CSRS | BUILDING STRONGER, SMARTER COMMUNITIES TOGETHER.

Exhibit GG. Jamestown Business Park Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

GREATER NEW ORLEANS INC
REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CSRS | 6767 Perkins Rd., Suite 200, Baton Rouge, LA 70808 | 225.769.0546 | www.csrsinc.com

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED JAMESTOWN BUSINESS PARK, TANGIPAHOA PARISH, LOUISIANA

Jamestown Business Park
Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

PREPARED FOR
GNO, INC.

TerraXplorations, Inc.
257 Pinehill Drive
Mobile, Alabama 36606
www.terraxplorations.com

JUNE 7, 2021
REVISED JULY 6, 2021

GNO, Inc.
1100 Poydras Street, Suite 3475
New Orleans, LA 70163

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED JAMESTOWN BUSINESS PARK, TANGIPAHOA, LOUISIANA

BY

Lucinda Freeman and
Briane Shane

Prepared by

TerraXplorations, Inc.
257 Pinehill Drive
Mobile, Alabama 36606

Prepared for
GNO, Inc.
1100 Poydras Street, Suite 3475
New Orleans, LA 70163

Principal Investigator
Emily Warner

TerraX Report No. 2021.152

June 7, 2021
Revised July 6, 2021

ABSTRACT

On May 19-21 and 26-28, 2021, TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama performed a Phase I cultural resources survey located north of Interstate (I) 12 and south of U.S. Highway (US) 190 on the east side of the city of Hammond in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana. This survey encompasses 73 acres (29.54 hectares). This survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development Site Certification Process. No archaeological sites were encountered and there were no previously recorded sites or NRHP-listed properties in the project area. Four extant above-ground resources were recorded as a result of this survey; 53-01749, 53-01760, 53-01761, and 53-01762. All of these resources are recommended ineligible. All paperwork and supporting documents will be curated at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center in Troy, Alabama. No further cultural resource studies are recommended for the project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Principal Investigator for this Phase I survey was Emily Warner, who was assisted by Matt Sumrall, Lucinda Freeman, Alex Jones and Dale Pate. Briane Shane served as Architectural Historian. Natalie Ledesma digitized the maps. Lucinda Freeman was responsible for the contents of the report. QA/QC was performed by Jon Glass. This work was accomplished for GNO, Inc. of New Orleans, Louisiana.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama was contracted by GNO, Inc. of New Orleans, Louisiana to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed Jamestown Business Park in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana. The survey area measures 73 acres (29.54 hectares [ha]). The survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process.

The Phase I survey was performed on May 19-21 and 26-28, 2021. The Principal Investigator for the survey was Emily Warner, who was assisted by Matt Sumrall, Lucinda Freeman, Alex Jones and Dale Pate. The purpose of this study was to determine if any prehistoric or historic properties exist within the limits of the survey area, and if so, to document and assess each based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. The survey area is the same as the area of potential effect (APE).

The approximate 73 acre project area lies on the west side of Hammond, north of Interstate (I) 12 and south of U.S. Highway (US) 190 at the end of Gahn Lane (Figure 1.1). The project area is found within Section 21, Township 6 South, Range 8 East, as seen on the 1994 Hammond, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangles (Figure 1.2).

The majority of the project area consists of mixed hardwood forest with a few mixed age pines. An understory of American holly, yaupon, Christmas berry, muscadine vines, and green vine was moderately dense to dense. The portion of the project area on the west side of Gahn Lane is primarily pasture covered in tall grasses and wetland plants, with mixed hardwood forest in the far south. The southeast corner contains mostly young planted pine forest. Most of the project area is prone to standing water with small rises of higher land between the low lying areas. The central part of the woodlands is dominated by a large wetland with mixed hardwoods and a few pines and a carpet of ferns and other wetland plants. The wetlands gradually becomes a cypress swamp near the eastern boundary and in the southeast corner. There are four standing structures within the project area. A horse barn, a canopy building, and a residence are located along the west side of Gahn Lane within the project area. A second residence is located at the end of Gahn Lane. The two residences are surrounded by a manicured lawn. An abandoned railroad bed and an unnamed canal stretch across the north boundary of the project area. Selser Canal stretches along the west boundary of the project area.

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

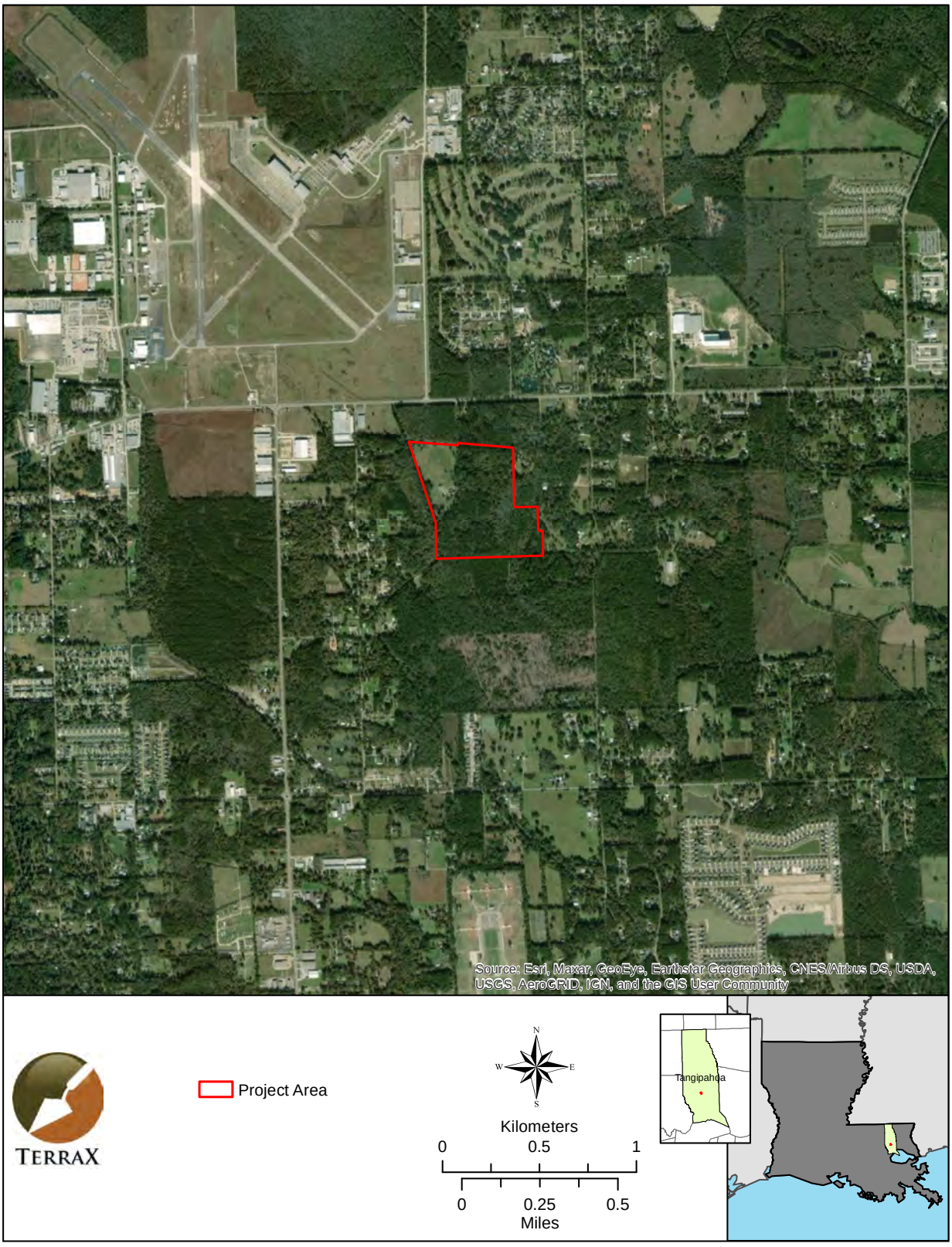

Figure 1.1. *Aerial image showing the survey area.*

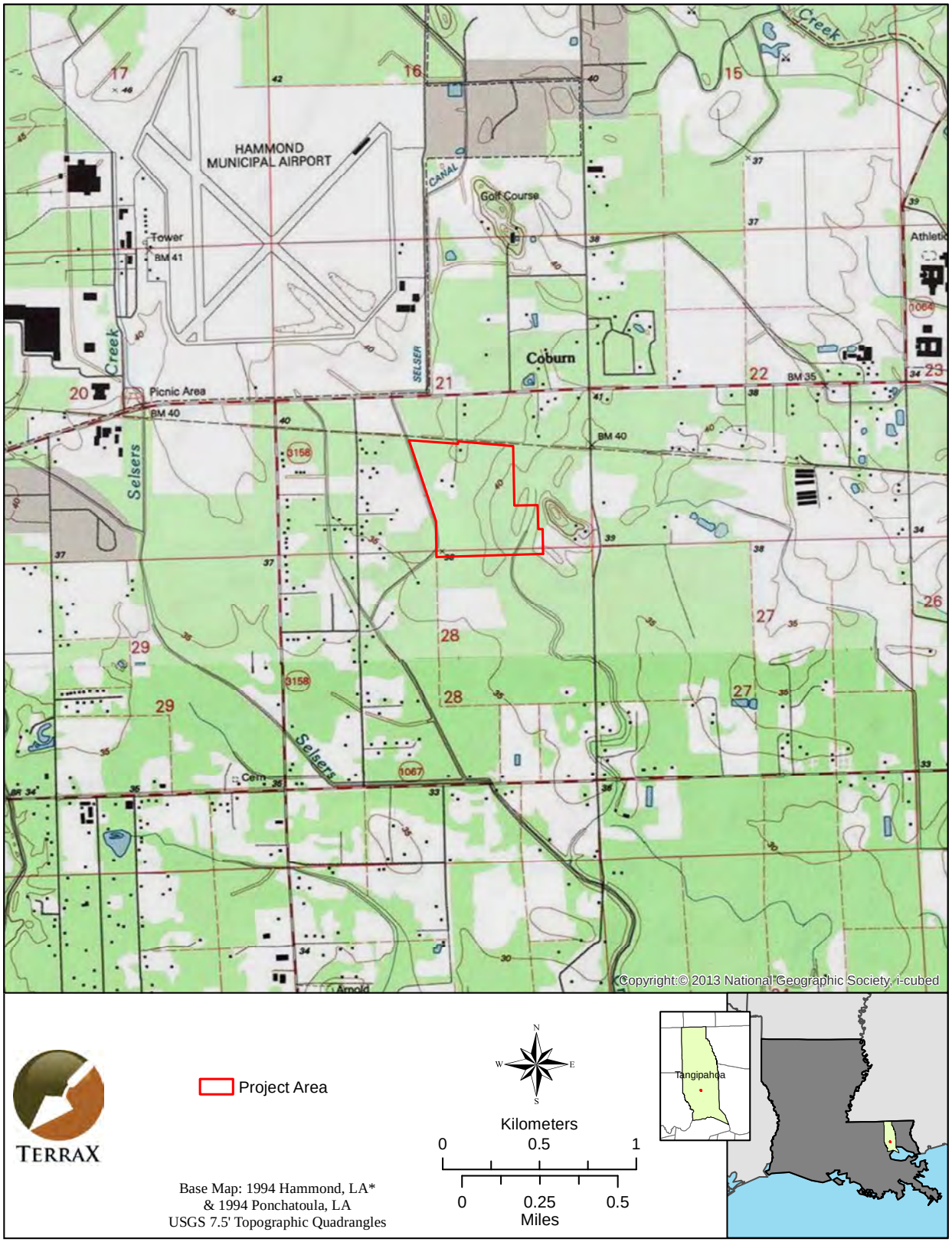

Figure 1.2. *Topographic map showing the survey area.*

CHAPTER 2
LAND USE HISTORY

The survey area is located in south central Louisiana within the Gulf Coast Flatwoods of the Southern Coastal Plain. The region is defined by nearly level terraces and a mixture of alluvial and deltaic deposits. Longleaf pines dominated the landscape in the broad flats and low ridges forming open pine flatwoods and savannas. Most of the longleaf pine savannas have been lost, replaced by mixed forests, pine plantations and urban areas. Soils are typically moderately well to poorly drained (Daigle et al. 2006). Elevation in the survey area is approximately 30 to 40 ft above mean sea level.

The earliest map available is the 1905 Tangipahoa Parish Soil Survey map (Figure 2.1). This map revealed no structures within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Local infrastructure includes improved roads to the north and south, and a small network of unimproved roads. One of the roads passes through the southwest corner of the project area.

The 1940 Tickfaw, LA 1:31680 topographic map reveals significant development has occurred in the general area of the project area (Figure 2.2). The community of Coburn has been established to the northeast, the man-made Selser Canal now serves as the western boundary of the project area while the Illinois Central Railroad has also been constructed and serves as the northern boundary. An access road, Gahn Lane, enters the project area from US 190 in the north. Two structures are located south of the railroad along Gahn Lane within the project area.

More development is seen on the 1959 Hammond, Louisiana 15' topographic quadrangle including the construction of the Hammond Northshore Regional Airport to the north-northwest (Figure 2.3). Within the project area the structures seen in 1940 remain, though no new structures are seen within the project area. These structures are also seen on the 1974 Hammond, LA 7.5' topographic quadrangle along within an additional outbuilding structure west of the southernmost structure (Figure 2.4).

An aerial photograph of the project area from 1954 shows the buildings seen on the 1940 Tickfaw map, and an additional three buildings within the project area that are not shown on any of the topographic maps (Figure 2.5). At the time of this aerial, much of the center of the project area was in cultivation.

The project area is located within Section 21, Township 6 South, Range 8 East. This section was originally surveyed in August of 1828, and a Dependent Survey was performed in 1845. According to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office Records (GLO) (2021), a patent was issued for most of the land within the project area to Caswell Wain(w)right in June of 1861 under the authority of the cash sale act of 1820, 3 Stat. 566. A small portion of the project area along the north boundary east of Gahn Lane was purchased by Erastus R. Strickland in June of 1860 under the same authority. Wain(w)right owned most of the land in the south half of the section while Strickland also owns all of the land in the north half.

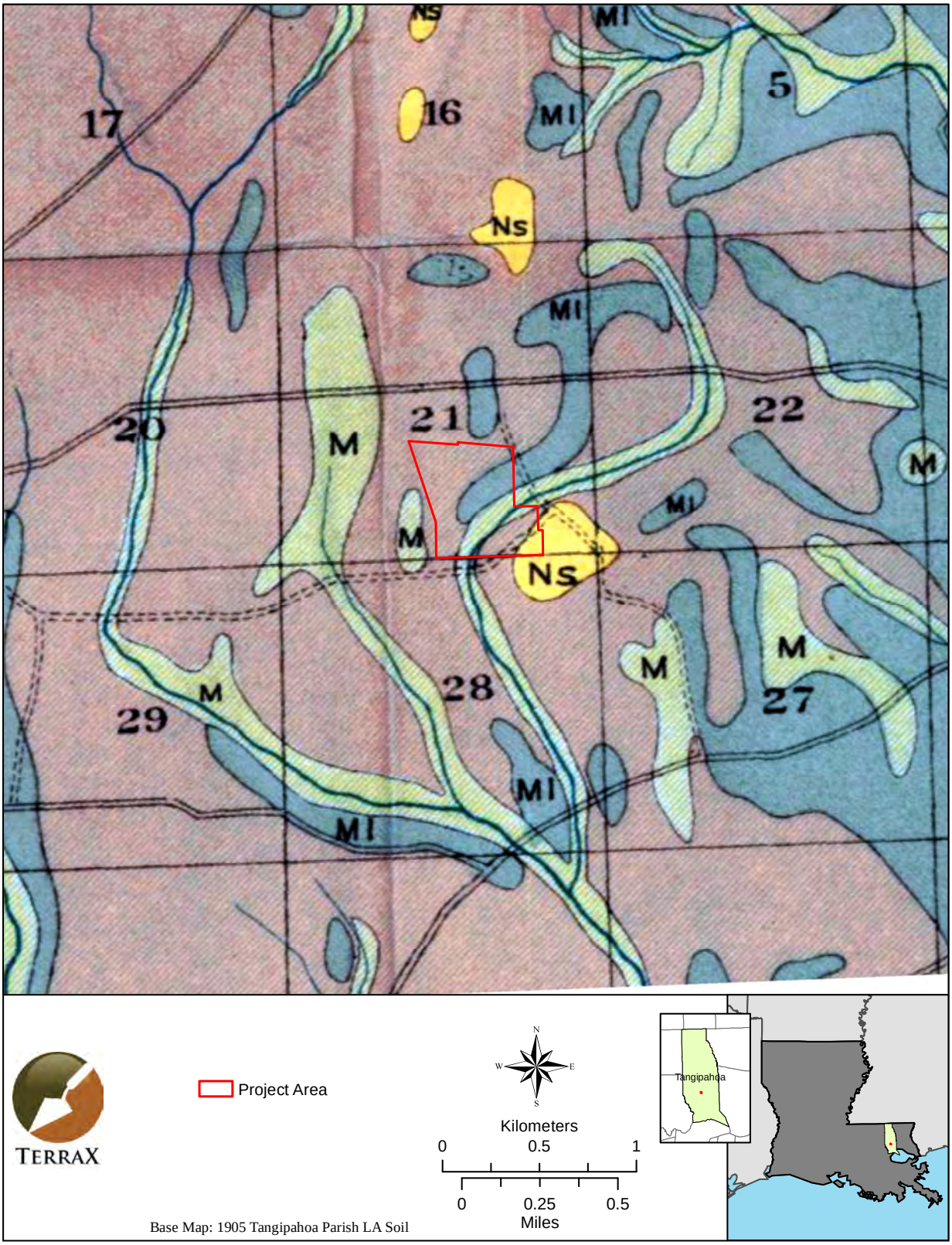

Figure 2.1. *Historic 1905 Tangipahoa Parish soil map showing roads within and near the Jamestown Business Park project boundaries.*

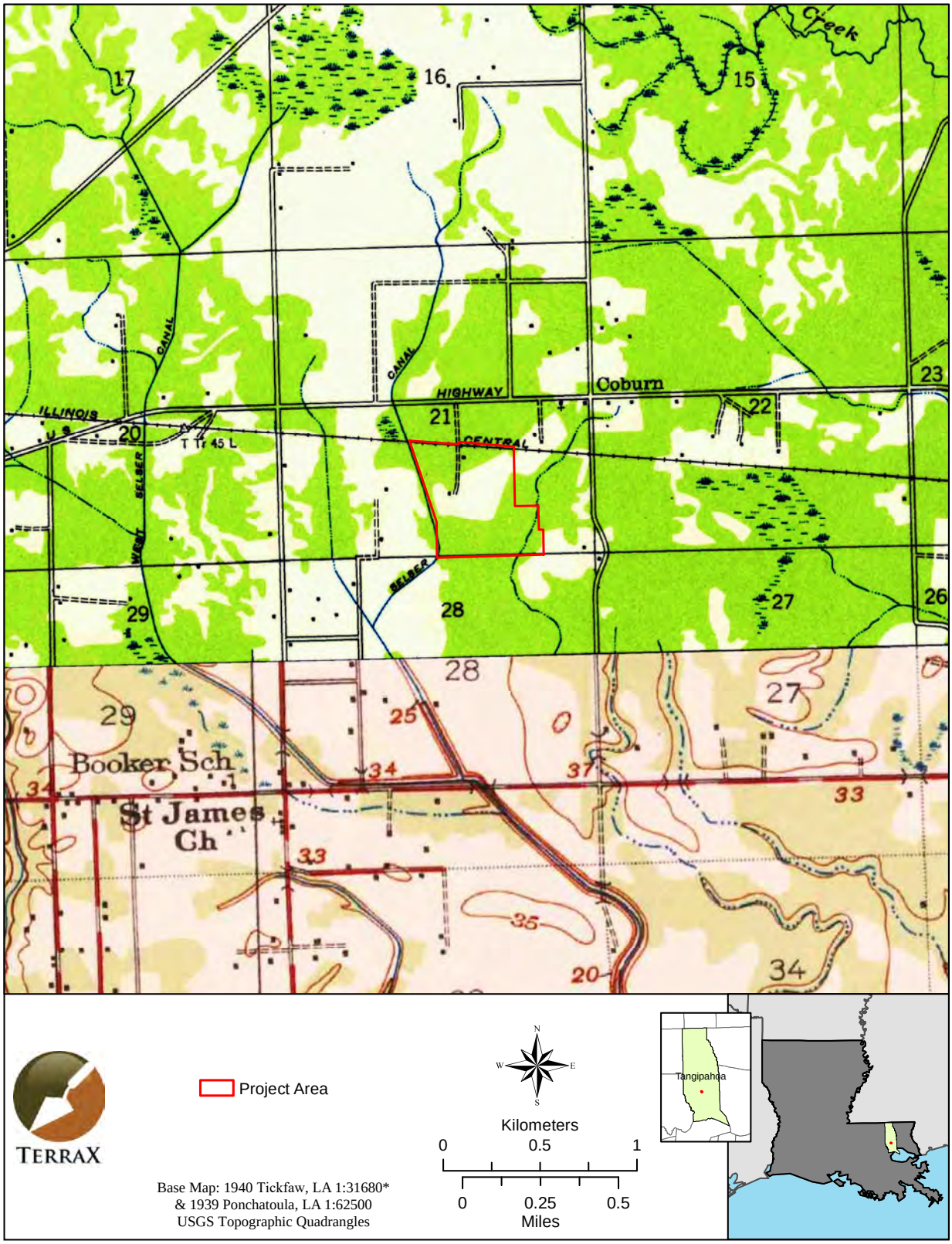

Figure 2.2. *Historic 1940 Tickfaw, Louisiana topographic map showing Selser Canal, historic structures and railroads within and near the Jamestown Business Park project boundaries.*

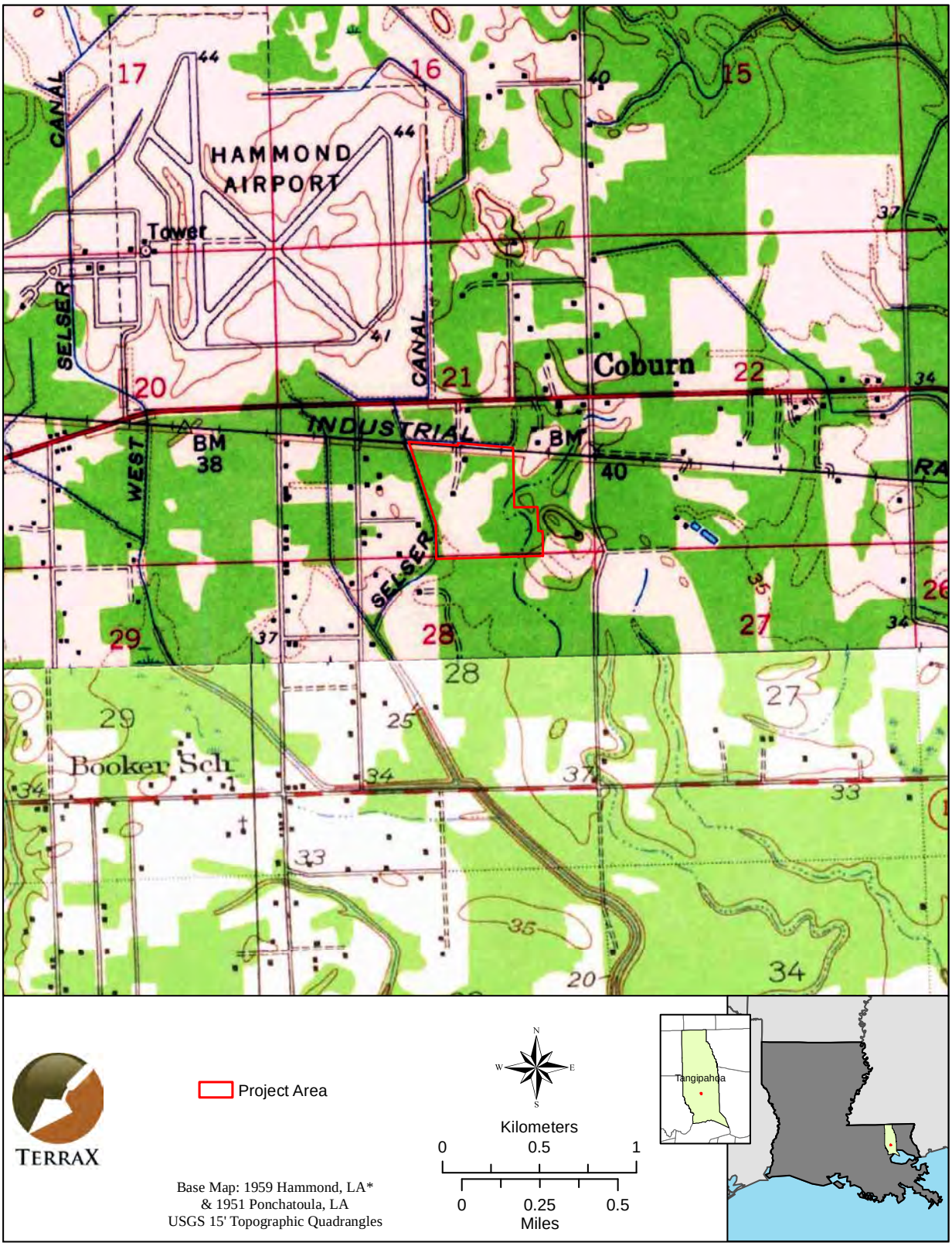

Figure 2.3. *Historic 1959 Hammond, Louisiana topographic map showing historic structures within the Jamestown Business Park project boundaries.*

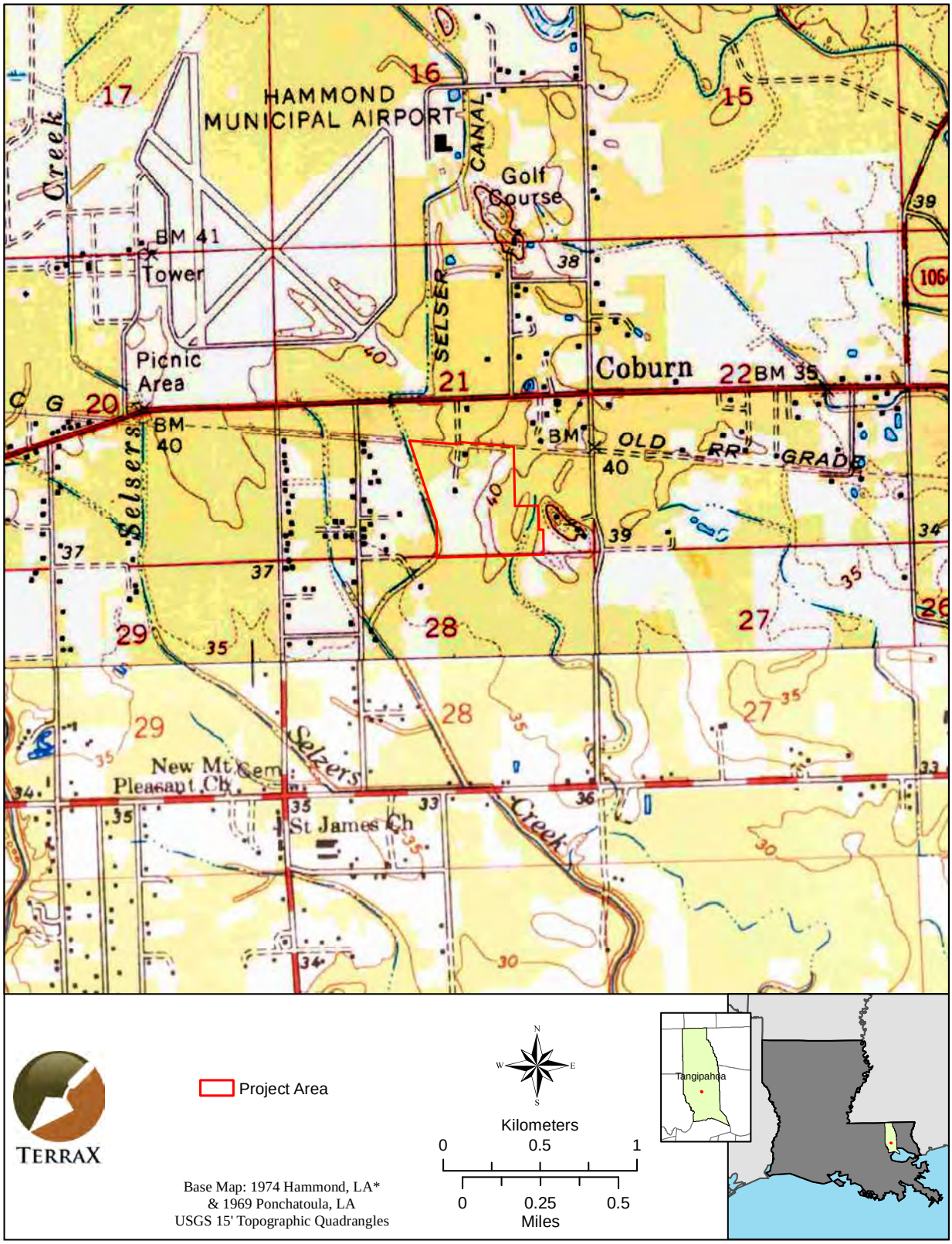

Figure 2.4. *Map showing historic structures and a new structure within the Jamestown Business Park project boundaries.*

Figure 2.4. *Historic 1954 aerial photograph showing historic structures in the survey 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 survey area. This search included an online query of the Louisiana Site Files (Louisiana Division of Archaeology [LDOA] 2021). A one-mile (1.6 km) radius search was conducted around the survey 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 2021) was conducted.

Research of the site files (LDOA 2021) identified no previously recorded archaeological sites and nine previously documented archaeological surveys (Table 3.1) within a mile of the proposed study area (Figure 3.1). One survey, #22-6145 lies adjacent to the southern boundary of the project area.

Survey #22-6145, *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 142 Acres (57.5 Hectares) near Hammond, Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana* was conducted by SURA, Inc. in 2019. No new sites or standing structures were recorded as a result of this investigation.

Background research revealed one cemetery and no recorded historic resources within a mile of the study area. A recorded historic cemetery is located southeast of the project area and is associated with the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church near the intersection of the LA 3158 and State Road 1067 (Old Covington Highway). No other information was available for review of the cemetery. An examination of the NRHP online files identified no National Register properties within the one mile search radius (see Figure 3.1).

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

Survey Number	Acreage	Report Title	Author
22-0205	Unknown	*State of Louisiana Department of Highways Memorandum: State Project No. 853-39-03, Booker Road (Junction I-12 - Junction U.S. 190) Route LA 3158, Tangipahoa Parish*	Landry 1976
22-0285	Unknown	*Archaeological Survey of Hammond Municipal Airport*	Shenkel 1977
22-3932	2.1	*Negative Findings Phase I Structural and Cultural Resource Survey Report the Proposed U.S. Customs and Border Protection Air and Marine Facilities Program Management Office Storage Facility at the Hammond Northshore Regional Airport, Tangipahoa Parish*	Hauer 2012
22-4344	22	*Final: Cultural Resources Survey of the Hammond Air National Guard Communications Station, Hammond, Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana*	Louisiana Air National Guard 2013
22-4791	120.9	*A Negative Findings Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Louisiana National Guard Facility in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana*	Bilgri 2014
22-4499	0.13	*A Negative Findings Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Trippi Road Telecommunications Tower in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana*	Spry and Ryba 2014
22-5014	Unknown	*FCC Wireless Telecommunications Bureau: New Submission Packet- Twin Oaks Site*	Church 2015
22-6145	142	*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 142 Acres (57.5 Hectares) near Hammond, Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana*	Treloar 2019
22-6333	144.14	*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Proposed Extension of LA 3234 from LA 1065 to the Hammond Airport Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana*	Ryan et al. 2019

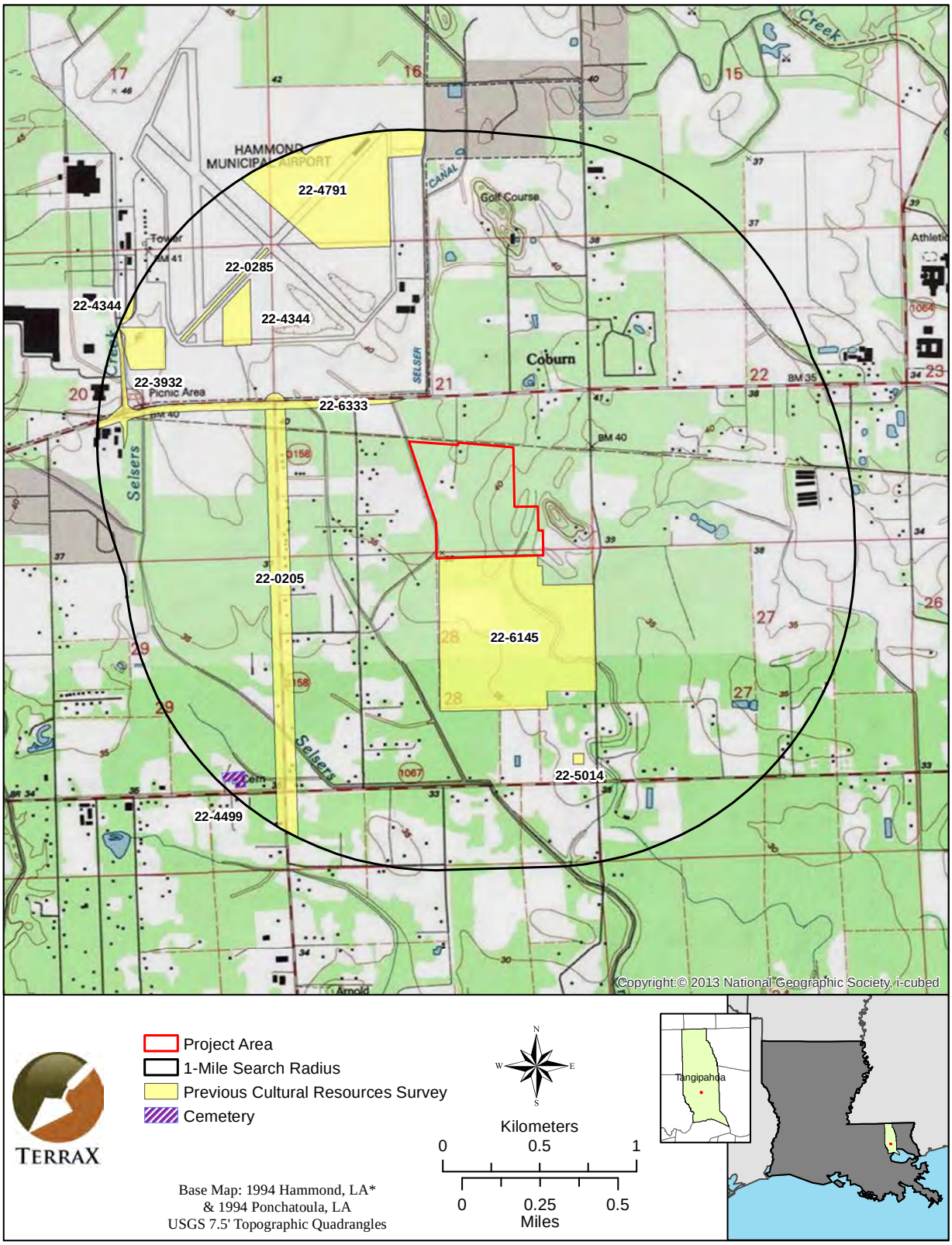

Figure 3.1. *Topographic map showing previously conducted cultural resource surveys,and the recorded cemetery within the one mile search radius of the project area.*

CHAPTER 4
METHODOLOGY

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Due to the nature of the project, the area of potential effect (APE) was limited to the project area. Prior to commencing fieldwork, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI), and various available historic maps and aerial photographs were reviewed to identify any resources aged 50 years and older within the APE (National Park Service [NPS] 2021; LHRI 2021; Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR] 2021; United States Geological Survey [USGS] 2021a, 2021b). The search did not find any resources listed on the NRHP or previously recorded through the LHRI. The available aerials dated to 1952, 1954, 1965, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1978, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1998, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2013, 2015, and 2017 (USGS 2021a; NETR 2021). The available topographic maps dated to 1940, 1956, 1960, 1962, 1965, 1966, 1974, 1977, 1983, 1996, 2012, 2015, 2018, and 2020 (USGS 2021b).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

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

Subsurface testing was performed along 30-m interval transects comprised of shovel tests spaced 30 m apart. Standard shovel tests consist of 30 centimeter (cm) diameter cylindrical holes excavated to the top of the sterile subsoil layer or until the water table or other obstruction was encountered. Soils from each test are screened through 1/4-inch (0.64 cm) hardware cloth for the purpose of recovering any cultural material that may exist at that location. When cultural material is encountered, the material is sorted by provenience and placed into bags labeled with the pertinent excavation information before being transported to TerraX's laboratory. If cultural material is identified during transecting, it is further examined in order to better define its horizontal and vertical limits. Delineations are conducted by placing additional shovel tests around positive tests. These additional tests are placed at 10 m intervals off of the original positive tests or cultural features in cardinal directions within the project area. This testing is conducted until two negative shovel tests are encountered in each direction or until delineations extend beyond the project boundary. A hand held Garmin GPS unit is used to record the site center and a sketch map is drawn by compass and pace and plotted to scale. Digital photographs are taken for any site recorded as well as for the survey area. For the Jamestown Business Park survey, 327 shovel tests were attempted (Figure 4.1).

LABORATORY METHODS

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

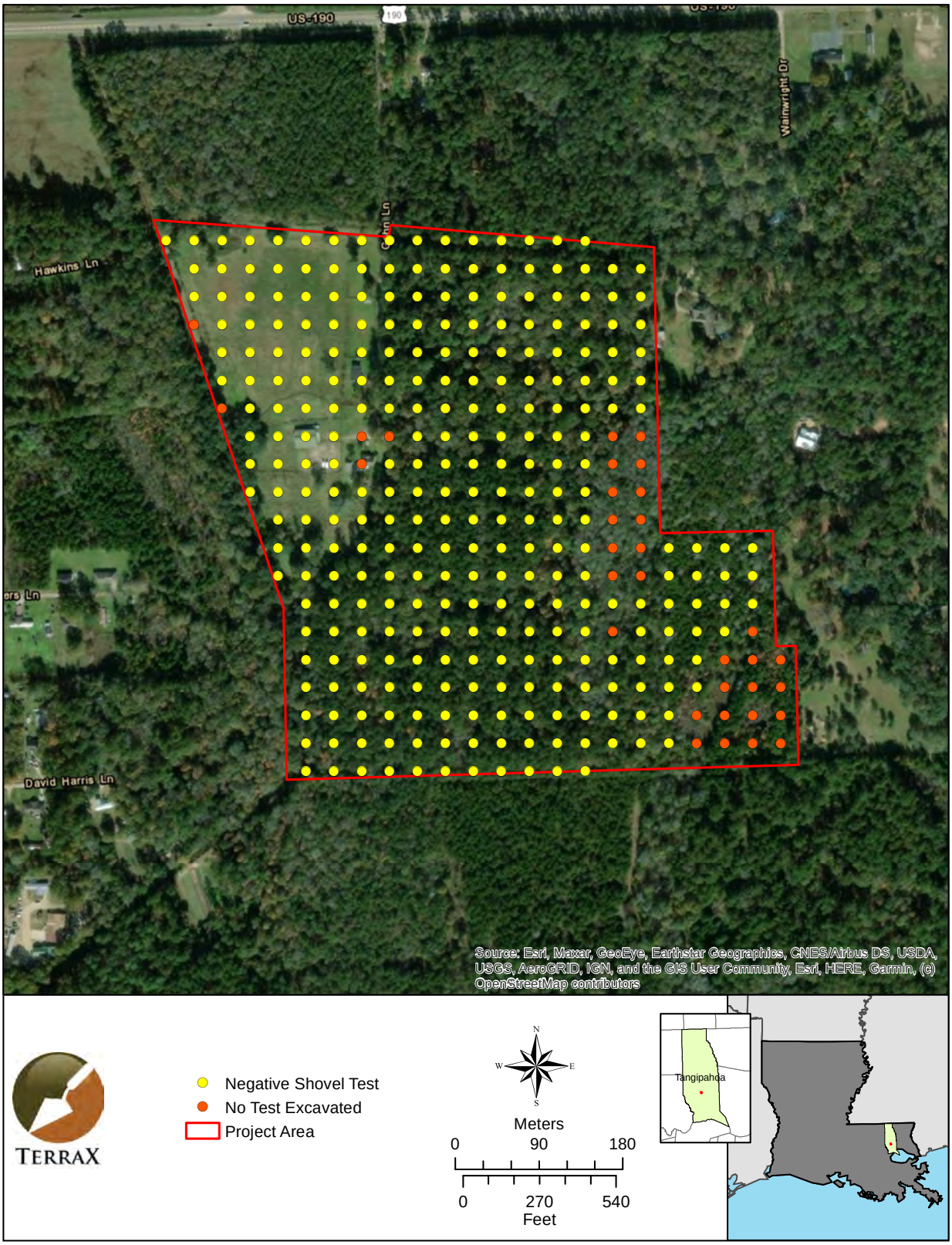

Figure 4.1. *Aerial image showing shovel tests within the survey area.*

CURATION

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

CHAPTER 5
RESULTS

OVERVIEW

This Phase I investigation included the placement of 327 shovel tests (see Figure 4.1). Thirty shovel tests could not be excavated due to standing water within the project area and three were not excavated due to standing structures and a gravel driveway. The remaining 294 shovel tests were negative for cultural material. The majority of the project area is low lying and many of the excavated shovel tests were terminated between 5 and 35 cm due to the high water table. A typical shovel test within the low lying areas consisted of 21 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay over a light gray (10YR 7/2), hydric, silty clay to 37 cm underlain by a light gray, hydric clay subsoil to 48 cm (Figure 5.1). A typical shovel test on the higher ground consisted of 27 cm dark grayish brown silty clay over a yellowish brown, hydric silty clay(Figure 5.2). Figures 5.3-5.12 depict the present condition of the survey area.

SITES/ISOLATED FINDS

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

Figure 5.1. *View of typical shovel test in the low lying areas of the project area.*

Figure 5.2. *Typical shovel test on the small rises.*

Figure 5.3. *View of the northern pasture on the west side of Gahn Lane, facing north.*

Figure 5.4. *View of a canopy structure for mounting horses, facing west..*

Figure 5.5. *View of the modern residence located at 44563 Gahn Lane , facing west.*

Figure 5.6. *View of the horse barn, facing east.*

Figure 5.7. *View of the gravel driveway/parking area of 44541 Gahn Lane, facing northwest.*

Figure 5.8. *View of the southern pasture of the survey area, facing east*

Figure 5.9. *View of the wetlands in the west central portion of the survey area, facing east.*

Figure 5.10. *View of the mixed hardwood and pine forest, facing south.*

Figure 5.11. *View of the planted pine in the southeast corner of the survey area, facing east.*

Figure 5.12. *View of the cypress swamp in the east central and southeast portion of the survey area, facing northwest.*

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

A review of the topographic maps and aerial photographs yielded one building, two canals, and one railroad (Figure 5.13). Further research through the Tangipahoa Parish Tax records provided an address, but no potential construction date for the extant building (Tangipahoa Parish Assessor 2021). The resources are described and evaluated below.

Resource 53-01749, 44541 Gahn Lane is a pre-1954, one-story, rectangular-shaped Minimal Traditional style residence set on a continuous brick foundation. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the exterior is brick. The main entry, located on the west side of the north façade, features a vinyl paneled door with nine lights in the upper half. The entry is sheltered by a partial-width incised porch with a shed roof. The roof is supported by one brick post at the northwest corner. The windows are metal-frame one-over-one sash windows set individually and in pairs. The gable ends feature rectangular vents and asbestos shingle siding. An exterior brick chimney is located near the northwest corner of the house. East of the main entry is a subordinate projecting gable roof. On the south façade is an enclosed porch with a shed roof and a carport. The shed roof and carport feature a pencil ribbed sheet metal roof. The windows of the enclosed porch are metal-frame two-over-two sash windows set in groupings of three (Figures 5.14-5.16). Several outbuildings were present on the property in the 1954 and 1972 aerials; however, the historic-aged outbuildings were no longer present during the field survey and appear to have been removed by 2005. Based on the aerials, this residence was attached to an agricultural purpose with small fields to the east and a barn to the west (NETR 2021; USGS 2021a). The fields to the east are now covered with dense tree growth and new outbuildings have been constructed including a barn.

Figure 5.13. *View of 53-01749 at the end of Gahn Lane in the survey area, facing south.*

Figure 5.14. *View of 53-01749, facing northwest.*

Figure 5.15. *View of 53-01749, facing east.*

Background research did not find that Resource 53-01749 is associated with a significant event, pattern of events, or significant persons. While the home appears to have had a connection to a small farm, the farmland was gone by 1998 and only one potentially original building remains that was connected to this agricultural purpose. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B. Evaluated for Criterion C, the building style is Minimal Traditional, a common building style found throughout the United States, typically constructed before and after World War II. The style was also commonly used by the Federal Housing Authority to provide cost-efficient housing throughout the nation. Due to the common nature of the style and a lack of a cohesive grouping of these houses, it is not eligible under Criterion C. It is the opinion of TerraX that Resource 53-01749 is not eligible for the NRHP.

Resource 53-01760, The Baton Rouge, Hammond & Eastern (BRH&E) railroad is located within the APE and runs east to west along the northern boundary of the APE for approximately 0.34 miles. This railroad segment connected Hammond and Covington. The BRH&E line is inactive through the area and does not retain its ballast, cross ties, rails, and tie plates. The railroad corridor is discernible by a grass covered embankment west of Gahn Lane and with dense tree growth to the north and south of the historic corridor to the west. There is a canal (56-01762) that runs along the northern boundary of the embankment for part of the APE (Figures 5.17 and 5.18).

The BRH&E railroad was incorporated in 1900 with the intent of constructing a railroad from Baton Rouge to Hammond and eventually Covington. In February 1908, the BRH&E line was completed and began operation (MS Rails 2021). Between 1900 and 1907, ownership of the line was unclear to the public as many newspapers reported that Illinois Central purchased the line. Officials at Illinois Central and BRH&E

Figure 5.16. *View of the BRH&E Railroad corridor, facing east.*

Figure 5.17. *View of the BRH&E Railroad corridor, facing northwest.*

denied these claims at first, mainly because it was a subordinate line to the Illinois Central that had purchased the BRH&E line. This subordinate was likely the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley (Y&MV) railroad who was responsible for the construction of the BRH&E line (*The St. Tammany Farmer* 21 September 1907:4). The line was functional under Y&MV for several years until the segment from Hammond to Covington was approved for abandonment in 1933. The line was leased to the Natalbany Lumber Company, instead of being abandoned (MS Rails 2020). The Natalbany Lumber company utilized the line until 1941 when the lumber company dissolved (MS Rails 2020; Louisiana Department of State 2021).

In 1941, the Hammond to Covington segment was sold to Gaylord Container Corporation (MS Rails 2020). Gaylord Container Corporation owned pulpwood mills in Louisiana and likely utilized the line to transport their products and supplies (*The Shreveport Journal* 30 September 1952:C7). In 1955, Gaylord Container Corporation merged with Crown Zellerbach and brought the railroad with it (MS Rails 2020; *San Francisco Examiner* 8 September 1955:45). In 1970, the segment from Hammond to Covington was abandoned by Crown Zellerbach, however the reasoning is unclear (MS Rails 2020). It is likely due to financial strain caused by arsonists burning acres of timber in Louisiana and the labor disputes regarding the conditions and separate seniority systems for Black and white workers that occurred around this time (Butler 8 March 1970:C8; *The Shreveport Times* 25 April 1971:8-B; *Daily World* 22 February 1970:12).

Background research did not find that the BRH&E Railroad is associated with a significant event, pattern of events, or significant persons. While the rail line does appear to have been utilized for the lumber industry for approximately 70 years, there is no evidence it played a major role in the industry. Additionally, it is not clear if a specific person played a large role in the development of the line as all evidence states company names rather than any individuals. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B. The rail line does not retain any material or design elements that can be evaluated under Criterion C. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion C. It is the opinion of TerraX that the BRH&E Railroad is not eligible for the NRHP.

Resource 53-01761, The Selser Canal was likely constructed as a drainage canal for the area and is connected to the Selser Creek. The creek's name is likely where the canal's name came from as there does not appear to be any information on who developed the canal. The canal first appears on the 1935 edition of the Ponchatoula, Louisiana topographic map in an area south of the APE (USGS 2021b). It is likely that the canal is an early-twentieth century drainage ditch canal the pulls water into the Selser Creek and eventually the Joyce State Wildlife Management Area to the south. Within the APE, the canal runs roughly northwest-southeast for approximately 0.39 miles in length. The ditch-type canal is approximately 20 feet wide with grassy, earthen embankments. On either side of the canal is a small grass covered path in some areas, likely to aid with any maintenance. Beyond these paths is dense tree growth. It appears that the canal still helps to drain excess water from the area (Figures 5.18 and 5.19).

Background research did not find that the Selser Canal is associated with a significant event, pattern of events, or significant persons. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B. Evaluated for Criterion C, the canal is a common ditch-type canal with grassy embankments. This type of canal has been utilized throughout the United States to aid in drainage with simple to construct canals for centuries. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion C. It is the opinion of TerraX that the Selser Canal is not eligible for the NRHP.

Resource 53-01762. An Unnamed Canal is located along the northern boundary of the APE that only appears on the 1965 edition of the Hammond, Louisiana topographic map (USGS 2021b). It looks like a small, ditch canal was in this location on the 1954 aerial, indicating a slightly older construction date (NETR 2021). It is likely that the canal is an early-twentieth century drainage ditch canal constructed along with the railroad to reduce flooding risks. Within the APE, the canal runs roughly east-west for approximately 0.17 miles in length. The ditch-type canal is approximately 15 feet wide with grassy, earthen embankments. Within the

Figure 5.18. *View of Selser Canal on the western boundary of the survey area, facing north.*

Figure 5.19. *View of Selser Canal on the western boundary of the survey area, facing south.*

APE, the canal is surrounded by dense tree growth to the north and is adjacent to the railroad embankment to the south. It appears that the canal still helps to drain excess water from the area (Figures 5.20-5.22).

Background research did not find that the Unnamed Canal is associated with a significant event, pattern of events, or significant persons. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criteria A or B. Evaluated for Criterion C, the canal is a common ditch-type canal with grassy embankments. This type of canal has been utilized throughout the United States to aid in drainage with simple to construct canals for centuries. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion C. It is the opinion of TerraX that the Unnamed Canal is not eligible for the NRHP.

HISTORIC AREAS

No historic areas are located within the survey area boundaries.

Figure 5.20. *View of 53-01762 along the northern boundary on the east side of Gahn Lane, facing east.*

Figure 5.21. *View of 53-01762 along the northern boundary on the east side of Gahn Lane, facing west.*

Figure 5.22. *View of 53-01762 adjacent to the north boundary continuing to the west from Gahn Lane, facing west.*

CHAPTER 6
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TerraX, under contract with GNO, Inc. of New Orleans, Louisiana, performed the Phase I cultural resources survey of the 73 acre Jamestown Business Park survey area. The current study was performed on May 19-21 and 26-28, 2021. The investigation did not identify any archaeological sites within the survey area. Four extant above-ground resources are within the project area; a building (53-01749), a railroad (53-01760), and two canals (53-01761 and 53-01762). All of these resources are recommended as ineligible No further cultural resources studies are recommended for the project.

REFERENCES

Butler, Jim
1970 Arsonists Play Havoc With Rapides Timber Industry. Alexandria Daily Town Talk 8 March:C8. Alexandria-Pineville, Louisiana.

Bureau of Land Management
2021 https://glorecords.blm.gov/search/default.aspx, accessed 3 June 2021

Canadian National
2021 Maps and Network. Electronic document, https://www.cn.ca/en/our-services/maps-and-network/, accessed 3 June 2021.

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.

Daily World [Opelousas, Louisiana]
1970 In Bogalusa Case: Ruling on Seniority Issue Expected Soon. 22 February:12. Opelousas, Louisiana.

Louisiana Division of Archaeology (LDOA)
2021 Louisiana Archaeological Site Files. Louisiana Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Assessed online 12 May 2021.

Louisiana Department of State
2021 Natalbany Lumber Company, Limited Business Filings. Electronic document, https://coraweb.sos.la.gov/commercialsearch/CommercialSearchDetails.aspx?CharterID=28245_5EC0D22C17, accessed 3 June 2021.

Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI)
2021 Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory Database. Database information compiled by the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology. Electronic document, https://laocd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=51049440d4a84db7aec23dd01d9e87ee, accessed 7 May 2021.

MS Rails
2020 Google Earth Files: Illinois Central. Electronic document, http://www.msrailroads.com/Google_earth.htm, accessed 3 June 2021.
2021 Baton Rouge Hammond & Eastern Railroad. Electronic document, http://www.msrailroads.com/BRH&E.htm, accessed 3 June 2021.

National Park Service
2021 *National Register of Historic Places*. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. Available online at www.cr.nps.gov/nr, accessed 12 May 2021.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR)
2021 Aerial photographs. Electronic document, https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer, accessed 7 May 2021.

San Francisco Examiner
1955 Merger Agreement: Zellerbach, Gaylord Ready. 8 September:45.

The Shreveport Journal [Shreveport, Louisiana]
1952 Less Idle Land – Complete Reforestation Seen Within Next Twelve Years. 30 September:C7. Shreveport, Louisiana.

The Shreveport Times [Shreveport, Louisiana]
1971 Pulp Workers Union Taking Strike Vote. 25 April:8-B. Shreveport, Louisiana.

The St. Tammany Farmer [Covington, Louisiana]
1907 Definite Information As To Baton Rouge, Hammond and Eastern Railroad. 21 September:4. Covington, Louisiana.

Tangipahoa Parish Assessor
2021 GIS – Mapping. Electronic document, https://tangiassessor.com/gis-mapping, accessed 7 May 2021.

Treolar, Steve
2019 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 142 Acres (57.5 Hectares) near Hammond, Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana.* LDOA #22-6145.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
2021a EarthExplorer. Electronic document, https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/, accessed 7 May 2021.
2021b topoView. Electronic document, https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer, accessed 7 May 2021.

Appendix A
Curation Agreement

Troy, Alabama
36082

334-670-3000

TROY
UNIVERSITY

FROM: Stephen Carmody

TO: Paul Jackson
Terra Xplorations
3523 18th Ave NE
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35406
DATE: December 18, 2020

SUBJECT: Letter of Acceptance of Archaeological Collections

This memo serves as our [Troy University Archaeological Research Center] acceptance and long-term curation of archaeological collections from TerraXplorations.

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

Sincerely,

Stephen Carmody
Troy University Archaeological Center
120 MSCX
Troy, Alabama 36082
Lab Phone: (334) 808-6771
Office Phone: (334) 808-6850