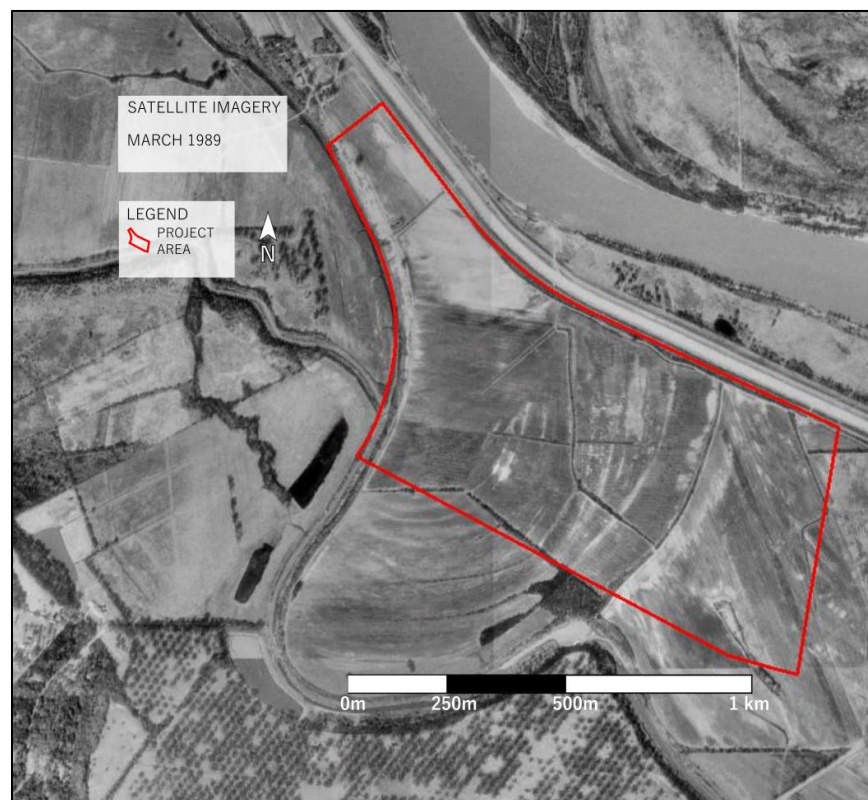


Figure 7. Satellite imagery, March 1989 (Google Earth).

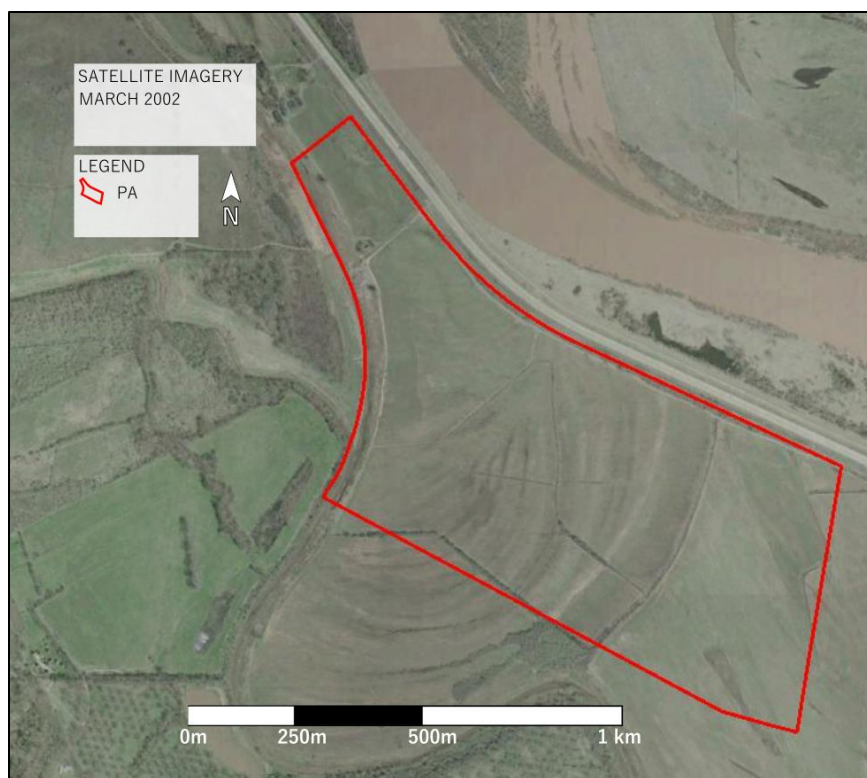


Figure 8. Satellite imagery, March 2002 (Google Earth).

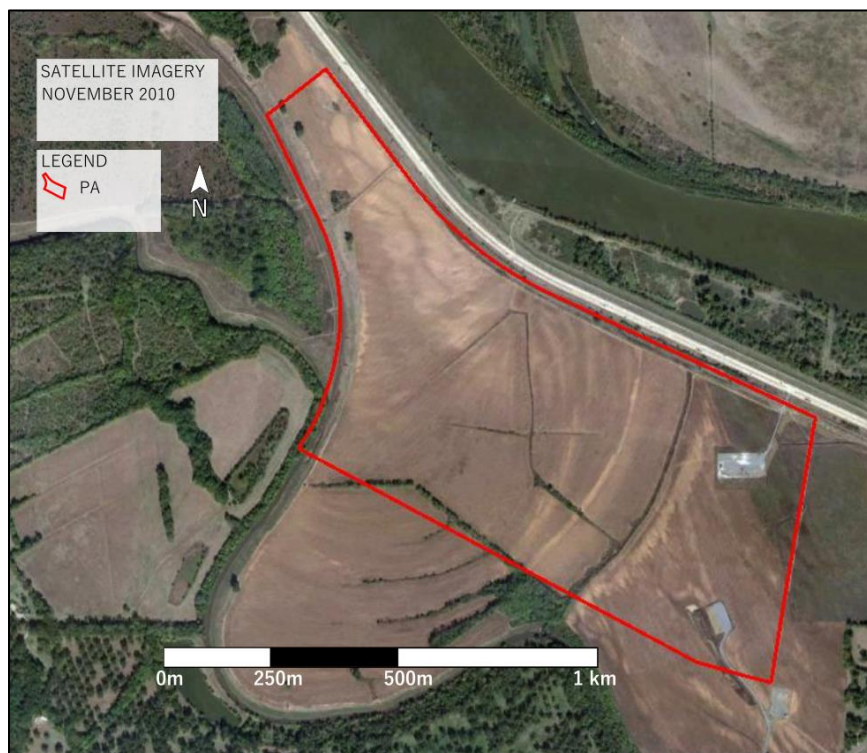


Figure 9. Satellite imagery, November 2010 (Google Earth).

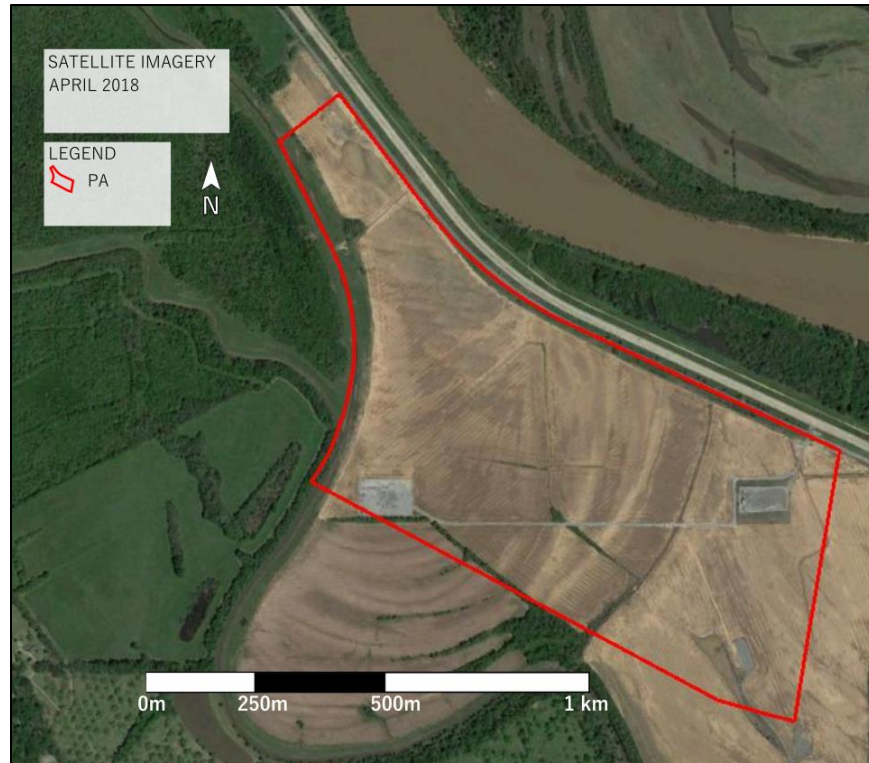


Figure 10. Satellite imagery, April 2018 (Google Earth).

CHAPTER THREE: PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Projects within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA

There are twelve projects recorded within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the PA boundaries. These projects are summarized in Table 1 and their proximity to the PA is depicted in Figure 11.

Table 1. Projects within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA (LDOA).

Report No.	Report Title	Contractor	Author(s)	Type of Survey	Date
22-0111	<i>Red River Waterway Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma Mississippi River to Shreveport, Louisiana and Shreveport, Louisiana to Daingerfield, Texas</i>	Gulf South Research Institute	Allen R. Saltus, Jr.	Assessment or Reconnaissance	1975
22-0646	<i>Exploratory Magnetic Survey: A Portion of the Red River Waterway (Simmesport Area to Shreveport), Louisiana 1967 River Mile 7 to 274</i>	Gulf Coast Research Institute	Allen R. Saltus, Jr.	Assessment and Reconnaissance	1980
22-1750	<i>Survey and Testing of Eight Items on the Red River in Pools 3 and 5, Red River Waterway, Louisiana</i>	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	R. Christopher Goodwin	Hydrographic Survey	1994
22-2078	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for LDG C Trust Property, 537 Acres in Caddo Parish, Louisiana</i>	George Ward Shannon, Jr.	George Ward Shannon, Jr.	Assessment and Reconnaissance	1997
22-2001	<i>Cultural Resources Investigations of Pool 5 Inundation Lands, Red River Waterway, Bossier and Caddo Parishes, Louisiana</i>	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	R. Christopher Goodwin and William P. Athens	Phase I	1998
22-2185	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Route for the Shreveport Inner Loop (LA Hwy. 3132), Caddo Parish, Louisiana</i>	CEI, Inc.	Julie Doucet and Carey L. Cox	Phase I	1998
22-2453	<i>Steamboats on Red River: A History of Waterborne Commerce and an Assessment of Steamboat Losses along the Red River, Louisiana and Arkansas</i>	CEI, Inc.	Charles E. Pearson and Tom Wells	Assessment and Reconnaissance	1999
22-2185-1	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Route for the Shreveport Inner Loop (LA Hwy. 3132) Extension, Caddo Parish, Louisiana (Addendum)</i>	CEI, Inc.	Brad Duplantis	Phase I	1999
22-2620	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Twelve Oaks Development (The Webb Tract) in Section 3, T16N, R13W, Caddo Parish, Louisiana</i>	Precision Cartographics	C. Wade Meade and Gary D. Joiner	Phase I	2003
22-3831	<i>An Intensive Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Kinderhawk Field Services, LLC's Proposed Wallace Lake Phase II Natural Gas Gathering Line ROW in Caddo Parish, Louisiana</i>	Horizon Environmental Services, Inc.	Russell K. Brownlow	Phase I	2011
22-5181	<i>Rural Utilities Service Fiber Optics and Telecommunications Tower, Natchitoches, DeSoto, and Caddo Parishes, LA.</i>	ELOS Environmental, LLC	Dean A. Barnes	Assessment or Reconnaissance	2016
22-5657	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed LA 3132 (Inner Loop) Extension Project</i>	HDR Engineering, Inc.	Megan A. Koszarek and Ann Keen	Phase I	2018

Archaeological Sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA

There are twenty-nine previously recorded archaeological sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the PA. These projects are summarized in Table 2 and their proximity to the PA is depicted in Figure 11.

Table 2. Archaeological sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA (LDOA).

Site No.	Name	Component(s)	Culture(s)	Function	NRHP Status	Last Visited
16CD54	Webb and Webb #1, GWS 18	Prehistoric	Prehistoric Unknown, Caddo Unknown	Prehistoric Function Unknown, Prehistoric Hamlet/Village	Eligible	2016
16CD55	Webb and Webb #2, GWS 3	Prehistoric	Caddo Unknown	Prehistoric Function Unknown, Camp, Prehistoric Hamlet/Village	Eligible	1997
16CD250	Innerloop CC-1, GWS 1	Prehistoric, Historic	Caddo Unknown, Civil War & Aftermath, Industrial & Modern	Prehistoric Hamlet/Village, Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD251	Innerloop CC-2	Historic	Civil War & Aftermath, Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Undetermined	1997
16CD252	Innerloop CC-3	Prehistoric, Historic	Caddo Unknown, Civil War & Aftermath, Industrial & Modern	Prehistoric Hamlet/Village, Farmstead	Undetermined	1997
16CD253	Innerloop CC-4	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Undetermined	1997
16CD254	Innerloop CC-5	Historic	Civil War & Aftermath, Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Undetermined	1997
16CD255	Innerloop CC-6	Historic	Civil War & Aftermath, Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Undetermined	1997
16CD256	Innerloop CC-7	Historic	Civil War & Aftermath, Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Undetermined	1997
16CD257	GWS 2	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD258	GWS 4	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD259	GWS 5	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead, Residence	Ineligible	1997
16CD260	GWS 6	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD261	GWS 7	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD262	GWS 8	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD263	GWS 9	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD264	GWS 10	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD265	GWS 11	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD266	GWS 12	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD267	GWS 13	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD268	GWS 14	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD269	GWS 15	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997

Table 2. Archaeological sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA (LDOA) (cont.).

Site No.	Name	Component(s)	Culture(s)	Function	NRHP Status	Last Visited
16CD270	GWS 16	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD271	GWS 17	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD272	GWS 19	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD273	GWS 20	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD274	GWS 21	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD275	GWS 22	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1997
16CD222	Six Pecans, RR8-2	Historic	Industrial & Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1993

Standing Structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA

There are two previously recorded historic standing structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the PA. These structures are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Historic standing structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA (LDOA).

LHRI No.	Name	Address	Function	Form	Condition	Listed on NRHP	Date Visited
09-01963	CEI-CD 1	738 E. Flournoy-Lucus Rd Shreveport, LA	Single Dwelling	Bungalow	Good	Ineligible	Unknown
09-02283	House	1550 Leonard Road Shreveport, LA	Single Dwelling	Ranch	Good	Ineligible	2016

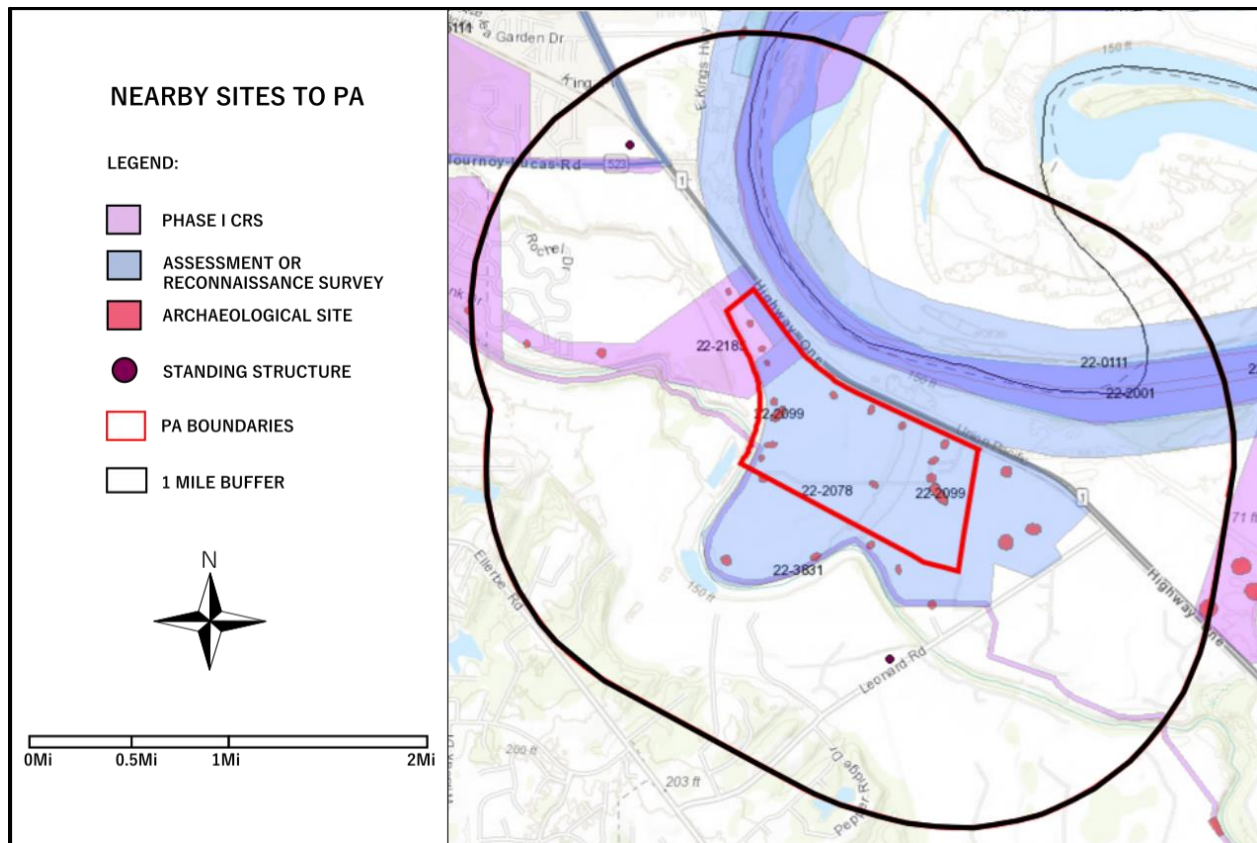


Figure 11. Previous surveys, sites, and structures recorded within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the PA (LDOA).

CHAPTER FOUR: METHODOLOGY

Procedures

Methodology for the survey included archival research and fieldwork. Initially, historic maps and aerial photographs at the United States Geological Survey (USGS) were consulted to determine any structures or roads that might have existed on the property in the early and mid-twentieth century. In addition, the site files and report library of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology (LDOA) were examined to determine archaeological sites reported for this area by previous investigators. Given the presence of several archaeological sites within the PA, historical evidence of standing structures, and proximity to multiple water sources, the field survey protocol consisted of shovel tests and survey transects at High Probability (HP) intervals with shovel tests excavated every 98.4 ft (30 m) along transects spaced 98.4 ft (30 m) apart. All shovel tests were excavated to 50 cm or clay, whichever came first. Material recovered from the shovel tests was screened using .25-inch hardware cloth. When archaeological sites are discovered, they are defined using the protocol described in the LDOA Guidelines.

Archaeological sites and standing structures greater than 50 years of age were assessed using the protocol described in the LDOA and Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation Guidelines. Historic artifact scatters were assessed by placing shovel tests within the scatter and at 15-meter intervals along the surface scatter boundaries. Cultural resources discovered were assessed per current National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria, as given below.

Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places

According to the National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 15 (1995:2), “The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.” To evaluate this significance, four criteria have been developed. Eligible properties...

- “A. ... are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. ... are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. ... embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or...
- D. ... have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory” (NRHP 1995:2).

Laboratory Methods

All artifacts recovered during the survey were processed according to models outlined in Archaeological Laboratory Methods (Sutton and Arkush 1996), and the 2018 LDOA standards. Each positive shovel test was assigned a labeled, resealable, polyethylene bag into which the respective artifacts were placed for transport back to the SURA laboratory for analysis. At the lab, artifacts were cleaned, sorted, weighed, and classified. The classification of artifacts and their provenience were documented on an artifact catalog form. Afterward, artifacts were labeled with their respective catalog number using a small coat of reversible resin (Acryloid B-72 or 67) as a base upon which the number was written using archival quality black ink (or white ink for dark colored artifacts). The labeled artifacts were then placed in new resealable polyethylene bags along with an acid-free (Tyvek™) card denoting the site number, site name (optional), catalog number, provenience, archaeologist's name/name of organization, and date of collection. Finally, artifact bags were placed in a box along with the appropriate documentation (two copies of the artifact catalog on acid-free paper; one unbound copy of the final report, site form(s), field records, and any supplemental laboratory and analysis data, and a box inventory) in accordance with standards set by the LDOA and delivered to LDOA for curation.

Curation Statement

Artifacts are returned to the SURA laboratory, washed, analyzed and catalogued and will be deposited with the LDOA, along with associated documents, at:

LDOA Curation/CRT
Central Plant North Building, 2nd Floor
1835 N. Third Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

CHAPTER FIVE: RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

Fieldwork

Field survey was conducted from October 16th to November 15th of 2019. The PA consisted of clear-cut farmland used for cultivating soy and corn. There are multiple areas of disturbance within the PA, including several field roads, two oil well pads, and one gravel lot. A total of 1,286 shovel tests were excavated. A 36-acre portion of the PA located in the northwestern corner was previously surveyed in 2011 and was deemed unnecessary to resurvey after consultation with the LDOA. Figure 12 depicts an aerial map of the PA as well as beginning and ending transect shovel tests. Table 4 gives a representative Munsell soil profile for soils encountered during the survey while Figure 13 provides the representative topography of the area. Figures 14-17 depict disturbed areas within the PA.

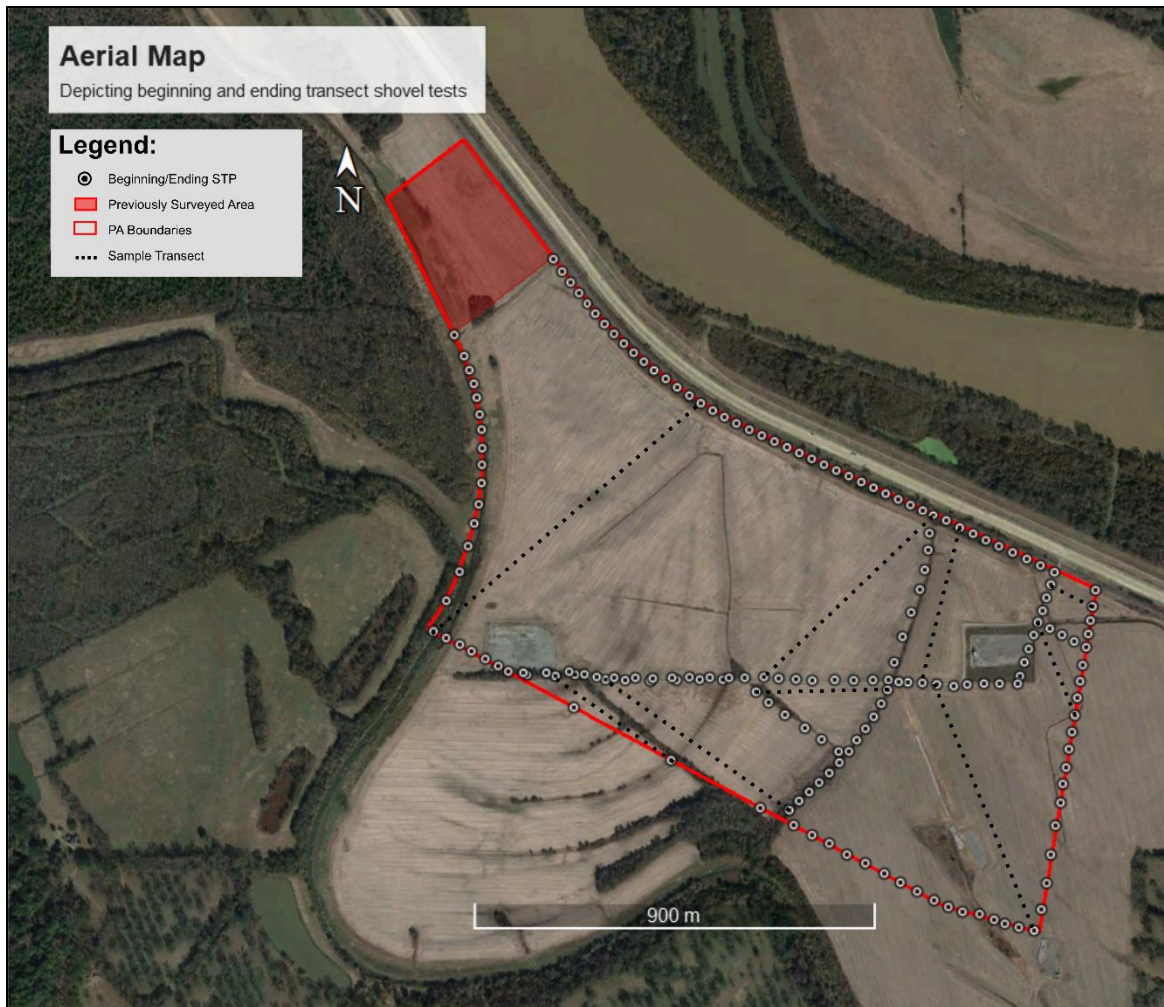


Figure 12. Aerial photograph depicting beginning and ending transect shovel tests within the PA (Google Earth).

Table 4. Representative Munsell soil profile.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
T51 ST3 (436268E 3583106N)	0-30 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Clay
	31-50 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Sandy clay
	51-75 cmbs	7.5 YR 4/6	Sand



Figure 13. Southern boundary of PA, facing north.



Figure 14. Eastern oil well pad, facing east.



Figure 15. Western oil well pad, facing west.



Figure 16. Gravel lot, facing west.



Figure 17. Drainage pit disturbance within the PA, facing east.

Archaeological Sites

Fifteen previously recorded archaeological sites were revisited during the course of the survey, and one new site, the Field Road Surface Scatter (16CD408), was also identified (Figure 18). These sites are located within a clear-cut agricultural property and many have been disturbed by agricultural activities.

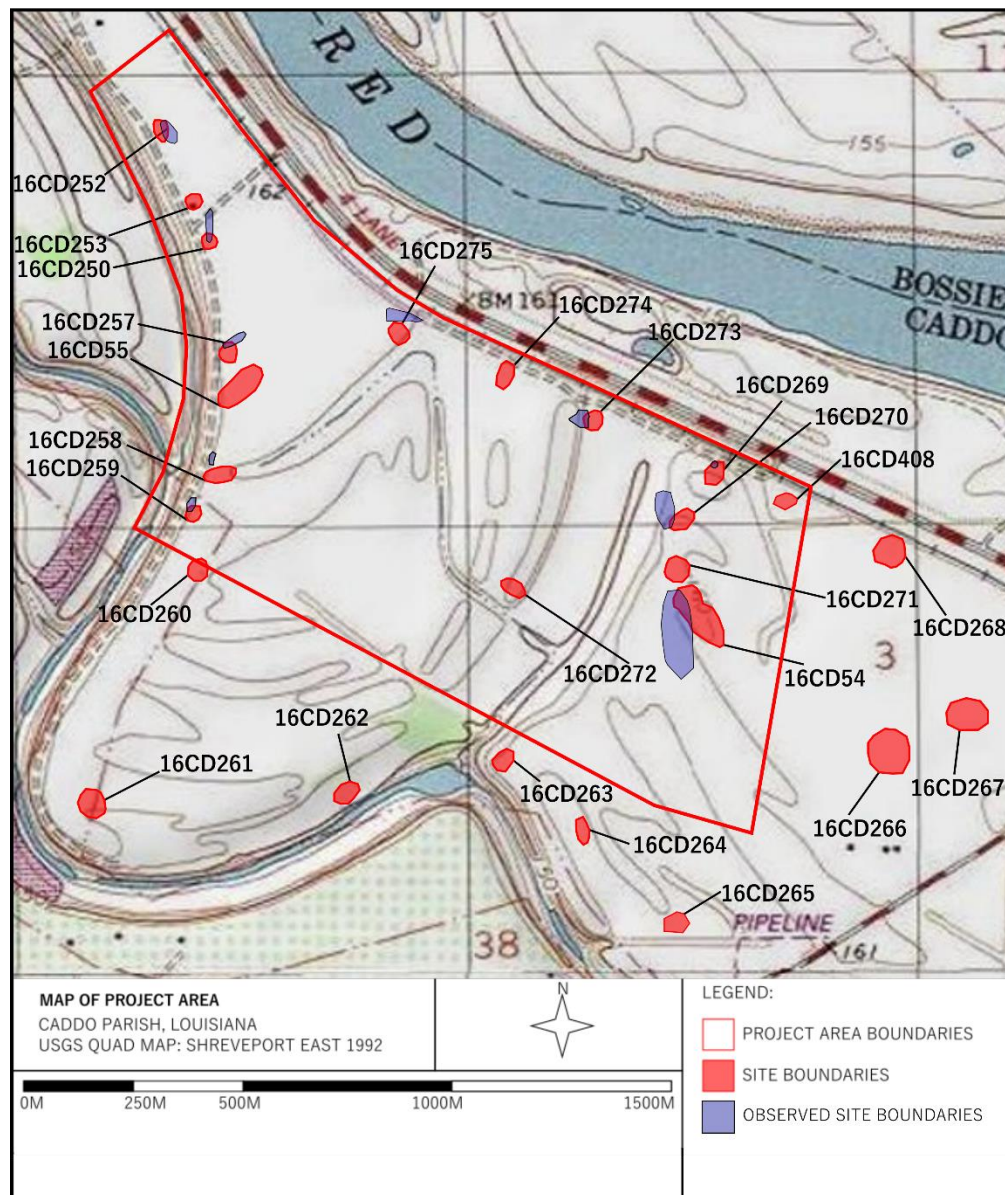


Figure 18. Map of PA including archeological site boundaries (USGS, LDOA).

Webb and Webb #1 (16CD54)

Site 16CD54 was originally located by Dr. C.H. Webb in the 1960s. Webb describes an aboriginal surface scatter consisting of ceramic and lithic materials with multiple decorated styles of pottery including Hickory Engraved, Davis Incised, Hardy Incised, Wilkinson Punctated, Glassell Engraved, Weches Punctated, and Pease Brushed-Incised, as well as hammerstones, blades, chert cores, and projectile points. The site was revisited by Dr. George Shannon in July of 1997. Shannon describes the site as an aboriginal surface scatter containing a subsurface midden extending from 10 to 20 centimeters below surface (cmbs). Shannon also implemented one 1 m by 2 m test unit which contained lithics, sherds, and charcoal. Shannon recommended further Phase II research the site. Shannon visited the site again in October of 1997 to conduct a Phase II investigation consisting of 206 1-m deep shovel/auger tests, thirty of which contained aboriginal materials. Following this update, 16CD54 was determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. An attempt to revisit the site was made in 2016 by Megan Koszarek and A. Keen, however, they were unable to locate the site and concluded that 16CD54 was incorrectly plotted in the original site forms or on the LDOA database.

During the Phase I survey by SURA, an aboriginal surface scatter was encountered. This scatter partially intersected with the previously recorded site boundaries identified on the LDOA database. The scatter was located just west of the original site boundaries and its observed dimensions were 240 m by 80 m. Seven transect shovel tests were implemented within the original site boundaries, one of which was positive for subsurface materials. An additional eight delineation shovel tests were excavated within the original boundaries, all of which were negative for subsurface materials. Fourteen additional transect shovel tests were excavated within the boundaries of the adjacent surface scatter, one of which was positive for subsurface materials. Fourteen delineation shovel tests were excavated in association with the scatter, one of which was positive for subsurface materials. In total twenty-one transect and twenty-two delineation shovel tests were excavated in association with the previously recorded and observed site boundaries. All shovel tests were augured to a depth of 75 cmbs (Figures 19 and 20). Table 5 presents a tally of artifacts recovered from the site, Figure 21 depicts the observed and previously recorded site boundaries with a 100-ft buffer, Figure 22 presents a site overview photograph, and Figures 23-25 depict a sample of recovered artifacts. Table 6 includes a representative Munsell soil profile of the site.

Webb and Webb #1 (16CD54) has been previously found eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. To be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, a site must:

- A. ... [be] associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. ...[be] associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. ... embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or...

- D. ... have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory” (NRHP 1995:2).

Webb and Webb #1, 16CD54, meets Criterion D (information potential) of the NRHP eligibility guidelines. Webb found that the site was likely to yield important prehistoric data pertaining to the Caddo culture of northwestern Louisiana. Site 16CD54 appears to still be largely intact, despite decades of agricultural activities that have taken place within the property. In accordance with the original surveyor, SURA recommends that the site be the subject of further research or that it should be completely avoided by property development. The site and 100-ft buffer cover an area of 11.17 ac (4.52 ha).

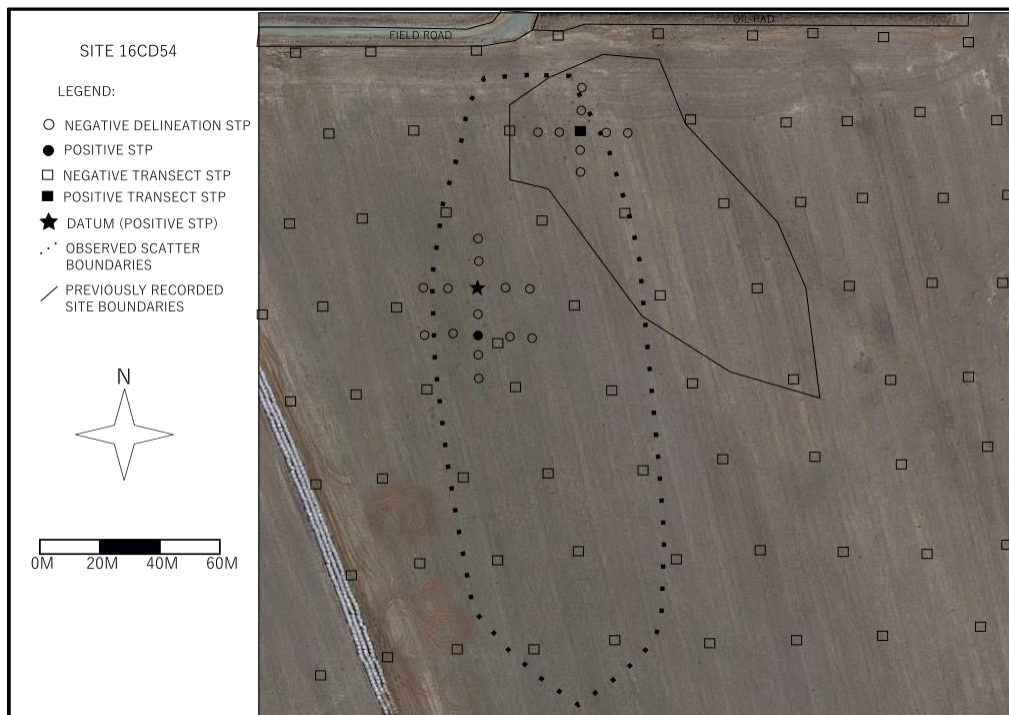


Figure 19. Aerial photograph, 16CD54.

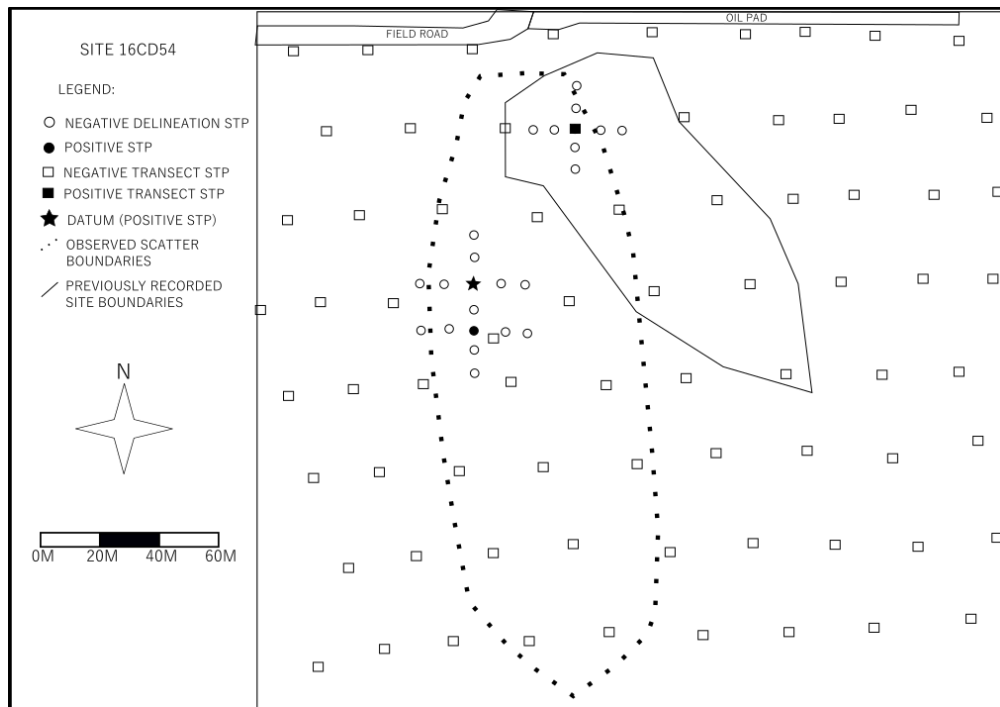


Figure 20. Sketch map, 16CD54.

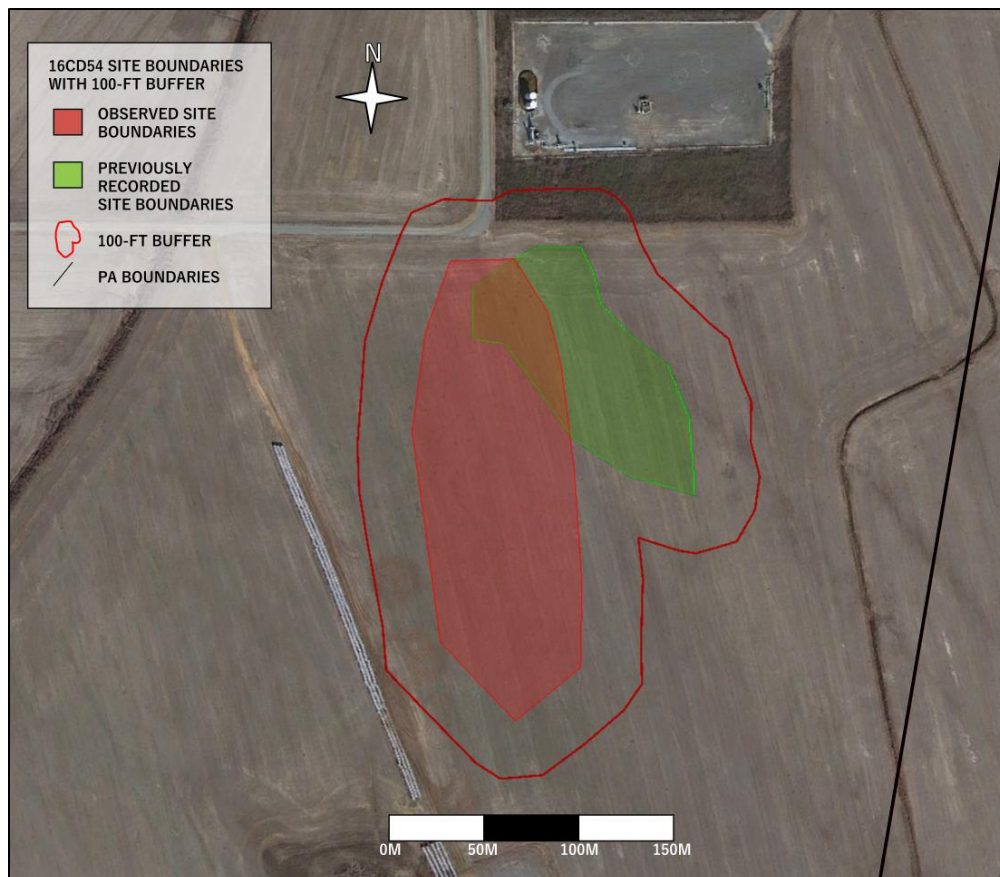


Figure 21. Aerial map depicting site boundaries and 100-foot buffer, 16CD54 (Google Earth).



Figure 22. Datum, 16CD54, facing north.

Table 5. Artifact tally, 16CD54.

16CD54 Artifact Tally									
Artifact	Provenience	Surface	Datum (15 cmbs)	16CD54+20S (50 cmbs)	T54ST4 (15-25 cmbs)	Total			
Aboriginal ceramic									
Plain		4				4			
	Grog tempered	8	1			9			
	Karnak Brushed Incised	7				7			
	Glassell Engraved			2		2			
Unid.									
	incised	2				2			
Lithic									
Flake									
	Secondary	4				4			
	tertiary	1				1			
Faunal									
Bone									
	Mammalian				2	2			
Glass									
Curved									
	Solarized			1		1			
Total		26	1	3	2	32			



Figure 23. Glassel Engraved aboriginal ceramic sherd, +20S, 16CD54.



Figure 24. Karnack Brushed Incised aboriginal ceramic sherd, Surface, 16CD54.



Figure 25. Unidentified incised aboriginal ceramic sherd, Surface, 16CD54.

Table 6. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD54.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (436441E 3582972N)	0-50 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Clay
	51-75 cmbs	7.5 YR 4/6	Sand

Materials collected from the surface of the site included four sherds of plain aboriginal ceramic, eight sherds of plain grog-tempered aboriginal ceramic, two sherds of unidentified incised aboriginal ceramic, seven sherds of Karnak Brushed ceramic, one sherd of incised Karnak Brushed ceramic, four secondary lithic flakes, and one tertiary lithic flake. Subsurface artifacts collected include two fragments of unmodified mammal bone, one sherd of plain, grog-tempered aboriginal ceramic, two sherds of Glassel Engraved ceramic, and one shard of curved clear glass. Subsurface artifacts were located between a depth of 15 and 50 cmbs.

Webb and Webb #2 (16CD55)

Webb and Webb #2, 16CD55, was first recorded in 1982 by C. H. Webb who described it as an aboriginal scatter of Caddoan affiliation. Artifacts observed on the surface included Belcher Ridged, Glassell Engraved, Bossier or Karnack Brushed, and plain ceramics as well as one partial knife blade. The site was revisited twice in 1997 by George Ward Shannon during a Phase I survey and later Phase II investigation. During the initial survey, Shannon described the site as a 100 m by 50 m aboriginal artifact scatter that extended to a depth of 124 cmbs. Artifacts recovered included charred nuts, faunal remains, lithics, and pottery sherds. Shannon also described a prepared clay floor located 60 cmbs. Shannon listed the previously mentioned artifact types and included Weches Punctated, Pease Brushed-Incised, and Karnack Brushed-Incised. Lithics collected included hammerstones, blades, and chert cores. During this survey, Shannon implemented a 1 m x 1 m test unit and augur testing. Shannon conducted a Phase II investigation that consisted of eighty-five 2-m deep shovel test pits, eighteen of which were positive for subsurface aboriginal materials. A second test unit was implemented to a depth of 25 cmbs. Shannon states that the site was determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and may provide important prehistoric information with further research.

Site 16CD55 was revisited by SURA in November of 2019. No remains of the previously recorded aboriginal scatter remained. Six transect shovel tests were excavated at the site, none of which were positive for subsurface materials. Each shovel test was excavated to 50 cmbs and further augured tested to a depth of 75 cmbs. Surface inspection was carried out at 10-m intervals in each of the cardinal directions from each shovel test in search of surface artifacts, however, none were observed. No aboriginal or historic materials were located below the surface (Figures 26-28). Table 7 presents the representative Munsell profile of the site.

Site 16CD55 was previously found eligible for inclusion on the NRHP in accordance with its potential to yield significant prehistorical information. High-probability shovel testing of the project area did not reveal artifacts consistent with the original site's description. SURA concludes that site 16CD55 does not exist within the project area and that it has either been destroyed by agricultural activities or its location was plotted incorrectly.

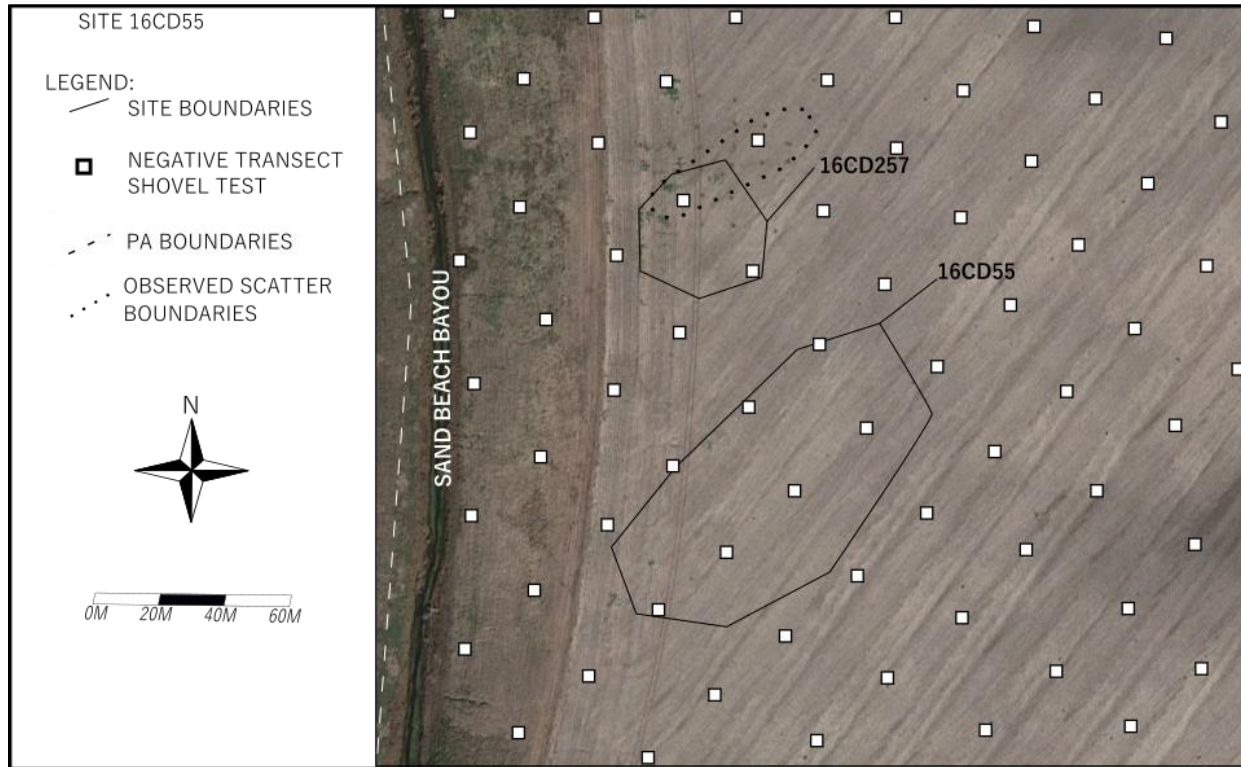


Figure 26. Aerial photograph, 16CD55.

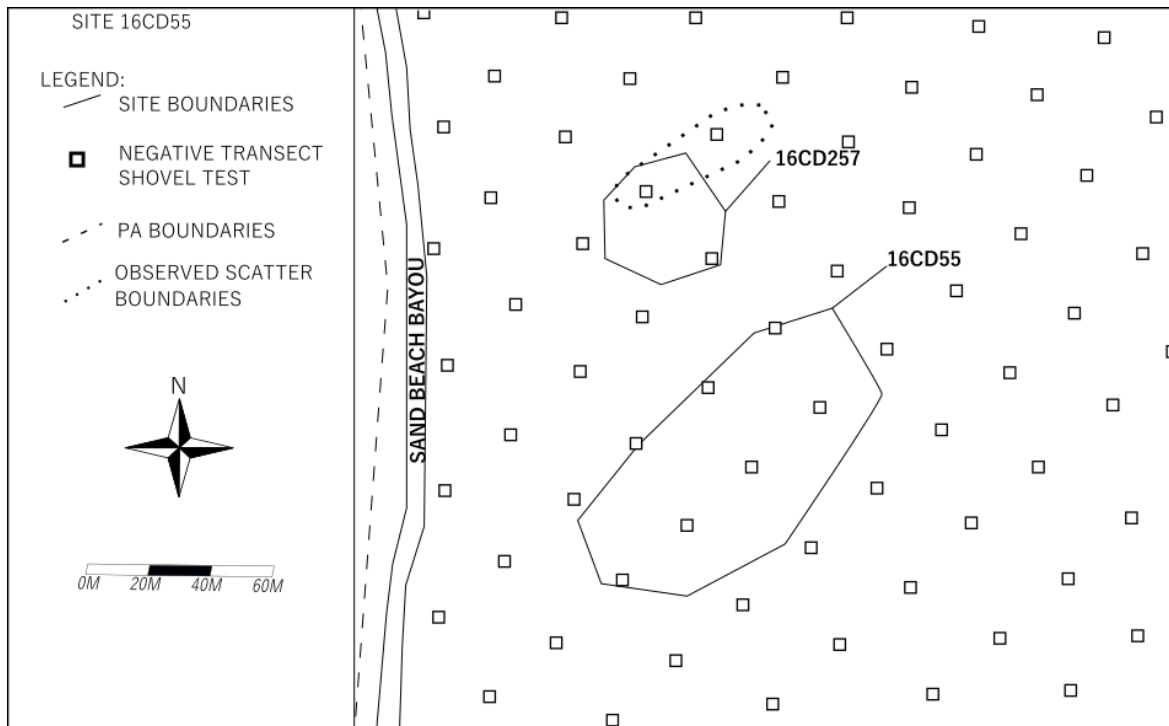


Figure 27. Sketch map, 16CD55.



Figure 28. Datum, 16CD55, facing north.

Table 7. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD55.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (435483E 3583502N)	0-40 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/3	Clay
	41-50 cmbs	7.5 YR 4/6	Sandy clay
	51-75 cmbs	7.5 YR 4/6	Sand

GWS 1 (16CD250)

Site 16CD250 was first investigated in April 1997 by Carey L. Cox. The site was originally described as a mixed surface scatter of aboriginal and historic artifacts. The site was visited again in July of 1997 by George Ward Shannon. Shannon found only one prehistoric sherd on the surface of the site and deemed the site ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP due to its lack of integrity.

SURA revisited 16CD250 during the course of the Phase I survey of the agricultural plot within which the site is located. Due to the site's location within the agricultural plot, much of the surface was obscured by the remains of recently plowed soybean stalks, reducing surface visibility. The site consisted of a sparse historic surface scatter with a historic subsurface component. SURA found that the artifact scatter extended to the north of the previously recorded 16CD250 boundaries. One transect shovel test was located within observed surface scatter and an additional twenty-one delineation shovel tests were excavated within the scatter, yielding two positive shovel tests. Surface inspection was conducted at 10-m intervals from each shovel test in the cardinal directions until artifacts were no longer observed on the surface. A representative sample of artifacts was collected. All delineation shovel tests were augured to a depth of 75 cmbs. Artifacts consisted of historic ceramics and bottle glass. Brick fragments were observed but not collected. Three delineation shovel tests and one transect shovel test fell within the previously recorded site boundaries (Figures 29-31). The site covers approximately 0.24 ac (0.1 ha). Table 8 presents the representative Munsell soil profile of the site, artifacts collected are represented in Table 9 and depicted in Figures 32 and 33.

Site 16CD250 was previously found ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP by the original surveyor due to its failure to meet Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), or Criterion D (information potential) of the Register's guidelines. SURA concurs with this conclusion and recommends no further work on the site.

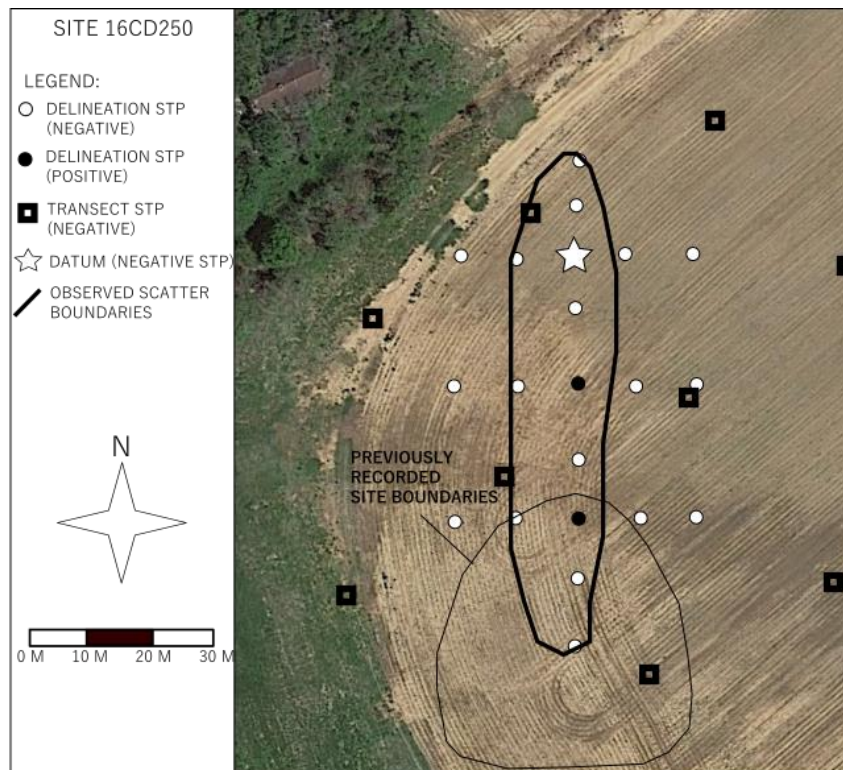


Figure 29. Aerial photograph, 16CD250.

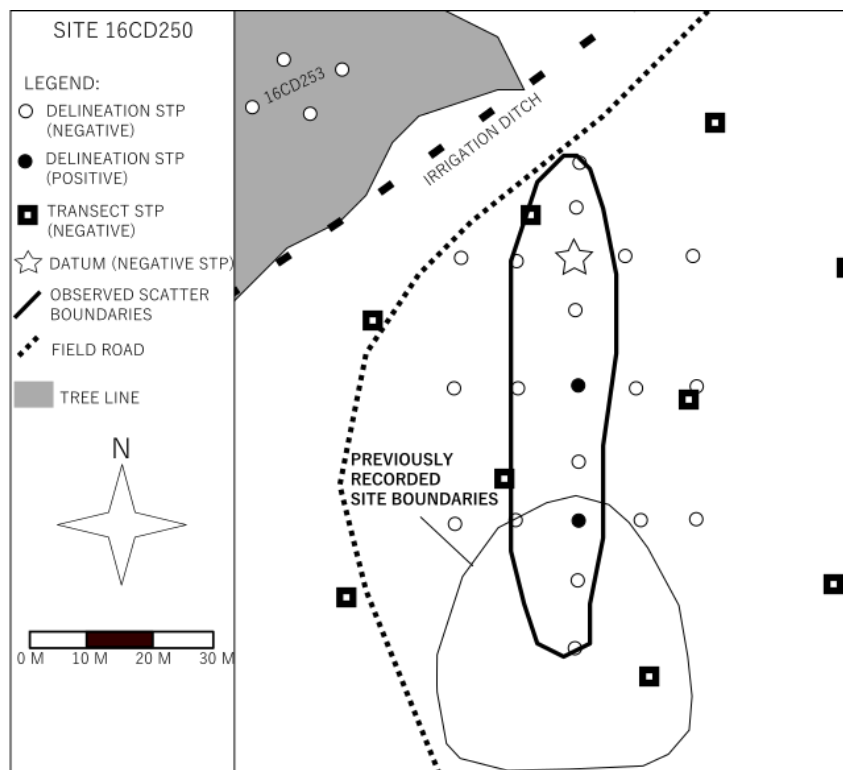


Figure 30. Sketch map, 16CD250.



Figure 31. Datum, 16CD250, facing east.

Table 8. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD250.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (435421E 3583862N)	0-34 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Silty loam
	35-75 cmbs	7.5 YR 5/3	Clay

Table 9. Artifact tally, 16CD250.

16CD250 Artifact Tally									
	Provenience		Surface	Datum + 20S (0-50 cmbs)		Datum + 40S (0-50) cmbs		Total	
Artifacts									
Ceramic									
	Historic								
		Ironstone							
			Body						
			Plain	2	1		1		4
		Stoneware							
			Body						
			Plain				1		1
Glass									
	Curved								
		Clear							
			Pressed		1				1
			Solarized				1		1
		Milk							
			Slag	1					1
Construction Material									
	Mortar			1					1
Total				4	2		3		9

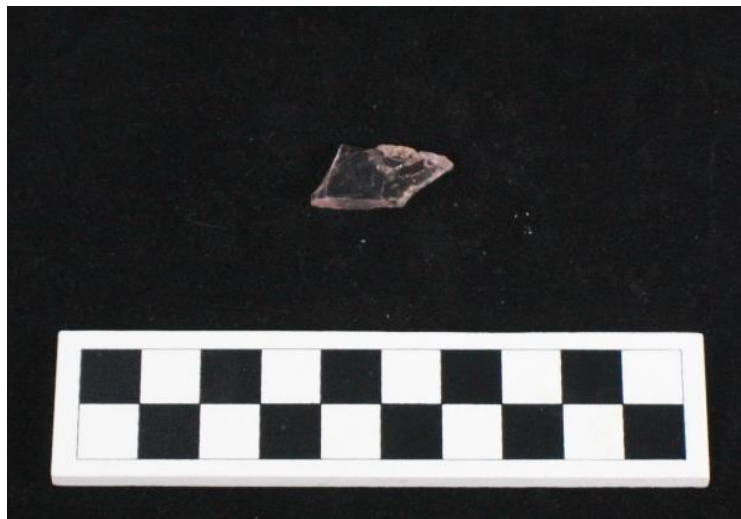


Figure 32. Solarized glass shard, +40S, 16CD250.



Figure 33. Stoneware sherd, +40S, 16CD250.

Innerloop CC-3 (16CD252)

Site 16CD252 was first recorded in 1997 by Carey L. Coxe. The site is described as a 20 by 20 m aboriginal scatter within a 35 m by 90 m historic artifact scatter. Though none were found, Coxe noted there could be intact deposits below the plow zone.

Site 16CD252 was revisited during the Phase I survey of part of the agricultural plot on which it sits. The site consisted of a historic surface scatter with no subsurface component, covering an area of 0.41 ac (0.17 ha) (Figures 34-36). Surface inspection was carried out at 10-m intervals from each shovel test in the cardinal directions until artifacts were no longer visible on the surface. A representative sample was collected. SURA found that the observed scatter extended slightly to the southeast of the originally recorded boundaries. Five shovel tests were implemented to a depth of 50 cmbs; each was augured to a depth of 75 cmbs. No subsurface materials were located during the course of the investigation. The representative Munsell profile of the site is presented in Table 10. Artifacts included historic ironstone, porcelain, and whiteware ceramics, as well as clear bottle glass and a sterling silver spoon (Table 11, Figures 37 and 38).

The shifted boundaries of the observed scatter as compared to the previously recorded boundaries is likely due to the agricultural activities that have taken place on this property for the past several decades. The authors recommend that the site is ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The site has yielded a low number of artifacts and lacks any subsurface deposits or features, indicating that the site does not meet Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), or Criterion D (information potential) of the National Register guidelines. The authors recommend no further work on this site.

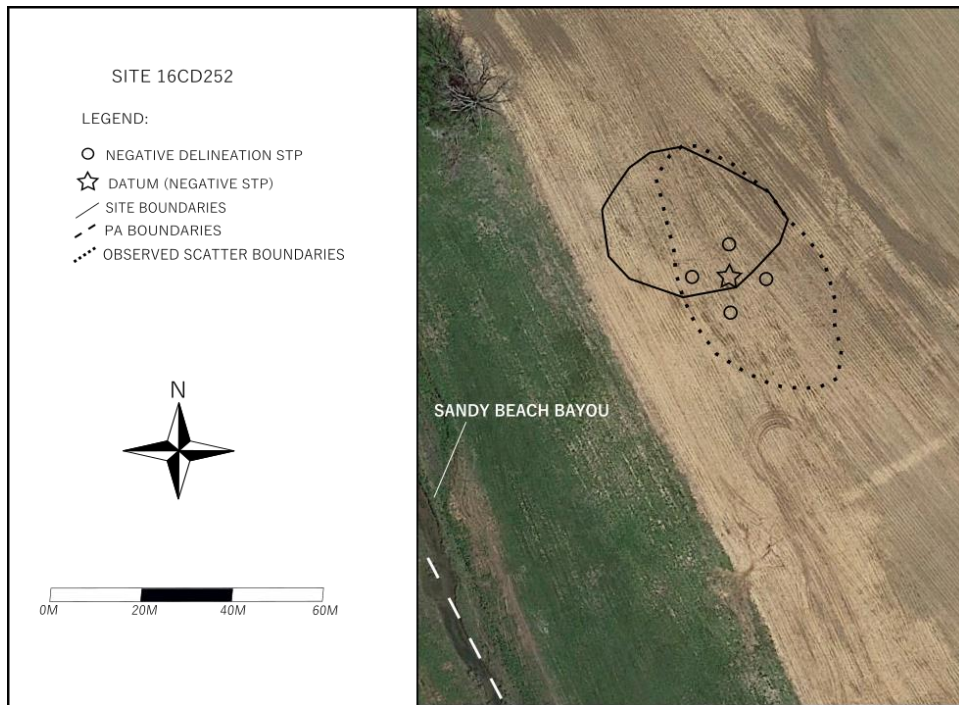


Figure 34. Aerial photograph, 16CD252.

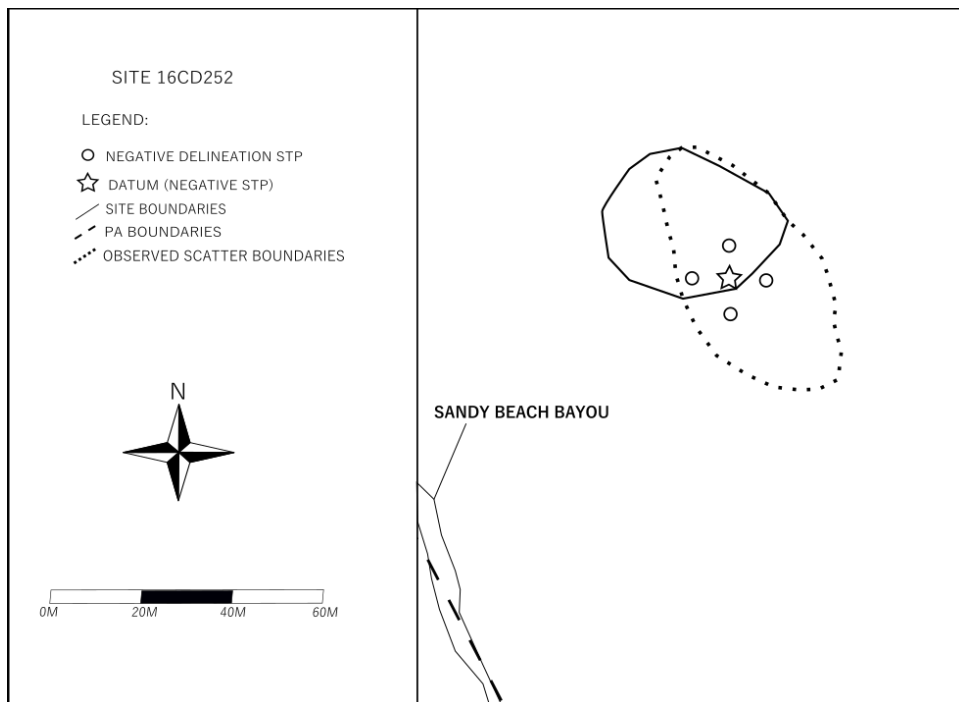


Figure 35. Sketch map, 16CD252.



Figure 36. Datum, 16CD252, facing south.

Table 10. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD252.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (435321E 3584066N)	0-75 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Clay

Table 11. Artifact tally, 16CD252.

16CD252 Artifact Tally							
	Provenience				Surface		Total
Artifact							
Ceramic							
	Historic						
		Ironstone					
			Body				
				Plain	1		1
				Glazed	1		1
		Porcelain					
			Wheel		1		1
		Stoneware					
			Body				
				Plain	1		1
				Lead Glazed	1		1
				Salt Glazed	1		1
		Whiteware					
			Body				
				Plain	1		1
				Pressed	1		1
Glass							
	Lip						
		Curved					
			Clear		1		1
			Solarized		1		1
Metal							
	Sterling Silver						
		Utensil					
			Spoon		1		1
Total					11		11



Figure 37. Solarized glass neck, Surface, 16CD252.



Figure 38. Sterling silver spoon, Surface, 16CD252.

Innerloop CC-4 (16CD253)

Site 16CD253 was first recorded in 1997 by Carey L. Cox. The site was described as a historic tenant house and artifact scatter containing historic and aboriginal-Caddo artifacts. Materials described were limited to the historic component so any aboriginal artifacts that were observed are unknown. Cox recommended that the site was ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP due to the redundancy of the site type and recommended no further work.

Site 16CD253 was revisited by SURA in November of 2019 during the course of a Phase I survey of the adjacent agricultural property. The site consisted of a historic standing structure and artifacts scatter. The site also included a privy located near the northeastern corner of the structure and cistern located along the northwestern face of the structure. Shovel tests were placed 5 m from the exterior walls of the structure in each cardinal direction, totaling four shovel tests (Figures 39-41). Each shovel test was additionally augured to a depth of 75 cmbs. Table 12 presents a representative Munsell soil profile of the site. Surface inspection was carried out at 10-m intervals from each shovel test in the cardinal directions until no artifacts were visible on the surface. The site also consisted of a small bottle dump located on the northern side of the house. A representative sample of artifacts were collected from this dump site, including aqua, clear, and cobalt glass bottles (Table 13, Figures 42 and 43). The site also appears to be a dumping site for modern trash, as plastic trash, beverage cans and bottles, as well as building materials were additionally observed. No subsurface deposits were located through shovel testing. The site's location within a small patch of trees within an agricultural plot suggests that the site has not been subjected to agricultural activities, at least not to the degree of the remainder of the property. However, weather and further use as a shelter may pose a threat to the site.

The authors conclude that the site does not adhere to Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), or Criterion D (information potential) of the NRHP and find the site ineligible for inclusion. A Louisiana Historic Resources Inventory (LHRI) form has been submitted to the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation for the structure associated with this site. The authors recommend no further work at 16CD253.



Figure 39. Aerial photograph, 16CD253.

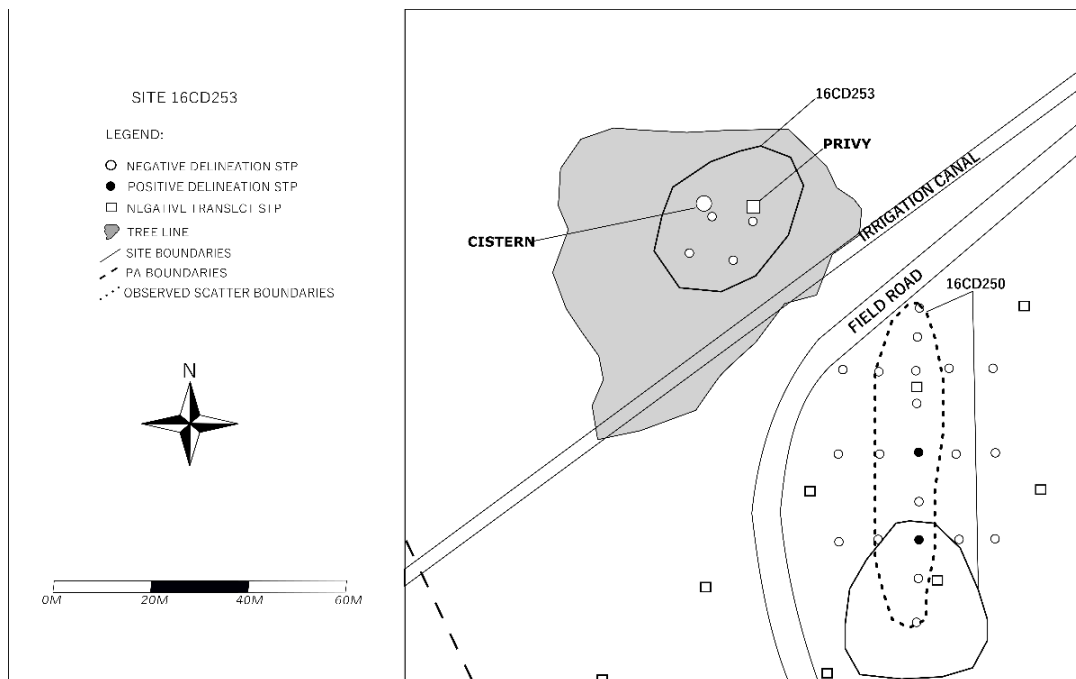


Figure 40. Sketch map, 16CD253.



Figure 41. Site overview, 16CD253, facing east.

Table 12. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD253.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (435384E 3583921N)	0-75 cmbs	5 YR 3/3	Sandy clay

Table 13. Artifact tally, 16CD253.

16CD253 Artifact Tally				
	Provenience	Surface	Total	
Artifact				
Glass				
	Bottle			
		Clear	1	1
		Aqua	1	1
		Cobalt	1	1
Total			3	3



Figure 42. Aqua glass Coca-Cola bottle, Surface, 16CD253.



Figure 43. Cobalt glass jar, Surface, 16CD253.

GWS 2 (16CD257)

Site 16CD257 was first recorded as a historic artifact scatter consisting of whiteware, stoneware, glass, brick, and iron by George Ward Shannon in 1997. Shannon attributed the scatter to a 20th century African American tenant farmhouse. Shannon determined that the site lacked integrity as defined by the NRHP criteria and was thus ineligible for listing. He recommended no further work.

During revisitation of site 16CD257, a historic surface scatter was encountered in the vicinity of the previously recorded location, however, it extended 25 m northeast of the original site boundaries (Figures 44-46). The observed scatter overlapped with the northern portion of the original site boundaries and covers an area of 0.14 ac (0.1 ha). This location also closely corresponded with the location of a historic standing structure depicted on a topographic quadrangle of the area from 1955 (Figure 47). Surface inspection was carried out at 10-m intervals from each shovel test in the cardinal directions from each shovel test until artifacts were no longer visible. Three transect shovel tests were placed within the original site boundaries, all of which were negative for subsurface materials. Twenty delineation shovel tests were excavated within the observed surface scatter boundaries, with three positive for subsurface historic materials from a depth of 0-30 cmbs, in addition to datum. Five delineation shovel tests fell within the original site boundaries, including datum. Each shovel test was augur tested to a depth of 75 cmbs. A representative Munsell soil profile of the site is presented in Table 14.

A representative sample of artifacts recovered on the surface included four pieces ironstone ceramic, one piece of porcelain, one piece of aqua bottle glass, three pieces of cobalt bottle glass, three pieces of curved glass, and three pieces of milk glass. Materials collected from 0-30 cmbs included one brick fragment, one piece of mortar, one piece of porcelain ceramic, one

porcelain wheel, one piece of whiteware, two pieces of clear bottle glass, one piece of amber glass, and one cut mammal bone (Table 15, Figure 48).

Site 16CD257 was previously found to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP. Evaluating 16CD257 against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential), the authors concur with the prior assessment of ineligibility, due to the scarcity of artifacts associated with the site and the lack of subsurface deposits and/or features. The authors recommend no further work at site 16CD257.

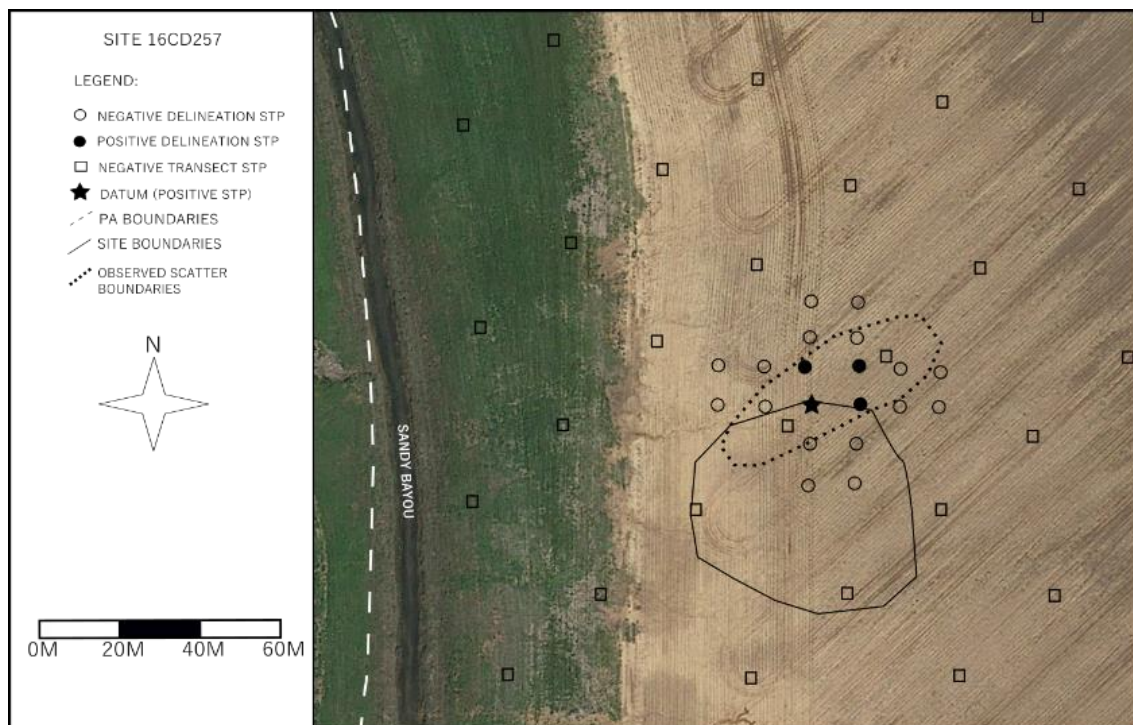


Figure 44. Aerial photograph, 16CD257.

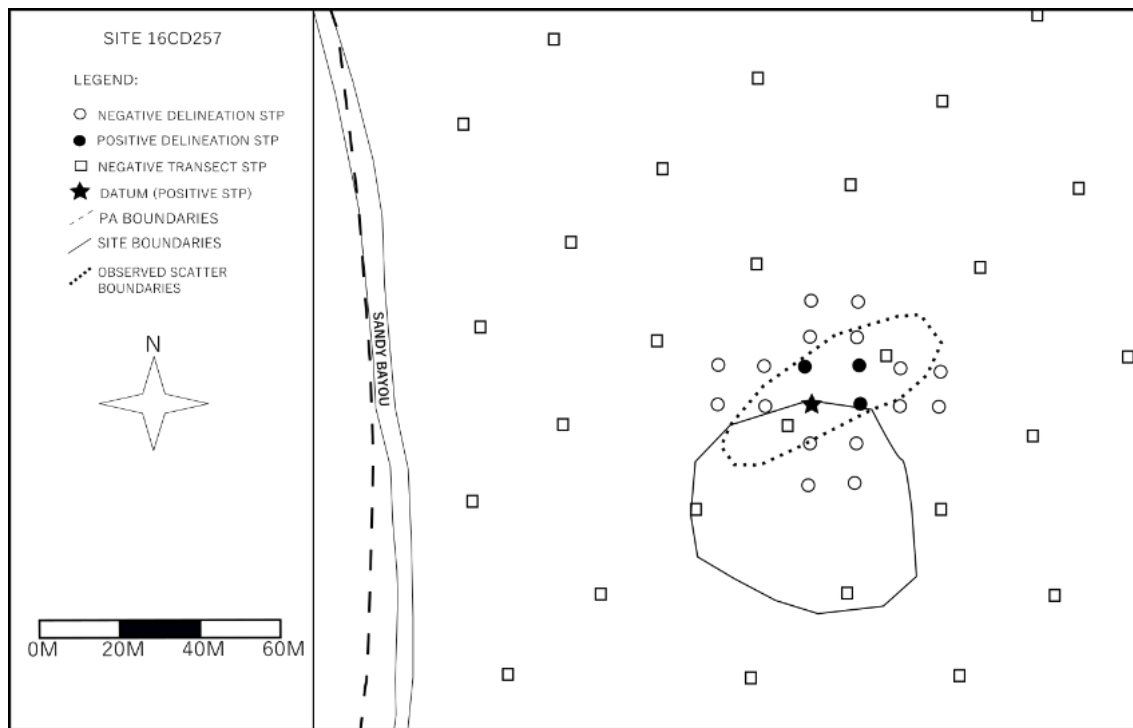


Figure 45. Sketch map, 16CD257.



Figure 46. Datum, 16CD257, facing east.

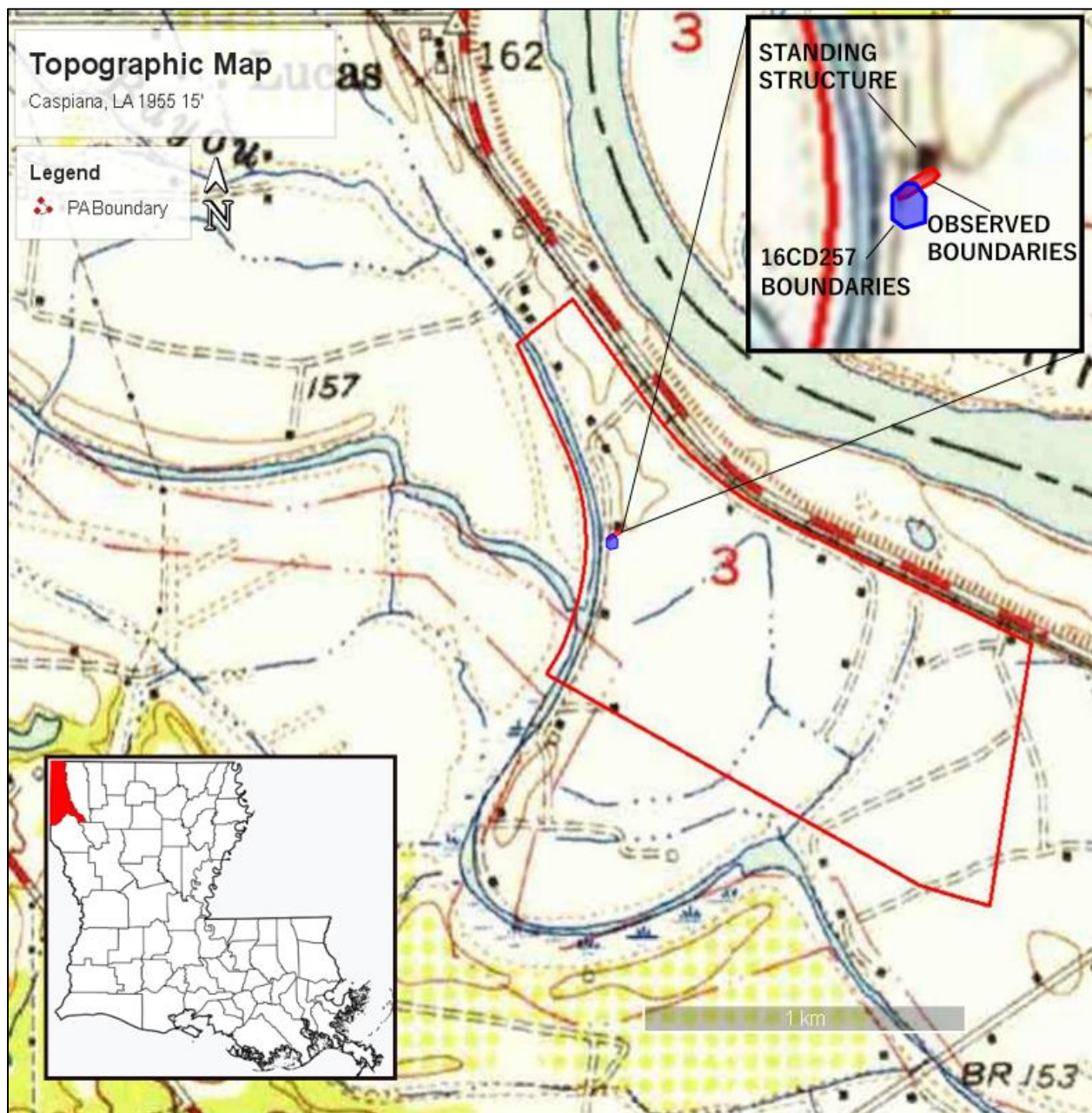


Figure 47. Portion of 1955 Caspiana, LA 15-minute topographic map depicting proximity of standing structure to 16CD257 boundaries (USGS).

Table 14. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD257.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (435470E 3583599N)	0-50 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Sandy clay
	51-75 cmbs	7.5 YR 4/6	Clay

Table 15. Artifact tally, 16CD257.

16CD55 Artifact Tally												
	Provenience					Surface	Datum	(10 East)	(10 North)	(10 East + 10 North)	Total	
Artifact												
Ceramic	Historic	Ironstone										
			Plain									
				Body			3					3
				Base			1					1
	Porcelain											
			Plain									
				Body			1		1			2
				Wheel				1				1
				Whiteware					1			1
Glass	Curved											
		Aqua										
			Base									
				Embossed			1					1
		Amber										
			Body							1		1
		Clear										
			Body						2			2
				Pressed			3					3
			Cobalt				2					2
			Blue									
				Lip			1					1
			Milk									
				Lip			1					1
		Body										
			Pressed			2					2	
Building Material												
	Brick fragment						1				1	
	Mortar						1				1	
Faunal												
	Bone											
		Mammal										
			Cut							1	1	
Total						15	3	2	2	2	24	



Figure 48. Ironstone sherds, Surface, 16CD257.

GWS 4 (16CD258)

Site 16CD258 consists of a 25 m by 30 m historic surface scatter containing whiteware, stoneware, glass, brick, and iron and was first visited by George Ward Shannon in 1997. Shannon attributed the scatter to a 20th century tenant farmhouse and recommended no further work due to a lack of integrity. 16CD258 was revisited in 2016 by Megan Koszarek at which time a pedestrian survey of the site was conducted and clear glass, cobalt glass, milk glass, green glass, whiteware sherds, porcelain sherds, stoneware sherds, glass marbles, shoe soles, shell buttons, plastic buttons, an axe head, a metal hook, a nut and bolt, a padlock, and miscellaneous metal and brick fragments were identified. Due to the disturbed nature of the site, Koszarek recommended no further work at 16CD258.

SURA revisited 16CD258 during the course of a Phase I survey of the agricultural property on which the site is located. Three transect shovel tests were placed within the originally recorded site boundaries. No surface or subsurface materials were located. A sparse artifact scatter was located 15 m north of the site boundaries with covering an area of 0.12 ac (0.04 ha) (Figures 49-51). Surface inspection was conducted at 10-m intervals in the cardinal directions from each shovel test until no artifacts were observed. Artifacts collected from the scatter included stoneware ceramics, as well as clear and amber bottle glass (Table 17, Figures 52 and 53). All artifacts were collected from the surface of the site excluding brick fragments and shell fragments which were also observed. Datum was placed at the center of the scatter, and two shovel tests were excavated in each cardinal direction at 10-m intervals in order to locate possible subsurface deposits. Each shovel test was additionally augured to a depth of 75 cmbs. Table 16 presents a representative Munsell soil profile of the site. No subsurface materials were located.

Site 16CD258 was previously found to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP. Evaluating 16CD258 against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential), the authors concur with the prior assessment of ineligibility, due to the scarcity of artifacts associated with the site and the lack of subsurface deposits and/or features. The authors recommend no further work at site 16CD258.

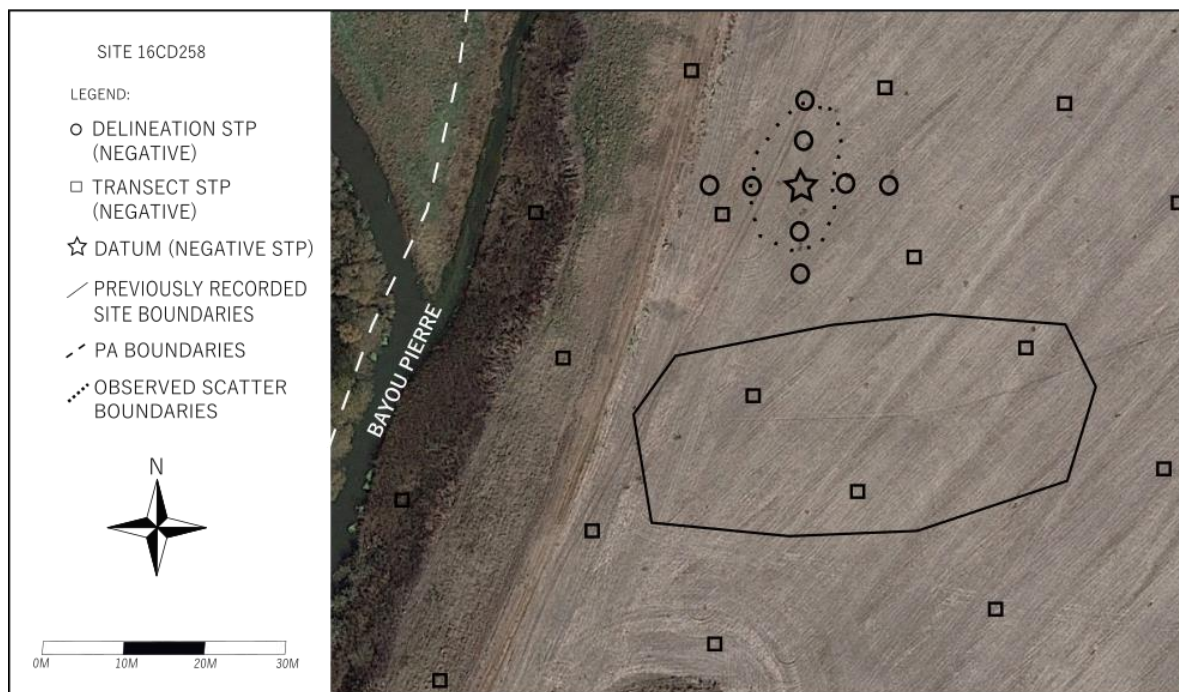


Figure 49. Aerial photograph, 16CD258.

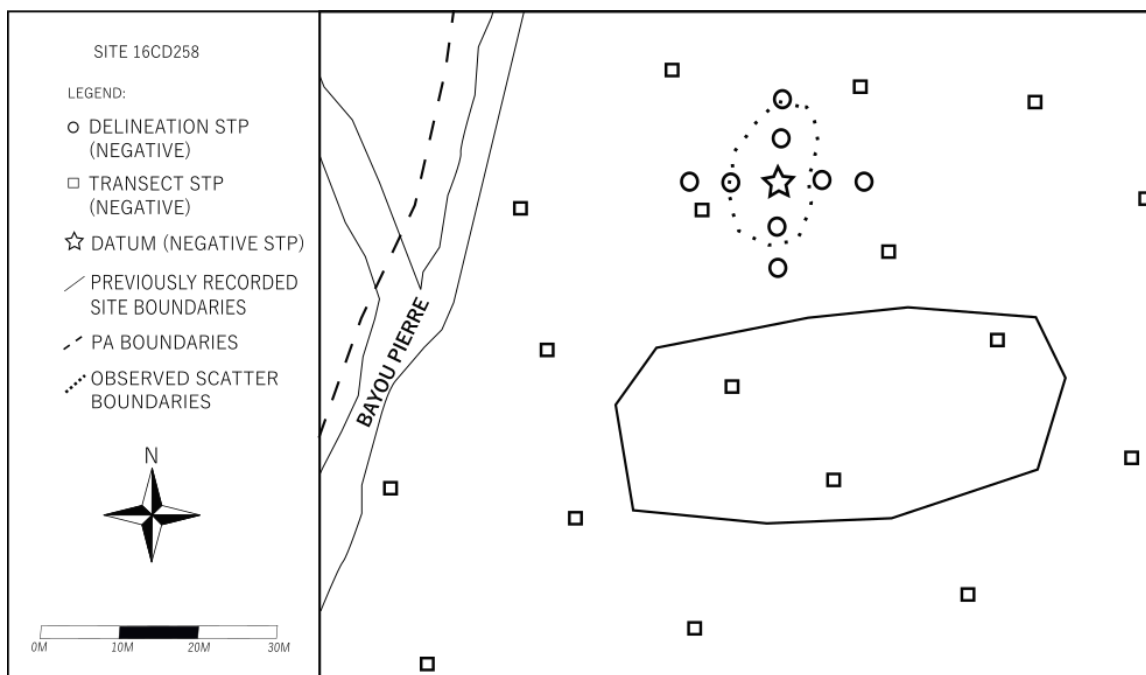


Figure 50. Sketch map, 16CD258.



Figure 51. Datum, 16CD258, facing northwest.

Table 16. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD258.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (435389E 3583305N)	0-50 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Clay
	51-75 cmbs	7.5 YR 4/6	Sand

Table 17. Artifact tally, 16CD258.

16CD258 Artifact Tally					
	Provenience			Surface	Total
Artifact					
Ceramic					
	Historic				
		Stoneware			
			Lead Glazed	1	1
Glass					
	Curved				
		Amber		1	1
		Clear			
			Pressed	1	1
Faunal					
	Shell				
		Rangia		1	1
Total				4	4



Figure 52. Lead glazed stoneware sherd, Surface, 16CD258.



Figure 53. *Rangia* shell fragment, Surface, 16CD258.

GWS 5 (16CD259)

Site 16CD259 was first described a 25 m by 30 m artifact scatter attributed to a 20th century African American tenant farmhouse as recorded in 1997 by George Ward Shannon. Artifacts encountered included whiteware, stoneware, glass, brick, and iron. Shannon found that the site lacked integrity as defined by NRHP criteria and was thus ineligible for listing. Shannon recommended no further work. Site 16CD259 was revisited by Horizon Environmental Services, Inc. in 2011. This survey found that the site had been further destroyed by plowing. Horizon excavated four shovel tests and located no subsurface materials. Moreover, Horizon concurred with Shannon's findings and recommended no further work.

SURA revisited 16CD259 in November of 2019 and located a sparse historic artifact scatter containing brick fragments, clear glass, and an animal bone covering an area of 0.1 ac (0.04 ha) (Figures 54-56). Surface inspection was carried out at 10-m intervals from each shovel test until no artifacts were observed. This scatter appeared to extend north of the previously established boundaries of the site. Five delineation shovel tests were excavated, four within the boundaries of the artifact scatter and one just outside the boundaries of the observed scatter. Two of these delineation shovel tests, as well as one transect shovel test, fell within the previously established site boundaries. Delineation shovel tests were excavated to 50 cmbs and additionally augured to a depth of 75 cmbs. Table 18 presents a representative Munsell soil profile of the site. All shovel tests were negative for subsurface deposits, however, one glass shard and one mammal bone were collected from the surface (Table 19, Figures 57 and 58). Brick fragments were observed but not collected.

Site 16CD259 was previously found to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP. Evaluating 16CD259 against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential), the authors concur with the prior assessment of ineligibility, due to the scarcity of artifacts associated with the site and the lack of subsurface deposits and/or features. The authors recommend no further work at site 16CD259.

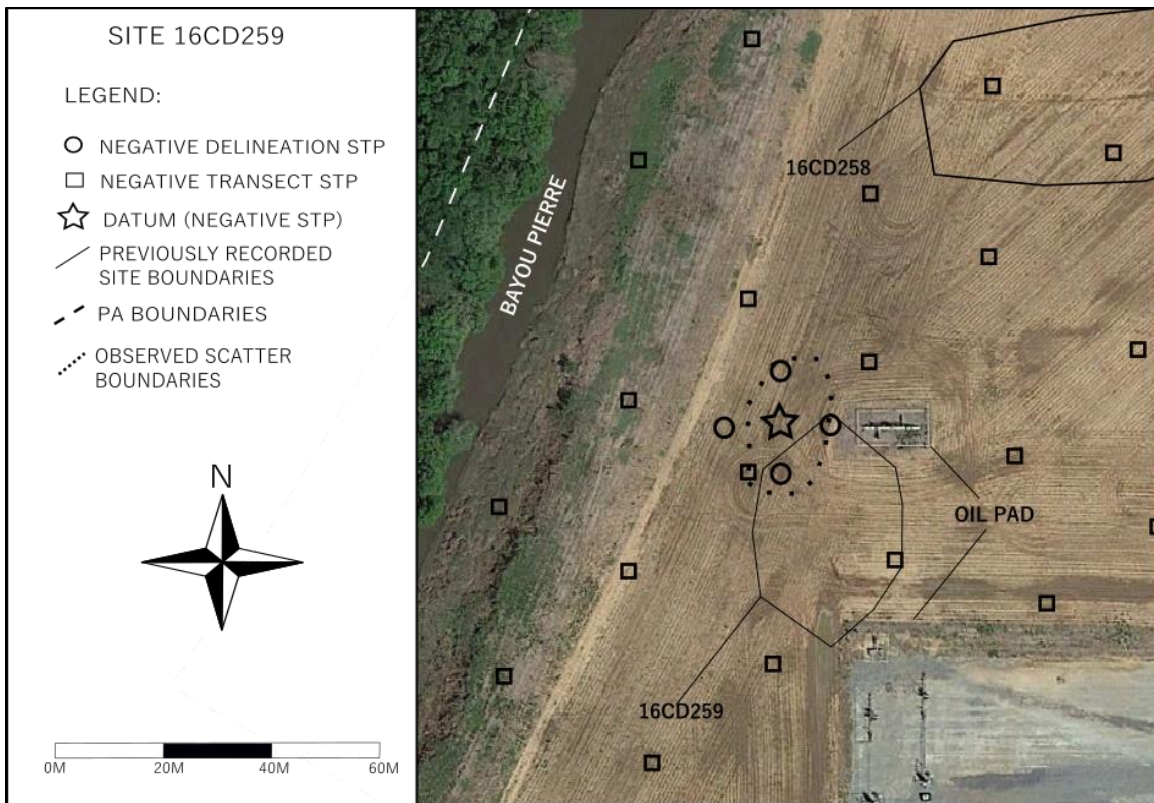


Figure 54. Aerial photograph, 16CD259.

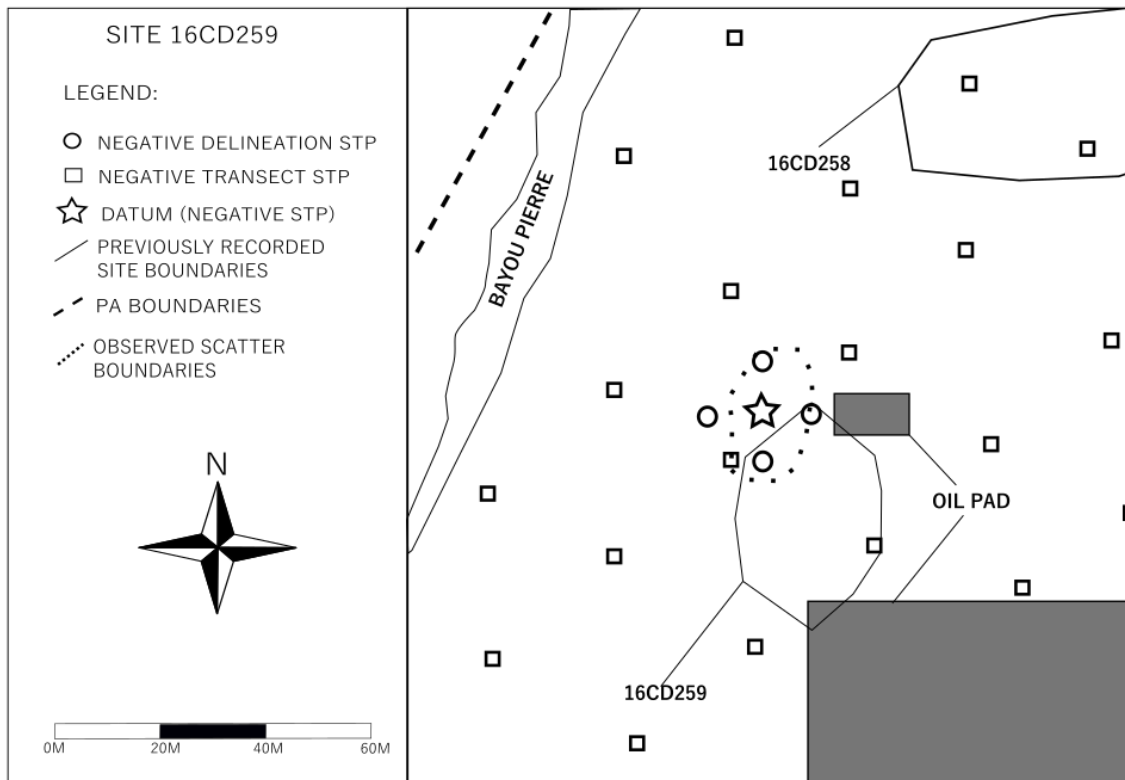


Figure 55. Sketch map, 16CD259.



Figure 56. Datum, 16CD259, facing east.

Table 18. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD259.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (435375E 3583246N)	0-50 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Clay
	51-75 cmbs	7.5 YR 4/6	Sand

Table 19. Artifact tally, 16CD259.

16CD259 Artifact Tally					
	Provenience			Surface	Total
Artifact					
Glass					
	Curved				
		Lip			
			Clear	1	1
Faunal					
	Bone				
		Mammalian		1	1
Total				2	2



Figure 57. Clear glass lip, Surface, 16CD259.



Figure 58. Mammal bone fragment, Surface, 16CD259.

Site 16CD269 was originally recorded in 1997 by George Ward Shannon and consisted of an artifact scatter measuring 15 m by 10 m. Shannon attributed the artifact scatter to a 20th century African American tenant farmhouse. Artifacts observed at the site included ironstone, whiteware, glass, iron, and brick. Shannon concluded that the site was ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP due to the destruction of the site by agricultural activity. He recommended no further work.

SURA revisited 16CD269 in November of 2019, during which time a sparse surface scatter was located at the northwestern edge of the previously recorded site boundaries, consisting of glass, brick, and mortar fragments and covering an area of 0.03 ac (0.013 ha) (Figures 59-61). Surface inspection was carried out at 10-m intervals in the cardinal direction from each shovel test until no artifacts were observed on surface. Three delineation shovel tests were implemented within this scatter, all of which were negative for subsurface materials. One of these delineation shovel tests fell within the previously recorded boundaries, as well as two transect shovel tests, all of which were negative for subsurface materials. Delineation shovel tests were implemented 10 m north and 10 m west of datum. All shovel tests were negative for subsurface materials. A representative Munsell soil profile of the site is presented in Table 22. No artifacts were collected due to lack of diagnostic characteristics.

Site 16CD269 was previously found to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP. Evaluating 16CD269 against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential), the authors concur with the prior assessment of ineligibility, due to the scarcity of artifacts associated with the site and the lack of subsurface deposits and/or features. The authors recommend no further work at site 16CD269.

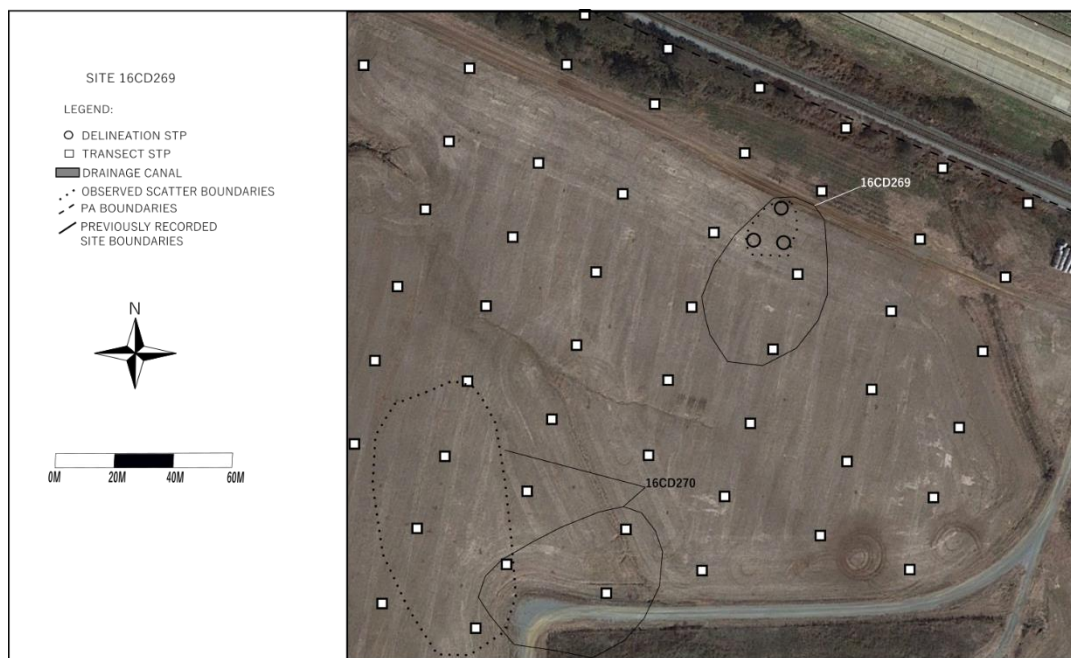


Figure 59. Aerial photograph, 16CD269.

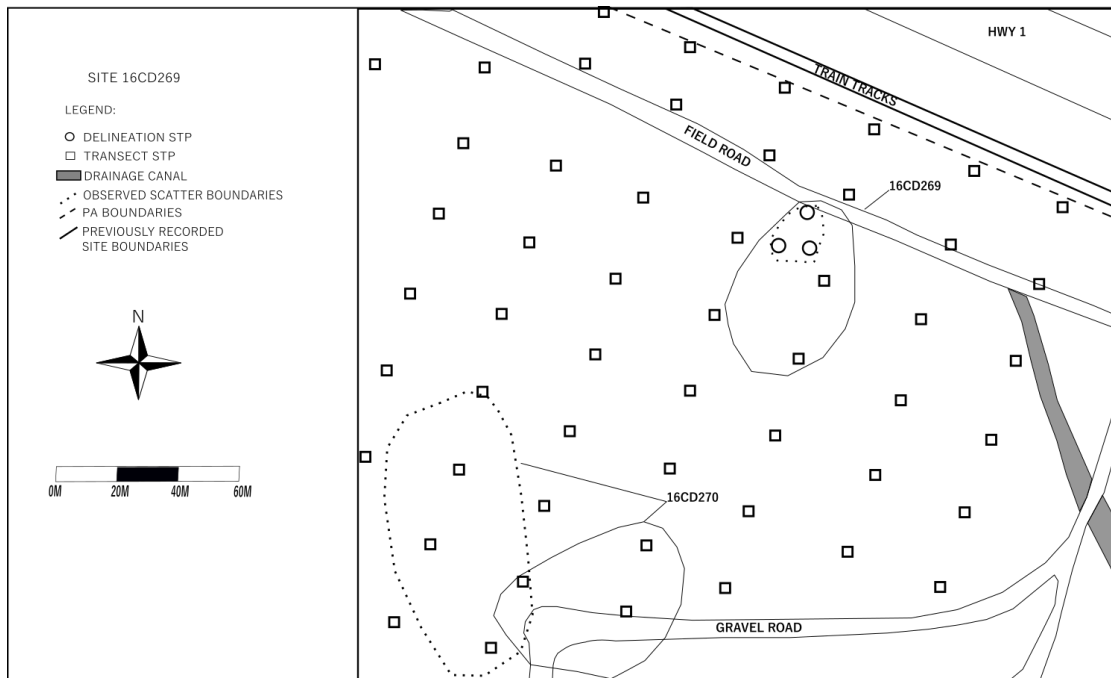


Figure 60. Sketch map, 16CD269.



Figure 61. Datum, 16CD259, facing north.

Table 20. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD269.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (436545E 3583320N)	0-50 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Clay
	51-75 cmbs	7.5 YR 4/6	Sand

GWS 16 (16CD270)

Site 16CD270 was first recorded in 1997 by George Ward Shannon and is described as an historic artifact scatter measuring 45 m by 35 m. Artifacts observed at the site included whiteware, stoneware, glass, brick, and iron. Shannon attributed these artifacts to a 20th century African American tenant farmhouse. No intact deposits were located during shovel testing. Shannon determined that the site's archeological record was too limited to provide important historical information. Shannon determined the site ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP and recommended no further work.

SURA revisited 16CD270, during which time an artifact scatter was located adjacent to the recorded site's previously recorded boundaries and consisted mainly of historic materials covering an area of 1.1 ac (0.43 ha). Surface inspection was carried out at 10-m intervals in the cardinal directions from each shovel test until no artifacts were observed on surface. Three transect shovel tests were placed within the originally recorded site boundaries. SURA observed that a gravel road had been laid on top of the surface of the site and that the adjacent scatter's boundaries were determined to be larger than those recorded by Shannon. Moreover, the boundaries have shifted north and west of the original recording (Figures 62-64). It is possible that agricultural activities over the past two decades have expanded the scatter and shifted its location. Three transect shovel tests fell within the scatter and an additional nine delineation shovel tests were excavated in order to locate subsurface materials. Each shovel test was excavated to 50 cmbs and additionally augured to a depth of 75 cmbs. A representative Munsell soil profile of the site is presented in Table 23. No subsurface materials were located.

A representative sampling of surface artifacts recovered from the site consisted of historic ceramics included five pieces of ironstone, three pieces of stoneware, six pieces of whiteware, one piece of amber bottle glass, one piece of aqua bottle glass, six pieces of milk glass, and one piece of clear bottle glass. Aboriginal artifacts located within the scatter included one piece of Belcher Ridged ceramic and one lithic scraper (Table 24, Figures 65-68).

Site 16CD270 was previously found to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP. Evaluating 16CD270 against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential), the authors concur with the prior assessment of ineligibility, due to the scarcity of artifacts associated with the site and the lack of subsurface deposits and/or features. The authors recommend no further work at site 16CD270.

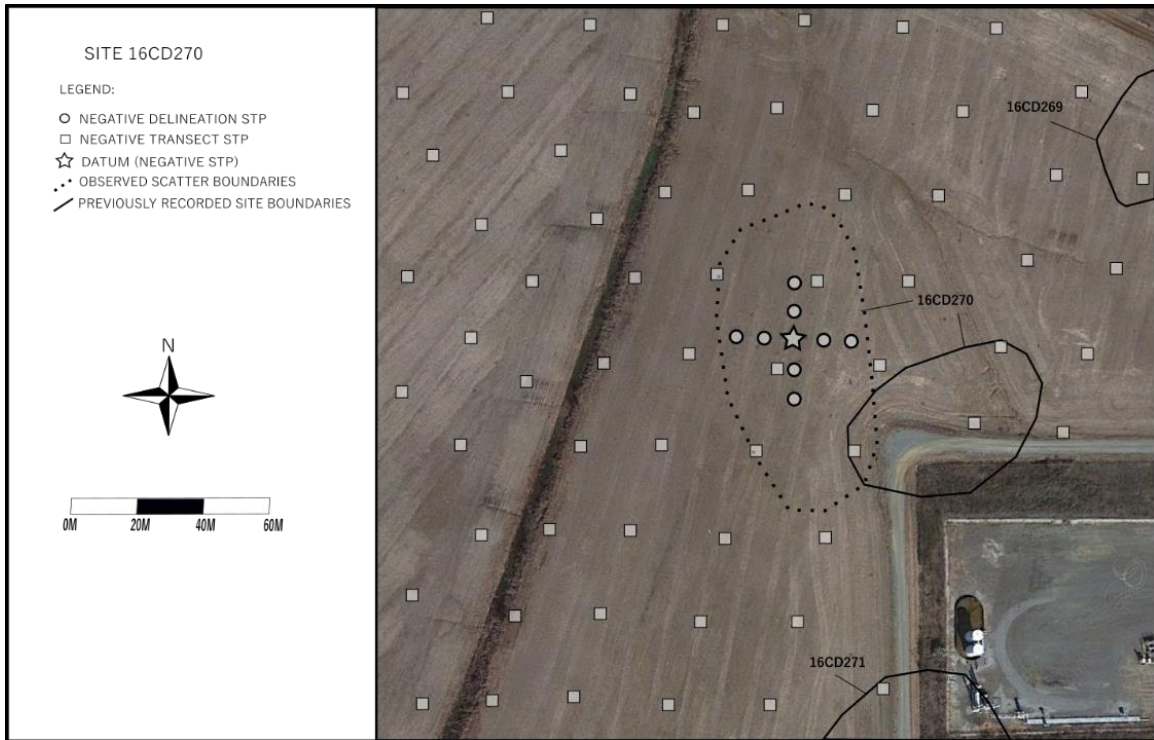


Figure 62. Aerial photograph, 16CD270.

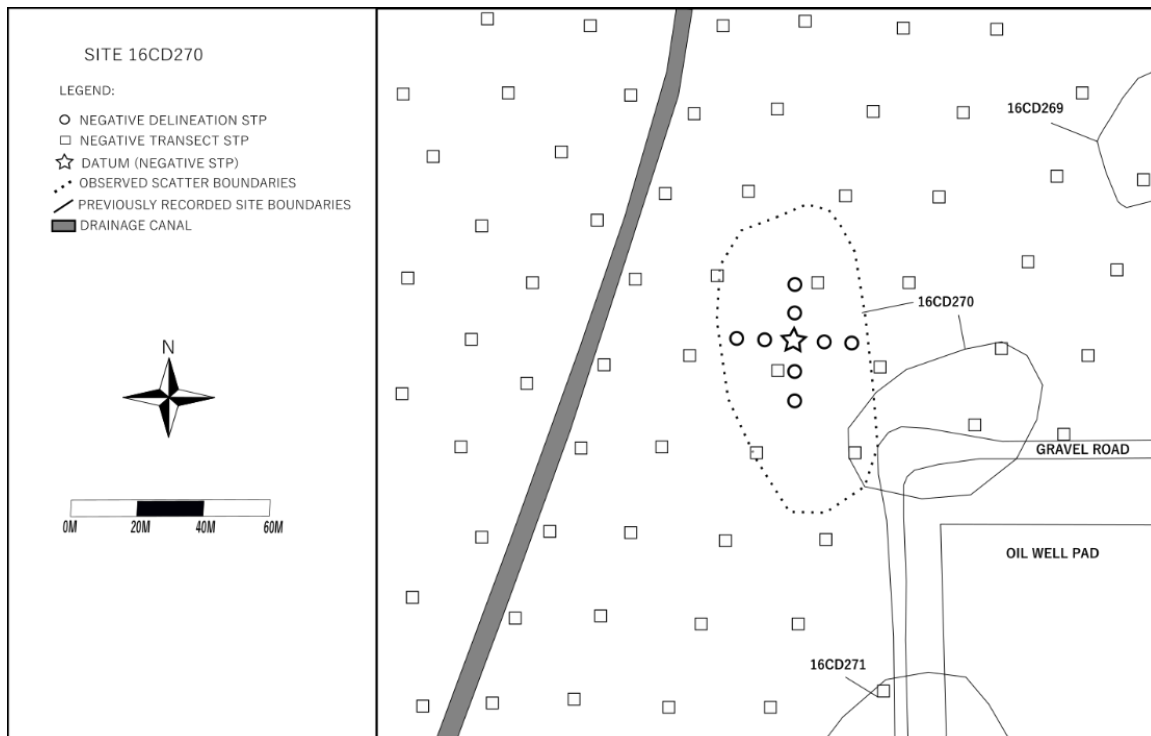


Figure 63. Sketch map, 16CD270.



Figure 64. Datum, 16CD270, facing north.

Table 21. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD270.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (436418E 3583224N)	0-50 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Silty clay
	51-75 cmbs	7.5 YR 4/6	Silty clay

Table 22. Artifact tally, 16CD270.

16CD270 Artifact Tally						
	Provenience				Surface	Total
Artifact						
Ceramic						
	Aboriginal					
		Unidentified			1	1
	Historic					
		Ironstone				
			Body			
				Plain	4	4
			Rim			
				Transfer print	1	1
		Porcelain			1	1
			Body			
				Plain	2	2
			Rim			
				Plain	1	1
		Stoneware				
			Body			
				Saltglazed	1	1
		Whiteware				
			Body			
				Plain	2	2
			Rim			
				Pressed	1	1

Table 23. Artifact tally, 16CD270 (cont.).

16CD270 Artifact Tally (cont.)						
Glass						
	Curved					
		Amber			1	1
			Base		1	1
			Pressed		1	1
		Aqua			2	2
		Clear			2	2
			Base			
				Pressed	1	1
		Base				
			Cobalt		2	2
		Marble				
			Blue		1	1
		Milk				
			Green			
				Pressed	1	1
		Milk				
			White		1	1
				Rim		
					Pressed	1
Lithic						
	Aboriginal					
		Scraper			1	1
Faunal						
	Bone					
		Avian			1	1
Construction Material						
	Mortar				5	5
Metal						
	Iron					
		Handle			1	1
		Ratchet Fragment			1	1
Total					37	37



Figure 65. Davis Incised Aboriginal ceramic sherd, Surface, 16CD270.



Figure 66. Lithic scraper, Surface, 16CD270.



Figure 67. Ironstone sherd, Surface, 16CD270.



Figure 68. Milk glass rim, pressed, 16CD270.

GWS 17 (16CD271)

Site 16CD271 was first surveyed in July of 1997 by George Ward Shannon and described as a 15 m by 10 m historic artifact scatter. Artifacts identified at the site included whiteware, stoneware, glass, brick, and iron. Shannon attributed to site to a 20th century African American tenant farmhouse. Shannon concluded that the site had no research potential due to the lack of intact subsurface deposits, limited spatial extent, and low artifact yield. Shannon reported that the site was ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP due to its lack of integrity as defined by the Register's criteria.

Site 16CD271 was revisited during a Phase I survey of the agricultural property on which it is located. Four transect shovel tests were placed within the previously recorded site boundaries (Figures 69-71). Shovel tests were dug to 50 cmbs and augured to a depth of 75 cmbs. Surface inspection was carried out at 10-m intervals in each cardinal direction in order to locate surface artifacts. Neither surface nor subsurface artifacts were observed. Much of 16CD271 has been disturbed, as an oil well platform and gravel road have been built on top of the site. A representative Munsell soil profile for this site is presented in Table 25.

Site 16CD271 was previously found to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP. Evaluating 16CD271 against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential), the authors concur with the prior assessment of ineligibility, due to the scarcity of artifacts associated with the site and the lack of subsurface deposits and/or features. The authors recommend no further work at site 16CD271.

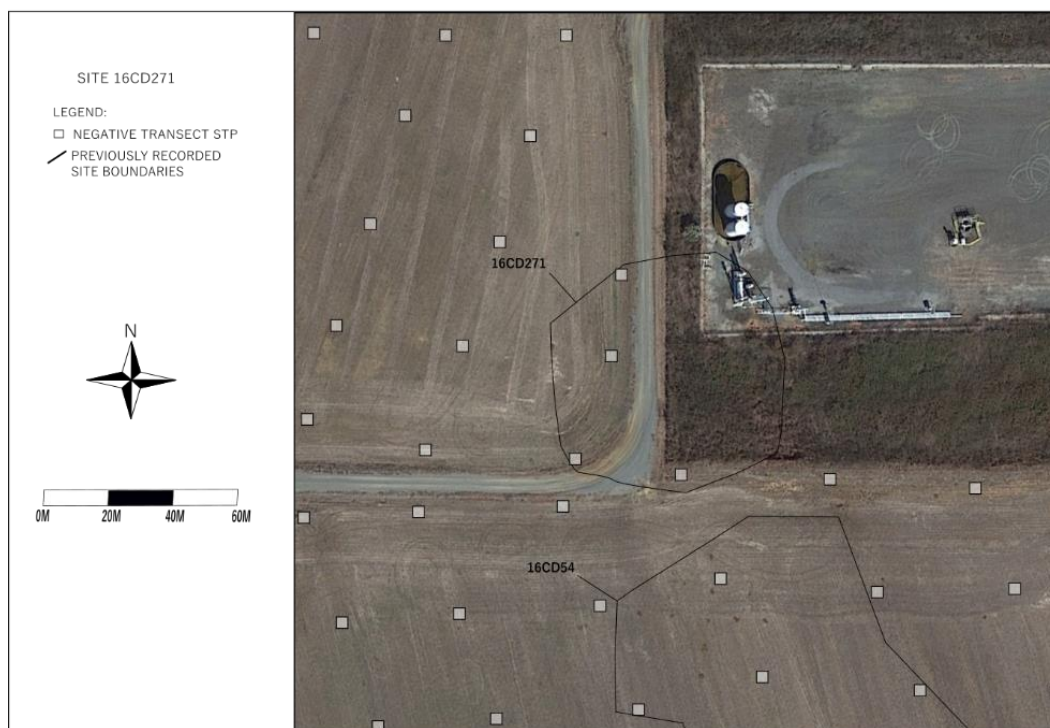


Figure 69. Aerial photograph, 16CD271.

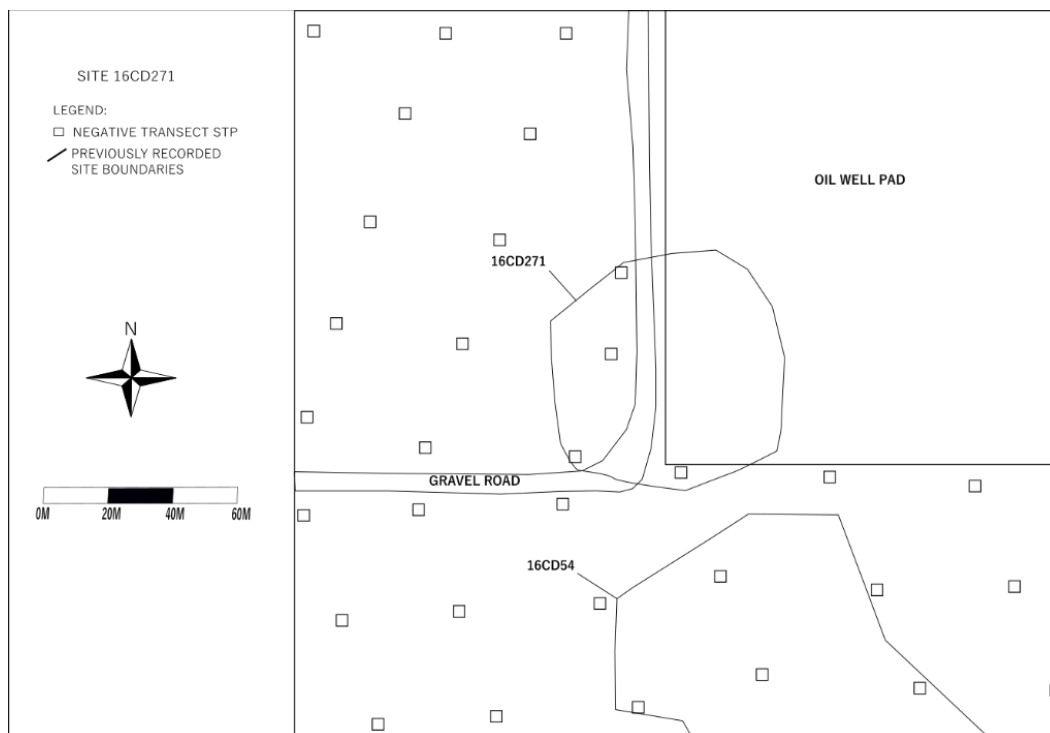


Figure 70. Sketch map, 16CD271.



Figure 71. Site overview, 16CD271, facing northwest.

Table 24. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD272.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (436442E 3583095N)	0-15 cmbs	7.5 YR 2.5/3	Silty clay
	16-40 cmbs	7.5 YR 4/6	Clay
	41-75 cmbs	5 YR 3/4	Silty clay

GWS 19 (16CD272)

Site 16CD272 was first recorded by George Ward Shannon in 1997 and described as a 15 m by 20 m historic artifact scatter containing whiteware, stoneware, glass, brick, and iron. Shannon attributed the site to a 20th century African American tenant farmstead. No subsurface deposits were located and, due to the scarcity of artifacts and limited spatial extent of the site, Shannon concluded that the site was ineligible for the NRHP and recommended no further work.

During revisitation of 16CD272, SURA observed that a gravel road now traverses the northern half of the site (Figures 72-74). Four transect shovel tests were implemented within the site boundaries at 30-m intervals. All shovel tests were excavated to 50 cmbs and additionally augured to a depth of 75 cmbs. Surface inspection was conducted at 10-m intervals from each shovel test in the cardinal directions in an attempt to locate materials. Neither surface nor subsurface materials were located during the course of the site investigation. A representative Munsell profile of the site is presented in Table 26.

Site 16CD272 was previously found to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP. Evaluating 16CD272 against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential), the authors concur with the prior assessment of ineligibility, due to the scarcity of artifacts associated with the site and the lack of subsurface deposits and/or features. The authors recommend no further work at site 16CD272.



Figure 72. Aerial photograph, 16CD272.

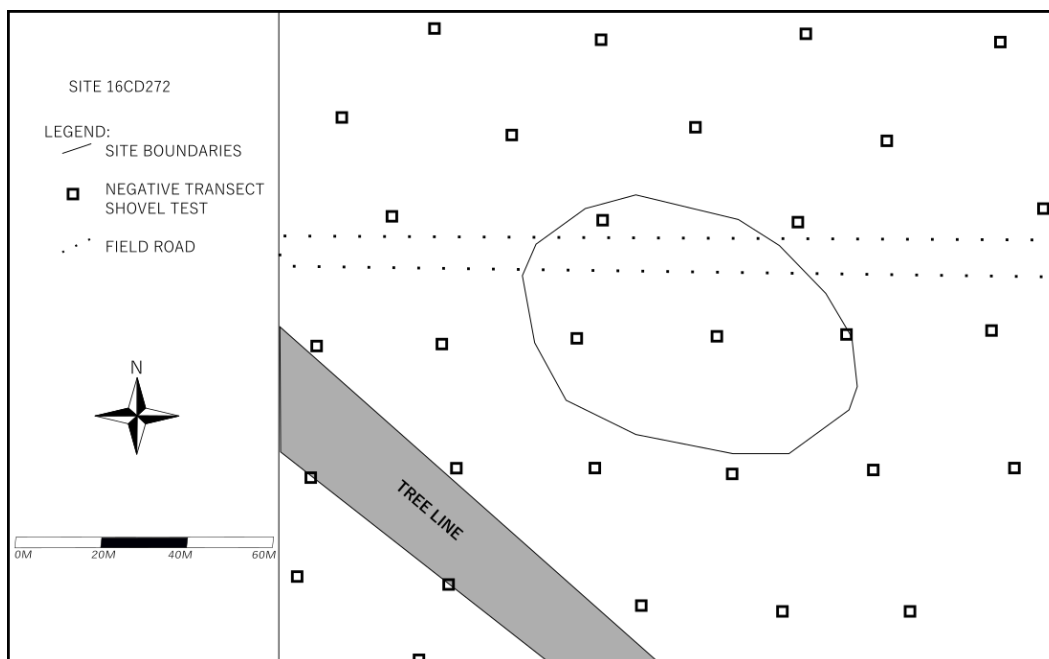


Figure 73. Sketch map, 16CD272.



Figure 74. Datum, 16CD272, facing west.

Table 25. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD272.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (436095E 3583057N)	0-75 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Sandy clay

GWS 20 (16CD273)

Site 16CD273 was first recorded in 1997 by George Ward Shannon and described as an historic artifact scatter measuring 40 m by 35 m. Shannon observed artifacts including whiteware, stoneware, glass, brick, and iron and attributed the site to a 20th century African American tenant farmhouse. It was concluded that the site was ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP due to a lack of integrity as defined by NRHP criteria. Shannon recommended no further work due to the site's lack of research potential from extensive degradation as a result of repeated plowing.

SURA revisited 16CD273 in November of 2019 and observed a historic artifact scatter extending west of the previously recorded site boundaries covering an area of 0.19 ac (0.08 ha) (Figures 75-77). Surface inspection was conducted at 10-m intervals in the cardinal directions from each shovel test until surface artifacts were no longer observed. Three transect shovel tests fell within the originally recorded boundaries, all of which were negative for subsurface materials. The adjacent scatter was composed of bottle glass, historic ceramics, metal, and brick fragments (Table 28, Figures 78 and 79). Datum was placed near the center of the scatter and was positive for glass and historic ceramics between 0-30 cmbs. Two shovel tests were implemented at each of the cardinal directions from datum at 10-m intervals. Each shovel test was excavated to 50 cmbs and additionally augured to a depth of 75 cmbs. Table 27 presents a representative Munsell profile of the site. Two of the delineation shovel tests fell within the previously recorded site boundaries. All subsequent delineation shovel tests were negative for subsurface deposits. A total of twelve shovel tests were implemented in association with 16CD273. A representative sample of surface artifacts was collected along with all subsurface artifacts, excluding brick fragments.

Site 16CD273 was previously found to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP. Evaluating 16CD273 against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential), the authors concur with the prior assessment of ineligibility, due to the scarcity of artifacts associated with the site and the lack of features. The site appears to have been disturbed in the past decades by agricultural activities, leading to the dispersal of surface artifacts to the west of the previously recorded location. The authors recommend no further work at site 16CD273.

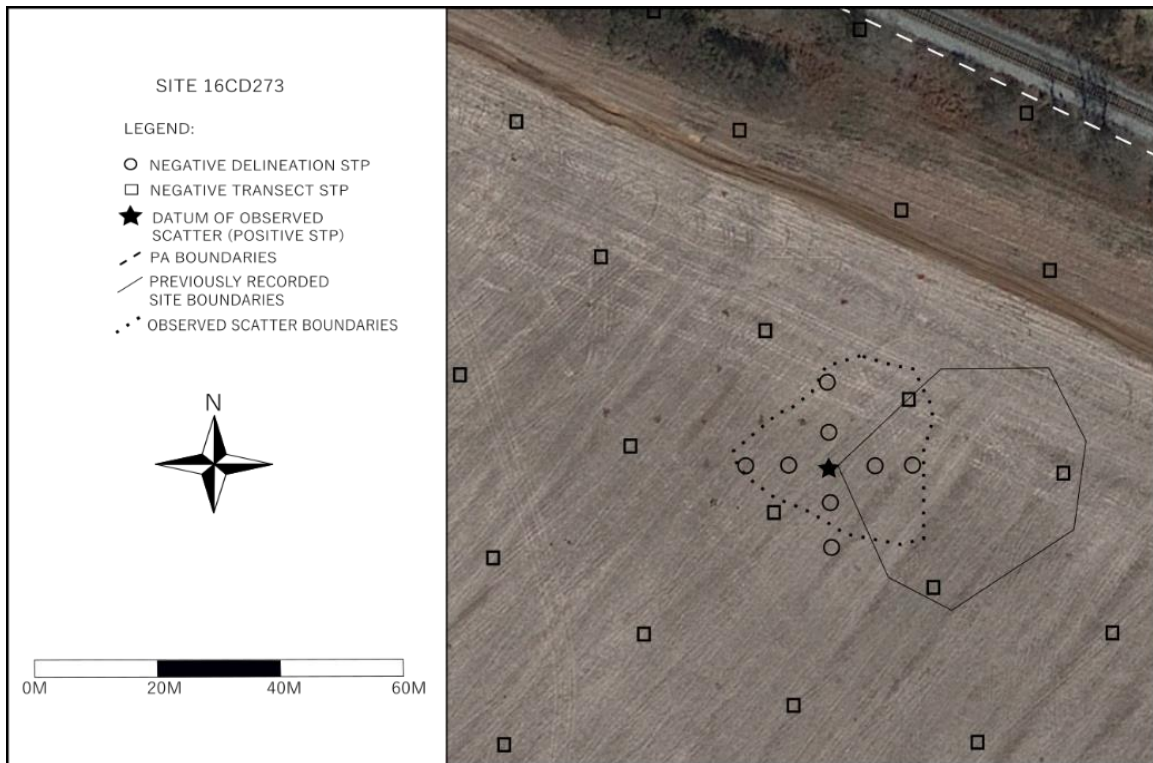


Figure 75. Aerial photograph, 16CD273.

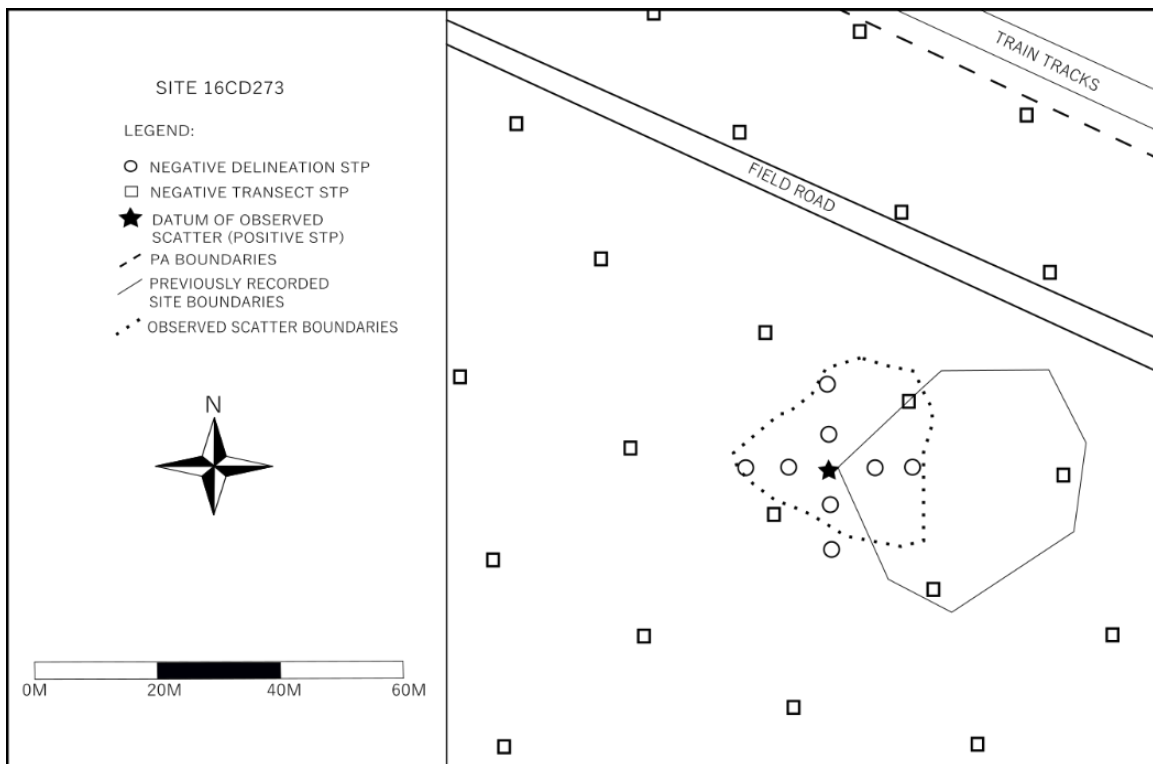


Figure 76. Sketch map, 16CD273.



Figure 77. Datum, 16CD273, facing north.

Table 26. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD273.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (436257E 3583430N)	0-30 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Silty loam
	31-75 cmbs	7.5 YR 4/6	Silty loam

Table 27. Artifact tally, 16CD273.

	Provenience				Surface	Datum (0-30 cmbs)		Total
Artifact								
Ceramic								
	Historic							
		Ironstone						
			Body					
				Plain	4	1		5
Glass								
	Curved							
		Clear			2	1		3
		Amber			1			1
		Milk						
			White			1		1
				Rim	1			1
Faunal								
	Bone							
		Cut			1			1
Metal								
	Iron							
		Lock			1			1



Figure 78. "YALE" Iron lock, Surface, 16CD273.

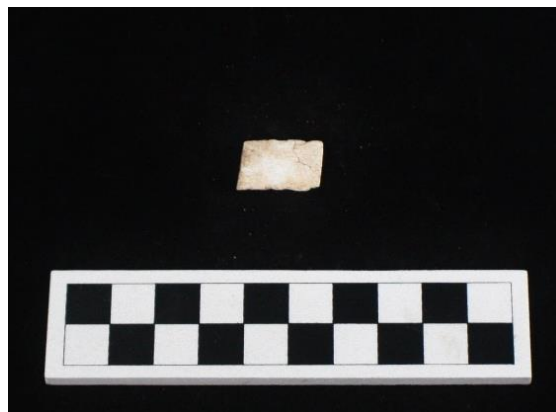


Figure 79. Cut mammal bone, Surface, 16CD273.

Site 16CD274 was first recorded in 1997 by George Ward Shannon and described as a historic artifact scatter measuring 15 m by 30 m. Shannon observed artifacts including whiteware, stoneware, glass, brick, and iron and attributed the site to a 20th century African American tenant farmhouse. It was concluded that the site was ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP due to a lack of integrity as defined by NRHP criteria. Shannon recommended no further work due to the site's lack of research potential from extensive degradation as a result of continued plowing.

SURA revisited 16CD274 in November of 2019. Three transect shovel tests were implemented within the previously recorded boundaries (Figures 80-82). Surface inspection was conducted at 10-m intervals in the cardinal directions from each shovel test in order to locate surface artifacts. Neither surface nor subsurface artifacts were observed. A representative Munsell profile of the site is presented in Table 29. It appears that agricultural activities over the past decades, including plowing and burning, have destroyed the site.

Site 16CD274 was previously found to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP. Evaluating 16CD274 against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential), the authors concur with the prior assessment of ineligibility, due to the scarcity of artifacts associated with the site and the lack of subsurface deposits and/or features. The authors recommend no further work at site 16CD274.

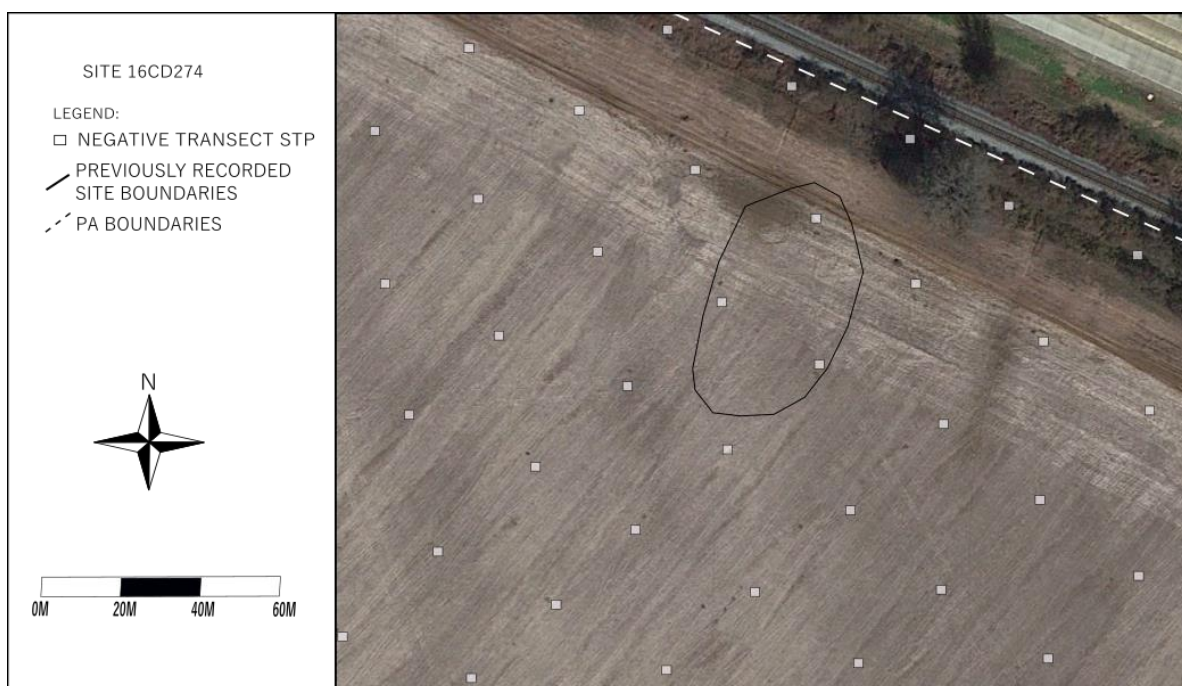


Figure 80. Aerial photograph, 16CD274.

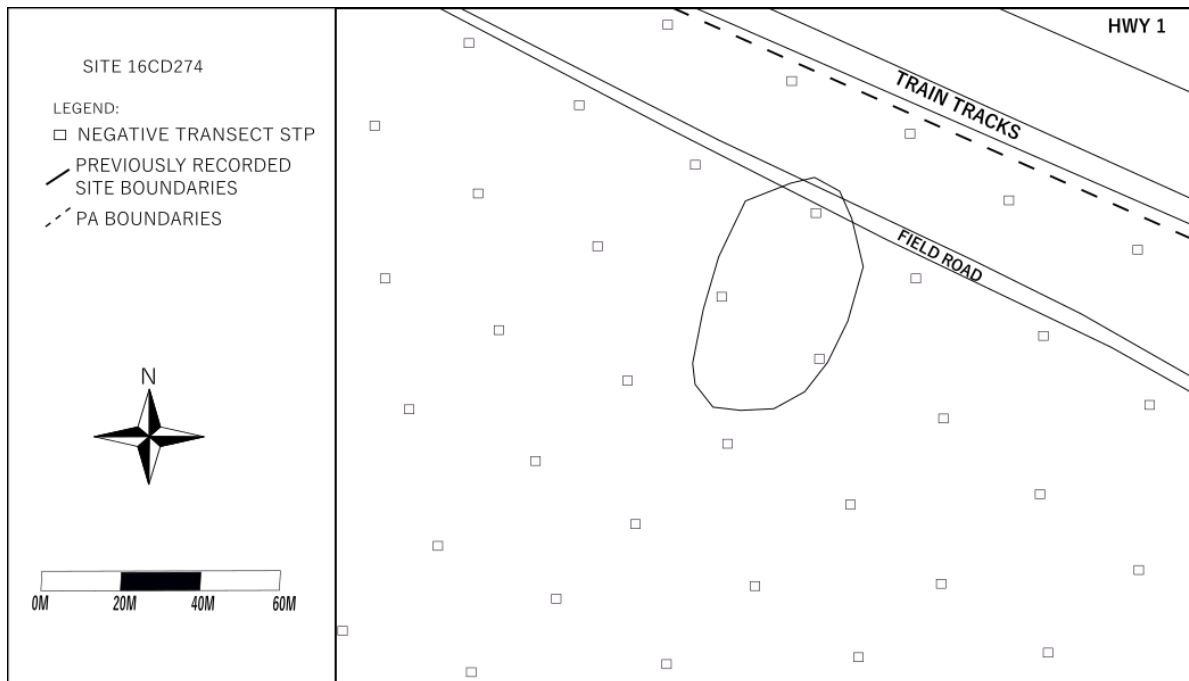


Figure 81. Sketch map, 16CD274.



Figure 82. Datum, 16CD274, facing west.

Table 28. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD274.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (436083E 3583525N)	0-30 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Silty loam
	31-75 cmbs	7.5 YR 4/6	Silty loam

GWS 22 (16CD275)

Site 16CD275 was first recorded in 1997 by George Ward Shannon and described as a historic artifact scatter measuring 15 m by 30 m. Artifacts including stoneware, whiteware, glass, brick, and iron were observed on the surface and attributed to a 20th century African American tenant farmhouse. Shannon concluded that the site lacked integrity as defined by the NRHP and was ineligible for inclusion. As a result, Shannon recommended no further work for 16CD275.

SURA revisited 16CD275 in November of 2019. Three shovel tests were placed within the original site boundaries, all of which were negative for subsurface artifacts (Figures 83-85). A historic artifact scatter extending to the north of the previously recorded location was encountered, covering an area of 0.58 ac (0.24 ha). Surface inspection was carried out at 10-m intervals in the cardinal directions from each shovel test until materials were no longer observed. Four transect shovel tests were placed within this scatter, as well as nine delineation shovel tests. These shovel tests were excavated to a depth of 50 cmbs, then augured to a depth of 75 cmbs. A representative Munsell profile of the site is presented in Table 30. The historic artifact scatter contained ironstone, glass, building material, and metal. A representative sampling of the surface scatter was collected (Table 31, Figures 86-89). The location of the surface scatter just north of the originally recorded boundaries suggests the surface artifacts have been dispersed by agricultural activities within the property over the past decades.

Site 16CD275 was previously found to be ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP. Evaluating 16CD275 against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential), the authors concur with the prior assessment of ineligibility, due to the scarcity of artifacts associated with the site and the lack of subsurface deposits and/or features. The authors recommend no further work at site 16CD275.

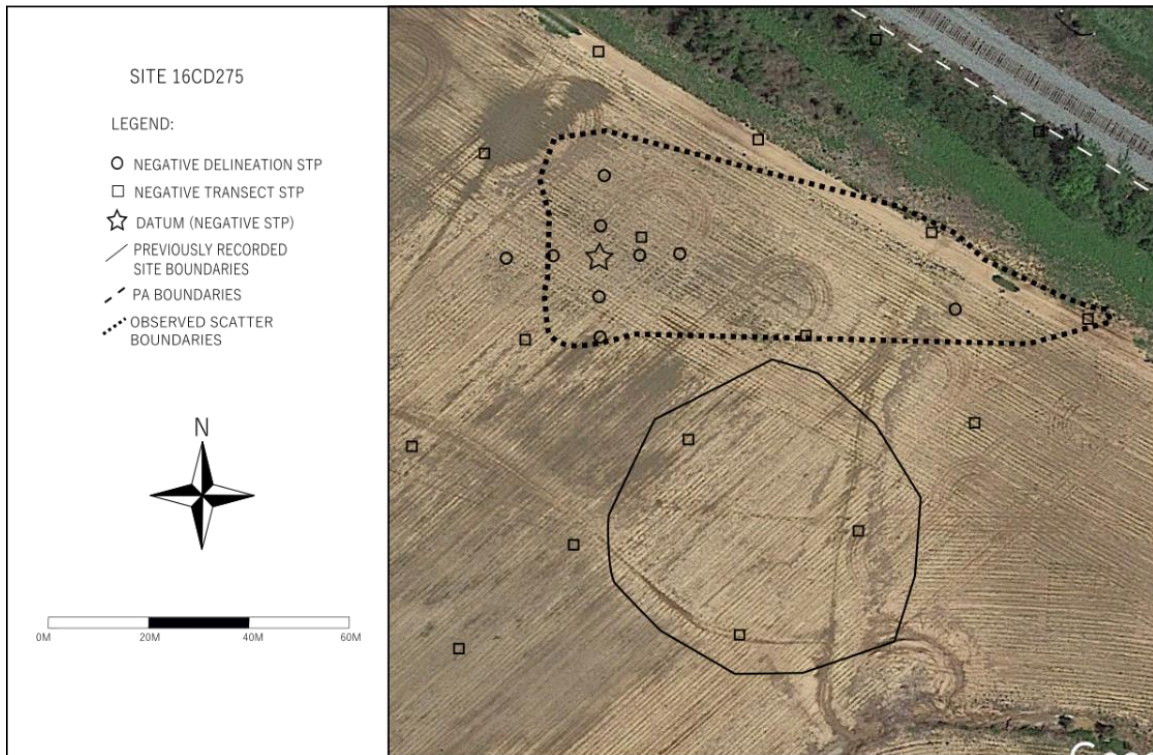


Figure 83. Aerial photograph, 16CD275.

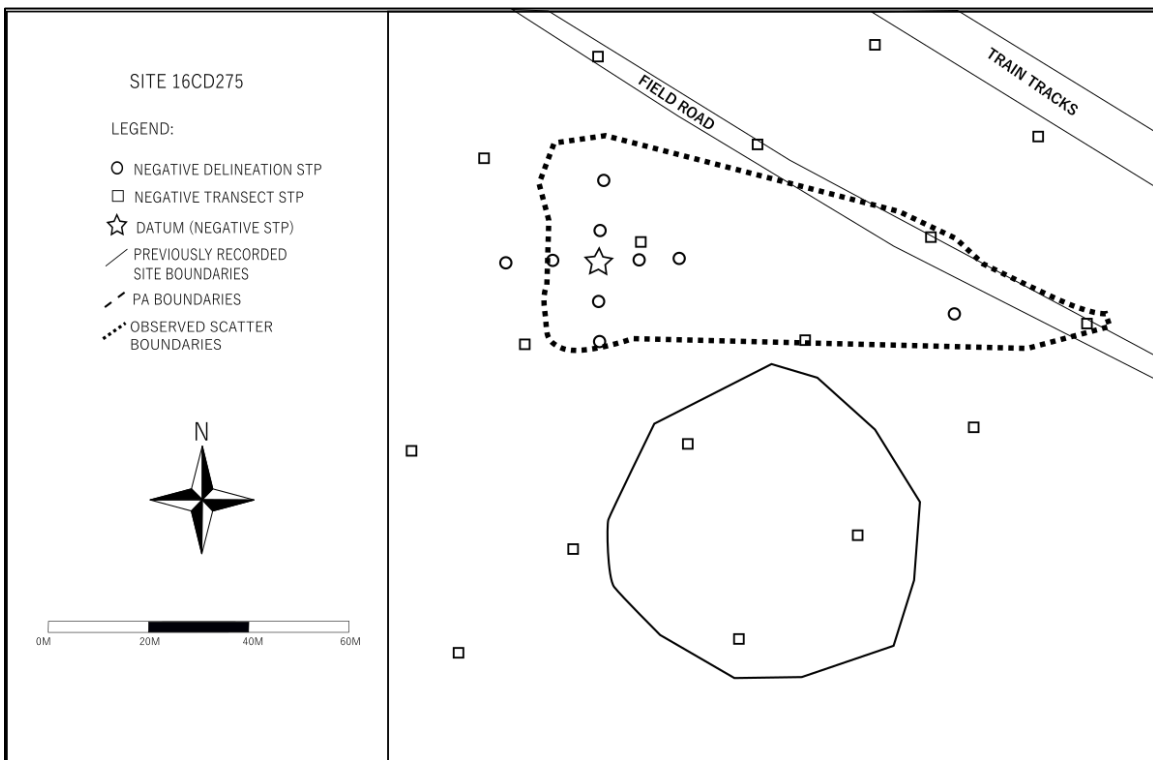


Figure 84. Sketch map, 16CD275.



Figure 85. Datum, 16CD275, facing north.

Table 29. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD275.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (435827E 3583666N)	0-35 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Clay
	36-75 cmbs	7.5 YR 4/6	Sandy clay

Table 30. Artifact tally, 16CD275.

16CD275 Artifact Tally							
Artifact	Provenience					Surface	Total
Ceramic							
	Historic						
		Ironstone					
			Body				
				Plain		6	6
				Salt glazed		1	1
			Base			1	1
				Pressed		1	1
			Rim				
				Plain		3	3
		Stoneware					
			Body				
				Salt Glazed		2	2
			Rim				
				Salt Glazed		1	1
		Whiteware					
			Body				
				Plain		5	5
			Base				
				Plain		1	1
				Molded		1	1
				Transfer Print			
				Green		2	2
			Rim				
				Plain		2	2
		Yellowware					
			Body			1	1
Glass							
	Curved						
		Body					
			Amber			2	2
				Pressed		1	1
			Aqua			1	1
			Milk				
				White		2	2
					Pressed	1	1
				Blue			
					Pressed	1	1
			Blue			1	1
			Solarized			1	1
			Unidentified			1	1
				Pressed		1	1
			Clear			11	11
				Pressed		2	2
		Base					
			Milk				
				Green		1	1
		Rim					
			Milk				
				White		1	1
				Green		1	1
		Lip					
			Amber			1	1
			Clear			1	1
	Flat						
		Clear				1	1
Construction Material							
	Terracotta						
		Glazed					
			White			1	1
Metal							
	Iron						
		Washer				1	1
Metal							
	Cuporous						
		Coin					
			Penny				
				"1959"		1	1
			Wheat Penny				
				"1941"		1	1
Total						62	62

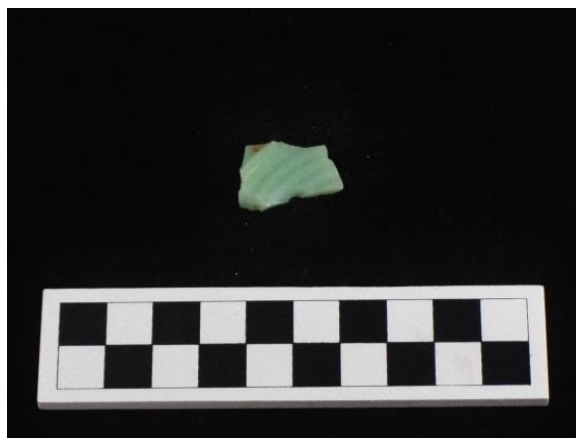


Figure 86. Pressed milk glass, Surface, 16CD275.



Figure 87. Porcelain sherds, Surface, 16CD275.

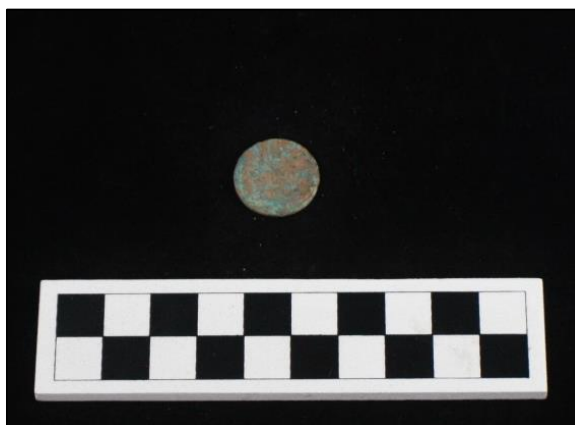


Figure 88. 1941 Hay Penny, Surface, 16CD275.



Figure 89. 1959 Penny, Surface, 16CD275.

Field Road Surface Scatter (16CD408)

Field Road Surface Scatter (16CD408) consists of a previously unrecorded surface scatter covering an area of 0.25 ac (0.1 ha). Datum was placed in the southern portion of the site where the artifact scatter was densest (Figure 90-92). Datum was positive for historic ceramics and glass between 0-30 cmbs. Eight delineation shovel tests were implemented at each of the cardinal directions in 10-m intervals. Surface collection was conducted at 10-m intervals in the cardinal directions from each shovel test until surface artifacts were no longer observed. A representative Munsell profile of the site is presented in Table 32. The datum shovel test and the eight delineation shovel tests were augured to a depth of 75 cmbs. All delineation shovel tests were negative for subsurface deposits. One transect shovel test also fell within the scatter's boundaries, and was also negative for subsurface deposits. Artifacts observed on the surface included historic ceramics, glass, unidentified metal, and brick fragments (Table 33, Figures 93 and 94). Unidentified metal and brick fragments were not collected. A representative sample of surface artifacts was collected, along with all subsurface artifacts.

The authors recommend Field Road Surface Scatter (16CD408) is ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Due to a lack of significant subsurface deposits and/or features, as well as the disturbed context of the artifacts, this site does not adhere Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential). The authors recommend no further work at this site.

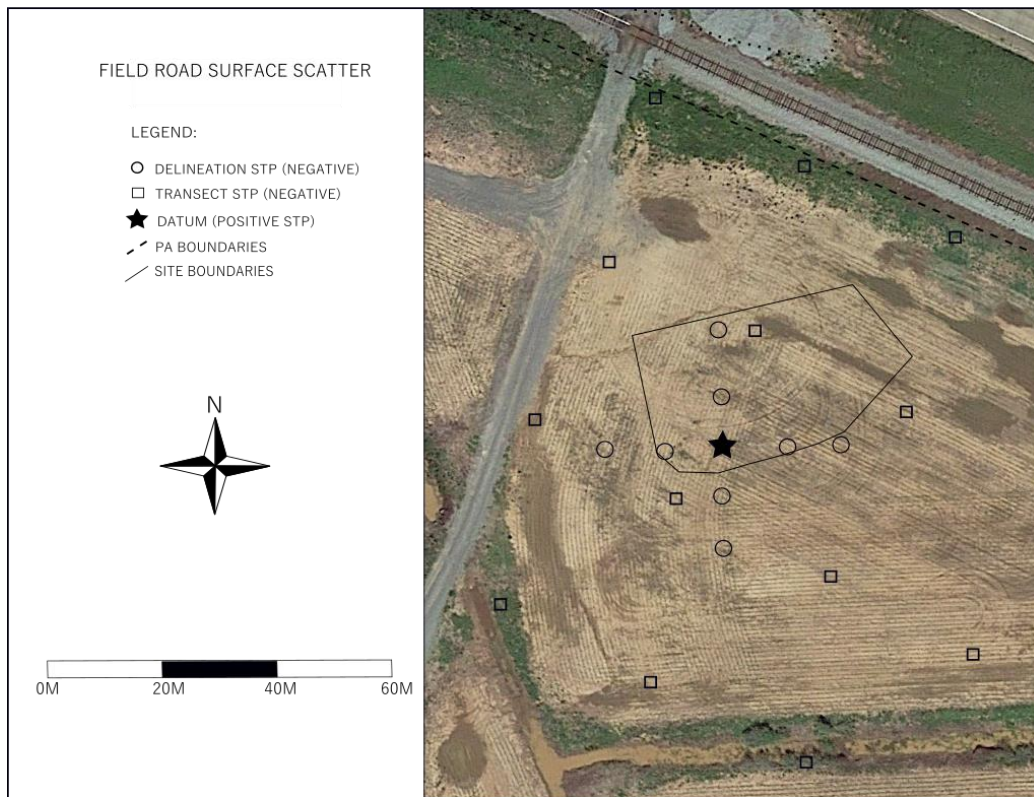


Figure 90. Aerial photograph, 16CD408.

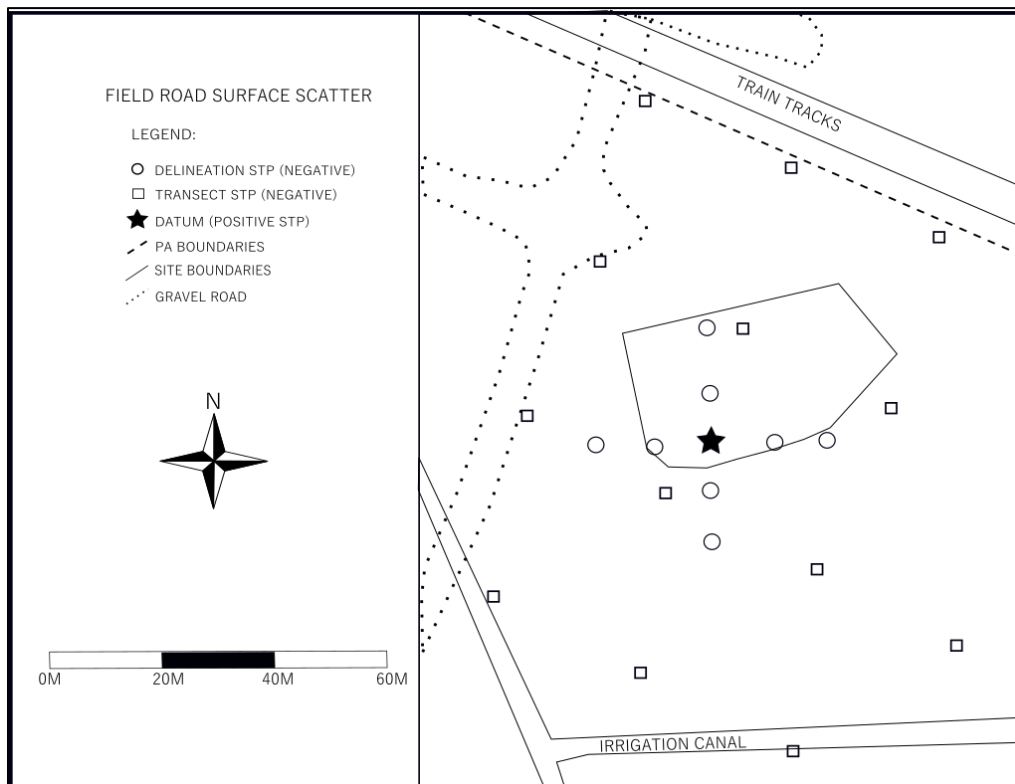


Figure 91. Site sketch map, 16CD408.



Figure 92. Datum, 16CD408, facing east.

Table 31. Representative Munsell soil profile, 16CD408.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum (436684E 3583261N)	0-50 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Clay
	51-75 cmbs	7.5 YR 4/6	Sand

Table 32. Artifact tally, 16CD408.

16CD408 Artifact Tally							
Artifact					Surface	Datum	Total
Ceramic							
	Historic						
		Ironstone					
			Body		1		1
			Rim		1		1
		Porcelain					
			Rim				
				Handpainted		1	1
		Stoneware					
			Body		1		1
Glass							
	Curved						
		Whole Bottle					
			Cobalt			1	1
		Body					
			Clear		1	1	2
				Pressed	1		1
		Lip			1		1
Total					6	3	9



Figure 93. Hand Painted Porcelain sherd, Datum, 16CD408.



Figure 94. Cobalt Glass Jar, Datum, 16CD408.

Summary of Fieldwork

From October 16th to November 15th 2019, 1,286 shovel tests were excavated at high probability interval testing during a Phase I cultural resources survey. Of these shovel tests, 126 were delineation shovel tests, occurring at 10-m intervals. Fifty-one shovel tests were unable to be excavated due to disturbance within the PA. These disturbances included two gravel oil well pads, a gravel parking lot, and a gravel road that bisects the PA. One previously unrecorded archaeological site was located during the course of the survey, the Field Road Surface Scatter (16CD408) and fifteen previously recorded sites were revisited: 16CD54, 16CD55, 16CD250, 16CDC252, 16CD253, 16CD257, 16CD258, 16CD259, 16CD269, 16CD270, 16CD271, 16CD272, 16CD273, 16CD274, 16CD275.

Of the fifteen previously recorded sites, two have been previously determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, 16CD54 and 16CD55. Both sites were originally recorded as aboriginal surface scatter with subsurface features attributed to Caddoan occupations dating between 800-1600 A.D. Site 16CD54 was able to be located during the course of the current Phase I survey. Excavations indicate the site has remained intact. When evaluated against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential), the authors suggest 16CD54 is eligible under Criterion D, as it has the potential to provide knowledge regarding the Caddo culture in Louisiana. Site 16CD55 appears to have been destroyed, and the authors recommend that it is ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Two of the remaining sites have been previously recorded as containing undetermined eligibility for the National Register, 16CD252 and 16CD253. Site 16CD252, originally recorded as a historic artifact scatter with no subsurface component of undetermined eligibility, consisted of artifacts associated with the early to mid-20th century, including historic ceramics, glass, and metal artifacts. Upon revisitation, 10-m interval shovel tests were implemented in attempts to locate a subsurface component, though none were found. All artifacts associated with 16CD252 were

collected from the surface (n=11). Due to the scarcity of materials and the lack of subsurface features associated with the site, SURA recommends that 16CD252 fails to meet Criterion A-D of the NRHP and is ineligible for listing. Site 16CD253 was additionally given a recommendation of undetermined eligibility when first recorded. This site consisted of a historic structure, a 20th century tenant farmhouse, with an associated artifact scatter composed of historic glass bottles. The original recorder of the site, Carey L. Coxe, recommended the site was ineligible for listing due to the redundancy of the site type. SURA concurs with this recommendation. Moreover, further work is unlikely to yield significant historical information above and beyond what is currently known of the site.

The Field Road Surface Scatter (16CD408) represents the sole previously unrecorded site encountered within the PA. This site consists of an early to mid-20th century artifact scatter with minimal subsurface deposits (n=3). The site is located in the northwestern corner of the PA adjacent to a gravel road. 16CD408 is of a disturbed context and lacks significant subsurface features, indicating that it does not adhere to Criterion A-D of the NRHP guidelines. The authors recommend that this site is ineligible for NRHP listing and recommend no further work, as it is unlikely to provide knowledge beyond what is currently known.

The remaining eleven sites located within the PA consist of historic artifact scatters composed of artifacts associated with the early to mid-20th century and have been previously determined ineligible for listing on the NRHP due to failure to meet Criterion A-D. These sites include 16CD250, 16CD257, 16CD258, 16CD259, 16CD269, 16CD270, 16CD271, 16CD272, 16CD273, 16CD274, and 16CD275. All of these sites were able to be located with the exception of 16CD271, 16CD272, 16CD274, which appear to be completely destroyed by agricultural activities. The authors concur with the previous determinations of ineligibility of these sites under Criterion A-D of the NRHP.

Disturbance within the PA included two oil well platforms, a gravel parking lot, and a gravel road. Due to these disturbances, fifty-one transect shovel tests were unable to be excavated. The proximity of these disturbances to multiple sites, including 16CD54, indicates that cultural resources may have been impacted by their construction.

CHAPTER SIX:

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From October 16th to November 15th of 2019, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA) carried out a Phase I investigation of 269 ac (108 ha) of agricultural property located near Shreveport, Caddo Parish, Louisiana. The survey was undertaken in accordance with LDOA guidelines and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 in order to meet requirements for Louisiana Economic Development (LED) certification. A total of 1,286 shovel tests were excavated at high-probability intervals. Of these, 126 were delineation shovel tests, and fifty-one shovel tests were unable to be excavated due to various disturbances (i.e. oil well pads). One previously unrecorded archaeological site was located during the course of the survey, the Field Road Surface Scatter (16CD408). Fifteen previously recorded sites were revisited.

Of the fifteen previously recorded sites, two have been previously determined to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, 16CD54 and 16CD55. These sites were originally recorded as aboriginal surface scatter with subsurface features attributed to Caddoan occupations dating to 800-1600 A.D. Site 16CD54 was able to be located during the course of the survey and excavations indicate the site has remained intact. When evaluated against Criterion A (events), Criterion B (persons), Criterion C (workmanship), and Criterion D (information potential), the authors suggest 16CD54 is eligible under Criterion D, as it has the potential to provide knowledge regarding the Caddo culture in Louisiana above and beyond what is currently known. Despite high-probability shovel testing, soil auguring, and consultation with LDOA site maps, 16CD55 could not be located. Either heavy agricultural activities have moved and/or destroyed it, or 16CD55 was plotted incorrectly. The authors recommend that it is ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Moreover, two of the fifteen previously recorded sites were recorded as containing undetermined eligibility by the original surveyors. These sites include 16CD252, an early to mid-20th century artifact scatter, and 16CD253, a 20th century tenant farmhouse with an associated bottle dump. Due to the scarcity of materials and the lack of subsurface features associated with the site, SURA recommends that 16CD252 fails to meet Criterion A-D of the NRHP and is ineligible for listing. Additionally, SURA concurs with the previous recommendation of Coxe that 16CD253 is ineligible for listing, as further work is unlikely to provide knowledge above and beyond what is currently known of the site.

The remaining eleven previously recorded sites located within the PA consist of historic artifact scatters composed of artifacts associated with the early to mid-20th century and have been previously determined ineligible for listing on the NRHP due to failure to meet Criterion A-D. These sites include 16CD250, 16CD257, 16CD258, 16CD259, 16CD269, 16CD270, 16CD271, 16CD272, 16CD273, 16CD274, and 16CD275. All of these sites were able to be located with the exception of 16CD271, 16CD272, 16CD274, which appear to be completely destroyed by agricultural activities. The authors concur with the previous determinations of ineligibility of these eleven sites under Criterion A-D of the NRHP.

One previously unrecorded site was encountered and recorded during the current Phase I survey, Field Road Surface Scatter (16CD408). This site consists of an early to mid-20th century

artifact scatter. Due to the disturbance of the site by agricultural activities, as well as a lack of substantial subsurface deposits, the authors recommend that 16CD408 is ineligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criterion A-D of the NRHP guidelines.

Recommendations

For the proposed project to proceed, SURA recommends further work or complete avoidance of 16CD54, including a 100-ft buffer of the site (Figure 95). Site 16CD54 plus its 100-ft buffer comprise 11.17 ac (4.52 ha) within the southeastern portion of the PA. This site has been previously deemed eligible for inclusion to the NRHP and current field observations indicate that the site remains largely intact. No further work is recommended at the remaining sites, as they fail to meet the criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

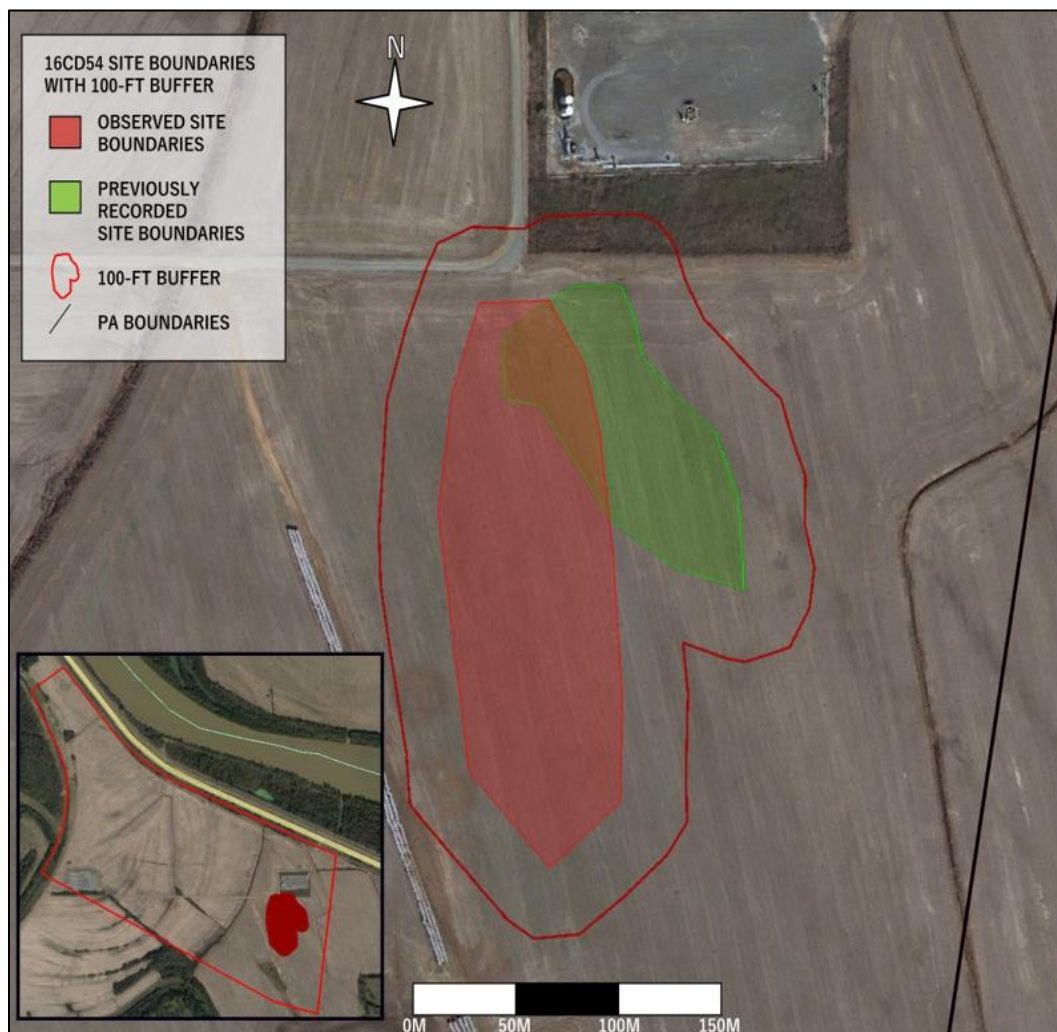


Figure 95. Site boundary and recommended 100-ft buffer of 16CD54 with PA inset map (Google Earth).

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