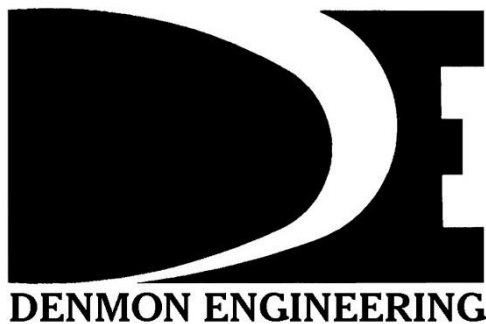


EXHIBIT S

EAST OUACHITA DEVELOPMENT

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY



EAST OUACHITA DEVELOPMENT
PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF
69 ACRES (28 HECTARES) NEAR MONROE, OUACHITA
PARISH, LOUISIANA**

Draft Report



for

LOUISIANA ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT

NOVEMBER 2020



SURA, INC.

P.O. Box 14414

Baton Rouge, LA 70898-4414

Since 1986



**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF
69 ACRES (28 HECTARES) NEAR MONROE, OUCHITA
PARISH, LOUISIANA**

Draft Report

by

Jacob Mendoza and Malcolm K. Shuman

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

for

**East Ouachita Development, LLC.
Monroe, Louisiana**

November 2020

ABSTRACT

From October 19th to the 20th, 2020, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I survey of 69 acres (ac) (28 hectares [ha]) near Monroe, Ouachita Parish Louisiana. This survey was undertaken for Louisiana Economic Development (LED) certification in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation act of 1966 (NHPA). Four sites were identified during the survey: HSS1 (16OU428), HSS2 (16OU429), HSS3 (16OU430), and HSS4 (16OU431). SURA, Inc. recommends that these sites are ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) due to a failure to meet criteria A-D of the Register guidelines. SURA, Inc. recommends no further work.

Curation Statement

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

SURA, Inc. would like to acknowledge Randy Denmon of Denmon Engineering, LLC. for facilitating access to the Project Area. SURA, Inc, would also like to acknowledge Jacob Mendoza, Sally McMillian, Brandy Kerr, Kat Doucet, and Claire Miller for their diligence in the field.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

From October 19th to the 20th, 2020, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I survey of 69 acres (ac) (28 hectares [ha]) near Monroe, Ouachita Parish Louisiana (Figure 1). Field crew was led by Jacob Mendoza and consisted of Sally McMillian, Brandy Kerr, Kat Doucet, and Claire Miller. Jacob Mendoza authored this report and Malcolm Shuman served as Principal Investigator. This survey was undertaken for Louisiana Economic Development (LED) certification in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation act of 1966 (NHPA).

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.

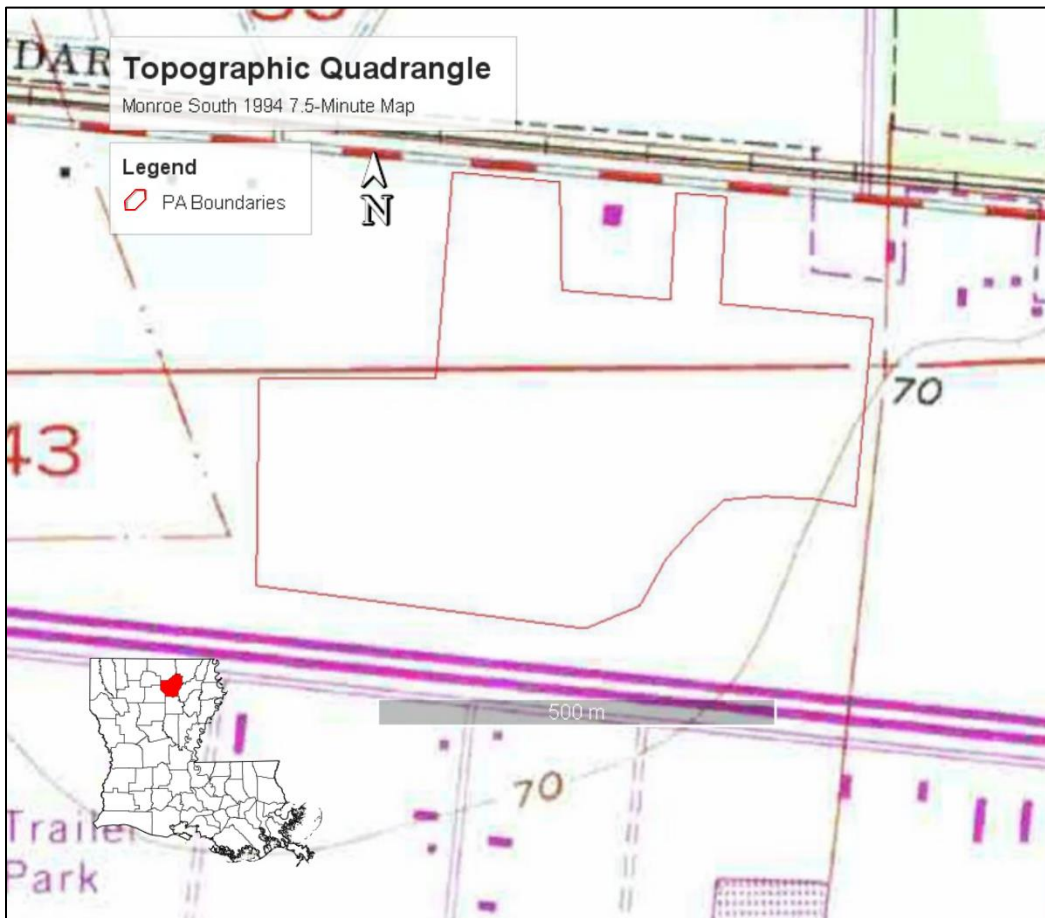


Figure 1. Topographic Quadrangle of Monroe South, LA, 7.5' (USGS).

CHAPTER TWO: LAND USE HISTORY

Geology and Geomorphology

The dominant natural physiological features in the vicinity of the survey area are the Catahoula and Citronelle formations, and the Sicily Island terrace.

The Catahoula Formation

The Catahoula Formation contains a very complicated natural stratigraphy, some of which is exposed by natural erosion. The Catahoula Formation also extends both eastward and westward from this location in an arc that extends from the Rio Grande River in south Texas into Louisiana, through Mississippi, Alabama and into the panhandle of Florida.

The Catahoula Formation dates from the Miocene geological age, approximately 65 million years ago, when this area was in a coastal setting. High-energy fluvial systems contributed additional materials that now have crossbedded mixtures of chert gravels, sandstones, sands, silt, and clay. In addition, tuffaceous sandstone and volcanic ash, which probably originated to the west and south, also show up in the formation. Loessal clays, the result of aeolian activity during the Early Wisconsinan glacial period cover many of the ridge tops in the Catahoula Hills

Citronelle Formation

According to Chawner,

Extending southwestward from Sicily Island Hills through Harrisonburg, the Sand Hills, Manifest, and Jena. is a formation of reddish to buff sand, sandy clay, and gravel. The gravels are similar in character and position to the gravels of southern Mississippi which have been mapped as Citronelle...There is no doubt but what they are practically contemporaneous (Chawner 1936:134).

He further notes that this formation rests “with marked unconformity” atop the eroded surface of the Catahoula formation. On Sicily island hills, the formation’s base, on its northeast side, is at 1676 ft of elevation and on the southwest side reaches 125 to 130 ft (32 to 39.6 m) of elevation, and it is overlain in many places by a fairly thick loess deposit (Chawner 1936:135).

Sicily Island Terrace

Chawner describes this feature as a “broad, flat rich agricultural land, only slightly dissected by stream erosion (Chawner 1936:46).” In the undissected areas of the terrace, elevation reaches 70 to 75 ft (21.3 to 22.8 m). Several old meander scars attest to the presence at one time of a major river, probably the Ouachita, and Hooter Bayou drains

one of these ancient scars (Chawner 1936:47). The current PA lies on the Sicily Island Terrace.

Soils

The Project Area is composed of one soil type, Gallion silt loam (Figure 2). This soil type is deep and well drained. This soil is considered prime farmland.



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

Flora and Fauna

Animal life is diverse and most of the 62-mammal species found in Louisiana may at one time have been found within the area. These include white-tail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), swamp rabbit (*Sylvilagus aquaticus*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), black bear (*Euarctos americanus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), mink (*Mustela vison*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), opossum (*Didelphus virginiana*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) and red fox (*Vulpes fulva*) (Lowery 1974). Birds include such predators as the great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), barred owl (*Strix platypterus*), marsh hawk (*Circus cyaneus*), and many others. Non-predatory types include woodcocks (*Philohela minor*), wood ducks (*Aix sponsa*), bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*), and mourning doves (*Zenaidura macroura*) (Lowery 1955).

Reptile life is particularly diverse, owing to the heterogeneity of habitats in the area. Included are alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), several species of snakes, including the cotton mouth (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), and varied species of lizards and turtles. Amphibians include species of salamanders, frogs, and toads (Dundee and Rossman 1989).

Fish life is very prolific in this part of Louisiana and no doubt was likewise prehistorically. Prominent fish species are gar (*Lepisosteus spp*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), and bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), among many others. Brackish water clams (*Rangia cuneata*) are frequently found in archaeological deposits near coastal Louisiana, although there are several archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area that contain these shells indicating a more brackish water environment than exists currently.

Historic Land Use

A review of historic topographic maps from USGS shows that several structures and roads or trails have existed within the PA boundaries over the past 80 years.

Topographic Maps

In the earliest USGS topographic map from 1940, two structures are visible within the PA, one denoted with a cross, indicating a possible church or cemetery (Figure 3). In addition to the two structures, a network of roads also runs through the PA. These include one road running from east to west through the midpoint of the PA. This road is connected to another at its center, running south out of the PA.

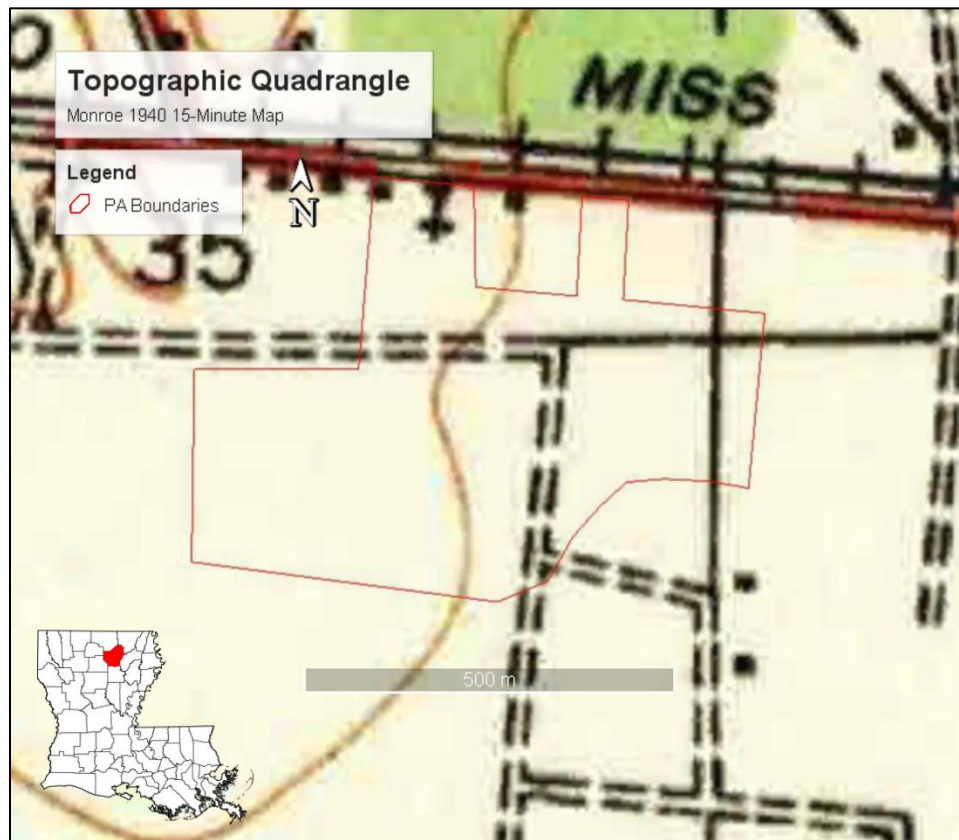


Figure 3. Topographic Quadrangle of Monroe, LA 1940 15' topographic quadrangle (USGS).

In the next topographic map, dating to 1957, four structures are now visible within the PA boundaries, all along the northern boundary of the PA along what is now Milhaven Road (Figure 4). One of the structures is depicted with a cross, indicating a church or cemetery. The roads previously depicted within the PA are no longer presented.

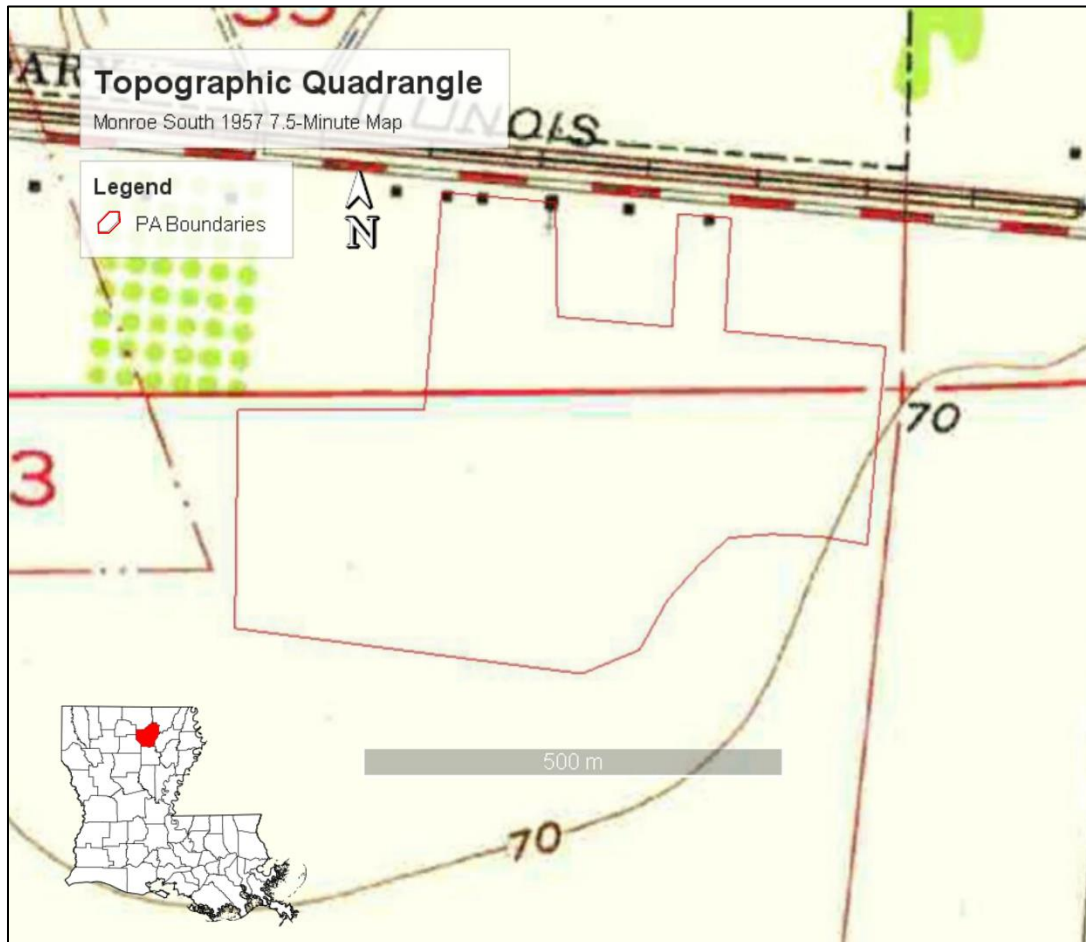


Figure 4. Topographic Quadrangle of Monroe South, LA 1957 7.5' (USGS).

In 1994, the most recent detailed topographic map of the PA, no structures or roads are visible within the PA (Figure 5). One structure is still visible located between the northern extensions of the PA.

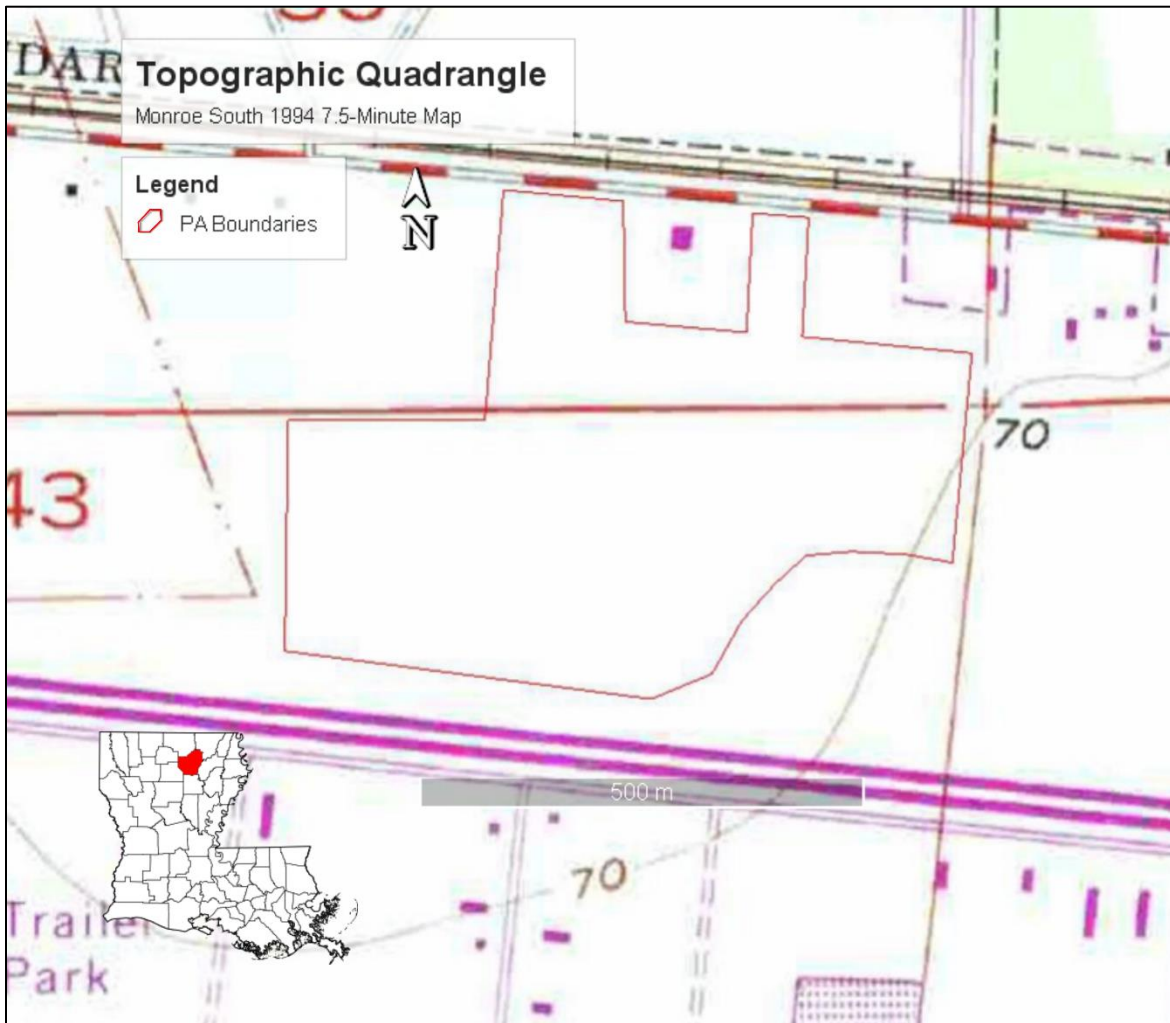


Figure 5. Topographic Quadrangle of Monroe South, LA 1994 7.5' (USGS).

Satellite Imagery

The earliest satellite imagery of the PA was taken in 1998 (Figure 6). In this image, the PA is being used for farmland. Outside of the PA, there is development around the northeastern boundaries of the PA and roads along the northern and southern boundaries.

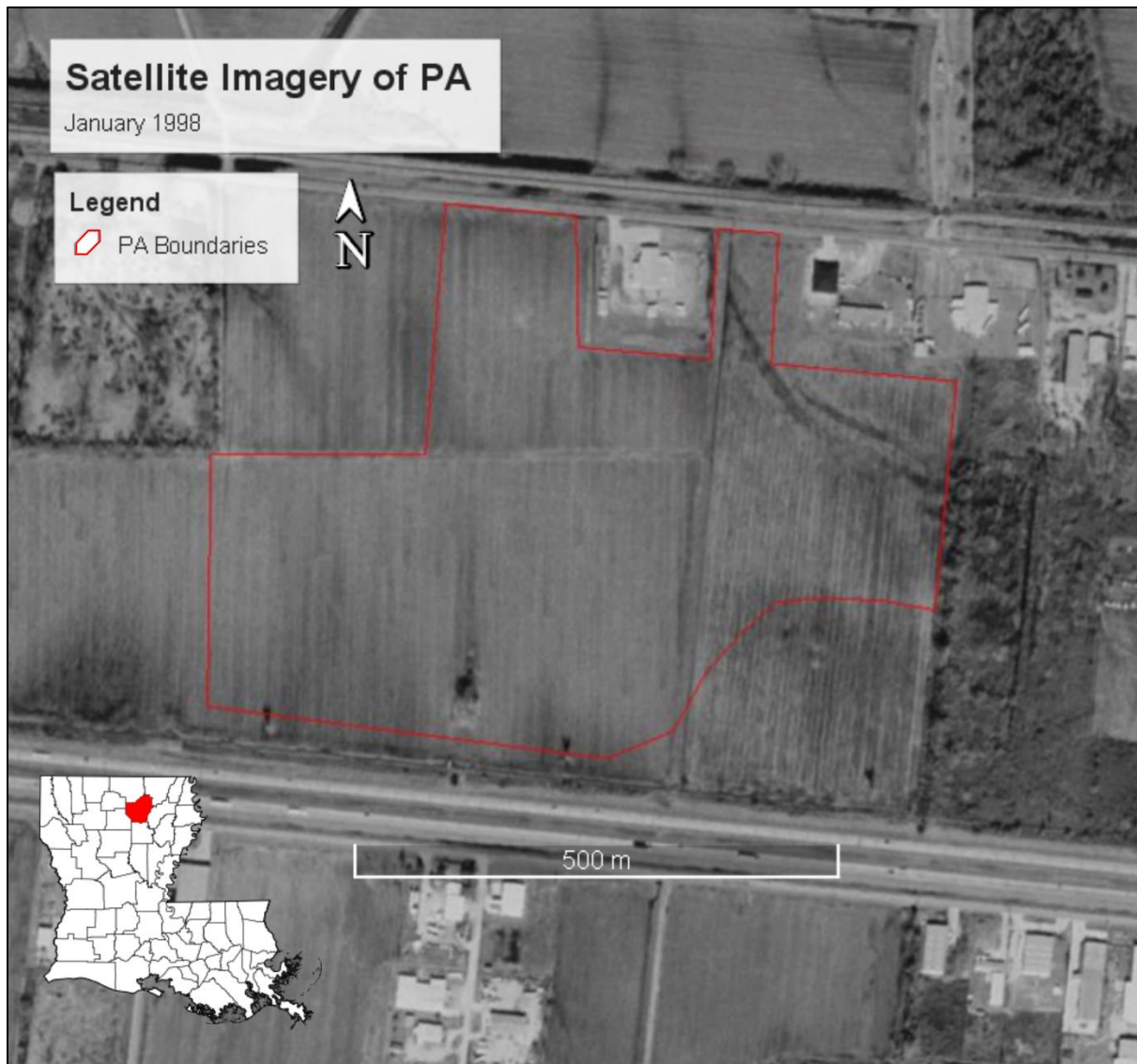


Figure 6. Aerial Photograph of PA, January 1998 (Google Earth).

In 2012, little has changed within the PA and the surrounding area (Figure 7). A road has been constructed nearby, which borders the eastern boundary of the PA as well as part of the south-eastern corner of the PA.

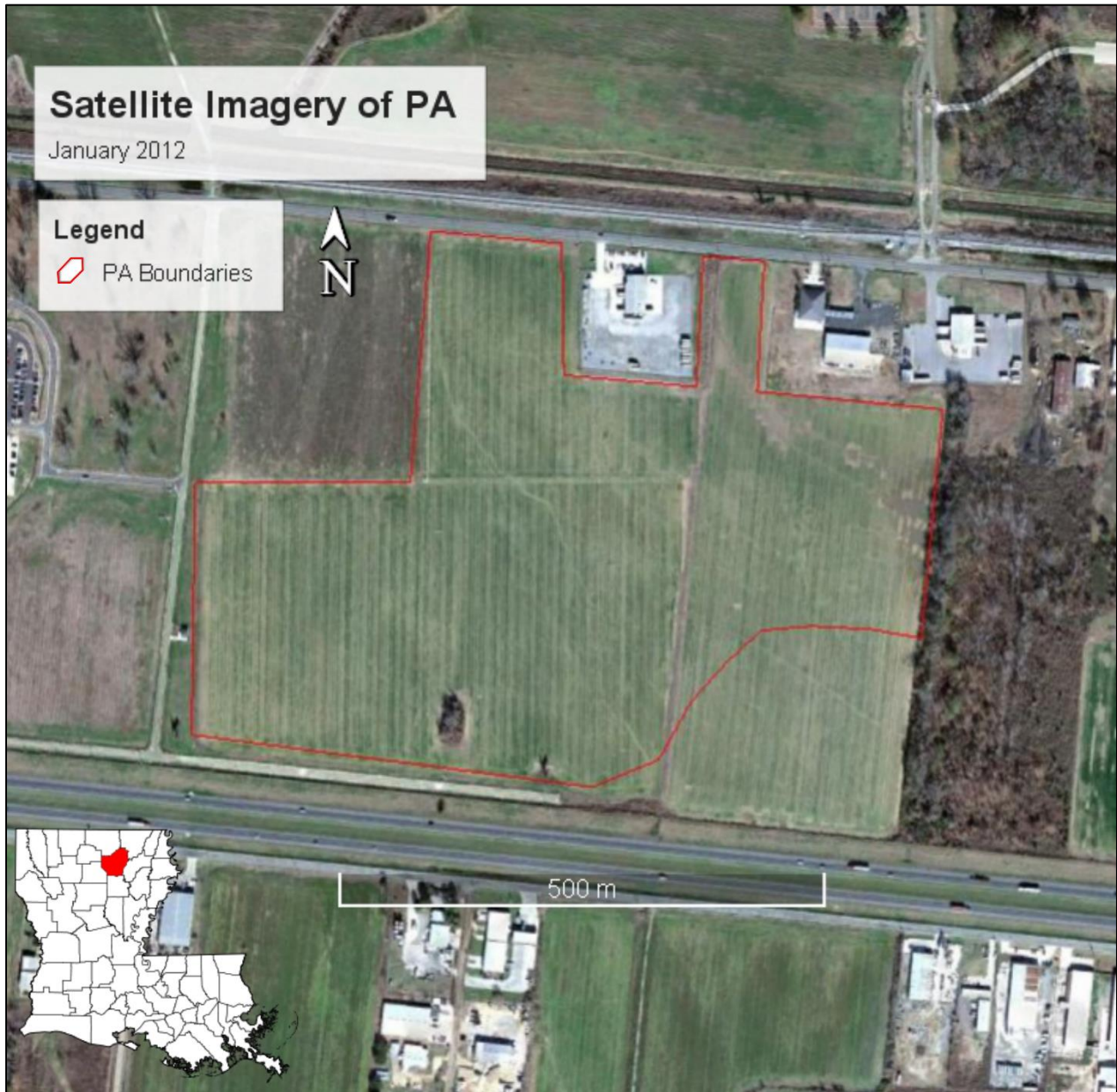


Figure 7. Aerial Photograph of PA, January 2012 (Google Earth).

In 2020, more development is visible to the east and northeast of the APE (Figure 8). The PA northeastern boundary now borders a community college.

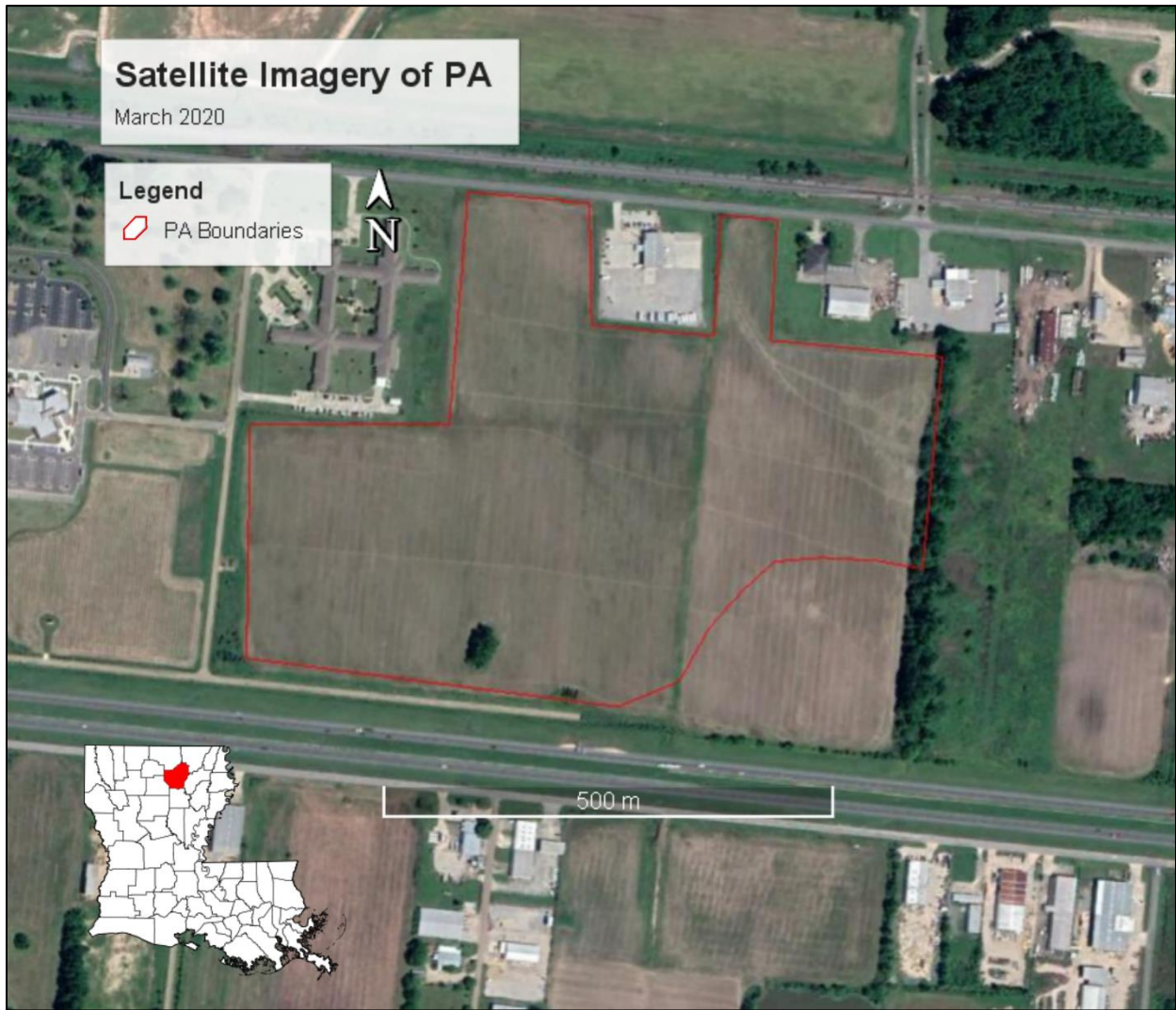


Figure 8. Aerial Photograph of PA, March 2020 (Google Earth).

CHAPTER THREE: PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Projects within 1 mi (1.6 km) of Project Area

There are 2 projects recorded within one mile of the PA boundaries. These surveys are compiled in Table 1 and their proximity to the PA is depicted in Figure 9.

Table 1. Archaeological Projects Located within 1 mile (1.6 kilometers) of PA.

Report No.	Report Title	Contractor	Author(s)	Type of Survey	Date
22-2880	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Gulf South Pipeline Company's Proposed East Texas to Mississippi Expansion Project</i>	University of Alabama	Joel Watkins	Phase I	2006
22-3338	<i>Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the ETC Tiger Pipeline Project: Louisiana Segment</i>	TRC	William Stanyard	Phase I	2009

Archaeological Sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA

There are no previously recorded archaeological sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the PA.

Standing Structures within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA

There are no previously recorded historic standing structures located within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the PA.

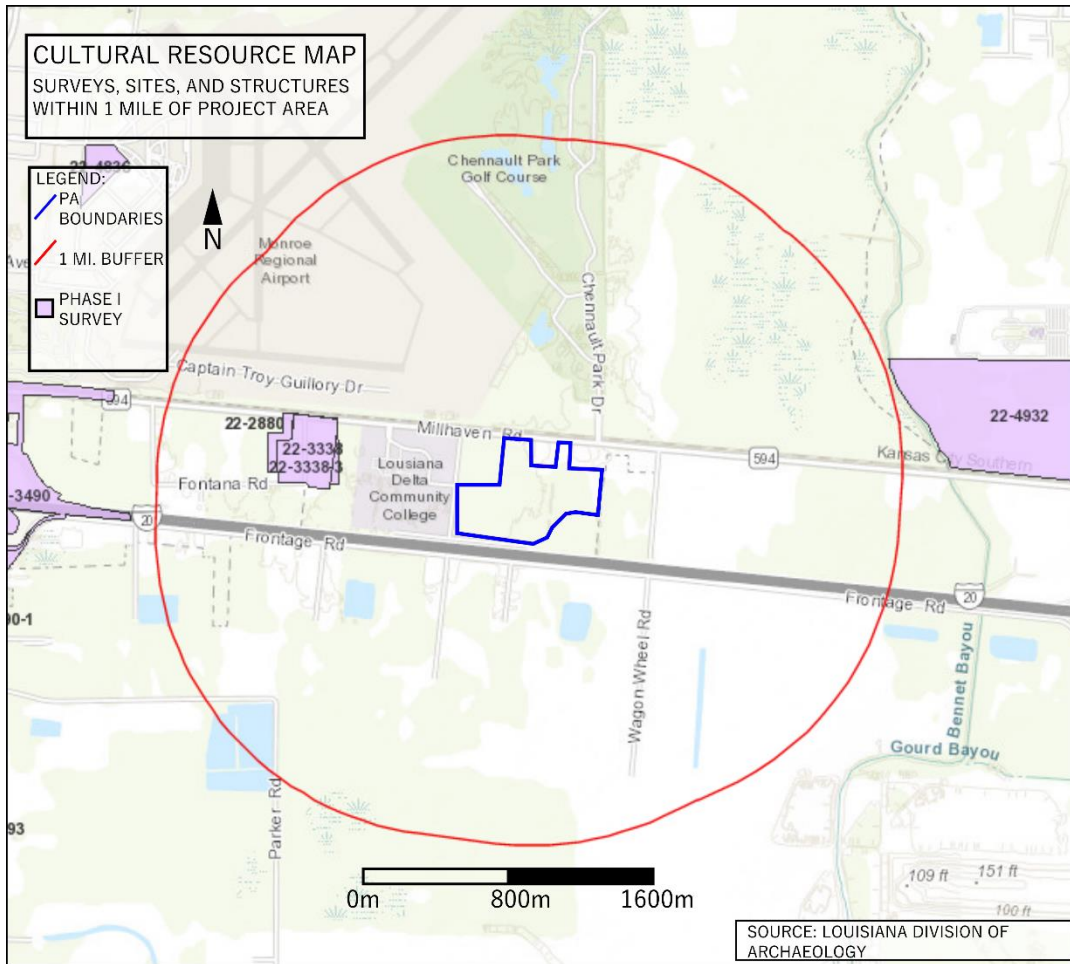


Figure 9. Map of known archaeological surveys, sites, and historic standing structures within one mile of project area (LDOA).

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 were examined to determine archaeological sites reported for this area by previous investigators. The survey methodology consisted of systematic shovel testing for high probability areas. High probability transects were spaced 98.4 ft (30 m) apart with a shovel test dug every 98.4 ft (30 m). 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 Louisiana Division of Archaeology Guidelines.

Each cultural resource site found is 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).

Curation Statement

Artifacts are returned to the SURA laboratory, washed, analyzed and catalogued and will be deposited with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, 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 19th to 20th, 2020. The PA consisted of open farmland. A total of three-hundred-and-thirty-two shovel tests were excavated during the initial survey (Figure 10). Sixteen delineation shovel tests were also excavated during site definition. Figures 11-12 show examples of topography encountered during the survey. Table 2 depicts representative Munsell soil profiles for the PA.

Four archeological sites were located within the PA. HSS1 (16OU428), HSS2 (16OU429), and HSS3 (16OU430), which consist of historic surface scatters with no subsurface component, and HSS4 (16OU431), an historic surface scatter with a minor subsurface component.

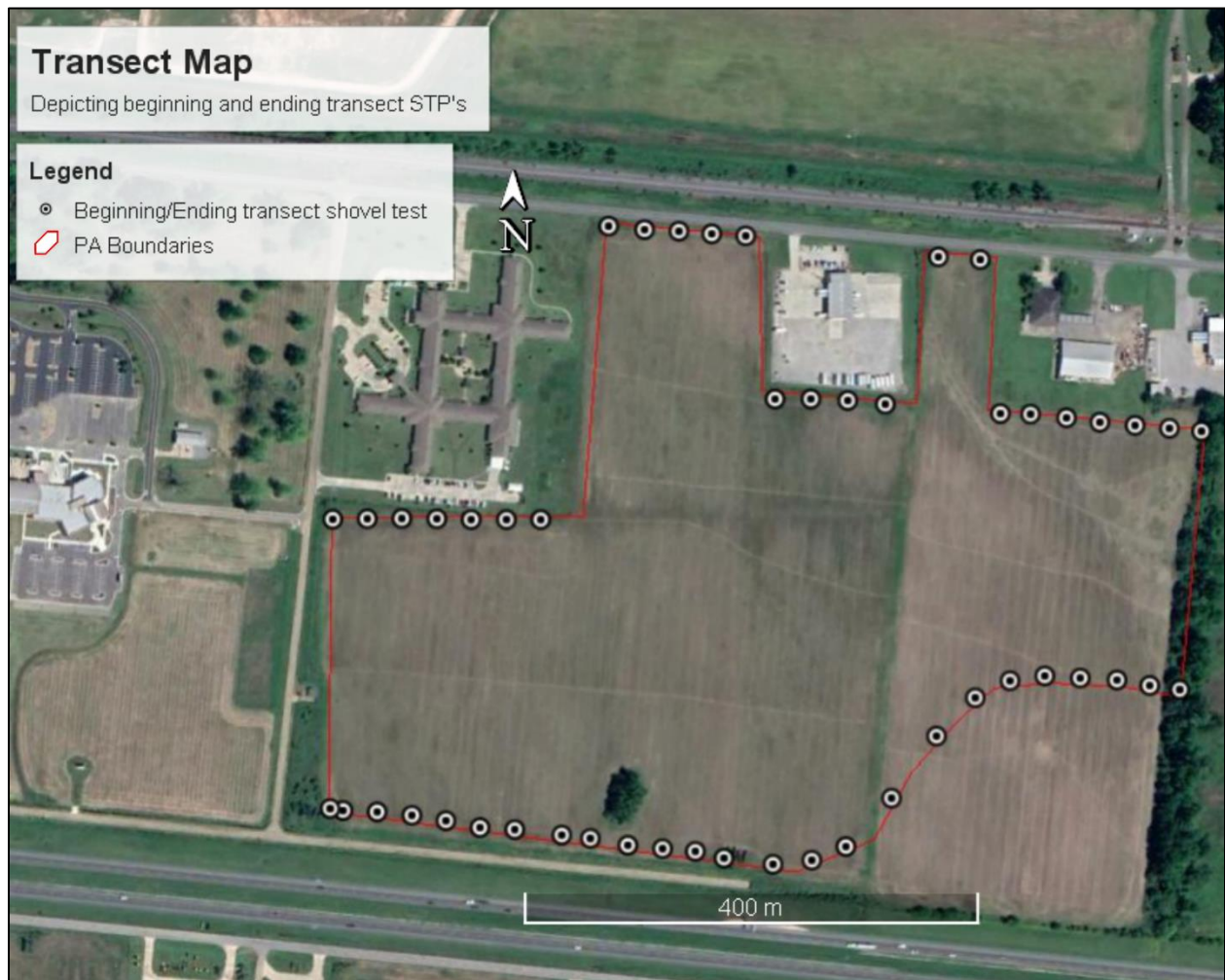


Figure 10. Aerial photograph depicting shovel tests and transects of the PA (Google Earth).

Table 2. Representative Munsell Soil Profiles.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
N 3595686 E 591577	0-30 cmbs	10 YR 4/3	Silty loam
	30-50 cmbs	5 YR 4/4	Clay



Figure 11. Northwestern corner of PA facing south.



Figure 12. Southern boundary facing west.

Archaeological Sites

Four sites were located within the PA, including HSS1 (16OU428), HSS2 (16OU429), HSS3 (16OU430) and HSS4 (16OU431). HSS1 (16OU428), HSS2 (16OU429), and HSS3 (16OU430) consist of historic surface scatter with no subsurface components. HSS4 (16OU431) consists of an historic surface scatter with a minor subsurface component. The locations of these sites are depicted in figure 13. Site locations correspond with historic structures locations depicted in topographic quadrangles of the area in both 1940 and 1957. These quadrangles are depicted in figures 14-15.

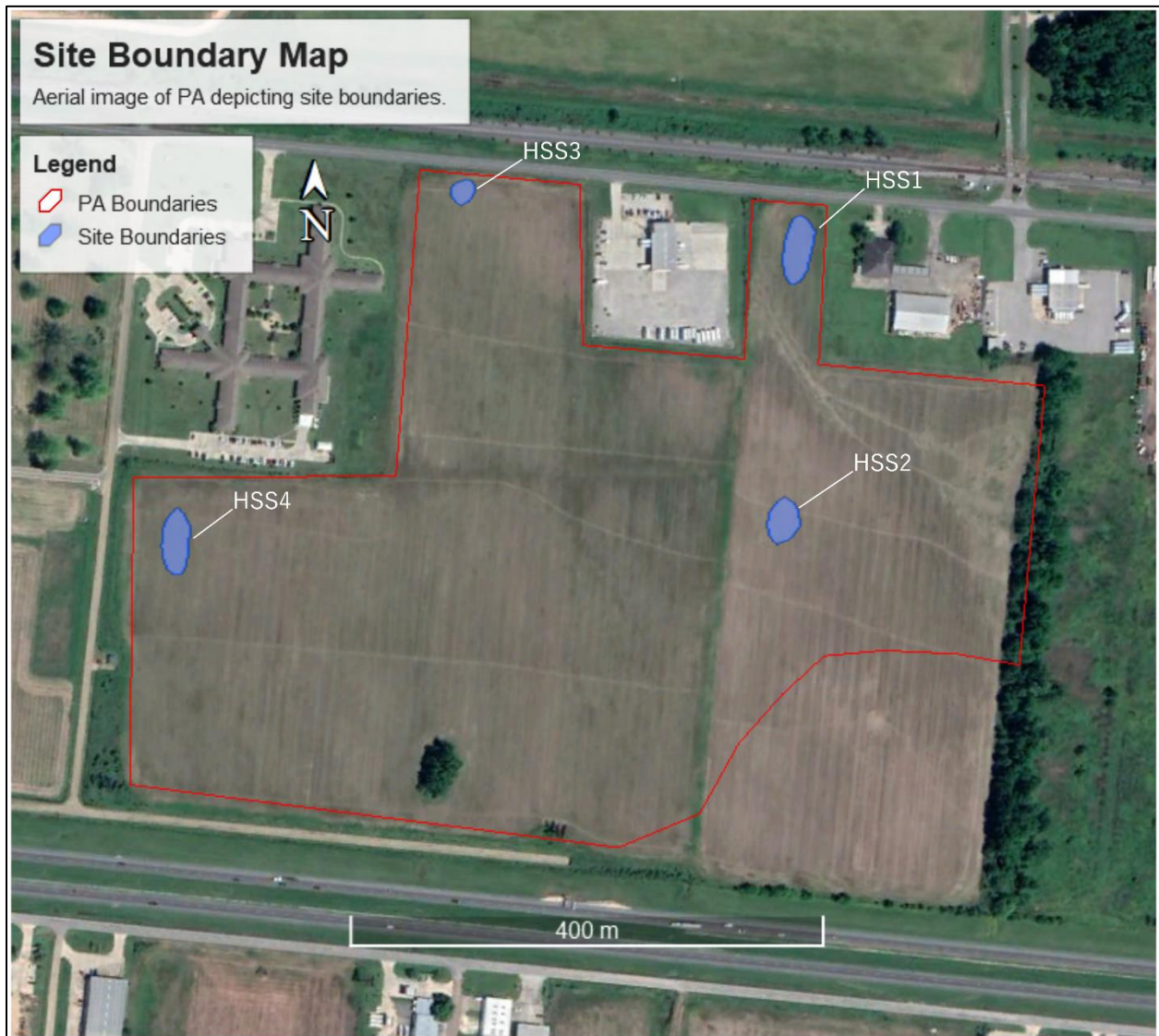


Figure 13. Aerial imagery depicting site boundaries within the PA (Google Earth).

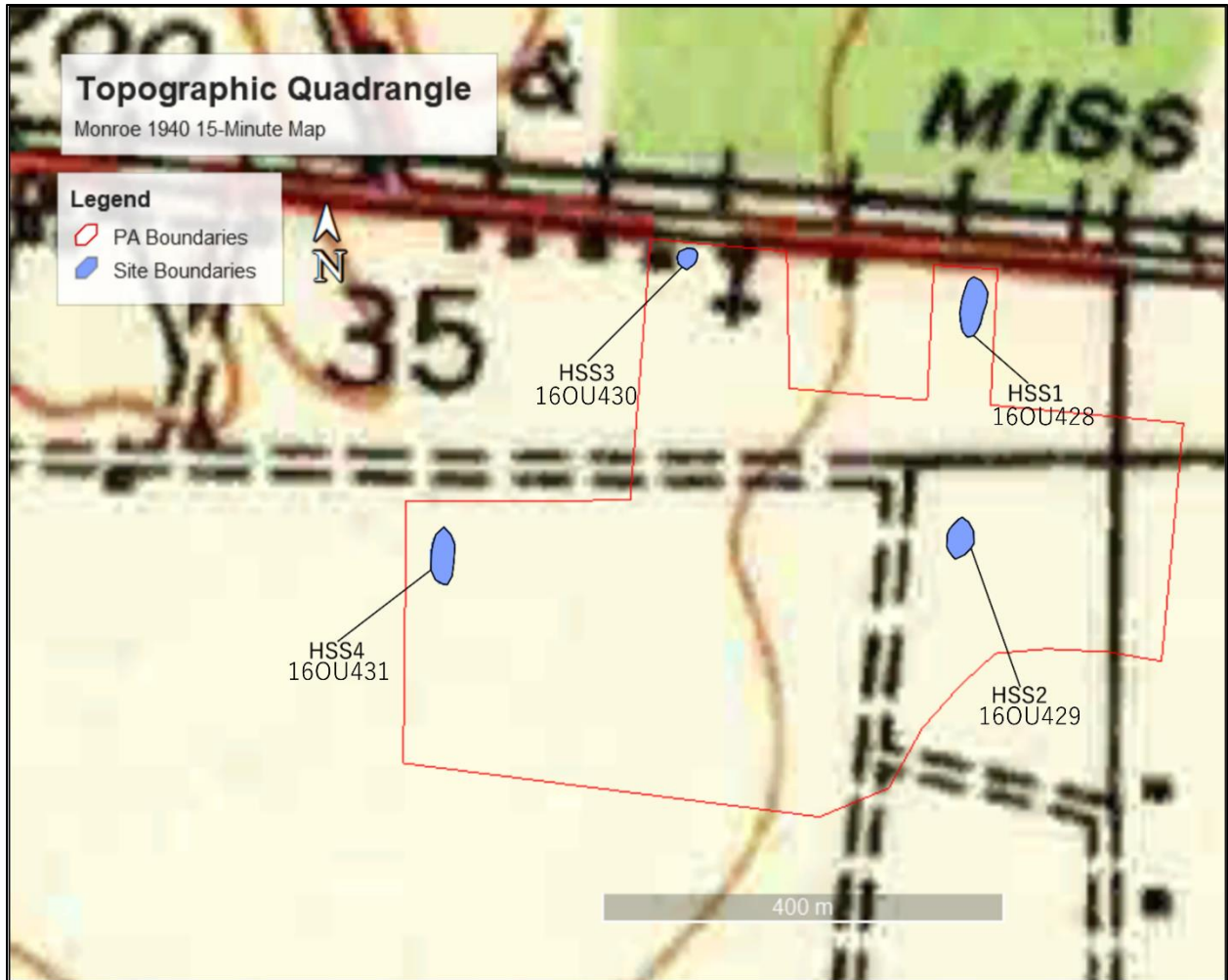


Figure 14. Topographic quadrangle of Monroe, Louisiana 1940 depicting site boundaries (USGS).



Figure 15. Topographic quadrangle of Monroe, Louisiana 1957 depicting site boundaries (USGS).

HSS1 (16OU428)

This site, covering 0.27 ac (0.11 ha), is an historic surface scatter with no subsurface component. The datum of the site is located at Easting 591817 and Northing 3595970. Two transect shovel tests were placed within the scatter, none of which were positive for subsurface deposits. Three delineation shovel tests were also placed within the scatter boundaries and were negative for subsurface materials. Surface inspection was conducted at five-meter intervals from each shovel test until no artifacts were visible on surface. A representative sampling of surface artifacts was collected.

HSS1 (16OU428) may be associated with structures visible on the 1940 USGS topographic quadrangle. These structures were destroyed or removed sometime between 1953 and 1984. There is no evidence to suggest that HSS1 (16OU428) meets criteria A-D of the NRHP which follow. 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).

HSS1 (16OU428) is not associated with significant events or persons, nor is it a masterful work. The site is unlikely to yield important historic or prehistoric data. SURA, Inc. recommends that HSS1 (16OU428) is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP

Detailed images and depictions of the site are included below. Figure 16 shows a detailed aerial image of the site, Figure 17 presents a sketch map of the site, and Figure 18 shows a view from datum. Table 3 describes the representative soil profile, and Table 4 is a list of the recovered artifacts preceding a brief explanation. Figures 19-20 present photos of artifacts recovered from the site.

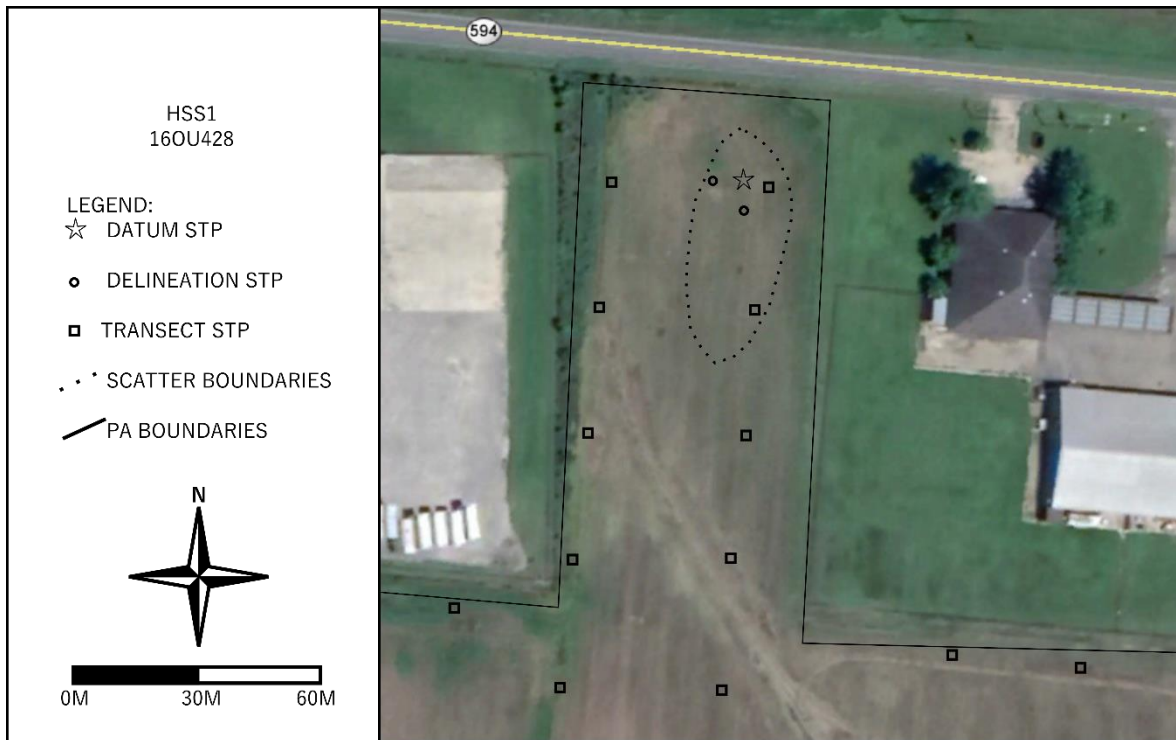


Figure 16. Aerial photograph of HSS1 (16OU428).

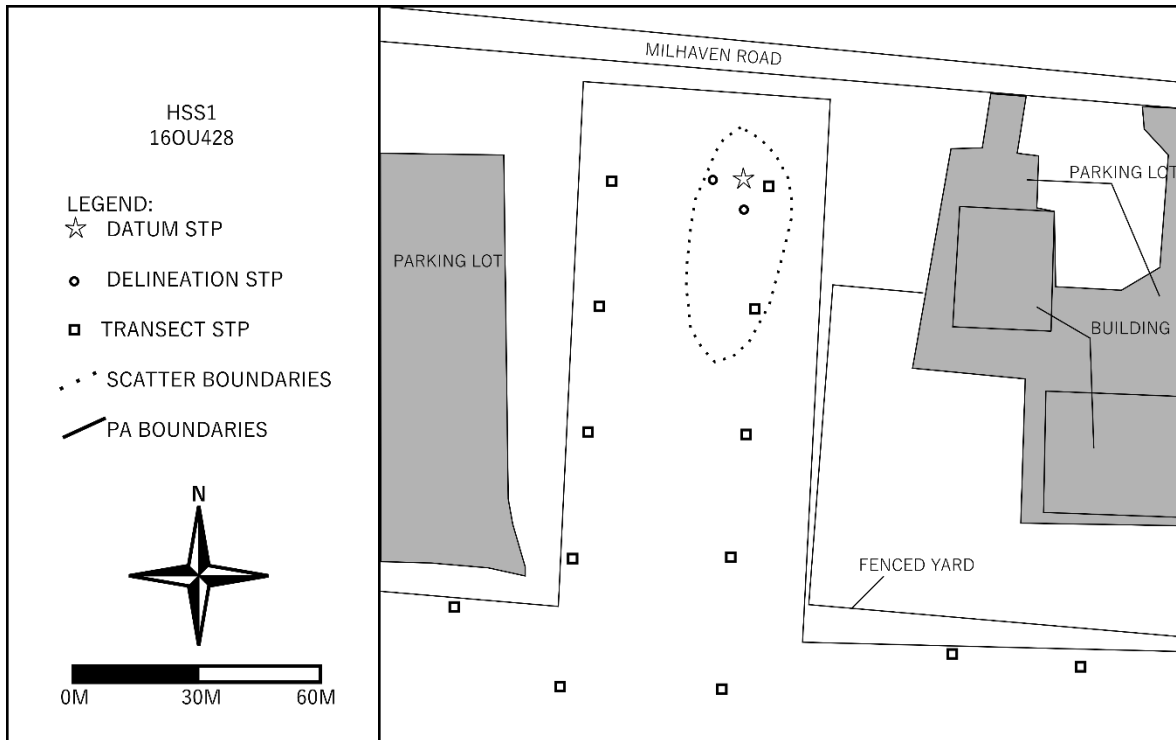


Figure 17. Sketch map of HSS1 (16OU428).



Figure 18. Site overview photograph of HSS1 (16OU428).

Table 3. Representative Munsell soil profile for HSS1 (16OU428).

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum	0-20 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/2	Silty Loam
	20-50 cmbs	7.5 YR 3/4	Clay

Table 4. Artifact Tally of HSS1 (16OU428).

						Location
Ceramic						Surface
	Historic					
		Porcelain				
			Base			2
		Whiteware				
			Body			
				Plain		5
				Transfer-printed		
					Pink	1
			Rim			
				Plain		1
				Transfer-printed		
					Pink	1
			Base			1
		Ironstone				
			Body			1
			Rim			1
Glass						
	Curved					
		Clear				4
		Amber				1
		Aqua				2
		Solarized				1
Total						21

Materials observed on surface of the site included brick fragments, historic ceramics, and glass. Artifacts collected include porcelain base (n = 2), plain whiteware (n=4), whiteware rim (n=1), whiteware base (n=1), plain ironstone (n=1), ironstone rim (n=1), transfer-printed pink whiteware rim (n=1), transfer-printed pink whiteware body (n=1), whiteware body (n=1), clear bottle glass (n=4), amber bottle glass (n=1), aqua bottle glass (n=2), and solarized bottle glass (n=1).



Figure 19. Whiteware rim sherd with pink decoration, HSS1 (16OU428) (Scale at 10 cm).



Figure 20. Porcelain base sherd, HSS1 (16OU428) (Scale at 10 cm).

HSS2 (16OU429)

This site, covering 0.19 ac (0.08 ha), is an historic surface scatter with no subsurface component. The datum of the site is located at Easting 591808 and Northing 3595717. One transect shovel test fell within the scatter and was designated datum. Two delineation shovel tests were also placed within the scatter boundaries and were negative for subsurface materials. Surface inspection was conducted at five-meter intervals from each shovel test until no artifacts were visible on surface. A representative sampling of surface artifacts was collected.

HSS2 (16OU429) may be associated with structures or roads visible on the 1940 USGS topographic quadrangle. These structures were destroyed or removed sometime between 1953 and 1984. There is no evidence to suggest that HSS2 (16OU429) meets criteria A-D of the NRHP. HSS2 (16OU429) is not associated with significant events or persons, nor is it a masterful work. The site is unlikely to yield important historic or prehistoric data. SURA, Inc. recommends that HSS2 (16OU429) is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP

Detailed images and depictions of the site are included below. Figure 21 shows a detailed aerial image of the site, Figure 22 presents a sketch map of the site, and Figure 23 shows a view from datum. Table 5 describes the representative soil profile, and Table 6 is a list of the recovered artifacts preceding a brief explanation. Figures 24-25 present photographs of artifacts recovered from the site.

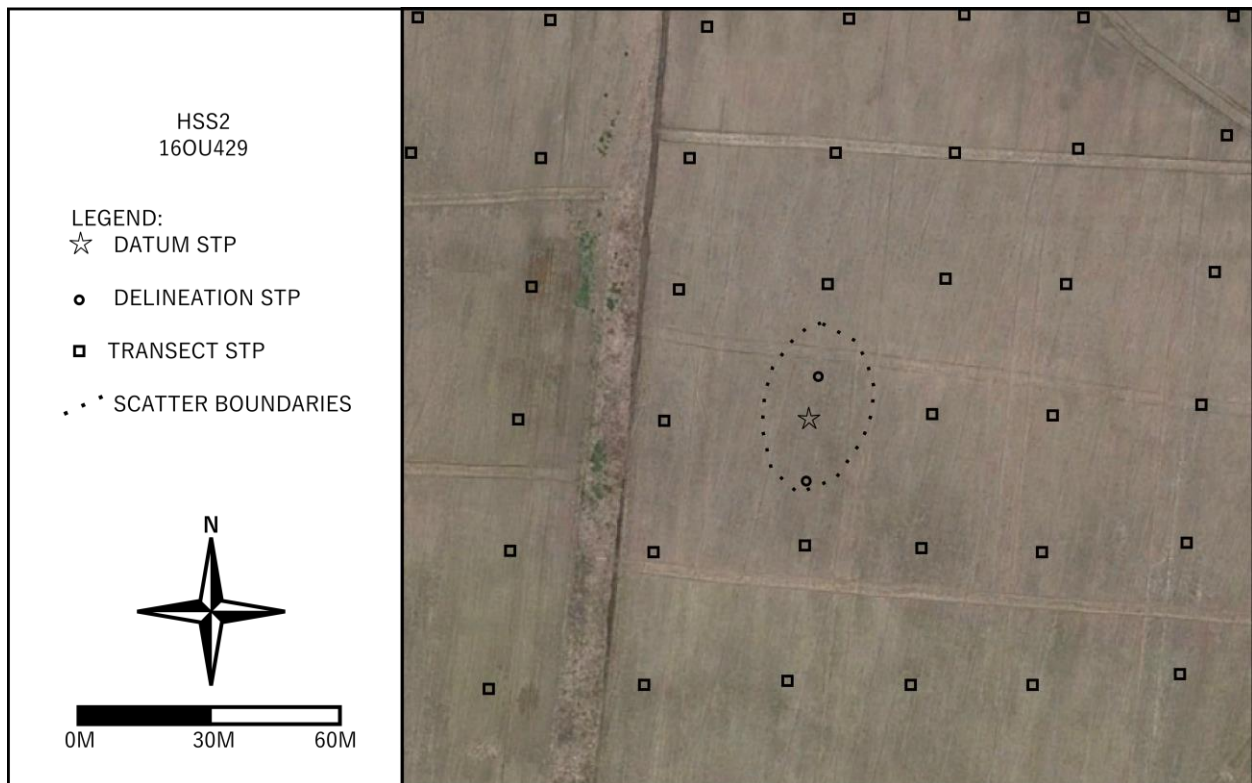


Figure 21. Aerial photograph of HSS2 (16OU429).

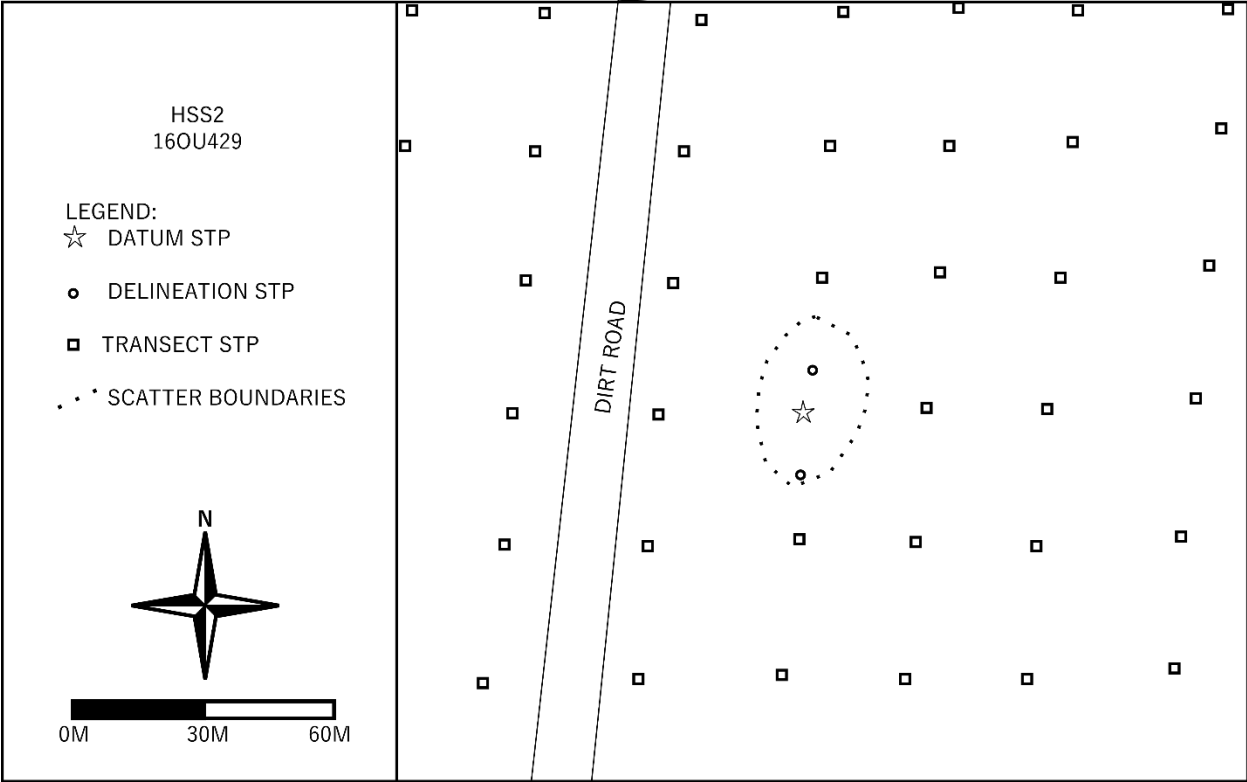


Figure 22. Sketch map of HSS2 (16OU429).



Figure 23. Site overview photograph of HSS2 (16OU429).

Table 5. Representative Munsell soil profile for HSS2 (16OU429).

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum	0-30 cmbs	10 YR 4/3	Silty Loam
	30-50 cmbs	5 YR 4/4	Clay

Table 6. Artifact Tally of HSS2 (16OU429).

Ceramic				Surface
	Historic			
		Ironstone		
			Body	4
		Porcelain		
			Body	3
			Button	
			4-hole	1
		Stoneware		
			Body	1
		Rockingham ware		
			Body	1
		Whiteware		
			Body	1
		Yellowware		
			Body	
			Flow Blue	1
Ferrous Metal				
	Axle			1
Total				

Artifacts observed at the site include brick fragments, historic ceramics, glass, and ferrous metal. Artifacts collected include ferrous axle (n=1), plain ironstone (n=4), plain porcelain (n=3), flow blue decorated yellowware (n=1), plain stoneware (n=1), Rockinghamware (n=1), porcelain 4-hole button (n=1), and whiteware (n=1).

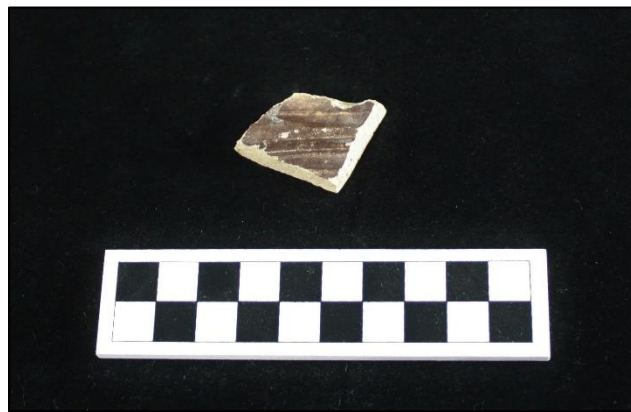


Figure 24. Rockinghamware sherd, HSS2 (16OU429) (Scale at 10 cm).

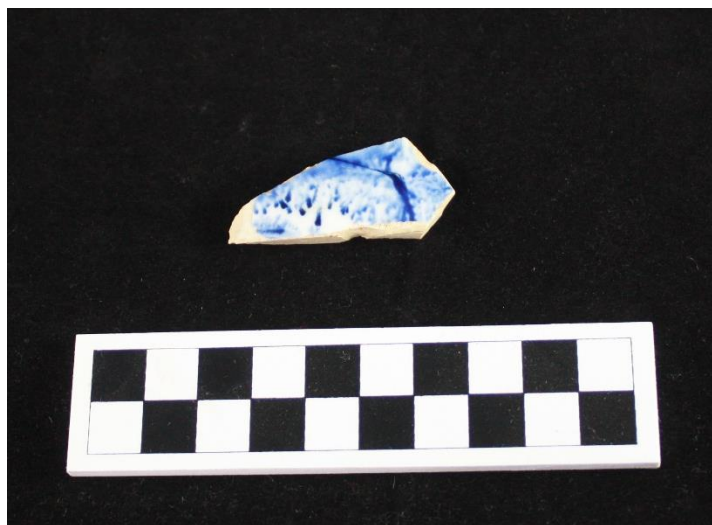


Figure 25. Yellowware sherd with flow blue decoration, HSS2 (16OU429) (Scale at 10 cm).

HSS3 (16OU430)

This site, covering 0.1 ac (0.04 ha), is an historic surface scatter with no subsurface component. The datum of the site is located at Easting 591540 and Northing 3596000. Datum was placed at the center of the scatter and two delineation shovel tests were also placed within the scatter boundaries and all were negative for subsurface materials. Surface inspection was conducted at five-meter intervals from each shovel test until no artifacts were visible on surface. A representative sampling of surface artifacts was collected.

HSS3 (16OU430) may be associated with structures or roads visible on the 1940 USGS topographic quadrangle. These structures were destroyed or removed sometime between 1953 and 1984. There is no evidence to suggest that HSS3 (16OU430) meets criteria A-D of the NRHP. HSS3 (16OU430) is not associated with significant events or persons, nor is it a masterful work. The site is unlikely to yield important historic or prehistoric data. SURA, Inc. recommends that HSS3 (16OU430) is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Detailed images and depictions of the site are included below. Figure 26 shows a detailed aerial image of the site, Figure 27 presents a sketch map of the site, and Figure 28 shows a view from datum. Table 7 describes the representative soil profile, and Table 8 is a list of the recovered artifacts preceding a brief explanation. Figures 29-30 present photographs of artifacts recovered from the site.

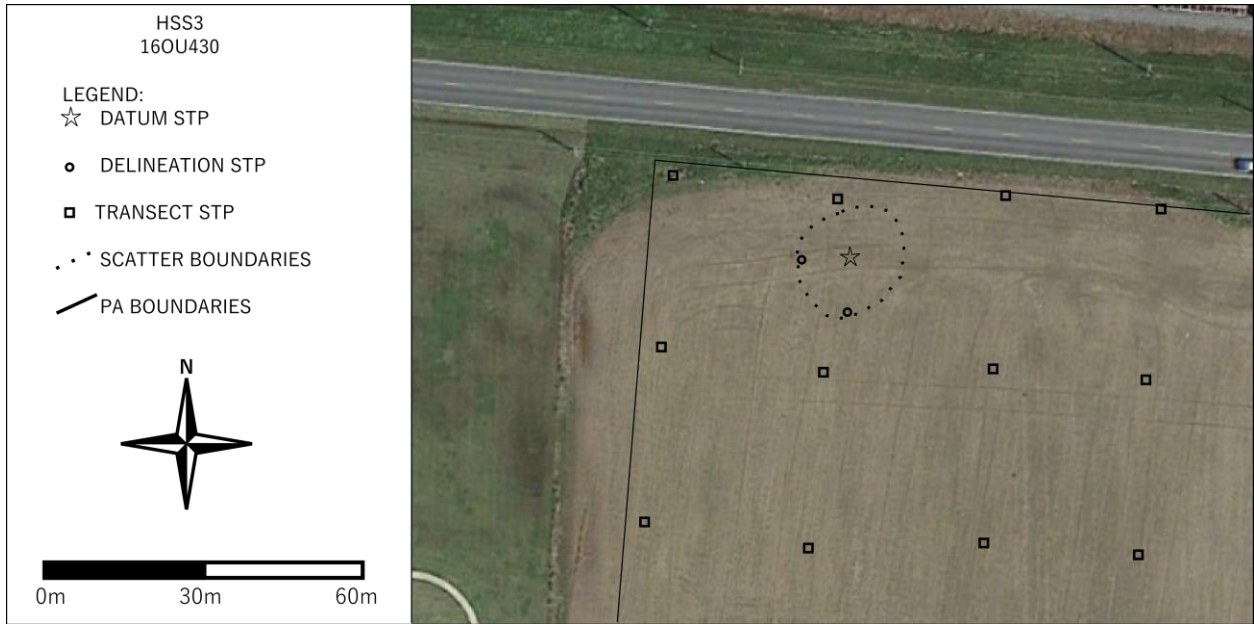


Figure 26. Aerial photograph of HSS3 (16OU430).



Figure 27. Sketch map of HSS3 (16OU430).



Figure 28. Site overview photograph of HSS3 (16OU430).

Table 7. Representative Munsell soil profile for HSS3 (16OU430).

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum	0-20 cmbs	10 YR 4/4	Silty Loam
	20-50 cmbs	10 YR 3/2	Clay

Table 8. Artifact Tally of HSS3 (16OU430).

Ceramic						Surface
	Historic					
		Creamware				
			Rim			1
		Porcelain				
			Base			1
			Body			2
		Whiteware				
			Body			3
				Green Glaze		1
		Marble				1
Glass						
	Curved					
		Amber				1
		Aqua				1
			Lip			1
		Clear				1
		Milk				
			White			1
Total						14

Artifacts observed on the surface of the site include brick fragments, historic ceramics, and glass. Artifacts collected from the site include porcelain base (n=1), porcelain body (n=2), milk glass (n=1), whiteware (n=3), creamware rim (n=1), whiteware with green glaze (n=1), clear bottle glass (n=1), amber bottle glass (n=1), aqua bottle glass (n=1), aqua bottle glass lip (n=1), and ceramic marble (n=1).



Figure 29. Manganese glazed stoneware sherd, HSS3 (16OU430) (16LF313) (Scale at 10 cm).



Figure 30. Solarized glass bottle neck, HSS3 (16OU430) (Scale at 10 cm).

HSS4 (16OU431)

This site, covering 0.25 ac (0.10 ha), is an historic surface scatter with a minor subsurface component. The datum of the site is located at Easting 591300 and Northing 3595700. Two transect shovel tests fell within the scatter boundaries, one of which was positive for subsurface materials between at a depth of 10-30 cmbs. Eight delineation shovel tests were excavated, two in each cardinal direction until two consecutive negative shovel tests were excavated. All delineation shovel tests were negative for subsurface materials. Surface inspection was conducted at five-meter intervals from each shovel test until no artifacts were visible on surface. A representative sampling of surface artifacts was collected.

HSS4 (16OU431) may be associated with structures or roads visible on the 1940 USGS topographic quadrangle. These structures were destroyed or removed sometime between 1953 and 1984. There is no evidence to suggest that HSS4 (16OU431) meets criteria A-D of the NRHP. HSS4 (16OU431) is not associated with significant events or persons, nor is it a masterful work. The site is unlikely to yield important historic or prehistoric data. SURA, Inc. recommends that HSS4 (16OU431) is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

Detailed images and depictions of the site are included below. Figure 31 shows a detailed aerial image of the site, Figure 32 presents a sketch map of the site, and Figure 33 shows a view from datum. Table 9 describes the representative soil profile, and Table 10 is a list of the recovered artifacts preceding a brief explanation. Figures 34-35 present photographs of artifacts recovered from the site.

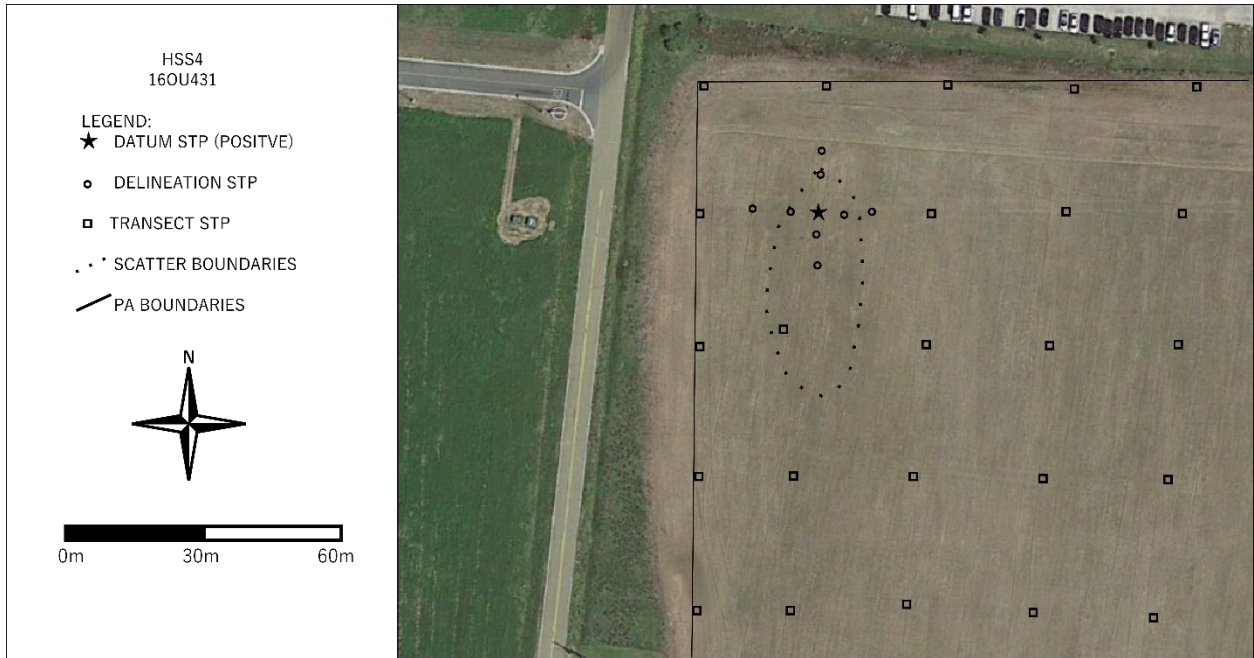


Figure 31. Aerial photograph of HSS4 (16OU431).



Figure 32. Sketch map of HSS4 (16OU431).



Figure 33. Site overview photograph of HSS4 (16OU431).

Table 9. Representative Munsell soil profile for HSS4 (16OU431).

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Datum	0-35 cmbs	10 YR 4/4	Silty Loam
	35-50 cmbs	5 YR 3/3	Clay

Table 10. Artifact Tally of HSS4 (16OU431).

					Datum (10-30 cmbs)	Surface	Total
Ceramic							
	Historic						
		Ironstone					
			Body			5	5
			Rim			2	2
		Stoneware					
			Manganese Glaze			1	1
		Whiteware					
			Body			1	1
			Rim			1	1
Glass							
	Curved						
		Clear				1	1
		Olive				1	1
		Solarized					
			Neck			1	1
Total						4	10

Artifacts collected from the surface included whiteware rim (n=2), whiteware body (n=5), ironstone rim (n=1), ironstone body (n=1), clear glass (n=1). Artifacts collected from subsurface included stoneware with manganese glaze (n=1), solarized glass neck (n=1), clear bottle glass (n=1), and olive bottle glass (n=1).



Figure 34. Green glazed whiteware, HSS4 (16OU431) (Scale at 10 cm).



Figure 35. Ceramic marble, HSS4 (16OU431) (Scale at 10 cm).

Summary of Fieldwork

From October 19th to 20th of 2020, 332 transect shovel tests were excavated during high-probability shovel testing in attempt to locate cultural resources. An additional sixteen shovel tests were excavated during site definition. Four sites were identified during the survey: HSS1 (16OU428), HSS2 (16OU429), HSS3 (16OU430), and HSS4 (16OU431). All sites but HSS4 (16OU431) consisted of historic surface scatters with no subsurface component. HSS4 (16OU431) consisted of an historic surface scatter with a minor subsurface component. SURA, Inc. has found all of these sites ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP due to failure to meet criteria A-D.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From October 19th to 20th of 2020, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of 69 ac (48 ha) near Monroe in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, consisting of open farmland south of Milhaven Road. A total of 332 transect shovel tests were excavated during high-probability shovel testing in attempt to locate cultural resources. An additional sixteen shovel tests were excavated during site definition. Four sites were identified during the survey: HSS1 (16OU428), HSS2 (16OU429), HSS3 (16OU430), and HSS4 (16OU431). All sites but HSS4 (16OU431) consisted of historic surface scatters with no subsurface component. HSS4 (16OU431) consisted of an historic surface scatter with a minor subsurface component. SURA, Inc. has found all of these sites ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP due to failure to meet criteria A-D. SURA, Inc, recommends no further work and that the project proceed as planned.

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Maps

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