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Martial Farms Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report



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PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF
63 ACRES (25.4 HECTARES) NEAR BROUSSARD,
LAFAYETTE PARISH, LOUISIANA

Positive Findings Draft Report



for

Due Diligence

March 2021



SURA, INC.

P.O. Box 14414

Baton Rouge, LA 70898-4414

Since 1986



**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF
63 ACRES (25.4 HECTARES) NEAR BROUSSARD,
LAFAYETTE PARISH, LOUISIANA**

Positive Findings Draft Report

by

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for

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March 2021

ABSTRACT

On February 8th and 9th, 2021, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I survey of 63 acres (ac) (25.4 hectares [ha]) near Broussard, Lafayette Parish Louisiana. This survey was undertaken for Louisiana Economic Development (LED) certification. The Project Area (PA) consists of the Direct PA, which comprises the footprint of the development, and the Indirect PA, defined as a 1,500 ft (457.2 m) in all directions of the Direct PA.

Two archaeological sites were identified during the survey: Martial Farm PP (16LY155) and Martial Farm Scatter (16LY156). 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.

A single structure [Resource ID No. 50-00789] in the project's Indirect PA fit the criteria for evaluation. The structure sits just over the parish line in St. Martin Parish. The current owner states that the property was built in 1878. The style of the home indicates a later construction date (c. 1910). It is possible the structure was remodeled later to fit the popular Craftsman/Bungalow style. It is not eligible for listing on the National Register. It is not associated with any significant event or persons and, although it has retained much of its original material and integrity, the building has no architectural significance. The building has not previously and does not now have any potential to yield archaeological findings important to history. The structure is not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A-D. The potential for adverse effects is unknown until development is proposed.

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 Zach Hager of Acadiana One for facilitating access to the Project Area. The field crew was led by Sally McMillian and consisted of Jacob Mendoza, Brandy Kerr McMains, Katt Doucet, and Claire Miller. Michelle Brenner Shoriak M.P. identified and assessed all structures fifty years and older within the proposed Indirect PA. Sally McMillian authored this report and provided background and archival research. Dr. Malcolm Shuman acted as principal investigator.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

On February 8th and 9th of 2021, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I survey of 63 acres (ac) (25.4 hectares [ha]) near Broussard, Lafayette Parish Louisiana (Figure 1). The Project Area (PA) consists of the Direct PA, which comprises the footprint of the development, and the Indirect PA, defined as a 1,500 ft (457.2 m) in all directions of the Direct PA. The Direct PA is located at Easting 602233 m Northing 3333065 m, within Section 2 T11S R5E and Section 35 T10S R5E.

Field crew was led by Sally McMillian and consisted of Jacob Mendoza, Brandy McMains, Kat Doucet, and Claire Miller. Sally McMillian authored this report and Malcolm Shuman served as Principal Investigator. This survey was undertaken for Louisiana Economic Development (LED).

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.

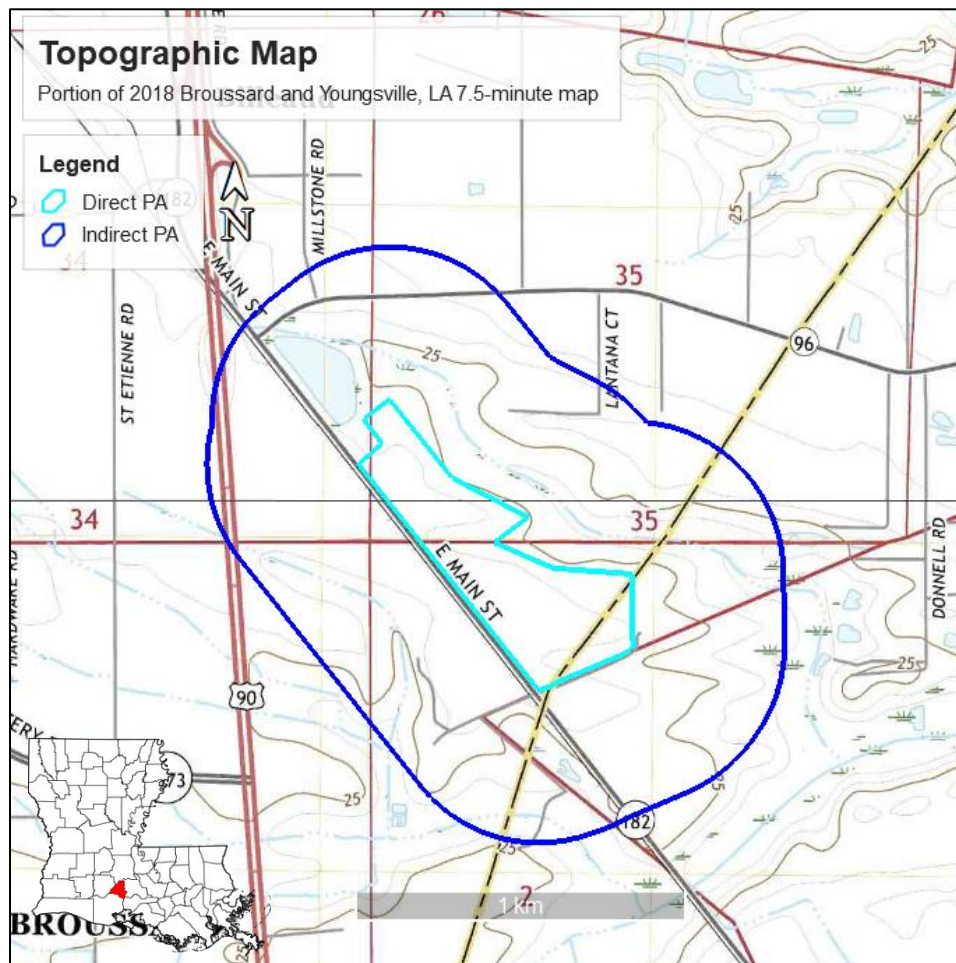


Figure 1. Portions of 2018 Broussard and Youngsville, LA, 7.5-minute map.

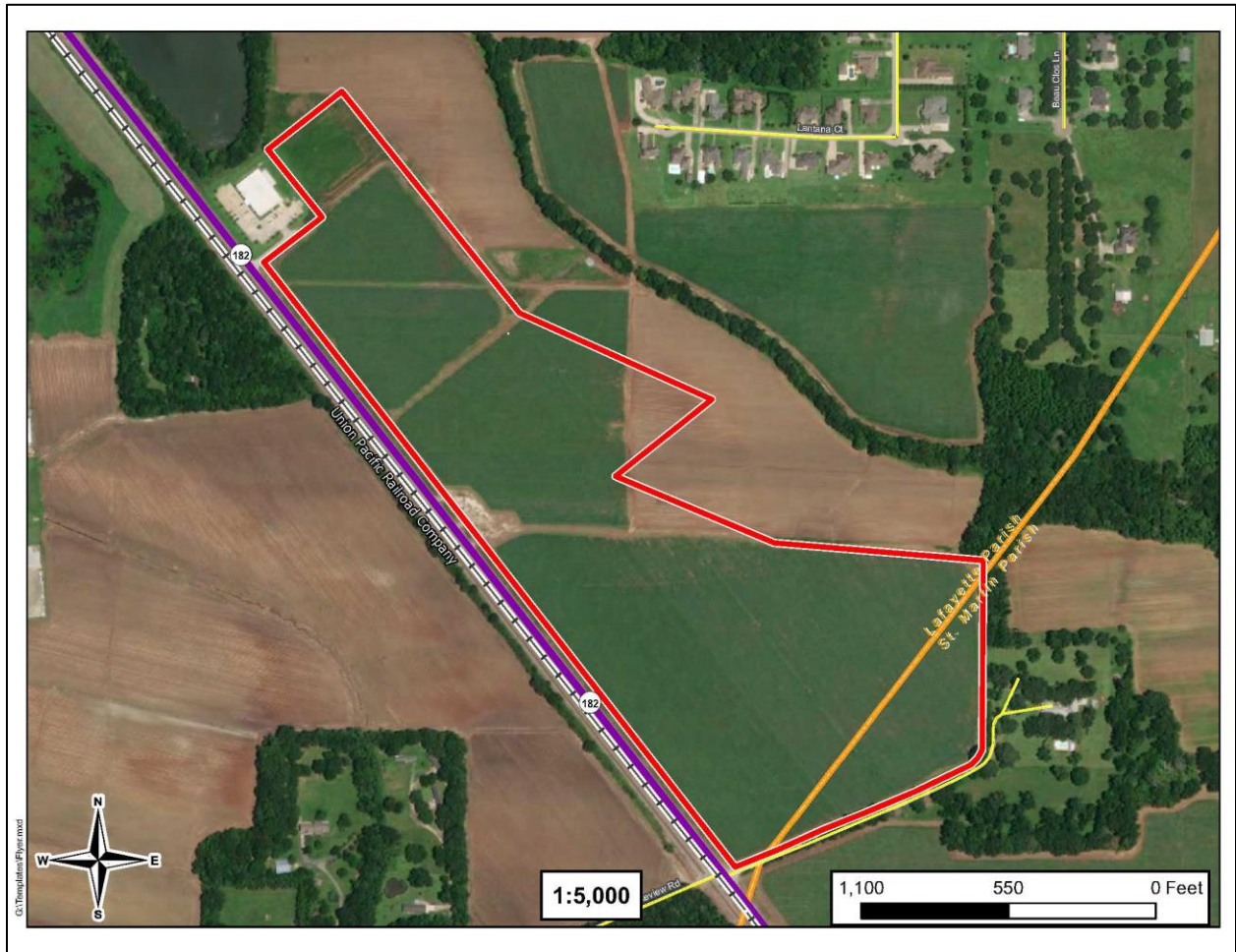


Figure 2. Map of project area (Source: One Acadiana)

CHAPTER TWO: LAND USE HISTORY

Geology and Geomorphology

The natural setting of the project area and surrounding territory is the product of several factors. Among these are the chronology of deltaic development in the Lower Mississippi River Valley, the dynamics of distributary channel development from crevasses in the natural levee of the Mississippi River, the interface between swamps and marshes, and saltwater intrusion as part of coastal erosion. All of these geomorphological factors have contributed to topographic, floral, and faunal aspects of the project area. They have also contributed to our understanding of the locations of archaeological sites and prehistoric settlement patterns within the surrounding region. The environmental setting applicable to the current project area has been described and studied in a variety of other reports and monographs. Two of the more important are Recent Geomorphic History of the Pontchartrain Basin (Saucier 1963) and Geomorphology and Quaternary Geologic History of the Lower Mississippi River (Saucier 1994).

The topography of this area when the area would have been desirable for prehistoric and historic human occupation is directly tied to the dynamics of the lower Mississippi River. It has been long understood that the Mississippi River has altered its channel to form deltas at various times and that these have influenced human settlement. The Teche course of the Mississippi was crucial in creating the natural environment that has existed in this area for the past 4,000 years or so. Today's Bayou Teche flows along the highest portion of a meander belt ridge, the Teche Ridge, which was created by the Teche course of the ancestral Mississippi River (Gibson 1975:1; Fisk 1944). Due to its extreme elevation of 10.5 ft (3.2 m) to 30.2 ft (9.2 m) above sea level, the stream has no natural tributaries. Its source is at Bayou Courtableau near Port Barre, from whence it flows southward for nearly 124 mi (200 km) until it reaches the Lower Atchafalaya River (Gibson 1975:1).

Soils

The Project Area is composed of three Memphis Silt Loam complexes ((MbA), (MbC), and (Me)), two Frost Silt Loam complexes ((FrA) and (FoA)), and Coteau Silt Loam (CoB). The Memphis Silt Loam complexes are all well drained and considered prime farmland. Frost Silt Loam complexes (FrA, FoA) are poorly drained and can be considered prime farmland. Coteau Silt Loam is somewhat poorly drained and considered prime farmland. Figure 3 shows all silt loam complexes within the Direct PA.

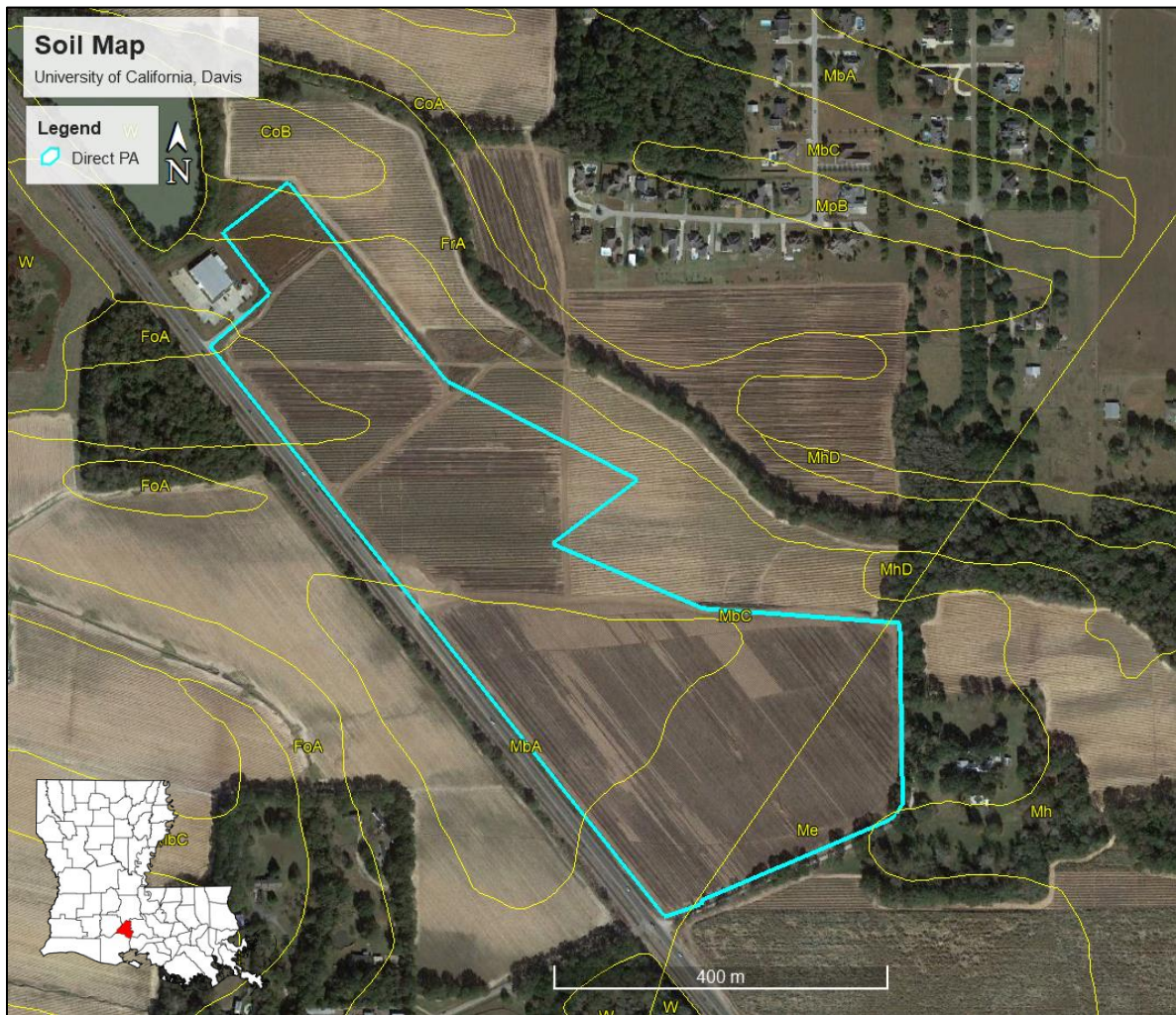


Figure 3. Soil map of Direct PA (University of California, Davis 2016/Google Earth).

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 there were no existing structures within the Direct PA over the past 82 years.

Topographic Maps

In the earliest USGS topographic map from 1939, the Pacific Railroad is visible just beyond the western boundary of the Direct PA. There were no historic structures within the Direct PA but many can be seen within the Indirect PA (Figure 4).

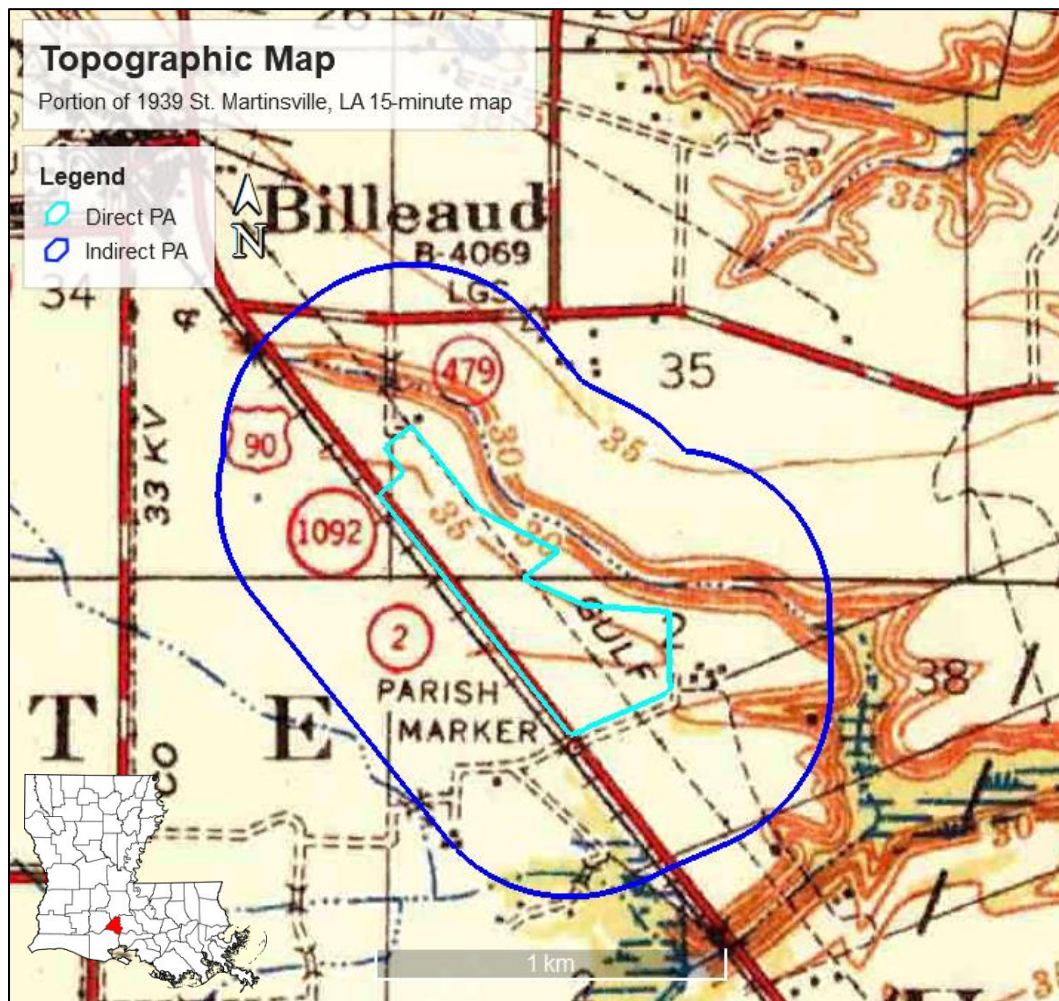


Figure 4. Portion of 1939 St. Martinsville, LA 15-minute map (Source: USGS).

By 1957, no changes within the Direct PA can be observed. Many of the historic structures within the Indirect PA no longer exist (Figure 5).

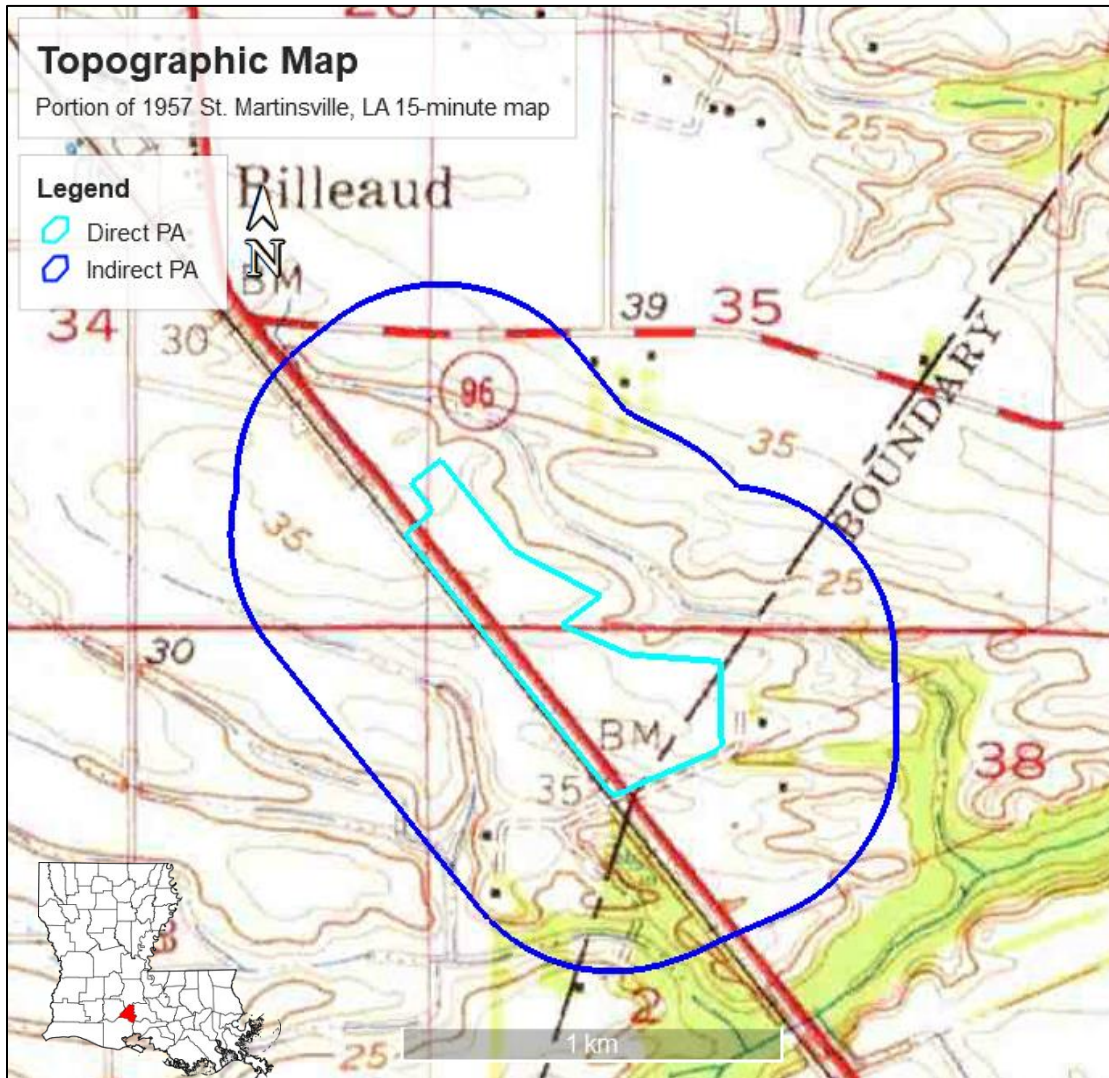


Figure 5. Portion of 1957 St. Martinville, LA 15-minute map (Source: USGS).

Between 1957 and 1970, there are no visible changes within the Direct PA. Within the Indirect PA, one structure previously located to the southwest of the Direct PA is no longer present (Figure 6).

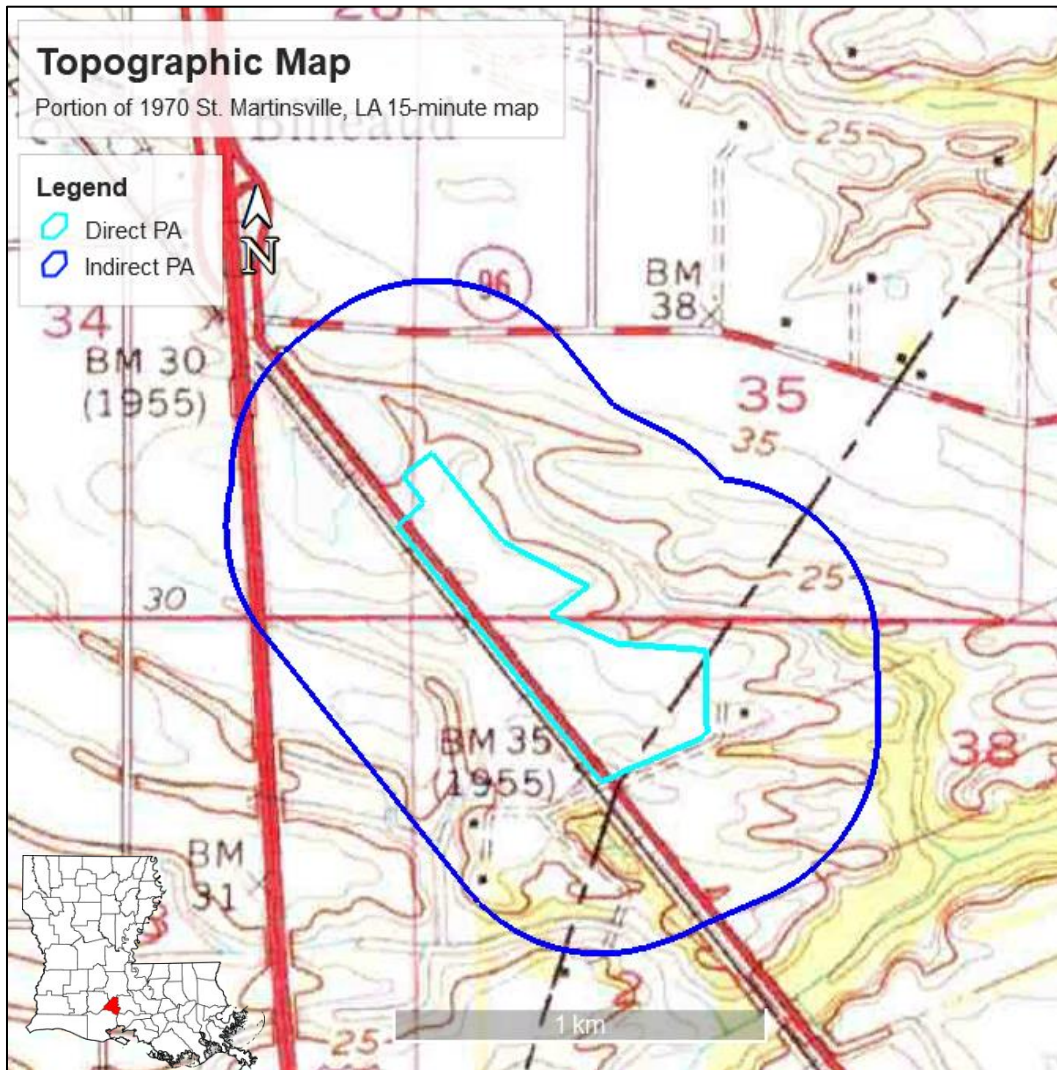


Figure 6. Portion of 1970 St. Martinsville, LA 15-minute map (Source: USGS).

By 1984, there are no historic standing structures visible within the Direct and Indirect PA (Figure 7).

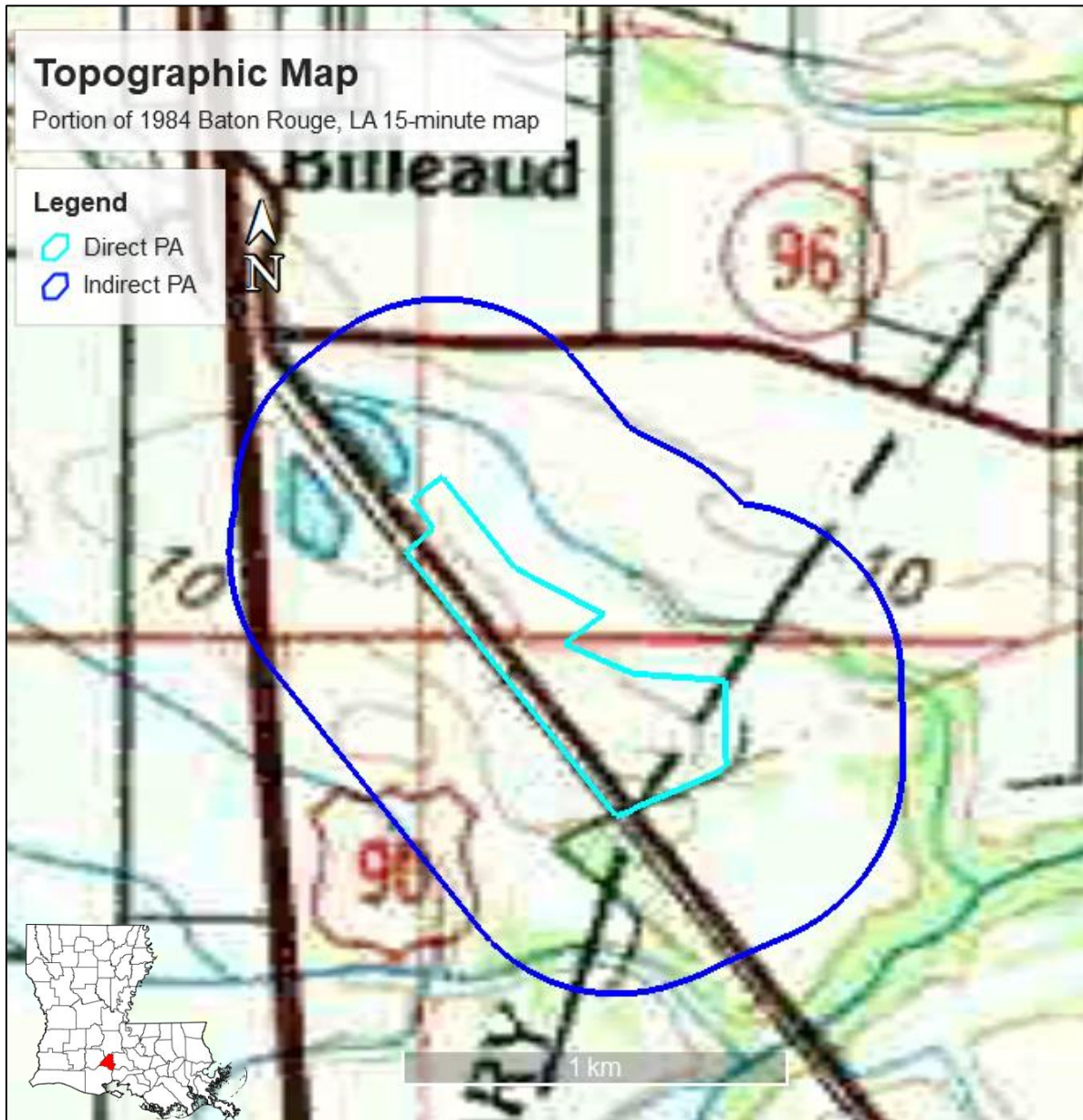


Figure 7. Portion of 1984 Baton Rouge, LA 15-minute map (Source: USGS).

Satellite Imagery

Satellite imagery from as early as 1998 shows the Direct PA fully comprised of farmland. The Indirect PA is comprised of farmland, wooded areas, and housing (Figure 8).

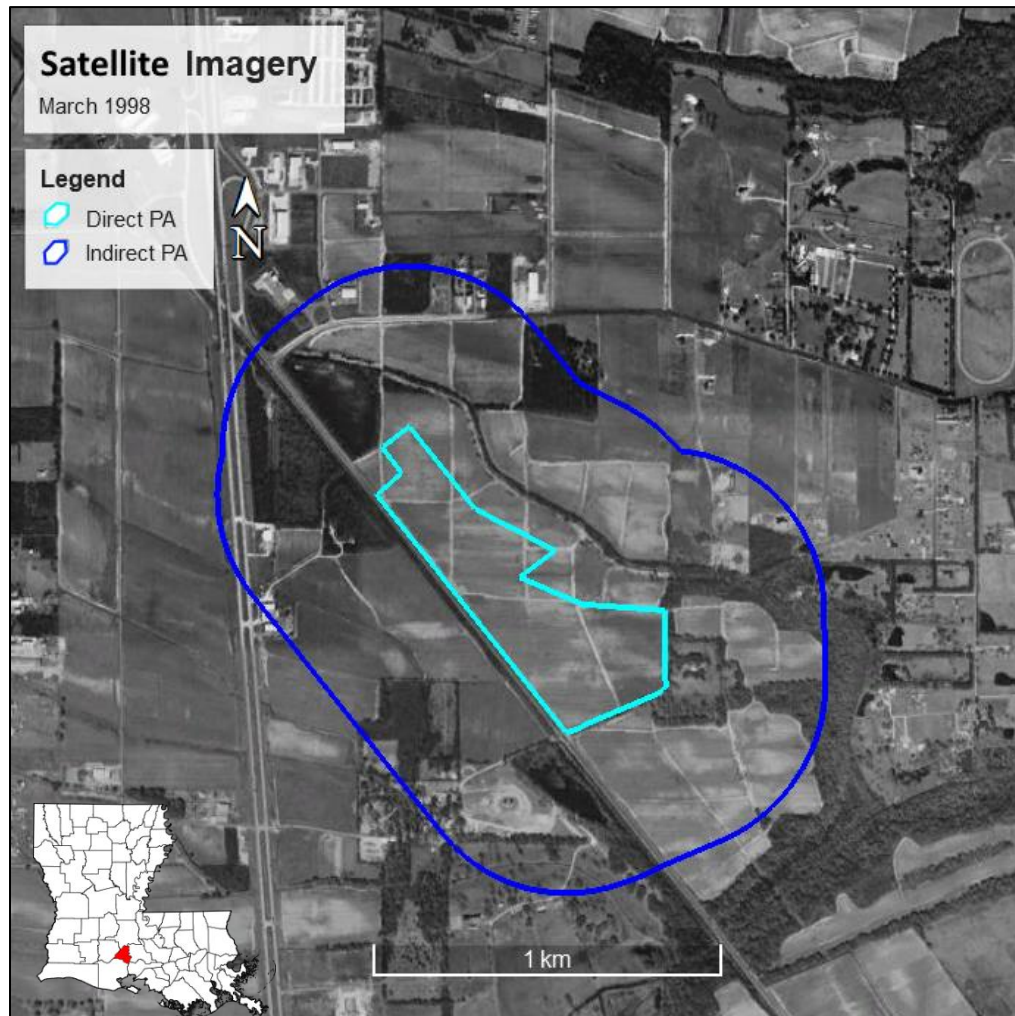


Figure 8. Satellite imagery of the Direct and Indirect PA, 1998 (Source: Google Earth).

In 2006, a new neighborhood is visible to the northeast of the Direct PA (Figure 9).

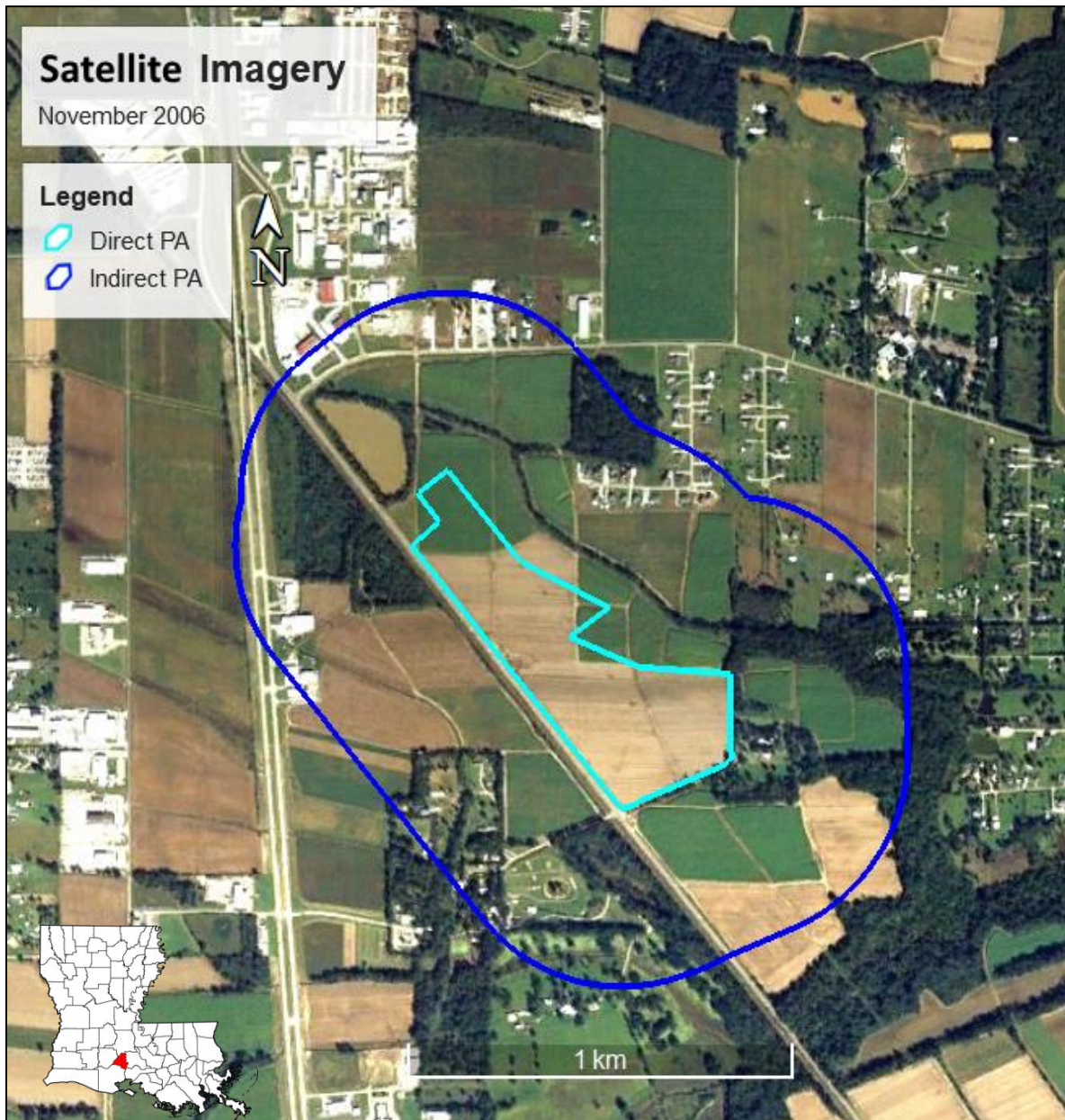


Figure 9. Satellite imagery of the Direct and Indirect PA, 2006 (Source: Google Earth).

From 2006 to 2012, there were no major changes within the Direct and Indirect PA (Figure 10).

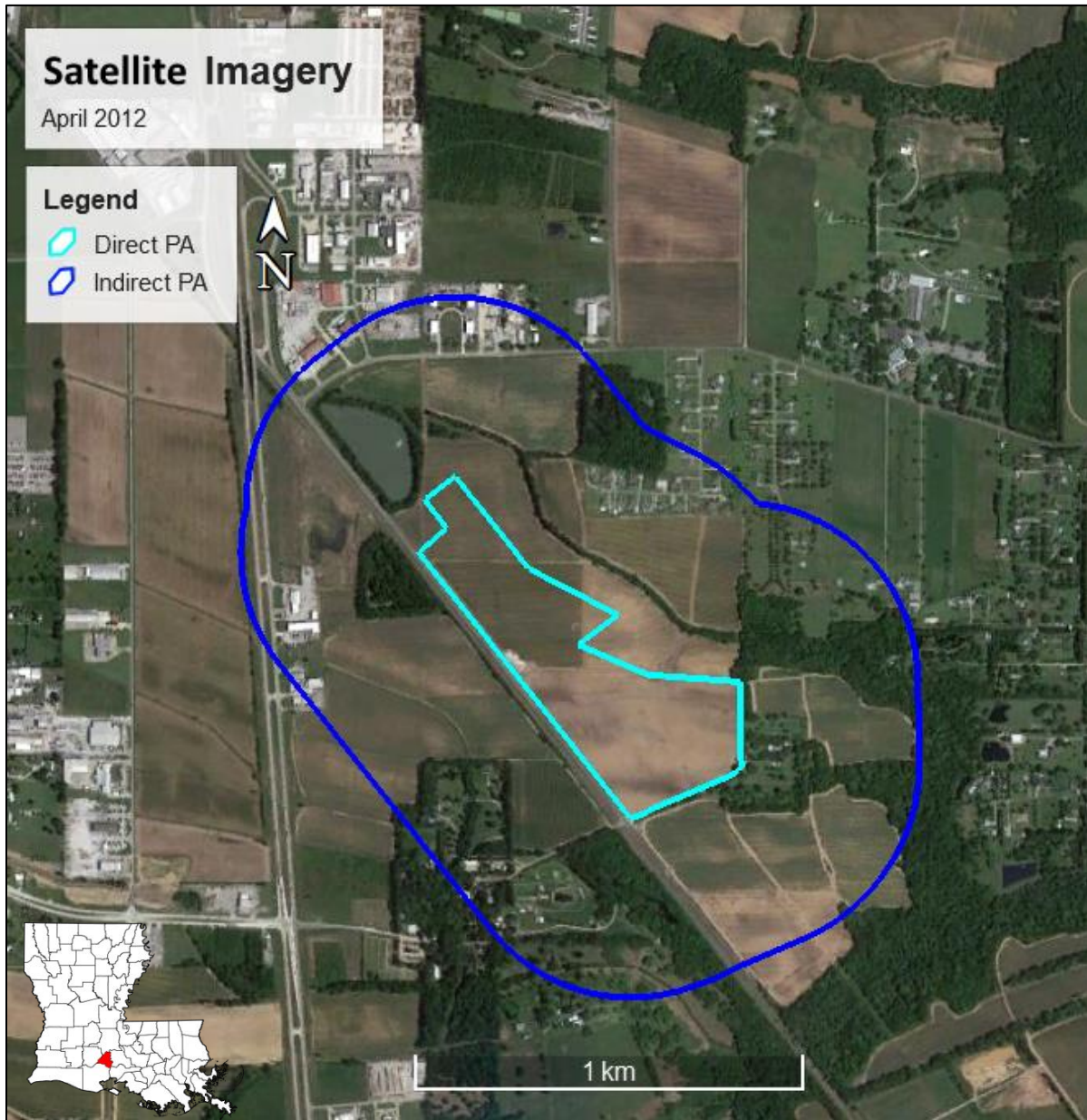


Figure 10. Satellite imagery of the Direct and Indirect PA, 2012 (Source: Google Earth).

Between 2012 and 2021, little has changed within the Direct and Indirect PA. Outside of the Indirect PA, new developments can be seen to the northeast (Figure 11).

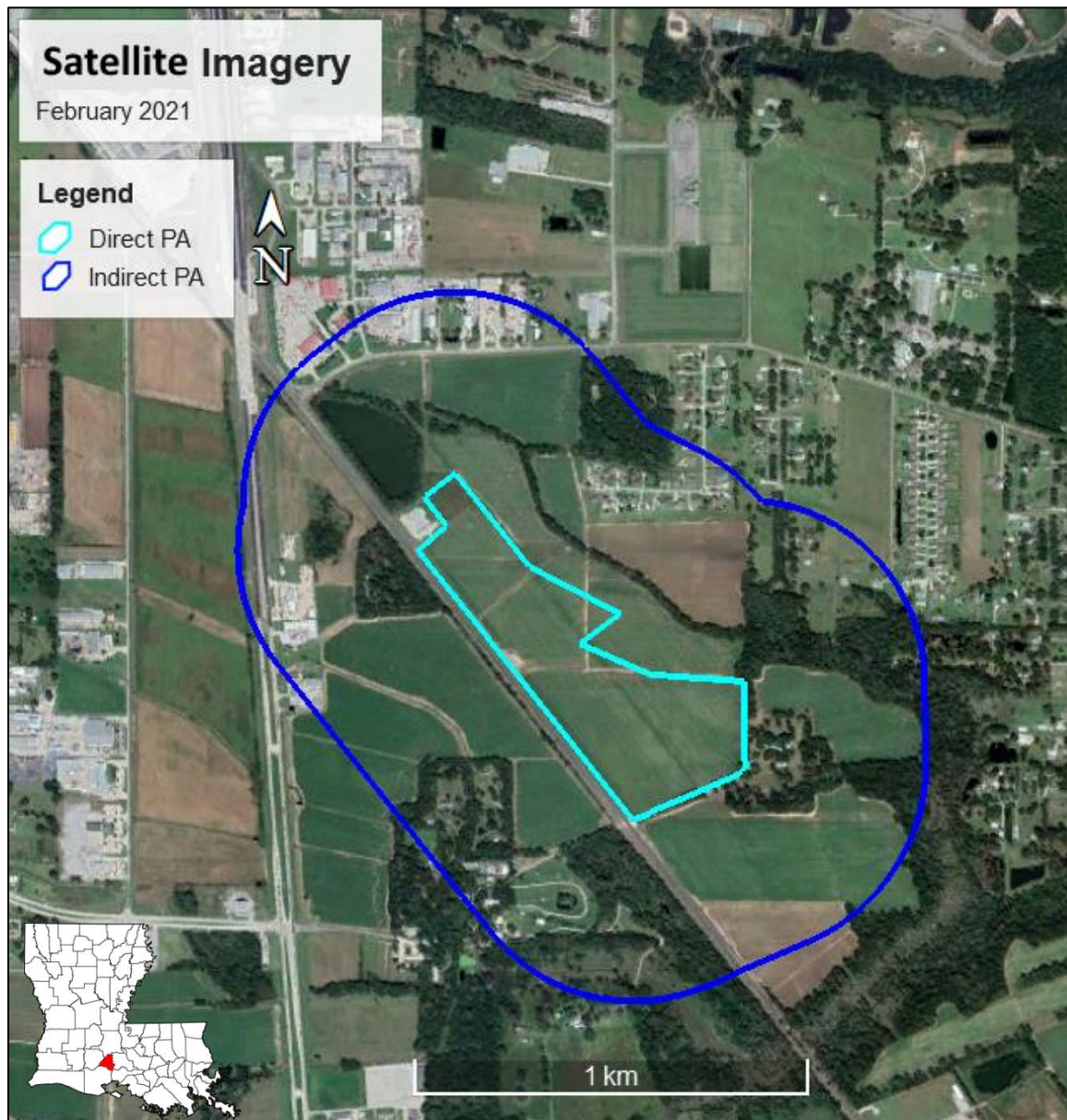


Figure 11. Satellite imagery of the Direct and Indirect PA, 2021 (Source: Google Earth).

CHAPTER THREE: PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Projects within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the Direct Project Area

There are four projects recorded within one mile of the Direct PA boundaries. These surveys are compiled in Table 1 and their proximity to the PA is depicted in Figure 12.

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

Report No.	Report Title	Contractor	Author(s)	Type of Survey	Date
22-4625	<i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Aegis Ethane Header Pipeline Project, Segment 2 Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, Acadia, Vermilion, Lafayette and St Martin Parishes, Louisiana</i>	Atkins	Darren Schubert, M.A., Robert Rowe, M.A. Michael Nash, M.A., Dana Brown, and Krista Flores	Phase I	2015
22-2455	<i>INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY I-49 SOUTH ROUTE US 90 LAFAYETTE REGIONAL AIRPORT TO ROUTE LA 88 LAFAYETTE, ST. MARTIN AND IBERIA PARISHES, LOUISIANA</i>	Earth Search, Inc.	Barry South, et al.	Phase I	2004
22-1927-1	<i>BEYOND THE RIVER AND THE RIDGE: CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS OF AMBASSADOR CAFFERY PARKWAY LAFAYETTE PARISH, SOUTH-CENTRAL LOUISIANA: ALTERNATES C, D, G, K, AND L</i>	Sellers & Associates Inc.	Jon L. Gibson and Carl A. Brasseaux	Phase I	1997
22-2203	<i>PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ARCHEOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF THE PROPOSED TENDS BREAUX BRIDGE SYSTEM PIPELINE PROJECT, VERMILION, LAFAYETTE, AND ST. MARTIN PARISHES, LOUISIANA</i>	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.	Patrick P. Robblee, et al.	Phase I	1999

Archaeological Sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the Direct Project Area

There are 16 previously recorded archaeological sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the Direct PA. These sites are compiled in Table 2 and their proximity to the Direct PA is depicted in Figure 12.

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

Site No.	Name	Component(s)	Culture(s)	Function	NRHP Status	Last Visited
16SM120	Temp Site SC1	Historic	Civil War and Aftermath, Industrial and Modern	Unknown	Ineligible	2014
16LY110	I49-W-06	Historic	Industrial and Modern	Unknown, Farmstead	Ineligible	2005
16LY103	Cameron Zoo Site	Historic	Antebellum, Civil War and Aftermath	Farmstead	Ineligible	2004
16LY111	All Cranes Site	Historic	Civil War and Aftermath, Industrial and Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	2004
16LY104	Corne R. Site	Historic	Antebellum, Civil War and Aftermath	Farmstead	Ineligible	2004
16LY113	Petro Tool Site	Historic	Unknown	Unknown	Undetermined	2004
16LY114	St. Etienne Site	Historic	Civil War and Aftermath, Industrial and Modern	Farmstead	Undetermined	2004
16LY127	Southern Pacific RR	Historic	Civil War and Aftermath, Industrial and Modern	Historic Transport, Industrial	Undetermined	2009
16LY89	Site LAF-11-02	Historic	Industrial and Modern	Unknown	Ineligible	1998
16LY109	I49-W-03	Historic	Civil War and Aftermath, Industrial and Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	2004
16LY108	I49-W-02	Historic	Civil War and Aftermath, Industrial and Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	2004
16LY69	Margo Lalonde XXXX House Site	Prehistoric	Paleoindian	Camp	Undetermined	1994
16LY107	St. Nazaire Road	Historic	Civil War and Aftermath, Industrial and Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	2004
16LY90	Site LAF 11-03	Historic	Civil War and Aftermath, Industrial and Modern	Farmstead	Ineligible	1998
16LY88	Site LAF 11-01	Historic	Antebellum, Civil War and Aftermath	Unknown	Ineligible	1998
16LY89	Site LAF 11-02	Historic	Industrial and Modern	Unknown	Ineligible	1998

Standing Structures within 1,500 ft (457.2 m) of the Direct Project Area

There are no previously recorded historic standing structures located within 1,500 ft (457.2 m) of the Direct PA.

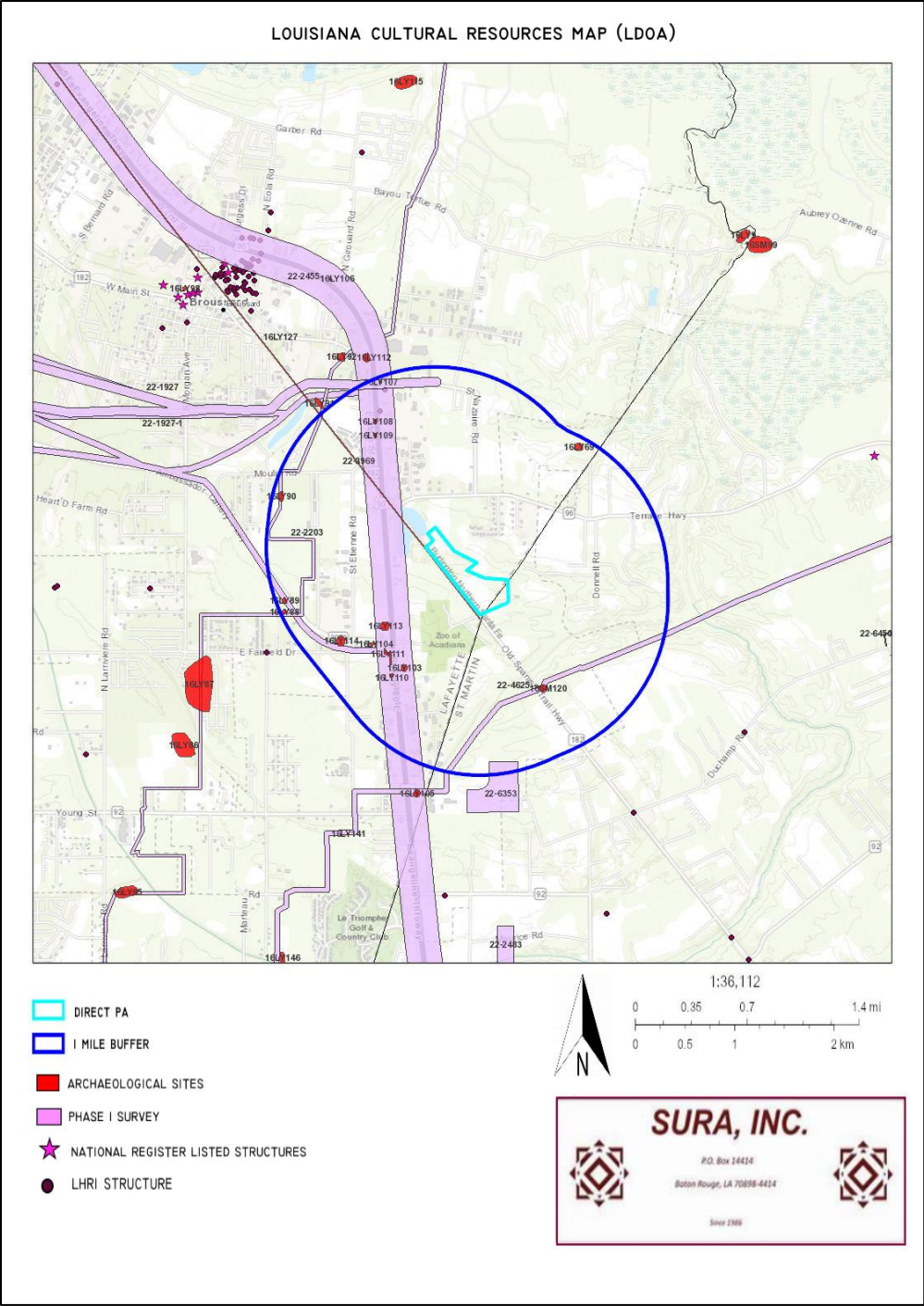


Figure 12. Map of known archaeological surveys, sites, and historic standing structures within one mile of the Direct Project Area (LDOA).

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 Project Area (PA) consists of the Direct PA, which comprises the footprint of the development, and the Indirect PA, defined as a 1,500 ft (457.2 m) in all directions of the Direct PA.

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. When sites were encountered, delineation shovel tests were carried out from datum in each cardinal direction at 32.8 ft (10 m) intervals until two consecutive negative shovel tests were excavated. Surface inspection was also implemented at 32.8 ft (10 m) intervals to locate the sites boundaries. Soil augering was conducted in each delineation shovel test to a depth of 75 cmbs. Within the Indirect PA, structures fifty years and older were assessed for National Register eligibility, however, no shovel tests were excavated within the Indirect PA.

The survey located two sites, one historic and one prehistoric surface scatter, Martial Farm Scatter (16LY156) and Martial Farm PP (16LY155). 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. All standing structures within the Indirect PA were assessed following Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) guidelines and assigned Resource ID numbers.

Each cultural resource site and historic standing structure found is assessed per current National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria, as given below.

Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places

Should a federal permit be required, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) would come into force.

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 on February 8th and 9th of 2021. The Direct PA consisted of a cut cane field. A total of 284 transect shovel tests were excavated during the initial survey, none of which were positive for cultural materials (Figure 13). Two previously unrecorded sites were encountered during the survey and given site numbers 16LY155 and 16LY156. Eight delineation shovel tests were excavated for Martial Farm PP (16LY155), all of which were negative for subsurface artifacts. Three judgmental shovel tests were implemented for Martial Farm Scatter (16LY156), all of which were negative for subsurface artifacts. Figures 14-15 show examples of topography encountered during the survey. Table 3 depicts representative Munsell soil profiles for the Direct PA.

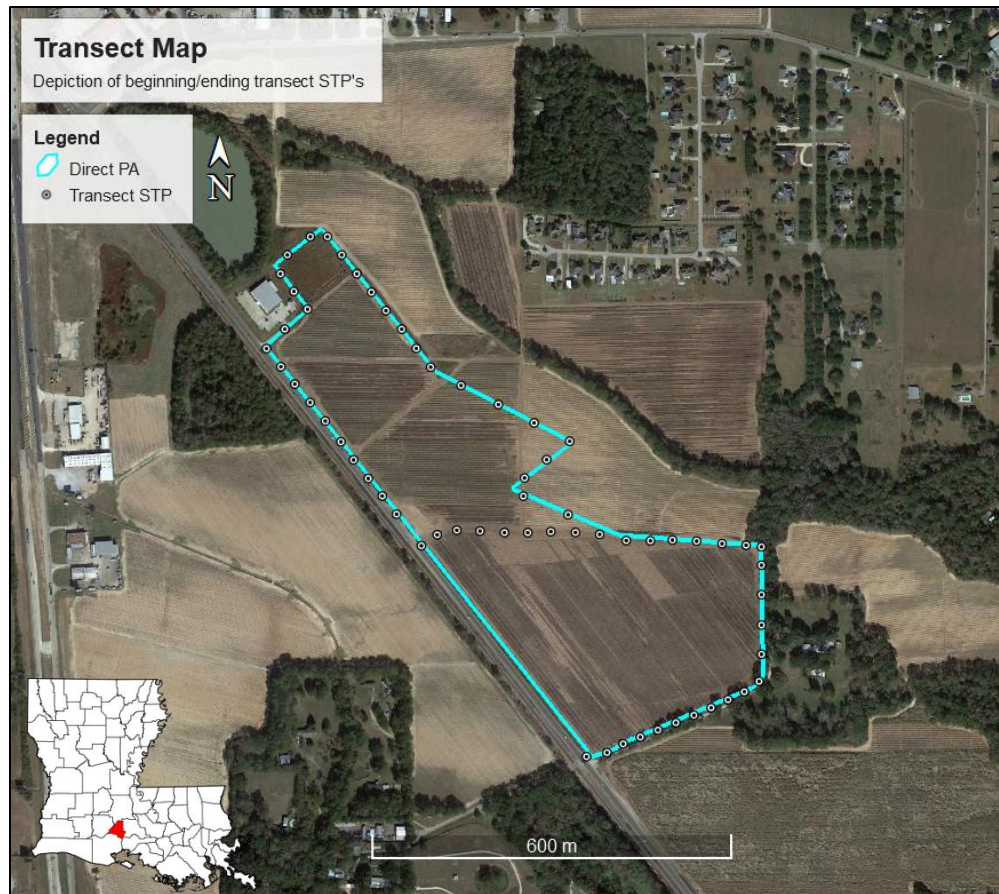


Figure 13. Aerial photograph depicting shovel tests and transects of the Direct PA (Google Earth).

Table 3. Representative Munsell Soil Profiles.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Easting 602375 m Northing 3332889 m	0-50 cmbs	10 YR 4/1	Dark silty loam
Easting 602932 m Northing 3332678	0-50 cmbs	10 YR 4/3	Hard brown clay



Figure 14. Eastern boundary, facing west.



Figure 15. Southern boundary, facing north.

Archaeological Sites

Two previously unrecorded sites were identified within the Direct PA, Martial Farm PP (16LY155) and Martial Farm Scatter (16LY156). Martial Farm PP (16LY155) was located along the western boundary of the Direct PA and consists of one prehistoric projectile point with no subsurface component. Martial Farm Scatter (16LY156) was located closer to the eastern boundary of the Direct PA and consists of an historic scatter with no subsurface component. Figure 16 depicts the location of each site within the boundary of the Direct PA.

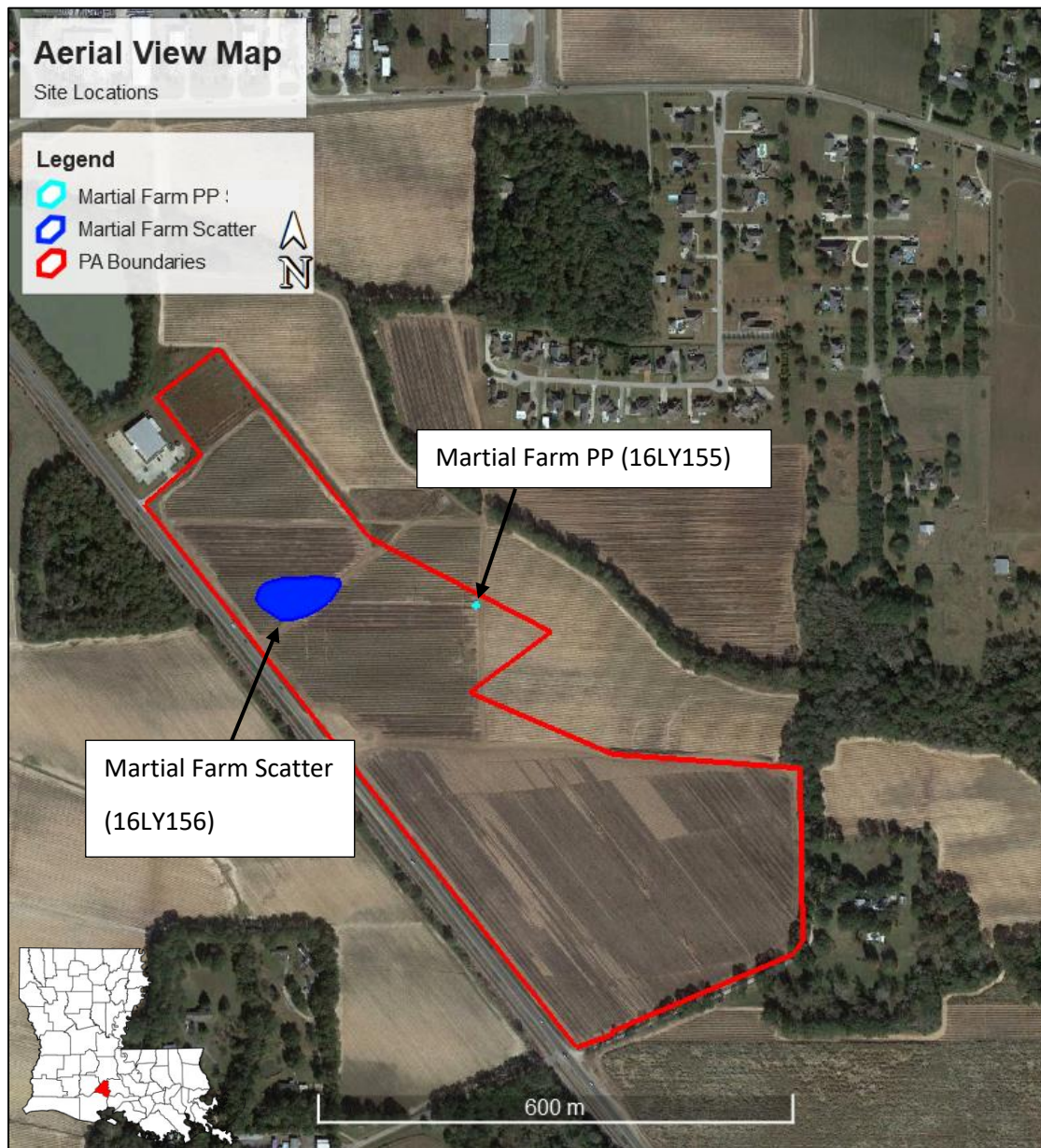


Figure 16. Aerial image of site boundaries within the Direct PA (Google Earth).

Site Martial Farm PP (16LY155)

Martial Farm PP (16LY155) covers 0.0048 ac (0.00195 ha) and consists of one prehistoric San Patrice, var. St. Johns projectile point found on the surface, with no subsurface component. Datum of the site is located at Easting 602525 m Northing 3333099 m. One negative transect shovel test fell within the site, which was designated as datum. Surface inspection and delineation shovel tests were conducted in 32.8 ft (10 m) intervals in all cardinal directions to identify further cultural materials. Eight delineation shovel tests were excavated and were all negative for subsurface artifacts. Soil auguring was conducted within each delineation shovel test to a depth of 75 cmbs. Only one artifact was identified and collected on surface.

Detailed images and depictions of the site are included below. Figure 17 shows a detailed aerial image of the site, Figure 18 presents a sketch map of the site, and Figure 19 shows a view from datum. Table 4 describes the representative soil profile, and Table 5 is a list of the recovered artifacts preceding a brief explanation. Figure 20 depicts the location of the artifact in the field. Figure 21 shows the collected artifact from the Martial Farm PP site (16LY155).

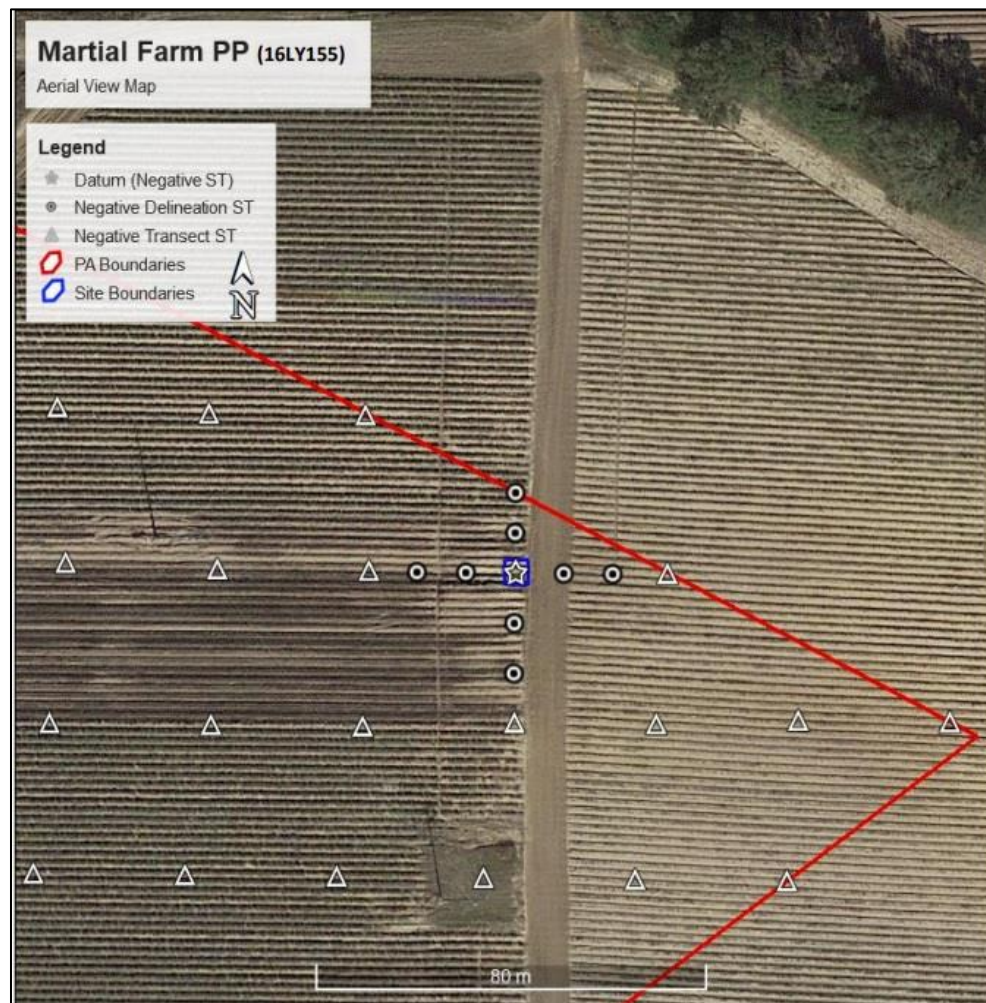


Figure 17. Aerial view map depicting transect shovel tests and judgmental shovel tests surrounding the boundaries of Site 16LY155 (Google Earth).

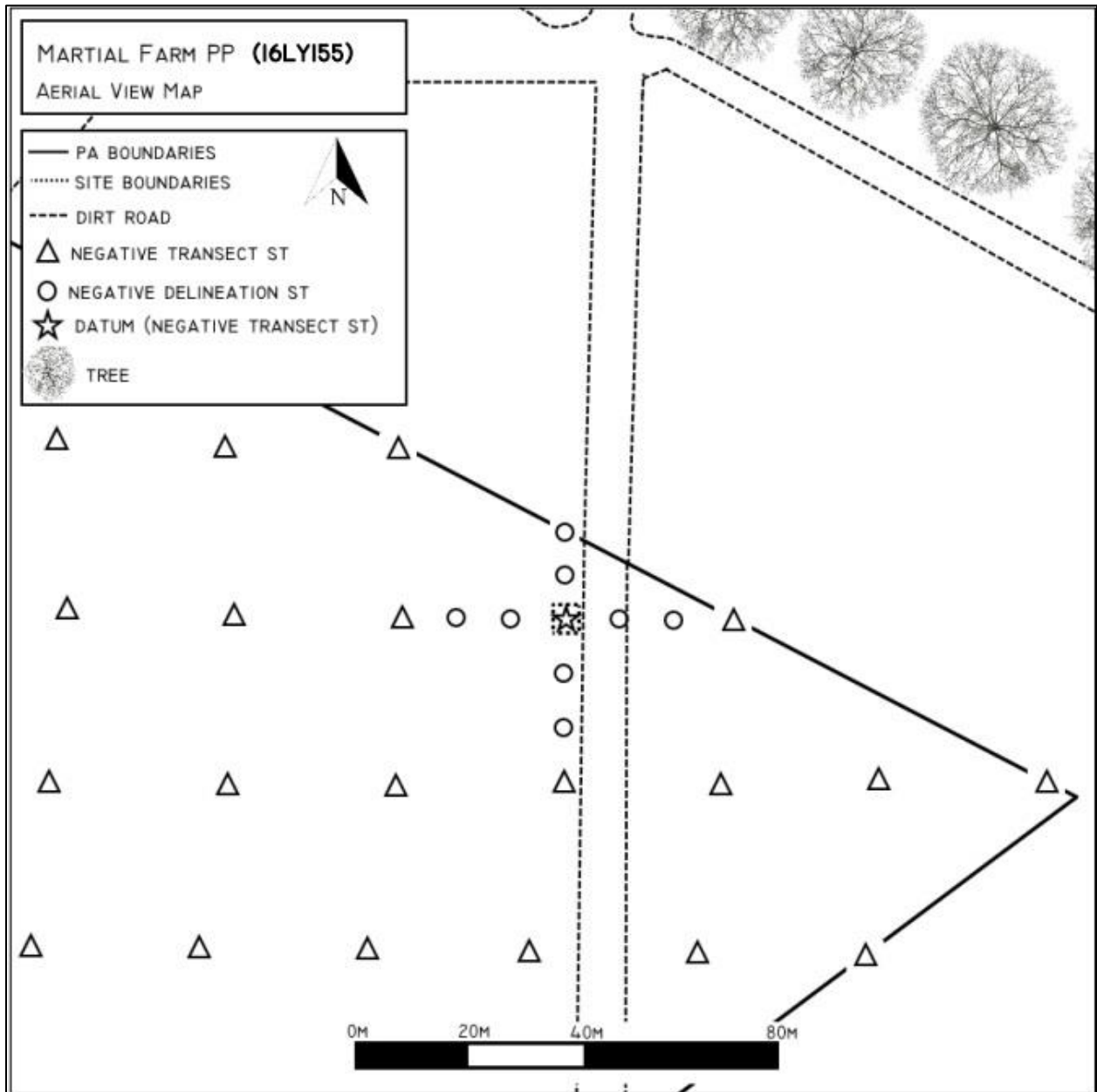


Figure 18. Site sketch map of 16LY155.

Table 4. Representative Munsell of Site 16LY155.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Easting 602525 m Northing 3333099 m	0-75 cmbs	10 YR 4/3	Brown clay



Figure 19. View from datum, facing west.



Figure 20. Projectile point, on surface (trowel point acting as north arrow).



Figure 21. San Patrice, Variety *St. Johns*, projectile point.

Table 5. Artifact Tally for 16LY155 (Martial Farm PP).

	Location	
	Datum	Total
Lithics		
Projectile Point		
San Patrice		
var. <i>St. Johns</i>	1	1
Total	1	1

Material collected represents a Late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic component (Webb 2000). The artifact collected is a San Patrice, Variety *St. Johns*, projectile point (n=1).

Evaluation of site 16LY155 against NRHP criteria suggests it is not eligible for nomination to the National Register as it is not associated with significant events (Criterion A), or the lives of people that have made significant contributions to history (Criterion B), nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or work of a master (Criterion C). Furthermore, the site is unlikely to yield information important to history (Criterion D). As such, no further work is recommended for site 16LY155, as it would not provide additional information above and beyond what is currently known.

Site Martial Farm Scatter (16LY156)

Martial Farm Scatter (16LY156) covers 0.98 ac (0.4 ha) and is an historic surface scatter with no subsurface component. Datum of the site is located at Easting 602316 m Northing 3333101 m. Five transect shovel tests were placed within the scatter, all of which were negative for subsurface deposits. Surface inspection was conducted at 32.8 ft (10 m) intervals from datum until no artifacts were visible on surface. Datum was placed at the center of the area of highest artifact density. A total of three judgmental shovel tests were excavated within the site boundaries: one STP was excavated at datum, one STP was excavated 32.8 ft (10 m) northeast of datum, and one STP was excavated 32.8 ft (10 m) southwest of datum. Placement of judgmental shovel tests followed the orientation of the field road. All were negative for subsurface deposits. A representative sampling of surface artifacts was collected.

Detailed images and depictions of the site are included below. Figure 22 shows a detailed aerial image of the site, Figure 23 presents a sketch map of the site, and Figure 24 shows a view from datum. Table 6 describes the representative soil profile, and Table 7 is a list of the recovered artifacts preceding a brief explanation. Figures 25-28 show examples of artifacts collected from the Martial Farm Scatter site (16LY156).

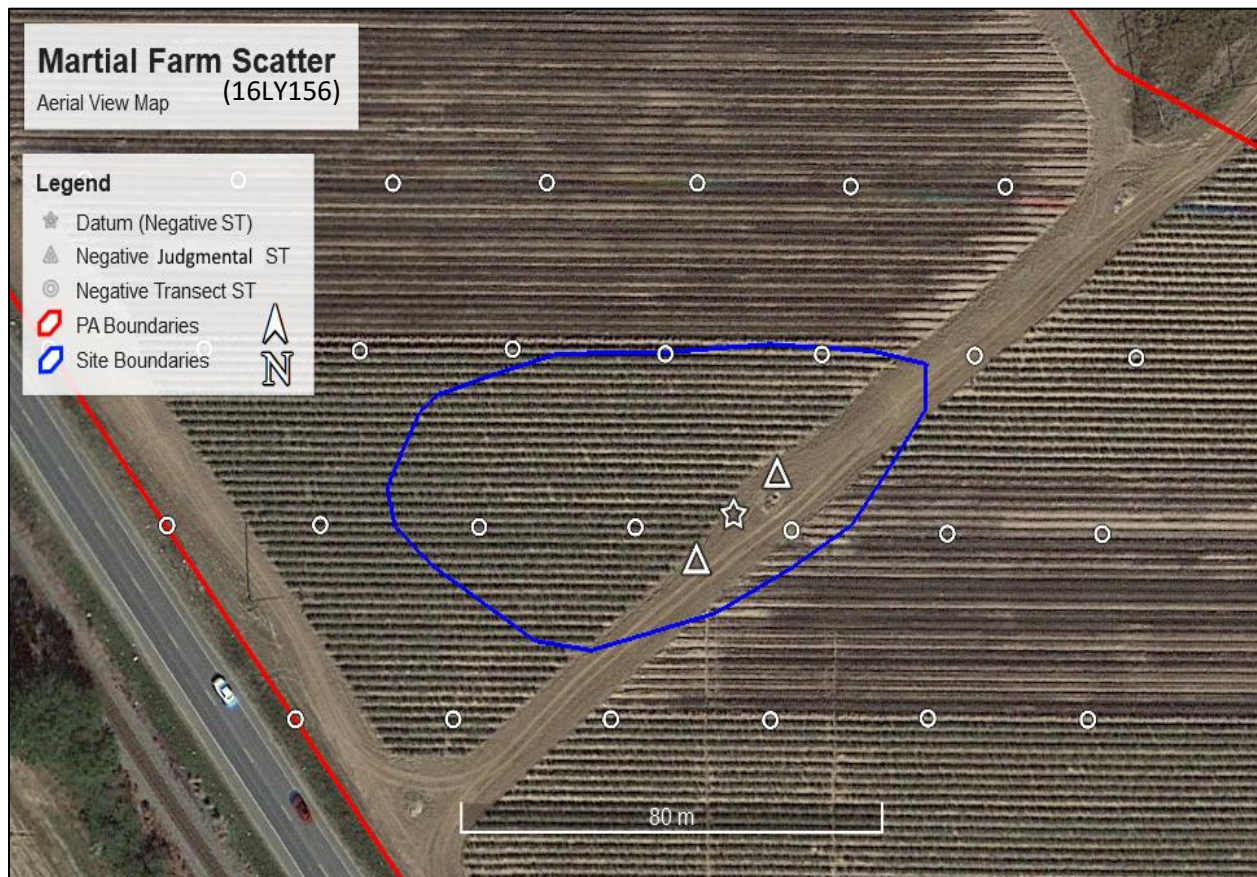


Figure 22. Aerial view map depicting transect shovel tests and judgmental shovel tests within and around Site 16LY156(Google Earth).

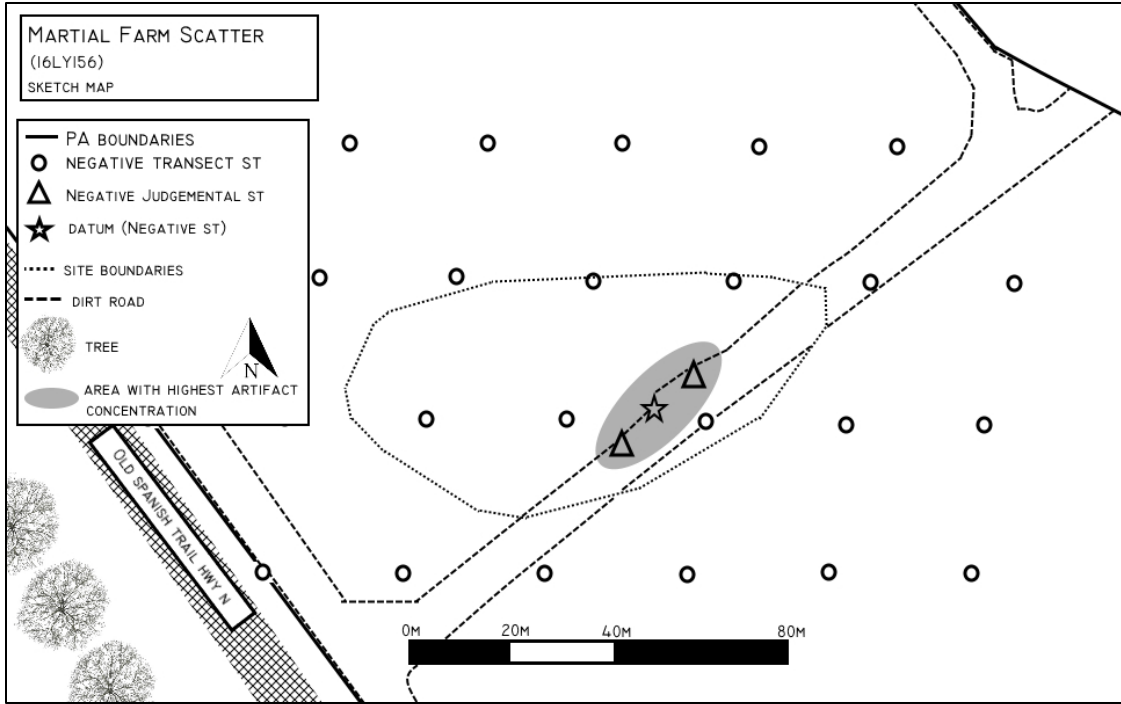


Figure 23. Site sketch map of 16LY156.

Table 6. Representative Munsell of Site 16LY156.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Easting 602316 m Northing 3333101 m	0-50 cmbs	10 YR 4/3	Brown clay



Figure 24. View from datum, facing west.



Figure 25, Sherd of yellowware ceramic annular banded.

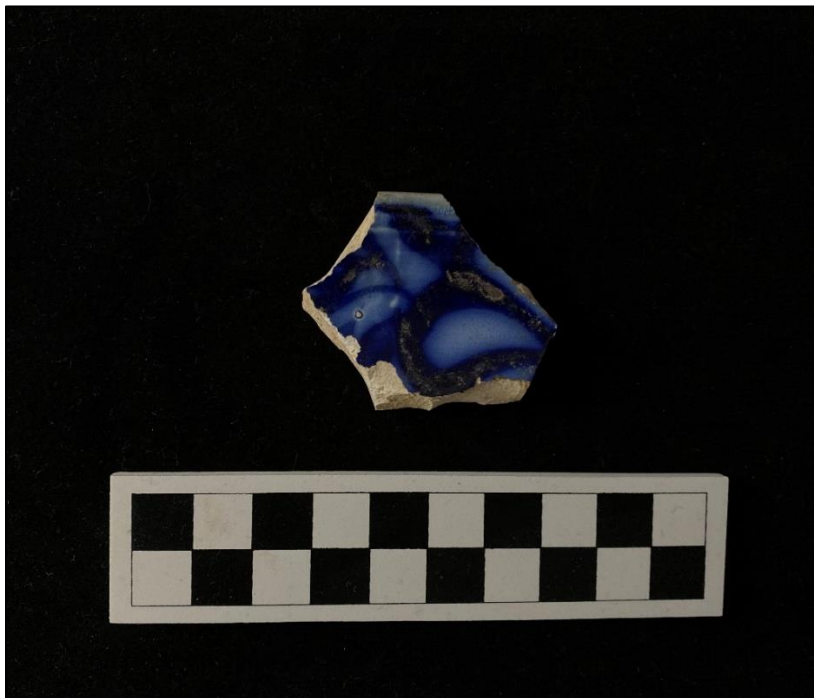


Figure 26. Sherd of ironstone ceramic flowed blue.



Figure 27. Sherd of plain ironstone ceramic



Figure 28. Shard of amber glass.

Table 7. Artifact Tally for 16LY156 (Martial Farm Scatter).

	Location	
	Surface	Total
Ceramics		
Ironstone		
Plain	20	20
Decorated	13	13
Porcelain		
Plain	1	1
Whiteware		
Decorated	3	3
Yellowware		
Plain	1	1
Decorated	1	1
Glass		
Amber	1	1
Aqua	1	1
Blue	1	1
Olive	2	2
Total	44	44

Materials collected represent an historic component dating to the mid-late twentieth century. Artifacts collected included sherds of porcelain n=1, ironstone n=33, whiteware n=3, yellowware n=2, and shards of amber glass n=1, aqua glass n=1, blue glass n=1, and olive glass n=2.

Evaluation of site 16LY156 against NRHP criteria suggests it is not eligible for nomination to the National Register as it is not associated with significant events (Criterion A), or the lives of people that have made significant contributions to history (Criterion B), nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or work of a master (Criterion C). Furthermore, the site is unlikely to yield information important to history (Criterion D). As such, no further work is recommended for site 16LY156, as it would not provide additional information above and beyond what is currently known.

Indirect PA

An Indirect PA was established at 1500 ft (457.2 m) in all directions of the Direct PA. Within the Indirect PA, one structure was determined to be 50 years or older and was assessed and assigned an LHRI number (50-00789). This structure is discussed below. Figure 29 shows the proximity of the structure to the Direct PA.

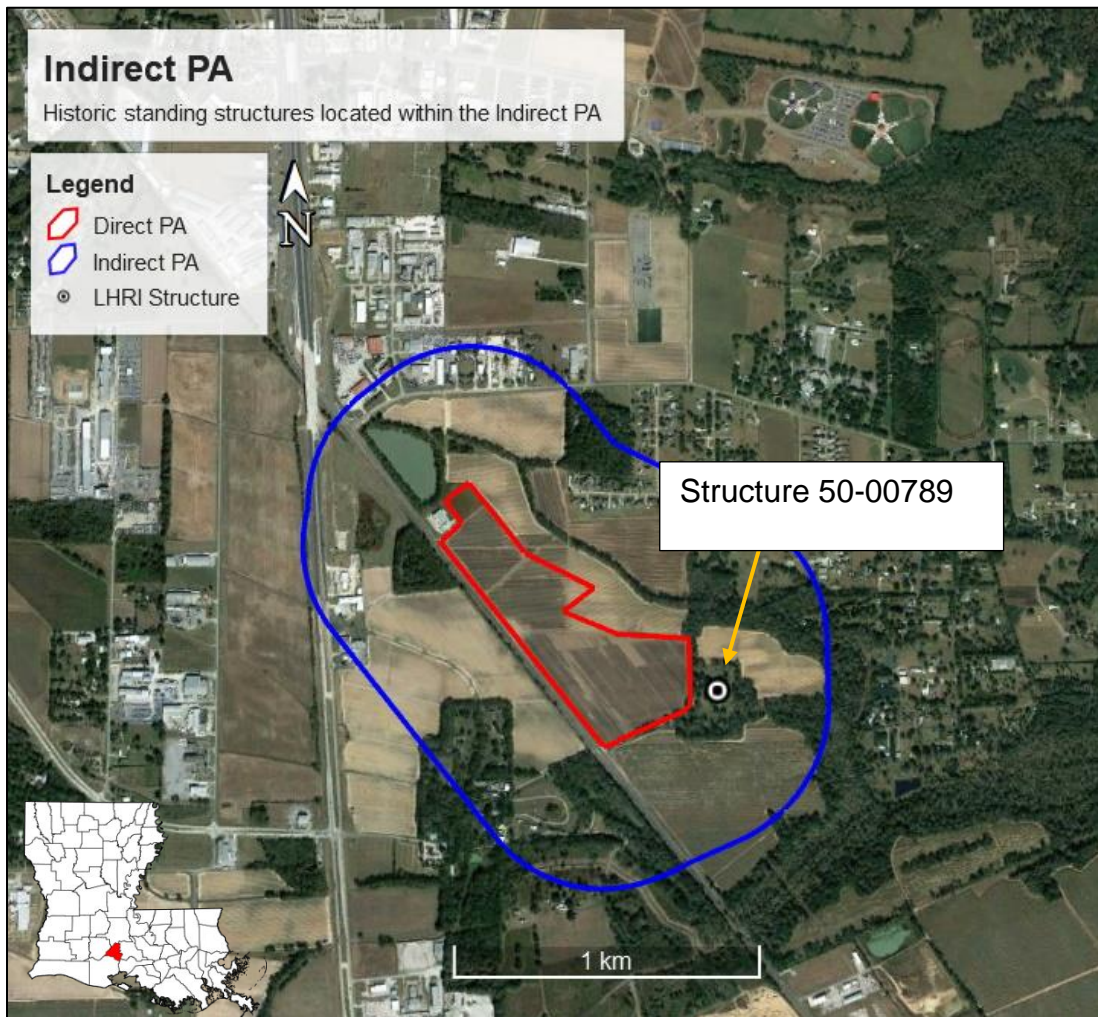


Figure 29. Historic standing structures located within the Indirect PA.

Structure 50-00789

Structure 50-00789 is located at 1007 Old Spanish Trail Highway in the city of Broussard, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana (Lat: 30.121434 Long: -91.930428). The homeowner, Jesse Moore, stated that the house was built in 1878. The style, however, fits a later Bungalow/Craftsman date around 1910. The one and a half story dwelling has a main section with four additions. The main building is symmetrical: the side gable roof is clad in metal, has a shed roof dormer window, exposed rafter tails, decorative brackets in the gable ends, and a rear interior slope brick chimney with a metal cap. The house is clad in weatherboard siding, raised on brick piers, has a full width front porch supported by four evenly spaced battered columns that rest on brick piers which extend passed the wood decking and to the ground. The wide front staircase is brick with stuccoed cheek walls. The windows are 4/1 dh wood windows with applied louvered shutters. There are four window openings in the dormer window, two on either side of the central front door, and two on each story of the side elevations. The additions are like the main building in material and style. A side gable roofed addition extends from the side elevation; it has single pane windows and four pane transom height windows. A front gabled addition extends from the center of the rear of the main building (creating a cross gable). It has 4/1 and 6 pane replacement windows, a gable end side porch supported by battered columns on brick posts with wood railings and a half circle brick staircase with metal railing, it is raised on brick piers and one and a half stories in height. Attached to the rear addition is a single-story garage with two roll up doors and laid on slab. Attached to the rear of the garage is a side gable end addition with large single pane windows and laid on slab. At the end of the driveway is a garage/shed. It has a side gable roof with a full width shed roof awning. It is laid on slab, has 6/6 vinyl windows with applied shutters and is clad in metal siding. An older barn/outbuilding sits behind the detached garage/shed. It has a front gabled roof clad in metal, is railed on concrete piers, clad in vertical board siding, has a board and batten door, and a side elevation shed roof/awning. The house sits on 5+ acres, has an in-ground pool, and a gravel driveway. Figures 30-31 show the exterior views of the structure.



Figure 30. Exterior view of Structure 50-00789.



Figure 31. Exterior view of Structure 50-00789.

Summary of Fieldwork

On February 8th and 9th, 2021, 284 shovel tests were excavated through high probability shovel testing in an attempt to locate cultural resources. An additional eleven shovel tests were excavated during site definition, all negative for subsurface components. Two sites were identified during this survey: 16LY155 and 16LY156. Site 16LY156 consisted of an historic surface scatter with no subsurface component. Site 16LY155 consisted of one prehistoric projectile point with no subsurface component. One historic standing structure (Resource Id. 50-00789) was identified within the Indirect PA.

Evaluation of site 16LY155 against NRHP criteria suggests it is not eligible for nomination to the National Register as it is not associated with significant events (Criterion A), or the lives of people that have made significant contributions to history (Criterion B), nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or work of a master (Criterion C). Furthermore, the site is unlikely to yield information important to history (Criterion D). As such, no further work is recommended for site 16LY155, as it would not provide additional information above and beyond what is currently known.

Evaluation of site 16LY156 against NRHP criteria suggests it is not eligible for nomination to the National Register as it is not associated with significant events (Criterion A), or the lives of people that have made significant contributions to history (Criterion B), nor does it embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or work of a master (Criterion C). Furthermore, the site is unlikely to yield information important to history (Criterion D). As such, no further work is recommended for site 16LY156, as it would not provide additional information above and beyond what is currently known.

Evaluation of structure 50-00789 against NRHP criteria suggests it is not eligible for nomination to the National Register as they are not associated with significant events (Criterion A), or the lives of people that have made significant contributions to history (Criterion B), nor do they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or work of a master (Criterion C). Furthermore, the site is unlikely to yield information important to history (Criterion D).

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On February 8th and 9th, 2021, SURA, Inc. conducted a Phase I survey of 63 ac (25.4 ha) near Broussard, Lafayette Parish Louisiana. This survey was undertaken for LED. A total of 284 transect shovel tests were excavated during high-probability shovel testing in attempt to locate cultural resources. An additional eleven shovel tests were excavated during site definition.

The sites discovered during the survey were evaluated according to NRHP criteria. 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).”

Two sites were identified during this survey: 16LY155 and 16LY156. Site 16LY156 consisted of an historic surface scatter with no subsurface component. Site 16LY155 consisted of one prehistoric projectile point with no subsurface component. SURA, Inc. has found all of these sites ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP due to failure to meet criteria A-D.

A single structure fit the criteria for survey in the project’s indirect PA. Structure 50-00789 sits just over the parish line in St. Martin Parish. The current owner states that the property was built in 1878. The style of the home indicates a later construction date (c. 1910). It is possible the structure was remodeled later to fit the popular Craftsman/Bungalow style. Structure 50-00789 is not associated with any significant event or persons and the building has no architectural significance. The building has not previously and does not hold any potential to yield archaeological findings important to history. The structure is not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A-D.

SURA, Inc, finds that no historic properties will be adversely affected by the development and recommends no further work and that the project proceed as planned.

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