

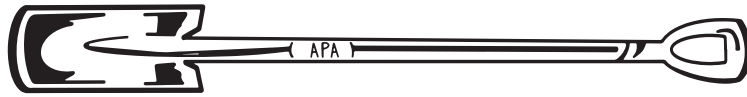
Exhibit GG.

North Schaefer Site

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report



All Phases Archaeology



OCTOBER 13, 2023

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED NORTH SCHAEFER SITE, ST. MARTIN PARISH, LOUISIANA

NEGATIVE FINDINGS

Prepared for:
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North Schaefer Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Glass', written in a cursive style.

WILLIAM J. GLASS, RPA

APA REPORT No. 2023.177

OCTOBER 13, 2023

ABSTRACT

On September 18-19, 2023, All Phases Archaeology (APA) of Mobile, Alabama performed a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed North Schaefer Site project located in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana. The survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process. The project area encompasses 27.8 acres (11.25 hectares). No cultural resources or structures were encountered within the project area and there were no NRHP-listed properties in the project area. All paperwork and supporting documents will be curated at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center in Troy, Alabama. No further cultural resources studies are recommended for the proposed project. No historic properties are present within the APE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	i
Table of Contents	ii
Acknowledgments.....	iii
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
Chapter 2: Land Use History	5
Chapter 3: Previous Investigations	11
Literature and Document Search.	11
Chapter 4: Methodology	15
Standing Structures	15
Archaeological Field Methods	15
Laboratory Methods.....	15
Curation	17
Chapter 5: Results	19
Overview	19
Sites/Isolated Finds	19
Standing Structures	19
Historic Areas	19
Chapter 6: Summary and Recommendations.....	25
References	26
Appendix A	A-1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1. Aerial image showing the project area	2
Figure 1.2. Topographic map showing the project area	3
Figure 2.1. Historic 1917 soil survey map showing the project area.....	6
Figure 2.2. Historic 1939 map showing the project area.	7
Figure 2.3. Historic 1957 map showing the project area	8
Figure 2.4. Historic 1970 map showing the project area	9
Figure 3.1. Map showing the previous surveys, previously recorded sites and historic resources within one mile of the project area	12
Figure 4.1. Aerial image showing shovel tests within the project area.....	16
Figure 5.1. Typical shovel test profile.....	19
Figure 5.2. Overview of the project area from the east boundary, facing west	19
Figure 5.3. View of the central portion of the project area, facing south	20
Figure 5.4. View of northeast corner of the project area, facing east	20
Figure 5.5. View of the southeast portion of the project area, facing south	21
Figure 5.6. View of fenced utility station in the southwest corner, facing north	21
Figure 5.7. View of the pipeline through the center of the project area, facing south.....	22
Figure 5.8. View of the small ditch in the center of the project area, facing west.....	22
Figure 5.9. View of the streetlight and electrical box on the northern boundary, facing north	23

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1. Previously recorded sites within one mile of the project area	11
Table 3.2. Previous surveys within one mile of the project area	13

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Principal Investigator for this Phase I survey was William J. Glass, who was assisted by Lucinda Freeman and Sam Summers. Natalie Ledesma and Stacey Baggett digitized the maps and Lucinda Freeman produced the report. This work was accomplished for One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

All Phases Archaeology (APA) of Mobile, Alabama was contracted by One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed North Schaefer Site project in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana. The survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process.

The Phase I survey was performed on September 18-19, 2023. The Principal Investigator for the survey was William J. Glass, who was assisted by Lucinda Freeman and Sam Summers. The purpose of this study was to determine if any prehistoric or historic properties exist within the limits of the project area, and if so, to document and assess each based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. The project area (PA) is the same as the area of potential effect (APE).

The approximate 27.8-acre project area lies south of Interstate 10, east of U.S. Highway (US) 90 and west of Louisiana (LA) 182 and the Southern Pacific Railroad. This is southeast of Lafayette near Cade, Louisiana (Figure 1). The project area is found within Section 23, Township 11 South, Range 5 East as seen on the 1983 Youngsville, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangles (Figure 1.2). The project area lies within an open field in an industrial park.

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



Figure 1.1. Aerial image showing the project area.

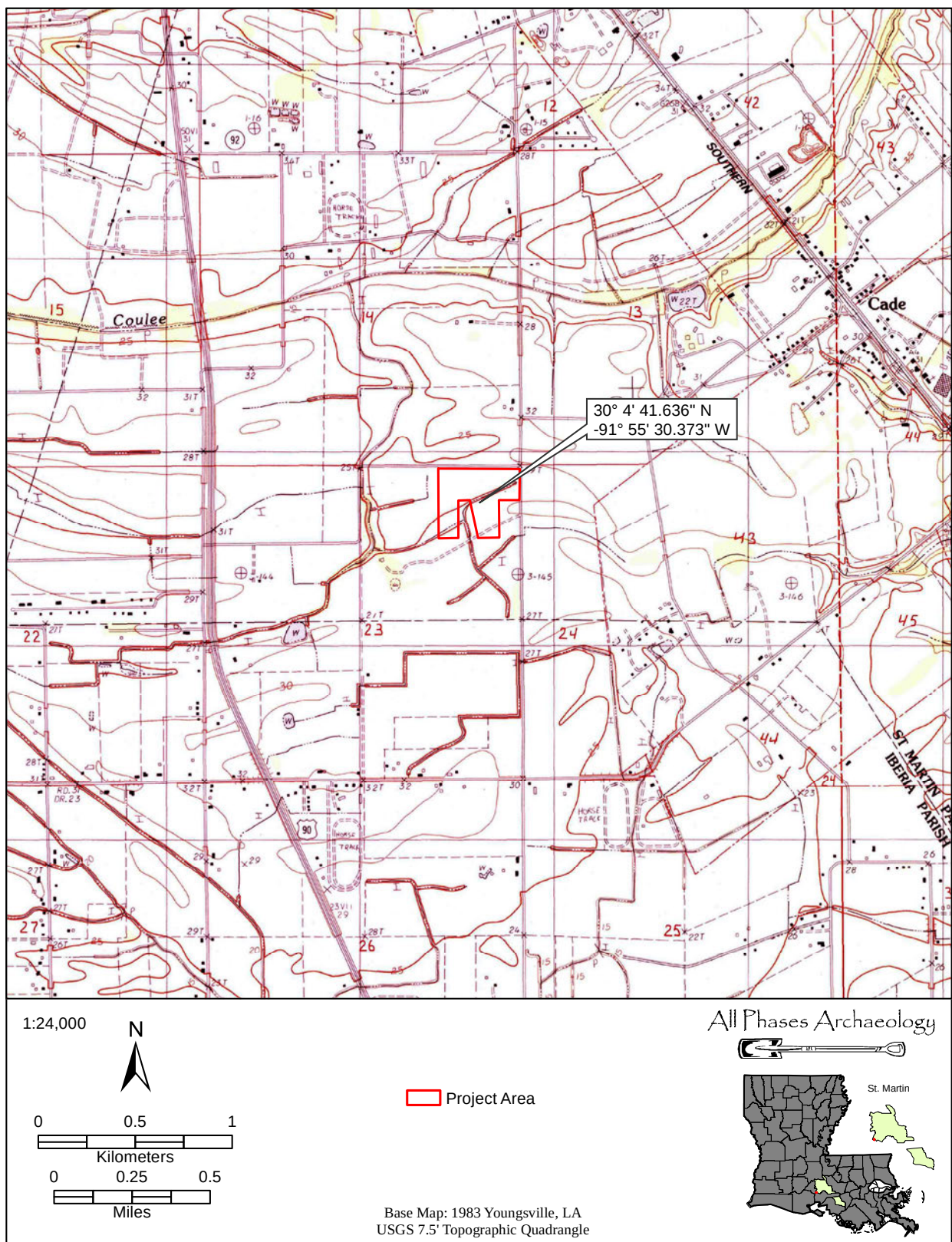


Figure 1.2. Topographic map showing the project area.

CHAPTER 2

LAND USE HISTORY

The survey area is located in south central Louisiana within the Lafayette Loess Plains of the Western Gulf Coastal Plain. The region has relatively flat topography with historically grassland vegetation including big and little bluestem, yellow Indiangrass and switchgrass. Hardwood Forests in the region are small and tend to be found along streams and in the lowlands. The native vegetation has mostly been replaced with agricultural fields and urban expansion. Soils are typically well to poorly drained (Daigle et al. 2006). The region is capped with a loess veneer. Elevation in the survey area is approximately 25-30 ft above mean sea level.

The earliest map available is the 1917 St. Martin Parish Soil Survey map (Figure 2.1). This revealed two structures located within the project area (Figure 2.1). One of these structures is located in the northeast portion of the project area while the second structure is in the southeast portion. Several structures are seen within the community of Cade just to the northeast along the Southern Pacific Railroad and a few small clusters of structures can be seen around the project area along the already established roadways. There are no canals depicted on this map, though there are several intermittent drainages to the west, north and east of the study area. Most of the roads in the area are improved.

The 1939 St. Martinville, Louisiana 15' USGS topographic quadrangle shows no structures or canals within the project area (Figure 2.2). The area surrounding the project area has become more slightly more populated with structures. A small unimproved road crosses through the southeast corner and extends down to a small cluster of buildings. The road along the east boundary has become Louisiana (LA) Route 235. Other surrounding features include the Southern Pacific Railroad and US 90 which are located to the east.

On the 1957 St. Martinville, Louisiana 15' USGS topographic quadrangle it is evident many of the structures in the area has remained fairly steady though the cluster near the southwest corner of the project area is no longer shown (Figure 2.3). An improved drainage has been routed through the project area from southwest to northeast corner. The road along the eastern boundary is now LA Route 92. No other changes are seen in the vicinity of the project area. The 1970 St. Martinville, Louisiana 15' USGS topographic quadrangle shows no structures within the project area and US 90 is now in its present day location to the west (Figure 2.4). The improved drainage still appears on the map.

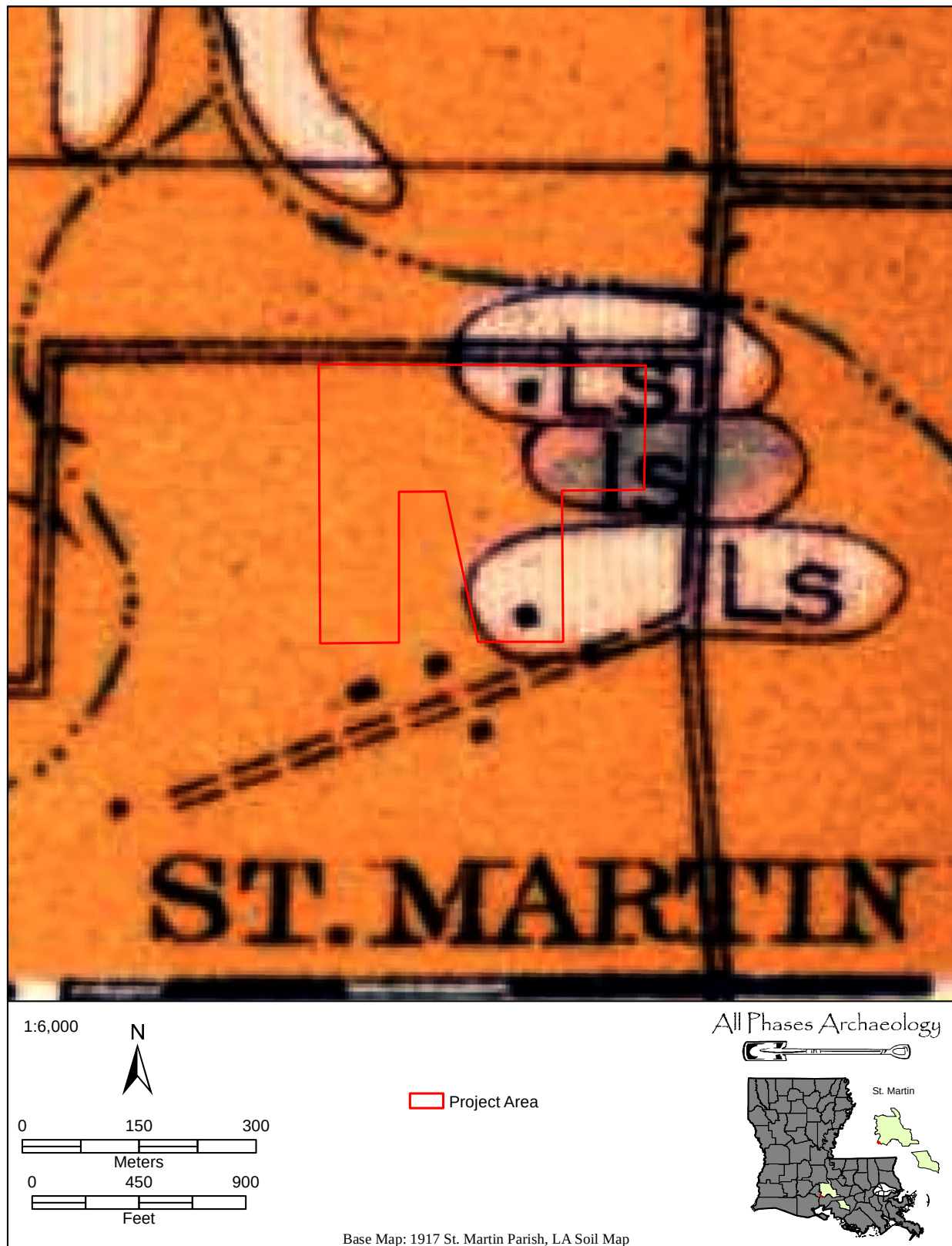


Figure 2.1. Historic 1917 soil survey map showing the project area.



Figure 2.2. Historic 1939 map showing the project area.

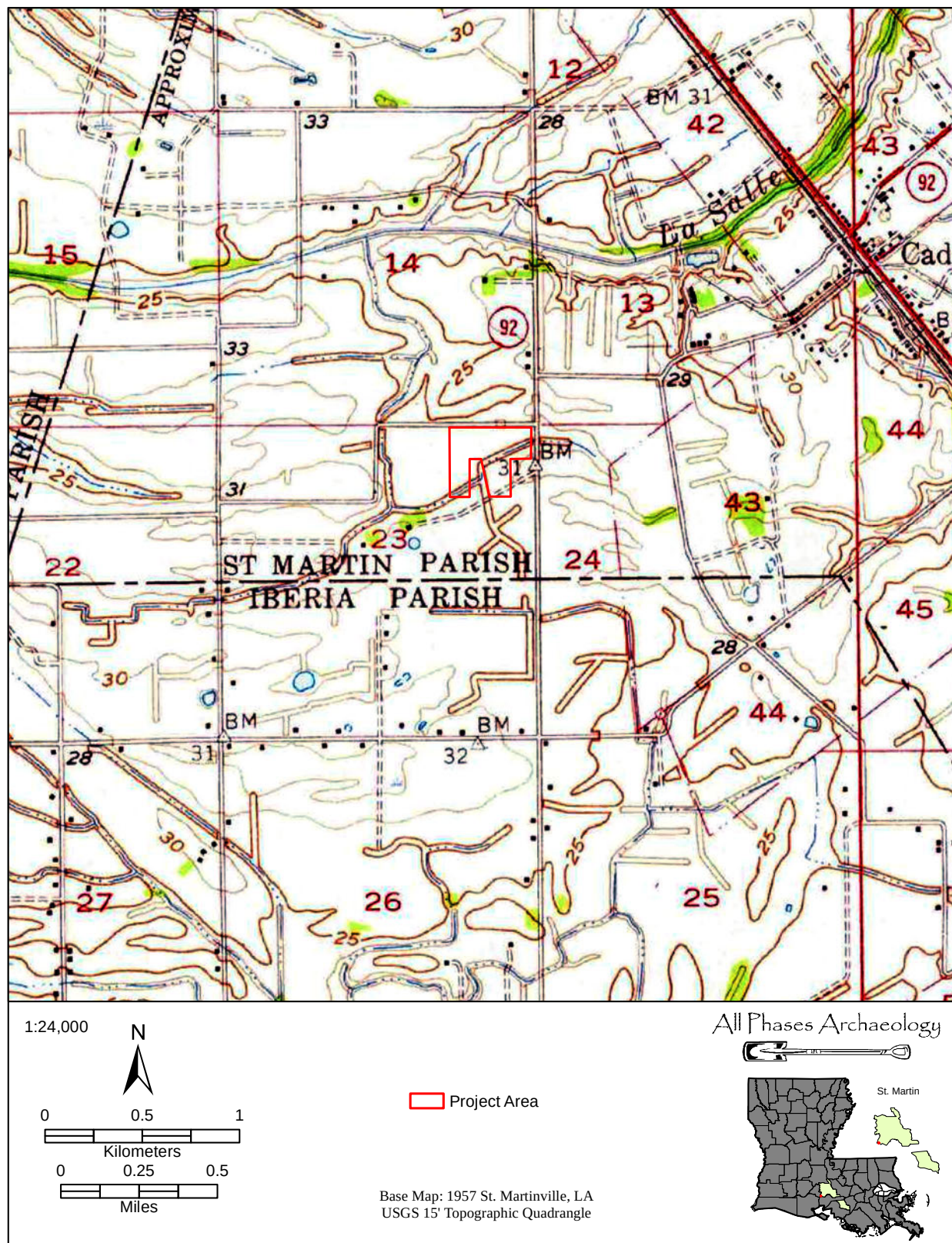


Figure 2.3. Historic 1957 map showing the project area.

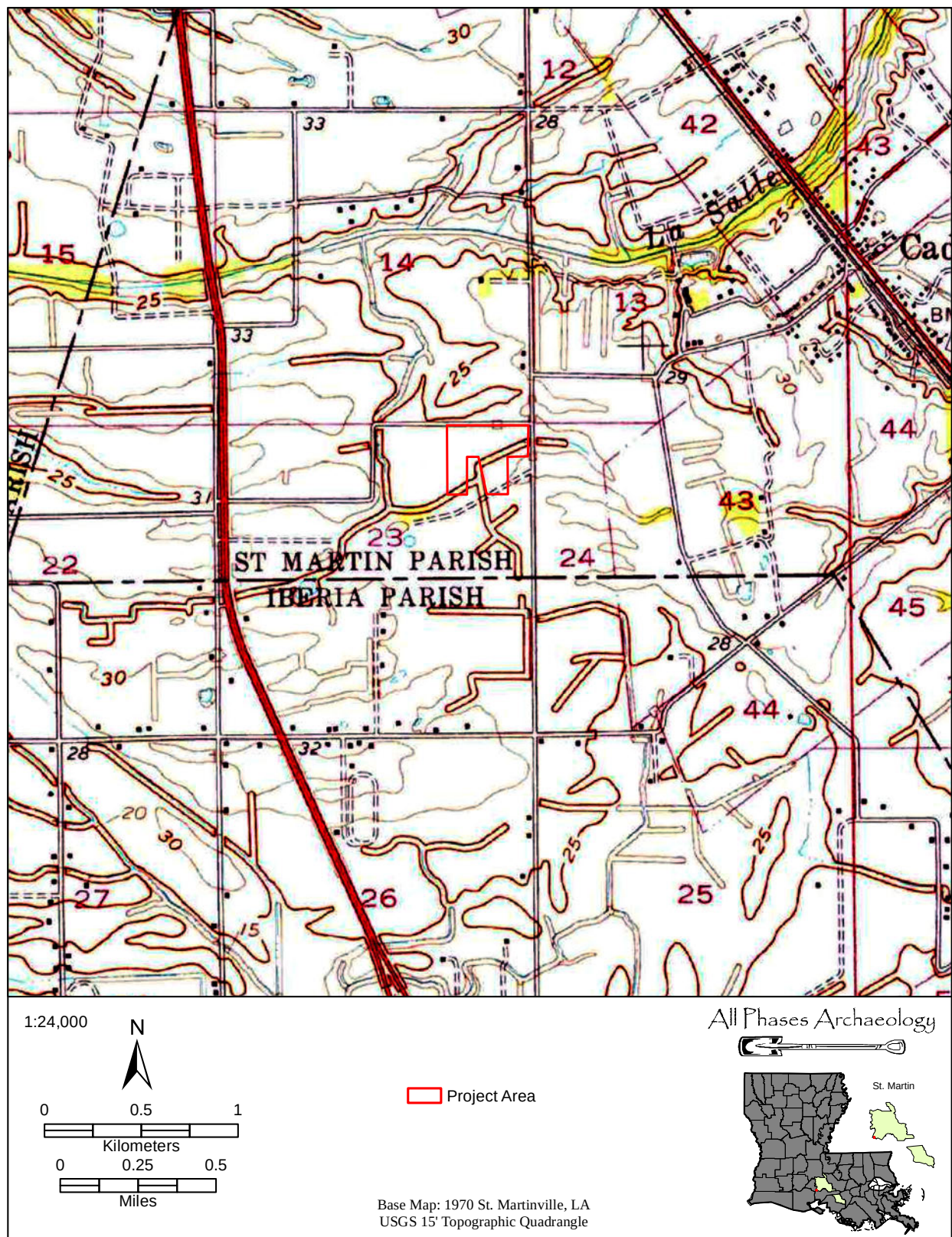


Figure 2.4. Historic 1970 map showing the project area.

CHAPTER 3

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

LITERATURE AND DOCUMENT SEARCH

Background research was conducted prior to the survey to identify previously recorded historic and prehistoric properties within a one-mile radius of the proposed North Schaefer Site project located in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana. This search included an online query of the Louisiana Site Files (Louisiana Division of Archaeology [LDOA] 2023). A one-mile (1.6 km) radius search was conducted around the proposed project area for previously recorded archaeological sites and previous cultural resources surveys. Lastly, a query into the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2023) was conducted.

Research of the site files (LDOA 2023) identified six previously recorded archaeological sites (Table 3.1) and five documented cultural resource reports (Table 3.2) within a mile of the proposed study area (see Figure 2). Background research revealed three recorded historic resources within a mile of the study area (see Figure 2). An examination of the NRHP online files identified no National Register properties within the one mile search radius. None of the surveys, sites, or historic resources are located within the proposed project area.

Historic resource #50-00257, Oasis Plantation, was built circa (c.) 1870s-1880s, and is a story and a half, front gabled, rectangular building. One of the oldest structures in the vicinity, this vernacular style structure is in excellent condition and may have served as a store front at one time. The building now serves as the school chapel for the Episcopal School of Acadiana. The NRHP eligibility of this resource is unknown.

Historic resource #50-00561, Old Broussard Home, is an excellent example of a typical single story Victorian for the region. Built in c. 1880-90, the house has a gable on each end, and ornamental columns and rails framing the central gallery. The building was originally located in Broussard and served as a candy store. The structure was moved to this location sometime before 1978. The NRHP eligibility of this resource is unknown.

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

Site Number	Site Name	NRHP Status	Components	Recorded by	Reference
16SM96	Briar Patch Road	ineligible	Industrial and Modern	Barry South 2001	South et al. 2001
16SM97	SMEDA Site	ineligible	Industrial and Modern	M. Fang Barber 2002	Barber, Miles and Hughes 2002
16SM98	SMEDA Site 2	ineligible	Industrial and Modern	M. Fang Barber 2002	Barber, Miles and Hughes 2002
16SM124	FS-F-1	ineligible	Industrial and Modern	Perennial Environmental Services 2015	Overfield et al. 2016
16IB170	FS-E-4	ineligible	Industrial and Modern	Perennial Environmental Services 2015	Overfield et al. 2016
16IB171	FS-D-7	ineligible (partial)	Antebellum, War and Aftermath, Industrial and Modern	Perennial Environmental Services 2016	Overfield et al. 2016

Table 3.2. Previous surveys within one mile of the proposed project area.		
Report number	Report Title	Author & Date
22-2455	<i>Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of I-49 South, Route US 90, Lafayette Regional Airport to Route LA 88 Lafayette, St. Martin, and Iberia Parishes, Louisiana</i>	South et al. 2004
22-2483	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Management Survey for the Proposed St. Martin Parish Business and Industrial Park St. Martin Parish, Louisiana</i>	Barber, Meyers, and Hughey 2002
22-5173	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Bayou Bridge Pipeline, LLC Bayou Bridge Pipeline Project Acadia, Assumption, Calcasieu, Iberia, Iberville, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, St. Martin, St. James, and Vermillion Parishes, Louisiana</i>	Overfield et al. 2016a
22-5173-1	<i>Addendum I- A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Bayou Bridge Pipeline, LLC Bayou Bridge Pipeline Project Acadia, Assumption, Calcasieu, Iberia, Iberville, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, St. Martin, St. James, and Vermillion Parishes, Louisiana</i>	Overfield et al. 2016b
22-5173-2	<i>Addendum II- A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Bayou Bridge Pipeline, LLC Bayou Bridge Pipeline Project Acadia, Assumption, Calcasieu, Iberia, Iberville, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, St. Martin, St. James, and Vermillion Parishes, Louisiana</i>	Overfield and Maddox 2016

Historic resource #50-00562, Hypolite Boudreaux Home, was constructed c. 1870-1890. This structure is an excellent example of a local Victorian country house. The double gabled front has three chimneys, and also has a long gallery across the front and side. A second structure moved to the property sometime before 1978. The building is a Greek Revival with early Victorian features and a rolled gallery roof, which served as an office for St. Martinville resident, Dr. John Bates. The NRHP eligibility of this resource is unknown.

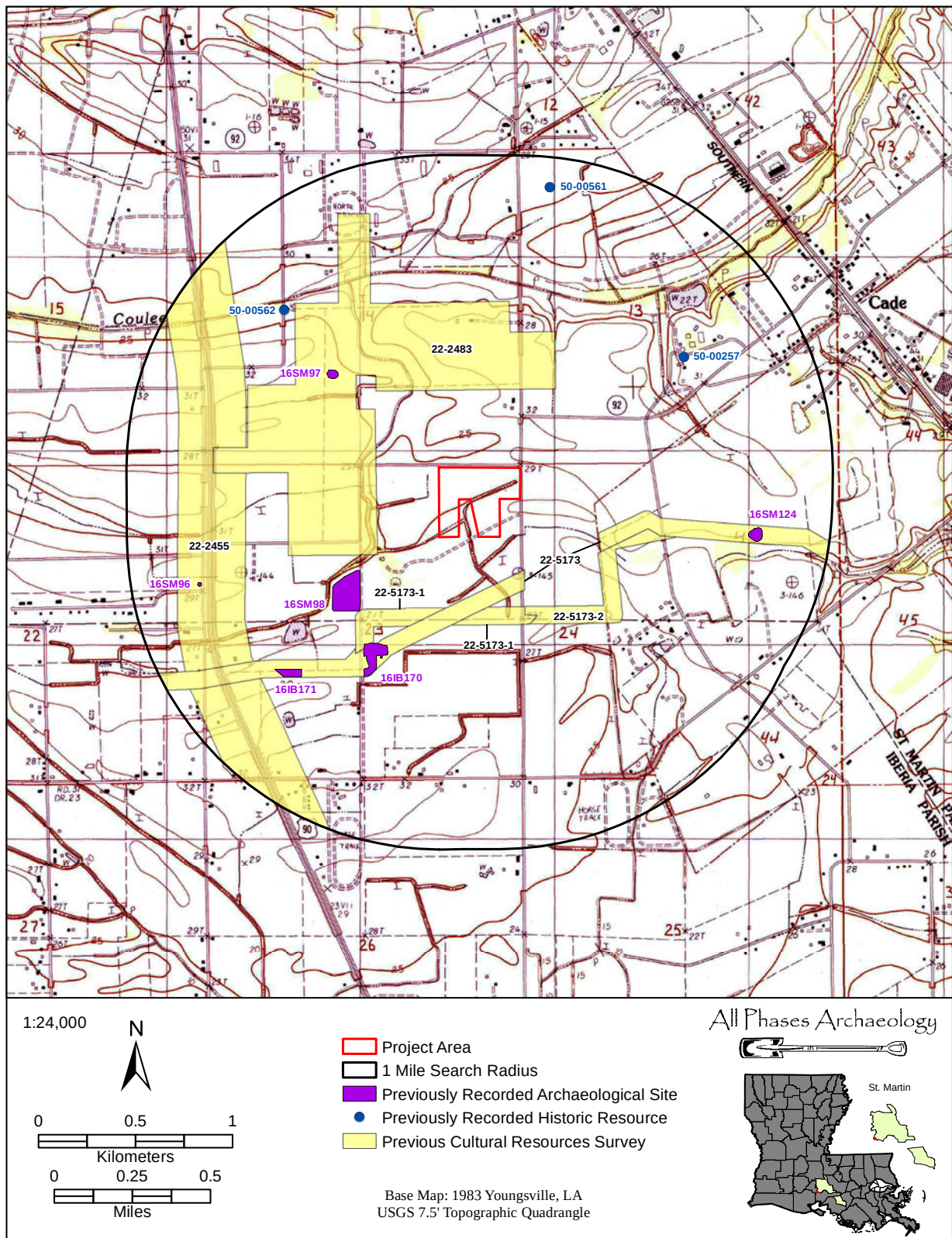


Figure 3.1. Map showing the previous surveys, previously recorded sites, and historic resources within one mile of the project area.

CHAPTER 4 METHODOLOGY

STANDING STRUCTURES

Historic maps were reviewed before the fieldwork was accomplished to ascertain the presence or absence of possible historic resources within the project area. Review of the 1917 St. Martin Parish soil survey map revealed two structures in the study area. However, the 1939, 1957, and 1970 St. Martinville 15' series topographic quadrangles, revealed no structures within the proposed project area. Field reconnaissance corroborated that there are no current standing structures within the project area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

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

Subsurface testing was comprised of shovel tests spaced 30 m apart. Standard shovel tests consist of 30 centimeter (cm) diameter cylindrical holes excavated to the top of the sterile subsoil layer or until the water table or other obstruction was encountered. Soils from each test are screened through 1/4-inch (0.64 cm) hardware cloth for the purpose of recovering any cultural material that may exist at that location. When cultural material is encountered, the material is sorted by provenience and placed into bags labeled with the pertinent excavation information before being transported to APA's laboratory. If cultural material is identified during transecting, it is further examined in order to better define its horizontal and vertical limits. Delineations are conducted by placing additional shovel tests around positive tests. These additional tests are placed at 10 m intervals off of the original positive tests or cultural features in cardinal directions within the project area. This testing is conducted until two negative shovel tests are encountered in each direction or until delineations extend beyond the project boundary. A hand held Garmin GPS unit is used to record the site center and a sketch map is drawn by compass and pace and plotted to scale. Digital photographs are taken for any site recorded as well as for the survey area. For the North Schaefer Site project, 120 shovel tests were attempted (Figure 4.1). One test could not be excavated due to a fenced in utility station in the southwest corner. A judgmental shovel test was placed between the western boundary and the fenceline in order to achieve full coverage. All excavated shovel tests were negative.

LABORATORY METHODS

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

CURATION

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

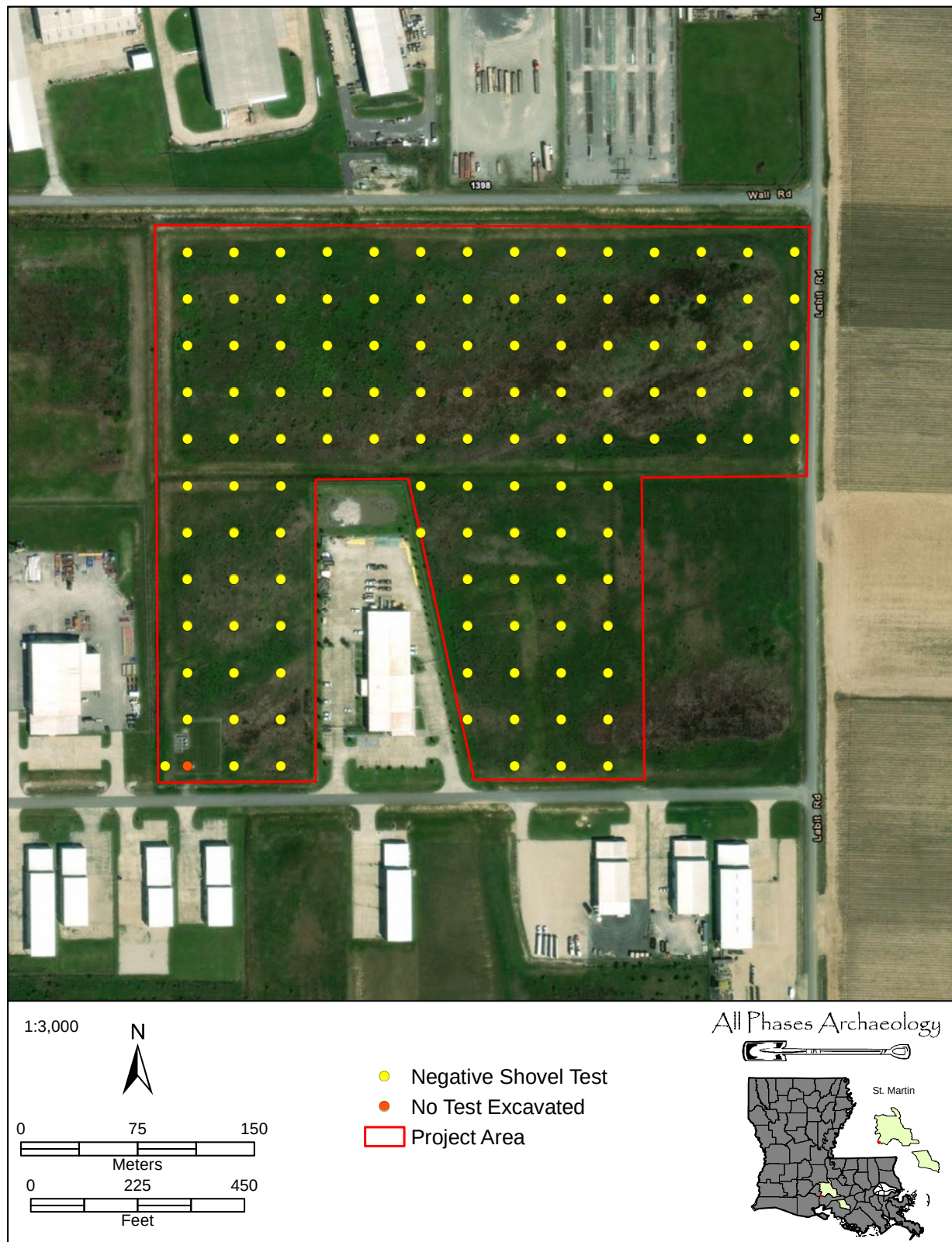


Figure 4.1. Aerial image showing shovel tests within the project area.

CHAPTER 5 RESULTS

OVERVIEW

The project area is located within an open field which has recently been cleared of secondary growth. The project area is relatively flat with the lowest areas being the northeast and southwest corners. The northeast corner contains a few young black willow trees, the remnants of cattails and newer growth of common rushes. The detritus of the secondary growth and the new low growth of briars, grasses, golden road and joint vetch obscure most of the ground surface within the project area. Remnants furrows can be seen across most of the landscape. The southern half of the project area is bisected by the existing CenterPoint Energy facility and the southeast corner of the block is not included in the survey. Water and telephone utilities run along the south and east boundaries. A single streetlight and a few electrical boxes are located along the northern boundary. A fenced in utility station is located in the southwest corner of the project area and a gas pipeline extends north to south through the center of the project area. Drainage ditches run the length of all of the project area boundaries, and another drainage ditch crosses east to west through the center. No evidence of the improved drainage on the topographic maps was seen within the project area, except for the slightly lower elevation in the southwest and northeast corners.

This Phase I investigation included the placement of 120 shovel tests (see Figure 4.1). All were tested at 30-m high probability intervals. A shovel test in the southwest corner could not be excavated due to a fenced in utility station. All other tests were negative. In order to attain maximum coverage, a judgmental shovel test was placed between the western boundary and the fence line. This test was negative for cultural material. Soils across the project area are loose at the surface and become more compact with depth. A typical shovel test consisted of 5 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam over a compact, brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt mottled with light gray (10YR 7/2) silt with manganese concretion to 31 cm. Subsoil consisted of an extremely compact brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt mottled with a reddish yellow (5YR 4/6) silty clay to 50 cmbs (Figures 5.1). Figures 5.2-5.9 depict the present condition of the project area.

SITES

Investigators were unable to locate any evidence of the former structures seen on the 1917 Soil Survey map. No sites were encountered within the project area.

STANDING STRUCTURES

There are no standing structures on the property.

HISTORIC AREAS

No historic areas are located within the project area boundaries.



Figure 5.1. Typical shovel test profile.



Figure 5.2. Overview of the project area from the east boundary, facing west..



Figure 5.3. View of the central portion of the project area, facing south.



Figure 5.4. View of northeast corner of the project area, facing east.



Figure 5.5. View of the southeast portion of the project area, facing south.



Figure 5.6. View of fenced utility station in the southwest corner, facing north.



Figure 5.7. View of the pipeline through the center of the project area, facing south.



Figure 5.8. View of the small ditch in the center of the project area, facing west.



Figure 5.9. View of the streetlight and electrical box on the northern boundary, facing north.

CHAPTER 6 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APA, under contract with One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana, performed the Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed North Schaefer Site project located in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana. The Phase I survey was performed on September 18-19, 2023. The investigation did not identify any new archaeological sites or historic resources within the project area. No further cultural resources studies are recommended for the North Schaefer Site project. No historic properties are present within the APE.

REFERENCES

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

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

Louisiana Division of Archaeology (LDOA)

2023 Louisiana Archaeological Site Files. Louisiana Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Assessed online September 2023.

National Park Service

2023 *National Register of Historic Places*. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. Available online at www.cr.nps.gov/nr, accessed September 2023.

APPENDIX A
CURATION AGREEMENT

TROY UNIVERSITY



**Archaeological
Research Center**

Date: October 21, 2022

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

Dear Jon,

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Stephen Carmody', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Stephen Carmody
Director
Archaeological Research Center
Troy University