



**Joint Infrastructure Recovery  
Request (JIRR) Program  
Abbreviated Consultation Process (ACP)  
Semi-Annual Report: MARCH 2020 –  
AMENDED April 16, 2020**

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City of New Orleans

### Executive Summary

#### Purpose

FEMA has allocated 2.4 billion dollars through the Joint Infrastructure Recovery Request (JIRR) for a multi-year road recovery program to the City of New Orleans (CNO) and the Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans (SWBNO). The Abbreviated Consultation Process (ACP) letter, effective December 17, 2018, and agreed upon by its consulting parties, requires that CNO and SWBNO, together with FEMA, conduct semi-annual consultation meetings throughout the implementation of the JIRR program as part of their reporting requirements outlined in the ACP for adverse effects to archaeology and historic preservation. Since the last semi-annual meeting on September 25, 2019, the CNO Archaeologist and HP Specialist have collected project data and are able to report on the statuses as required and listed in the ACP. **NOTE: This report has been updated to include CNO responses to FEMA comments, submitted April 2, 2020.**

#### Background

Data for this assessment were collected and assembled in February 2020.

### ACP Activity Data by JIRR Wave Since ACP Meeting (September, 2019)

JIRR Wave	Project Reviewed by Archaeologist	Project Reviewed by Archaeologist AND In Sensitive Area	Project Monitored by Archaeologist	Project Reviewed by HP Specialist	Work in National Historic Landmark (NHL) Or is NHL-adjacent	Projects Under Construction	Full Reconstruction Projects
Wave 1	4	2	1	0	1	1	0
Wave 2	7	3	1	2	2	1	2
Wave 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wave 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Wave Assigned	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

### Since the Last ACP Meeting in September 2019

- Eleven (11) total projects were reviewed by the Archaeologist.
- Four (4) projects were reviewed by the HP Specialist
- There were five (5) total projects reviewed by the Archaeologist that were in the Archaeologically Sensitive Area.
- There were two (2) projects monitored by the Archaeologist.
- Four (4) of the reviewed projects were full reconstruction projects. All four (4) of these projects were reviewed by the HP Specialist. None of the full reconstruction projects reviewed have started construction.
- There were (3) reviewed projects within or adjacent to a NHL. The Archaeologist reviewed two (2) projects within a NHL; the HP Specialist reviewed one (1) project adjacent to a NHL. None of the NHL or NHL-adjacent projects have started construction, however, it is expected any effects to NHL properties will be minimal based on proposed work.
- There are no discoveries and/or unexpected effects to report from either the Archaeologist or the Historic Preservation Specialist.
- There was one (1) public objection and dispute resolution for an ongoing project, RR201: Taft Place Emergency Reconstruction in November 2019. This objection/dispute was quickly and fully resolved.
- Avoidance measures are in the process of being implemented on all projects reviewed by the HP Specialist.
- The historic property inventory is in progress as of December 2019.
- The historic context statement is in development.
- The cultural resource statement and archaeological focused materials are in development.

## Archaeological Monitoring

A total of 11 JIRR projects have been reviewed by the CNO Archaeologist since the Autumn 2019 meeting. Of the projects reviewed, five were in the archaeological sensitivity area. A total of two projects in the archaeological sensitivity area (Filmore South Group A [RR042] and Little Woods Group A [RR100]) have been monitored by the archaeologist since the last meeting. Little Woods monitoring was dominated by sewer line point repair trenches while Filmore South was all water line excavation. As of February 13, 2020, three waterlines were monitored on the Filmore South project; three waterlines were also monitored at Little Woods. Additionally, 52 sewer line point repairs and three full sewer line replacements were monitored in the Little Woods project area. None of the segments monitored were on full reconstruction blocks. Neither of these projects affected an NHL. Both are negative findings thus far, and there were, therefore, no disputes or avoidance measures implemented.

Both of the projects monitored were devoid of any artifacts other than the occasional soda bottle from the 1960s. However, soils in both projects are interesting in that remnants of the Pine Island Beach Trend were documented in various locations (Saucier 1963). These barrier island sands that originated millennia ago when the Mississippi River was flowing further westward left a compact sandy platform that stretches across New Orleans East (Little Woods) between the interstate and the lake from the Rigolets to the I-10/Veterans Highway/Pontchartrain expressway area. Pine Island was a finger of land jutting out from the mainland near the Pearl River, the presence of which helped the Mississippi River sediment form the Lake Pontchartrain estuary when it flowed back to the east during its later deltaic lobes. The estuary was rich with food and the sands of the old barrier island (now partially inundated with river sand and silt) provided a stable surface from which early inhabitants were able to exploit the maritime resources (Otvos 1978; Snowden et al. 1980; Saucier 1963; Stapor and Stone 2004).

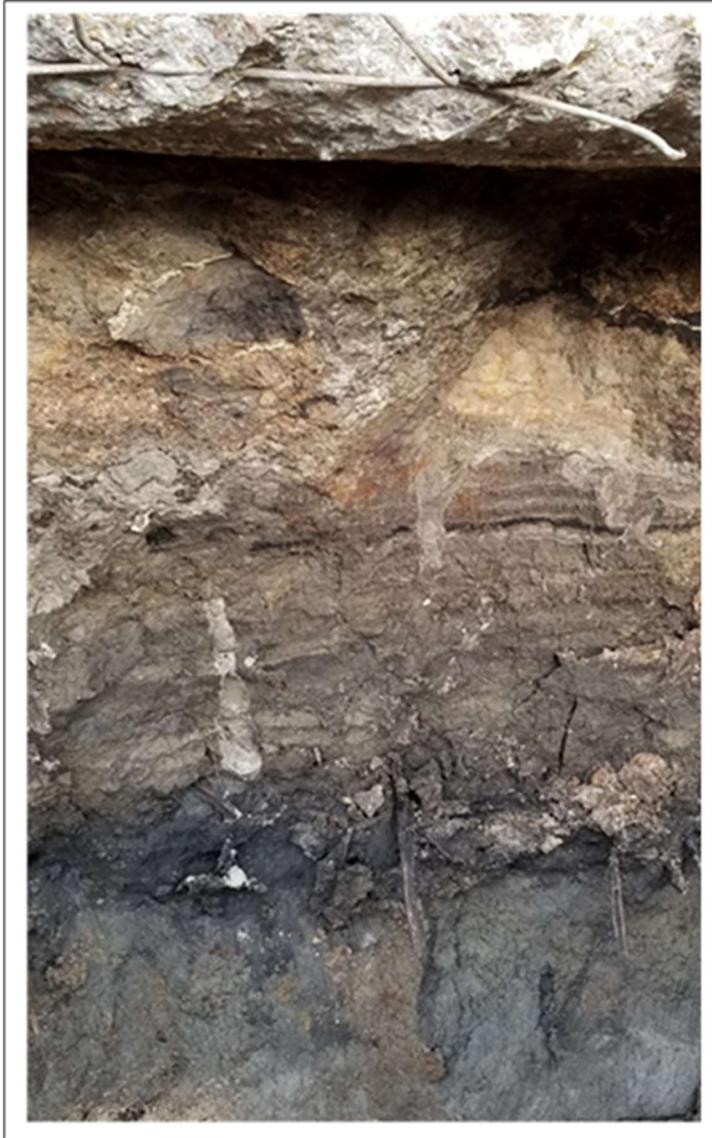
These Pine Island sands were observed within 40 cm of the surface on Cadillac Street (Figure 1) and St. Bernard Avenue. They were white (10YR 8/1) to pale brown (10YR 8/3) in color and finer than the traditional river sand; it is sometimes regionally called “sugar white,” like that of the Mississippi barrier islands or the Florida Gulf coast. The sand on Park island was similar but had pockets of gray (10YR 5/1) clay and more yellow (10YR 8/6) coloring, indicative of disturbances. The Park Island excavations were only approximately 150 cm (59 in) deep, or less, and are interpreted as a fill episode from the construction of the subdivision on the island in the 1950s. The origin of the fill sand on Park Island may have come from dredging of the bayou, which would explain the coloring and texture of some of the sand being similar to that of nearby Cadillac and St. Bernard.

Sands in the Little Woods project also were observed to be white (10YR 8/1) or pale brown (10YR 8/3) but also displayed a bluish gray (Gley 2 5B 5/1) color (Figure 1). Pure white or bluish gray sand was only observed deep (below 1.0 mbs) in trenches such as on Wales Street between Exeter and Martin streets (Figure 2). A local resident remembered the area having been filled (pre-subdivision) with sands pumped in from the lake bed. He was talking about the area between Wales and Morrison, but the area between Wales and Hayne is visibly modified; there is a platform look to the landform between Wales and Hayne. Moving south, there is a visible 1.0 m plus drop off when you get to Wales and proceed towards Morrison. This seems to be the case throughout Little Woods. In many places in Little Woods, a layer of sand or sandy clay mixed with pockets of peaty soils was observed in the top 1.0 to 1.5 mbs. This could have been the fill episode related by the old timer in the neighborhood. Alternatively, it is the remnants of disturbed laminations in the beach ridge. In some locations such as the Lehigh/Lucerne and Curran area, this was then underlain by a thin lens of black (10YR 2/1) peaty soil, under which was the white, gray or blue sand to the bottom of the trench at 1.5 to 3.0 mbs. The photograph (Figure 2) shows the bluish gray sand on Wales Street in the very bottom of the trench at approximately 100 cmbs.

Unfortunately, no artifacts or even Rangia shells (other than for road or pipe beds) were observed. Much out of situ Rangia was scrutinized and no artifacts were observed; however, the fact that the barrier island sands were observed to be buried in places is indicative that there may be archaeological deposits upon them that have not been destroyed. Furthermore, only three water lines have thus far been observed and they were being excavated in soil that has not been disturbed. New sewer lines, on the other hand, are placed in the same right-of-way as the old sewer line and are very messy, thus diminishing the chance of finding intact soils. Thus, there is still a chance of finding archaeological deposits on the many remaining Little Woods water lines.



**Figure 1.** White (10YR 8/1) or very pale brown (10YR 8/3) sands in Stratum II on Cadillac Street are indicative of how close the ancient barrier island sands come to the surface in Orleans Parish. Filmore South Group A, RR042.



**Figure 2.** Bluish gray (Gley 2 5B 5/1) sand observed (bottom of photo under dark lens) in water line trench on Wales Street between Exeter and Martin streets. Little Woods Group A, RR100.

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## Historic Preservation: Plans Reviewed for Character Defining Features (CDFs)

The HP Specialist has provided data from the reviews of four (4) JIRR-funded projects. All projects are described in detail below with enumeration of the avoidance/minimization efforts for Character Defining Features (CDFs) as required in the ACP, the nature of the effect on a National Register Historic District (NRHD), National Historic Landmark (NHL) or NHL-adjacent properties where applicable, and discoveries and/or unexpected effects. There were no public objections and dispute resolutions recorded on the following reviewed projects.

1. DPW018 - Camp Street, Chestnut Street, Coliseum Street, Leontine Street, Valmont Street (FRC): This is a full reconstruction project in 60% design (no wave assigned) consisting of fourteen (14) residential blocks within the Uptown NRHD. As is common during a full reconstruction project, most drainage infrastructure, including catch basins and grates, will be upsized to meet required drainage needs. Construction is expected to begin in Summer/Fall 2020.

Based upon the proposed avoidance/minimization efforts to CDFs identified in the table below, the HP Specialist expects a minimal amount of damage or loss to CDFs within the project area. Moreover, the overall effect of the proposed work within the Uptown NRHD is expected to be minimal. **The proposed work will have no effect on a National Historic Landmark (NHL).**

**DPW018 - Camp Street, Chestnut Street, Coliseum Street, Leontine Street, Valmont Street:  
Avoidance/minimization efforts to CDFs**

Project	CDF	Avoidance/Minimization Efforts	To Be Removed	To Be Determined
DPW018	Brick or stone street pavers including driveways and driveway aprons	(2) non-historic brick driveway aprons to be reset.		
DPW018	Brick or stone open gutters		(2) brick open gutters to be removed/filled in completely. Per ACP, HP Specialist to take high resolution photos before removal.	

Project	CDF	Avoidance/Minimization Efforts	To Be Removed	To Be Determined
<b>DPW018</b>	Brick or stone curb			<p>(1) set of rounded granite stone in corner at Leontine/Magazine to be determined. PM and designer notified; response pending.</p> <p>(40) LF of bluestone curb in 900 block of Leontine Street (downriver side) to be determined. PM and designer notified; response pending.</p>
<b>DPW018</b>	Brick/stone sidewalk including footlaps	<p>(28) historic brick sidewalks segments to be reset</p> <p>(3) brick footlaps to be reset</p> <p>(1) non-historic brick sidewalk to be avoided</p>		<p>(2) historic brick sidewalk segments PM and designer notified; response pending.</p>

<b>Project</b>	<b>CDF</b>	<b>Avoidance/Minimization Efforts</b>	<b>To Be Removed</b>	<b>To Be Determined</b>
<b>DPW018</b>	Street name tiles			(3) sets of street name tiles at corner of Magazine/Leontine Street, Magazine/Valmont Street. PM and designer notified; response pending.
<b>DPW018</b>	Hitching Posts	(2) sets of hitching posts to be avoided  (2) individual hitching posts to be avoided		
<b>DPW018</b>	Utility Covers	Most utility covers retained or adjusted i.e., moved to new location within project area. Total count unavailable.	(3) sewer utility covers to be removed. Salvaged covers to be sent to DPW Maintenance Yard.	
<b>DPW018</b>	Catch Basins	(5) catch basins to be retained/avoided	(4) catch basins removed and replaced with an upgraded catch basin	(6) catch basins, treatment unknown. PM and designer notified; response pending.
<b>DPW018</b>	Retainer Gardens	(6) retainer gardens to be avoided		
<b>DPW018</b>	Two-track driveways	(4) two-track driveways outside right-of-way to be avoided.		
<b>DPW018</b>	Fences/Walls/Gates	All fences/walls/gates to be avoided.		

\* DPW081 – End of Table

2. DPW093 - Octavia (Freret Street to S. Claiborne Avenue) FRC: This project in final design phase (no wave assigned) involves full reconstruction along seven (7) segments of residential streets within Uptown NRHD. Most drainage infrastructure in full reconstruction segments, including catch basins and grates, will be upsized to meet required drainage needs. Construction is expected to begin in Summer/Fall 2020.

Based upon the proposed avoidance/minimization efforts to CDFs identified in the table below, the HP Specialist expects a minimal amount of damage or loss to CDFs within the project area and the overall effect of the proposed work within the Uptown NRHD is expected to be minimal. **The proposed work will have no effect on a National Historic Landmark (NHL).**

**DPW093 - Octavia (Freret St to S. Claiborne Ave): Avoidance/minimization efforts to CDFs**

Project	CDF	Avoidance/Minimization Efforts	To Be Removed	To Be Determined
DPW093	Brick or Stone Curbs			(56) LF blue stone curb to be determined. PM and designer notified; response pending.
DPW093	Distinctive Concrete Curbs	(5 LF) of distinctive concrete curb to be avoided.		
DPW093	Brick/stone sidewalk & footlaps			(1) Brick footlap treatment to be determined. PM and designer notified; response pending.

<b>Project</b>	<b>CDF</b>	<b>Avoidance/Minimization Efforts</b>	<b>To Be Removed</b>	<b>To Be Determined</b>
<b>DPW093</b>	Steel curb guards		(26) Steel curb guard segments to be removed; Plan is to retain tangent sections outside the proposed ADA footprint where technically feasible.	
<b>DPW093</b>	Hitching Posts	(9) Hitching posts to be avoided		
<b>DPW093</b>	Retainer Gardens	(5) Retainer gardens to be avoided		
<b>DPW093</b>	Utility Covers	(3) Utility covers to be avoided	(27) Utility covers to be removed and salvaged in DPW Maintenance Yard	
<b>DPW093</b>	Catch Basins	(12) catch basins to be avoided/retained	(4) catch basins to be removed and salvaged in DPW Maintenance Yard	(37) catch basins to be determined pending field conditions.
<b>DPW093</b>	Two-Track Driveways	(13) two-track driveways to be avoided		
<b>DPW093</b>	Fences, Walls, Gates	(10) fences/walls/gates to be avoided		

\*DPW093 – End of Table

3. **RR008 - Black Pearl Group B (FRC):** This is a full reconstruction (Wave 2) project in 65% design and includes fifteen (15) full reconstruction segments within Carrollton NRHD. In addition, there is one full segment with water line work proposed for the 7800 block of St. Charles Avenue (lakeside), adjacent to the St. Charles Line (streetcar) NHL. Most drainage infrastructure, in full reconstruction segments including open gutters, catch basins and grates will be upsized to meet required drainage needs. Construction is expected to begin in Fall/Summer 2020.

Based upon the proposed avoidance/minimization efforts to CDFs identified in the table below, the HP Specialist expects a minimal amount of damage or loss to CDFs within the project area. Moreover, the overall effect of the proposed work within the Carrollton NRHD is expected to be minimal. **The proposed work is expected to have minimal to no effect on the adjacent St. Charles Line (streetcar) NHL.**

**RR008 - Black Pearl Group B (FRC): Avoidance/minimization efforts to CDFs**

Project	CDF	Avoidance/Minimization Efforts	To Be Removed	To Be Determined
RR008	Brick or stone curb	(45 LF) of brick curb to be avoided  (105 LF) of bluestone curb to be reset		
RR008	Brick or stone open gutters		(8 LF) brick open gutter to be removed. Per ACP, HP Specialist to take high resolution photos before removal.	

<b>Project</b>	<b>CDF</b>	<b>Avoidance/Minimization Efforts</b>	<b>To Be Removed</b>	<b>To Be Determined</b>
<b>RR008</b>	Brick or stone street pavers including driveways and driveway aprons	(4) brick driveways/aprons to be reset.	(2) brick driveways/aprons to be removed. Per ACP, HP Specialist to take high resolution photos before removal.	
<b>RR008</b>	Brick/stone sidewalk & footlaps	(13) brick sidewalk segments to be retained/reset in place		
<b>RR008</b>	Streetcar tracks and pavers	NHL streetcar tracks along 7800 block of St. Charles Avenue to be avoided.		
<b>RR008</b>	Timber curbs	(8) timber curbs to be reset in place	(17) timber curbs to be removed.	
<b>RR008</b>	Street name tiles	(7) sets of street name tiles to be reset outside ADA footprint.		
<b>RR008</b>	Steel curb guards	(4) sections of steel curb guards not within proposed ADA ramp footprint to be retained.	(23) sections of steel curb guards within proposed ADA ramp footprint to be removed. Plan is to retain tangent sections outside the proposed ADA footprint where technically feasible.	

<b>Project</b>	<b>CDF</b>	<b>Avoidance/Minimization Efforts</b>	<b>To Be Removed</b>	<b>To Be Determined</b>
<b>RR008</b>	Streetlights	(4) NHL-adjacent streetlights in 7800 block St. Charles Avenue to be avoided		
<b>RR008</b>	Streetcar catenary standards (incl. light mechanism)	(3) NHL streetcar catenary standards, 7800 block St. Charles Avenue to be avoided		
<b>RR008</b>	Utility covers	Utility covers adjusted where required. Total count unavailable.		
<b>RR008</b>	Catch basins	(12) Catch basins to be avoided	(18) catch basins to be removed and replaced with upsized basins; sent to DPW salvage yard	(25) catch basins to be determined pending field conditions.
<b>RR008</b>	Fences, walls, gates	(93) fences outside right-of-way to be avoided		
<b>RR008</b>	Two-track driveways	(17) two-track driveways outside right-of-way to be avoided		
<b>RR008</b>	Retainer gardens	(10) wooden planters on Hurst St to be avoided.	(2) wooden retainer gardens to be removed at 300 block of Millaudon Street at corner of Benjamin Street.	

\*RR008 – End of Table

4. RR020 - Bywater-Marigny Group A (FRCPI): This Wave 2 project at 65% design is scheduled to take place in both the Bywater National Register Historic District (NRHD) and Faubourg Marigny National Register Historic District (NRHD). Only one segment (4400 N. Galvez Street) is a full reconstruction and this segment lies outside both historic districts and, therefore, was not reviewed. Nevertheless, due to the historic density, age, and sensitivity of the built environment in these historic areas, the HP Specialist reviewed the proposed work on all non-full reconstruction segments for this project. Construction is expected to begin in Summer/Fall 2020.

Based upon the proposed avoidance/minimization efforts to CDFs identified in the table below, the HP Specialist expects a minimal amount of damage or loss to CDFs within the project area. Moreover, the overall effect of the proposed work to Bywater NRHD and Faubourg Marigny NRHD is expected to be minimal. **The proposed work will have no effect on a National Historic Landmark (NHL).**

**RR020 - Bywater-Marigny Group A (FRCPI): Avoidance/minimization efforts to CDFs**

Project	CDF	Avoidance/Minimization Efforts	To Be Removed	To Be Determined
RR020	Brick or Stone Curbs	(3,770) LF of ex stone curbs to be avoided or reset.  (50) LF of brick curb to be avoided	(30) sets of rounded stone curb in ADA footprint. Tangent sections outside ADA footprint to be retained if feasible. Per ACP, HP Specialist to take high resolution photos before removal.	(60) LF of brick curbs treatment unknown, but likely to be removed pending field conditions. Per ACP, HP Specialist to take high resolution photos before removal.
RR020	Street Name Tiles	(184) sets of street name tiles to be reset outside of ADA footprint		

<b>Project</b>	<b>CDF</b>	<b>Avoidance/Minimization Efforts</b>	<b>To Be Removed</b>	<b>To Be Determined</b>
<b>RR020</b>	House number tiles	(1) set of house name “ARNOULT” tiles to be avoided		
<b>RR020</b>	Brick/stone sidewalk & footlaps	(415) LF of brick sidewalk to be avoided 35 LF of brick footlap to be avoided 15 LF of brick footlap to be reset		
<b>RR020</b>	Hitching Posts	(1) set of three hitching posts to be avoided (1) set of two hitching posts to be avoided		
<b>RR020</b>	Steel Curb Guards		(193) sets of steel curb guard removed; tangent sections outside ADA footprint to be retained where feasible.	
<b>RR020</b>	Two-track driveway	(1) two-track driveway outside right-of-way to be avoided		

RR020 – End of Table

## APPENDIX A:

### UNO JIRR PROJECT UPDATE - ARCHAEOLOGY

## UNO JIRR PROJECT UPDATE - ARCHAEOLOGY

In the current reporting period, the University of New Orleans Department of Anthropology and Sociology has continued work on the alternative archaeological mitigation for FEMA’s Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act/Joint Infrastructure Recovery Request (JIRR). During the current period:

1. Research Associate Dr. Ryan Kennedy, in collaboration with Dr. Gray and Ms. Williams, has developed protocols and work-flows for assembling and organizing all previous archaeological research performed in Orleans Parish by neighborhood. Previous reports and site data are downloaded from the Louisiana Division of Archaeology’s Louisiana Cultural Resources Map (LCRM) by UNO undergraduate Anthropology student employees Patrick Deroche and Patrick Lacourge. Baseline data are supplemented with other available research from scholarly publications as appropriate. This information is organized at a neighborhood level, with previously reported sites and previous archaeological research tabulated for each neighborhood. Baseline material has been collected and tabulated for all neighborhoods in Orleans Parish.
2. Project staff have developed and implemented a scoring system to assess the quality of previous research on a site by site and/or a project by project basis. Approximately 90% of the 735 sites previously reported in Orleans Parish have now been scored using this method. Sites have been scored based on the intensiveness of previous excavations, thoroughness of field and lab reporting, present status of collections, initial assessment of site importance, and initial assessment of additional research potential of site. This information will appear as attributes for sites, along with other information on cultural affiliation, period, etc., compiled from the LCRM and from review of available materials. These attributes will be provided to the City of New Orleans in an ARCGIS map layer covering all sites in the city. Shape files for Orleans Parish sites have been requested from the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, with plans to formalize a data sharing agreement for the use of this data.

3. Narrative sections for each neighborhood describing quality and thoroughness of previous research, identified research themes, probable understudied resources, and future research themes are being prepared. A sample of tables, scored sites, and narratives is included in Attachment A. These narrative sections will synthesize materials from Items #1 and 2 above for the Cultural Resource Context Statement and the database of identified, tested and mitigated archaeological sites in Orleans Parish required by the ACP letter for archaeology treatment measures. The narrative portion on archaeological potential will be integrated in a further assessment that specifically addresses the identification of high probability/archaeologically sensitive locations for pre-contact, contact and colonial era sites as required by the ACP letter.
4. Sites with multiple excavated National Register eligible components and/or multiple excavated eligible loci or features are being cataloged and tabulated. These will be mapped as additional layers in the GIS, with detailed information on association by time period and cultural affiliation. For tightly dated feature deposits, this is subdivided into likely decade of deposition and demographic characteristics of the likely household of origin, including race, ethnicity, and/or national origin, occupational classification, family composition, and so on. In addition, the types of material assemblages and thoroughness of available analytical data will be assessed for previously excavated assemblages. This material will contribute to the Cultural Resource Context Statement and database of identified, tested and mitigated archaeological sites in Orleans Parish required by the ACP letter for archaeology treatment measures.
5. Plans for the expansion of the archaeology tour on the New Orleans Historical website and app are being coordinated with editor Kathryn O'Hara, with a multicomponent educational and outreach site template established. It is anticipated that the tour will be expanded to encompass approximately 30 sites by May 2020, and 75 sites by end of 2021. The site template is included in Attachment B. While the New Orleans Historical web app is independent of the agreement between UNO and CNO, it is anticipated that these materials may contribute content for the Public Outreach Treatment Measure for

Archaeology specified in the ACP. After completion of the initial tour expansion, UNO will coordinate with CNO to select a format for the materials to be prepared for review in fulfillment of this treatment measure.

6. Neighborhood input and expert input questionnaires have been developed to collect public response on understudied research areas and/or unreported sites (Attachment C). Outreach meetings will be conducted in consultation with CNO archaeologist Godzinski. Outreach meetings may be delayed as appropriate until they can be held according to state and local safety guidelines. It is expected that this effort will contribute both to the Cultural Resource Context Statement and Public Outreach treatment measures specified in the ACP.
7. As referenced in the September 2019 CNO Semi Annual Report, UNO has continued to review strategies local governments across the country have employed to inventory and manage archaeological resources within their jurisdictions. Comparatively few cities have adopted formal strategies for dealing with archaeology on a local level. Examining strategies successfully employed elsewhere can provide a set of best practices for (1) tracking archaeological sites and their significance, and (2) sharing information about archaeological sites with both archaeological professionals and the general public. Deur and Butler (2016), in a review of current practices used by 69 local municipalities in 24 states to manage archaeological resources, note that local governments surveyed use a variety of strategies to manage archaeological sites in their jurisdictions. Some general strategies include enacting local ordinances considering archaeological resources, hiring permanent archaeological staff to assist in archaeological resource management, keeping track of known sites at either a state or local government level, and partnering with community stakeholders or experts interested in archaeology, including individuals from SHPOs and THPOS, universities, tribes, and cultural resource management companies. Some of the more intensive strategies employed by local governments to track archaeological sites and their significance have direct relevance to Orleans Parish. The final Cultural Resources Context Statement will review approaches used in cities including St. Augustine, Florida, Alexandria, Virginia, Paris, France, and London, England, expanding on the themes highlighted by Deur

and Butler and providing examples of strategies used by local governments that may inform management of archaeological data. A full narrative providing contextual information about efforts by other cities and municipalities will be incorporated in the Cultural Resources Context Statement.

8. Finalization of research themes and site types for Orleans Parish (as discussed in the September 2019 Semi Annual Report) is ongoing, pending the results of the first phase of the site inventory and assessment of previous archaeological work. Among the thematic areas under development are Native and African Interactions in Colonial New Orleans; the Civil War and Reconstruction in New Orleans; Asian Immigration in the Age of Segregation; Religion and Spiritual Life Between Emancipation and World War II; Recreation and Public Space; Civil Rights and Black Struggle in the Jim Crow Era. It is expected that this will be an ongoing iterative process, incorporating the results compiled during the outreach specified in Item #6.

## ATTACHMENT A

### SAMPLE OF NEIGHBORHOOD-BASED NARRATIVES AND SCORING

*[Neighborhood-based narratives will be part of Chapter 3 of the Stage 1 document produced by UNO on the assessment of previous archaeological research in the New Orleans area. This chapter will be organized by broad areas, with individual entries by neighborhood within each.]*

#### 3.1: NEW ORLEANS EAST

##### 3.1.a. Little Woods

###### *History of Little Woods*

The Little Woods neighborhood is bounded by Paris Road/Highway 47 on the east, Downman Road on the west, Interstate 10 and Morrison Road on the south, and Lake Pontchartrain on the north. As in the rest of the New Orleans East neighborhood group, the geomorphology of the Little Woods neighborhood has greatly shaped its cultural history. Human occupation in the area became possible following the formation of the Pine Island Trend, a 30-40 mile-long high-elevation sand and shell deposit created by the deposition of sediments from the Pearl River to the east and Mississippi River to the west. Not dissimilar to a land-locked barrier island, the 4,000-year-old Pine Island Trend provided high ground and terrestrial and aquatic resources for New Orleans' earliest Native American occupations.

Following the arrival of French colonists in the area, Little Woods (called "La Petite Bois" in French) was surveyed by several French explorers, including Robert de La Salle and Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, and King Louis XIV had a trade agreement with Native American peoples documented as living largely in pier-supported structures in the area. This neighborhood, along with most of modern New Orleans East, was part of a 34,500-acre parcel granted to Gilbert Antoine St. Maxent in 1763, upon which he established a plantation near Chef Menteur. Following St. Maxent's death in 1795, the tract was acquired by Lt. Louis Brognier DeClouet before eventually being sold to Barthelemy Lafon, an associate of Jean Lafitte, in 1801. Lafon's plantation, at the site of St. Maxent's plantation and known as l'heureuse Folie ("Happy Folly"), is named on Lafon's 1806 map of Louisiana. Lafon died in 1820

and the tract passed between his heirs before finally being sold in 1827 to a French immigrant named Antoine Michoud, who pieced together portions of the original St. Maxent land grant that had been sold off over the years. The bulk of the tract passed through several individual and corporate hands before finally being sold to the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank in Chicago in 1923, beginning a period of more intensive development throughout New Orleans East.

Prior to the 1920s, much of Little Woods consisted of mangrove swamps and forest, with the primary documented historic development in the neighborhood consisting of sparse raised structures on high ground near the south end of the neighborhood and at the lakeshore. By the 1920s and 1930s, lakefront development had grown to include a number of small wooden houses on stilts known as “camps.” Such camps became the site of recreational beach front activities, and in 1926 a shell road was built to allow easier access to Little Woods. In 1939, a portion of the eastern shore of Little Woods called Lincoln Beach was turned into a swimming area for African Americans residents of New Orleans, the segregated counterpart of the Pontchartrain Beach development to the west. Lincoln Beach, and the rest of Little Woods, continued to develop through the 1950s.

[Sources, GNOCDC; Manto 2014; Saucier 1994].

### ***Archaeology of Little Woods***

Twenty-one archaeological sites have been reported in the Little Woods neighborhood. Many of the earliest recorded sites in Little Woods were identified as part of large-scale projects undertaken in concert with the Civil Works Administration and, later, the Works Progress Administration. These early projects focused almost exclusively on large, conspicuous Native American sites such as the eponymous Little Woods sites (16OR1-4) along with other prehistoric sites in the area (e.g., 16OR9, 16OR10) (Czajkowski 1934:12-18; Ford and Quimby 1945:3-5). Additional prehistoric sites in Little Woods (16OR15, 16OR20, 16OR24, 16OR26, 16OR28, 16OR35) were identified by Saucier (1958) and Saucier and Gagliano (1951, 1954, 1957) through work connected with McIntire’s (1954) and their own research and graduate theses on the geomorphology and cultural history of coastal Louisiana.

More recently, a number of archaeological surveys driven by the National Historic Preservation Act and other compliance legislation have taken place in the Little Woods neighborhood. In many cases, these surveys re-visited and re-evaluated previously identified

sites, whereas in other cases they identified new sites, such as during the survey of the South Point Property by Coastal Environments, Inc., (Kelley and Weinstein 1986) that identified the Bayou Sauvage Site (16OR70). Surveys that primarily revisited existing sites include Louisiana State University surveys of the New Orleans East Lakefront Levee (Neuman 1975), water resource planning areas 9 and 10 (Neuman 1973), and the Lake Pontchartrain Hurricane Project Area, New World Resource, Inc., Phase I and remote sensing surveys of terrestrial and offshore locations for the Lake Pontchartrain and vicinity Hurricane Protection Project (Neuman 1970), a Greater New Orleans Archaeology Program pedestrian survey describing sites 16OR1-4 (Ibáñez 2002), an Earth Search, Inc., survey of drainage pumping stations in New Orleans (Maygarden 2008), and R. Christopher Goodwin, Inc.'s survey for the Airproducts Lake Pontchartrain Pipeline (Eberwine et al. 2015). More recent surveys that have resulted in the identification of new archaeological sites include R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.'s identification of four new sites and phase II testing of the Cournet Site (16OR446) as part of the Lake Pontchartrain and Vicinity Project aimed at improving existing levee infrastructure (RCGA 2008), and identification of two sites (16OR670, 16OR682) as part of a survey of 30 parks in Orleans Parish (Coughlin et al. 2013). Additionally, a survey by URS Corporation (Handley et al. 2011) as part of FEMA-related Hurricane Katrina and Rita recovery efforts resulted in the identification of one new site (16OR344).

In addition to formal archaeological fieldwork and surveys, sites in the Little Woods neighborhood have also been the focus of several synthetic studies undertaken as theses and mitigation projects. These include Rivet's (1972) early study of Tchefuncte ceramic typology which includes ceramics from the Little Woods (16OR1-4) sites, McIntire's (1954) graduate thesis examining the geomorphology of prehistoric sites in coastal Louisiana including the Little Woods sites, and Heller and colleagues (2013) re-analysis of artifacts from Tchefuncte sites also including the Little Woods sites. Louisiana State University (Listi 2008) analyzed human remains recovered from Coles Creek period deposits in Little Woods. These synthetic research projects demonstrate not only how important the prehistoric cultural resources in the Little Woods neighborhood are for understanding the long-term history of Orleans Parish, but also how sites that are otherwise not well-documented on their own by modern standards can be effectively included in larger, comparative projects.

### ***Archaeological Sites in Little Woods***

The Little Woods sites (16OR1-4) are a series of prehistoric shell midden sites associated with the Tchefuncte culture that were variously excavated or grab surface collected using principally pre-modern archaeological techniques (see Ford and Quimby 1945; Saucier and Gagliano 1957; White 2012). Named after the Little Woods neighborhood, these sites also have individual common names less frequently used in literature: 16OR1 is sometimes called The Wireless Station Site; 16OR2 is sometimes called Trawick's Pasture Site; 16OR3 is sometimes called LaMothe Shell Reef; and 16OR4 is sometimes called Czajkowski's Burial Area, in reference to a large number of human burials excavated at this site. As these sites are typically treated as a set of related sites subsumed under the "Little Woods" moniker (along with 16OR5, discussed below), we have chosen to treat them as such in this document. Initial excavations by Czajkowski in the early 1930s recovered large amounts of material culture indicating a large Tchefuncte component at the sites, but the bulk of this collection could not be located after Czajkowski left the project (Heller et al. 2013:16). Subsequent excavations by Holder and Duran in 1939 yielded relatively little material culture due to disturbance by looters and construction and the extensiveness of Czajkowski's excavations. However, analysis of the resulting material culture not only confirmed a Tchefuncte occupation of the sites, including large amounts of human remains, along with Poverty Point Objects and artifacts indicative of Marksville and Coles Creek occupations (Ford and Quimby 1945:4-5; Heller et al. 2013:16). Early reporting of data collected from these sites is often lacking in detail, and it is not entirely clear what field methods were employed at which sites, making critical comparison with modern excavations of prehistoric sites in the area difficult. Further complicating these issues is the fact that the field notes and artifacts from the 1939 Works Progress Administration excavations at these sites are currently missing, and much of the material excavated by Czajkowski could not be found by subsequent archaeologists working at the site. Following the identification of sites 16OR1-4, they were destroyed by shell mining at the sites and the construction of residential structures on their locations, and subsequent surveys have failed to relocate them. Despite these issues, early reporting on the sites provides insights into the kinds of material culture and natural resources utilized by the Tchefuncte people, and collections from the sites have been used in subsequent synthetic analyses by McIntire (1954), Rivets (1973), and, most recently, Heller and colleagues (2013).

Site 16OR5, also referred to as Little Woods, is a prehistoric shell midden site about which relatively little is known. The site is located just north of Site 16OR2, and although it was excavated by the WPA in 1939 (Ford and Quimby 1945:4), few details exist about the nature of this fieldwork and, as Heller and colleagues note (2013:272), it is not entirely clear how much, if any, cultural

material was collected from this site. Site 16OR5 is typically considered to be part of the same site complex of which 16OR1-4 are a part. However, it is not clear if this site was actually excavated along with the other four sites.

Both the St. Charles Canal Site (16OR9) and an additional site known as Little Woods, 16OR10, were documented through pre-modern surface collections and represent prehistoric shell middens generally of unknown cultural affiliation, though 16OR10 is also known to have a Marksville component (Castille and Reeves 1981; Czajkowski & Ford 1945). No collections or artifact documentation are extant, and the sites would likely be considered ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by modern standards.

The Hayne Boulevard and Paris Road Site (16OR15) is a shell midden site associated minimally with the Coles Creek culture, which has been identified through surface collection and visual inspection of the site (Saucier and Gagliano 1957; Weinstein et al. 1980). The site is located on an undeveloped private lot, which may have protected it from destruction. In a revisit of the site, the Greater New Orleans Archaeology Program noted that although the site might be disturbed by root activity from trees growing on it, the Hayne Boulevard and Paris Road Site appeared to be a relatively intact, roughly four-foot-tall shell midden that warranted future NRHP-eligibility testing. A subsequent revisit of the site by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. (Heller et al. 2012) documented grog tempered ceramic sherds eroding from the edge of the site and recommended that it be evaluated for NRHP eligibility if it will be impacted by future projects as it may contain intact, prehistoric cultural strata.

The Citrus Canal Site (16OR20) and 7900 Devine Avenue (16OR727) are located near the Citrus Canal pumping station. The Citrus Canal Site was a prehistoric shell midden recorded by Saucier and Gagliano in 1954 that was likely already destroyed by shell mining and residential construction at the time it was recorded. 7900 Devine Avenue was recorded by AECOM Technical Services, Inc., and was located within the original site footprint of the Citrus Canal Site. Augur tests at 7900 Devine Avenue recovered *Rangia* shell likely related to the original Citrus Canal Site components, as well as more recent historical artifacts such as brick, ceramics, and animal bone related to the development of this area of Little Woods sometime in the 1930s. The presence of modern materials including plastics and modern flat glass at the deepest levels of the site indicate that it is heavily disturbed, and it was recommended as ineligible for the NRHP.

The Seabrook Site (16OR24) was originally recorded by Saucier and Gagliano in 1951 when it was described as a *Rangia* shell deposit extending for approximately a mile along the shore of Lake Pontchartrain. No collections were made, and the site has subsequently

been mapped in different locations and at times has failed to be relocated during surveys. Most recently, R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., (2012) revisited the site and concluded that portions of the Seabrook Site located along the shore of Lake Pontchartrain between the Lakefront Airport and Lincoln Beach have been completely obliterated with *Rangia* deposits currently in the area representing redeposited shells. However, RCGA (2012) also suggested that portions of this site further inland and marked by older live oak trees could still contain intact prehistoric midden deposits and should thus be evaluated for NRHP eligibility if they will be impacted by future projects.

Site 16OR26, again referred to as “Little Woods,” is a poorly documented site recorded near the Citrus Canal Pumping station by Saucier in 1958. 16OR26 was identified via surface collection that recovered only *Rangia* shells, and it was likely already destroyed by development at the time of its recording. The site has not been relocated in subsequent archaeological surveys in the Little Woods neighborhood.

Site 16OR28, also referenced as “Little Woods,” was a prehistoric midden site identified via surface collection by Saucier and Gagliano in 1957. The site was revisited several times, including during a survey by New World Research, Inc., in 1983 that included judgmental bailer testing. New World Research, Inc., archaeologists recovered 31 ceramics and a projectile point that suggested the majority of the site was associated with the Baytown to early Mississippian periods. The bailer testing by New World Research, Inc., revealed a relatively low artifact density and no intact subsurface strata, and the portions of the site tested were recommended to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP. The site was revisited again by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., (2015) who documented two separate sections of the site during their fieldwork. The first section, termed IER#6, was the subject of a surface survey that recovered sixty heavily eroded prehistoric ceramic sherds, including four that might be diagnostic to the Bayou Petre phase of the late Mississippian period. The IER#6 portion of the site was not evaluated for NRHP eligibility since it would not have been impacted during the associated project. The second section, termed IER#7, was subjected to subsurface testing during which no artifacts or evidence of site 16OR28 were recovered in four shovel test pits. Additionally, 35 artifacts were recovered from the surface of 16OR28 in IER#7, including two shell-tempered prehistoric sherds suggesting an occupation during the late Mississippian period, along with a small number of historic artifacts suggesting a nineteenth or early twentieth century component, including four Albany slip stoneware ceramic sherds, one blue transfer printed white-bodied sherd, and two manganese solarized glass shards. However, all of these artifacts were wave-washed, and shovel tests failed to locate any evidence of intact subsurface deposits, leading archaeologists to recommend this portion of the site as ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

The Front Ridge-Little Woods Site (16OR35) is a prehistoric site of unknown cultural affiliation located near the shore of Lake Pontchartrain and overlapping with the residential property currently at 11201 Curran Boulevard. The Front Ridge-Little Woods Sites was originally identified by Saucier and Gagliano in 1957, and it was revisited by URS Corporation in 2012. The original surface survey by Saucier and Gagliano collected *Rangia* shells and unspecified prehistoric ceramics, and four augur tests by URS Corporation recovered small amounts of metal, slag, and opaque glass artifacts that appeared modern in nature. Based on a complete lack of prehistoric or historic deposits encountered during their work at the site, URS Corporation recommended the Front Ridge-Little Woods Sites as ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

The Bayou Sauvage Site (16OR70) was originally recorded by Weinstein and Kelley in 1986, who collected ceramics related to Tchefuncte, early Marksville, and late Mississippi period occupations. On the site form for 16OR70, Weinstein and Kelley noted that the site may have been a house or village site located on what was the last intact portion of the Bayou Sauvage levee not under US90 or industrial complexes. The results of Weinstein and Kelley’s fieldwork were later reported by Pearson and Reeves (1994), who noted that the lack of shellfish (i.e., *Rangia* clams) recovered at this site make it potentially significant as one of the few non-shell midden prehistoric sites in New Orleans East. If the site has managed to survive being destroyed due to expanding development in the area it could be relatively unique and thus an important resource.

The Alabama Cesspool Site (16OR344) was recorded by URS Corporation (Handley et al. 2011) during a surface survey following Hurricane Katrina during FEMA-driven recovery efforts. URS Corporation archaeologists documented a circa 1950 buried circular metal object thought to be a septic tank associated with the destroyed structure previously standing at 7748 Alabama Street. Due to the absence of artifacts and lack of potential for buried intact historic or prehistoric deposits, site 16OR344 was recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

The Lake Castle Site (16OR444) was recorded by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., in 2008 (Heller et al. 2012) as a historic artifact scatter located near the intersection of Crowder Boulevard and Curran Boulevard. The site was identified through shovel test survey, and archaeologists delineated two loci. The first locus yielded a small number of late-nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts, including whiteware ceramic sherds and a cut iron nail, and the second locus yielded amber, green, and brown glass fragments and modern objects including aluminum cans and plastic. Due to a low artifact density and lack of intact buried deposits, archaeologists recommended the Lake Castle Site as ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

The Benson Street Site (16OR445) was recorded by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., in 2008 during shovel testing at the proposed Benson Street Staging Area located at the intersection of Benson Street and Dinkins Street (Heller et al. 2012). Two shovel tests produced a small number of artifacts, including an undecorated hard-paste porcelain sherd, an undecorated ironstone sherd, an undecorated pearlware sherd, and a fragment of a mouth-blown olive glass bottle. As noted by Heller and colleagues (2012:393) some of these artifacts were likely produced during the early- to mid-nineteenth century, making them unusual finds in the Little Woods neighborhood as little historic development took place in this area prior to the 1920s outside of early camps constructed on piers which extended out over Lake Pontchartrain. Due to the site being inundated at the time of survey and development of the site not taking place, the boundaries of the Benson Street Site were not delineated. Given the early dates of artifacts recovered at the site, Heller and colleagues (2012:393) recommended that the Benson Street Site be more fully investigated in the future if it were to be impacted by future projects as it may provide insight to an undocumented period of historic occupation in Little Woods.

The Cournet Site (16OR446) was recorded by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. in 2008 and is one of the few sites in Little Woods to be examined using modern Phase II or Phase III archaeological investigation standards (Heller et al. 2012). The site was identified through shovel test survey at a proposed staging area located between Hayne Boulevard and Read Boulevard adjacent to Lincoln Beach, and archaeologists recovered primarily twentieth-century artifacts such as wire nails and machine-made bottles in addition to several artifacts dating to the nineteenth century, namely an underglaze hand-painted whiteware sherd, a blue and black transfer-printed whiteware sherd, and machine cut nails (Heller et al. 2012:403-404). Given the presence of identifiable strata and historic artifacts during the shovel test survey, R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., conducted Phase II testing for NRHP eligibility, which consisted of three 1x1 m units excavated at the site. Archaeologists recovered 393 artifacts from the site, including a variety of twentieth-century artifacts as well as nineteenth-century artifacts such as plain and blue transfer-printed pearlware ceramic sherds, a variety of whiteware ceramic styles, and a mocha decorated yellowware sherd (Heller et al. 2012:414). The test units also contained other historic artifacts including kaolin pipe stem fragments and nineteenth-century bottle fragments. However, the nineteenth-century artifacts recovered from the Cournet Site were intermixed with large amounts of architectural debris and artifacts dating to the mid-twentieth century, which corresponds with an account by the landowner that the buildings on the property were twentieth-century structures demolished by his father ca. 1957. Due to a lack of temporal integrity within the excavated test units, R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. argued that the Cournet Site did not meet the criteria necessary for listing on the NRHP. However, Heller and colleagues (2012:420) also noted that the presence of relatively large numbers of nineteenth-century artifacts at the site raises important questions about the history of historic occupations in the Little Woods

neighborhood since the earliest documented occupation of the area is in the early twentieth century. If the nineteenth-century artifacts recovered during shovel test survey and Phase II testing of the Courmet Site are from a habitation site in the area rather than incidental inclusion in fill brought from other areas of New Orleans, then they indicate a currently unknown historic occupation in this area of Orleans Parish.

The East Citrus Playspot (16OR670) was identified by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., in 2013 during a survey of 30 parks in New Orleans as part of Hurricane Katrina-related FEMA activities. The East Citrus Playspot lies east of the Citrus Canal and extends between Morrison Road and Irby Street, and it bears its name for a failed plan to create a citrus grove with villas in the area during the early 1910s and 1920s. A total of 137 shovel tests were excavated with only five positive shovel tests yielding a total of 25 artifacts, which included limited numbers of nineteenth-century artifacts such as a cut nail and a blue transfer-print whiteware sherd (Coughlin et al. 2013:87-89). All strata observed during shovel testing showed signs of disturbance such as gravel inclusions that could have been due to a remodeling of the park that occurred between 1967 and 1985. Due to the low artifact density and lack of stratigraphic integrity the site was recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

The West Citrus Playspot (16OR682) was also identified by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. in 2013 during the survey of 30 parks in New Orleans that identified the East Citrus Playspot site. The West Citrus Playspot lies west of the Citrus Canal and extends between Morrison Road and Irby Street, with its name deriving from the same failed development as the East Citrus Playspot. A total of 136 shovel tests were excavated, with 15 positive shovel tests yielding a total of 62 historic artifacts, which included limited numbers of nineteenth-century artifacts including two underglaze hand-painted soft-paste porcelain sherds and two transfer print soft-paste porcelain sherds (Coughlin et al. 2013:93). A range of likely twentieth-century glass and metal artifacts like machine-made glass bottle fragments and wire nails were recovered, and *Rangia* shells were noted across the site which might indicate dredging to build up the site during improvements. Shovel tests demonstrated a wide range of stratigraphic profiles and modern materials were observed even at the lowest level of shovel tests. Due to low artifact densities and a lack of stratigraphic integrity, the West Citrus Playspot was recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

### ***Assessment of Previous Fieldwork in Little Woods***

Assessing the body of archaeological research conducted to date in the Little Woods neighborhood is not entirely straightforward. On the one hand, early work at the prehistoric sites in the neighborhood (all sites falling between 16OR1 and 16OR70) consisted primarily of surface collections that do little more than document the presence of sites and, occasionally, assign sites to specific prehistoric time periods based on the kinds of ceramics recovered during survey. Additionally, the majority of these sites have been destroyed, either by subsequent development that has occurred throughout the Little Woods neighborhood or by subsidence, and even when these sites have been revisited recently by archaeologists they have typically proven to be heavily disturbed or otherwise lacking the integrity to be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP (e.g., 16OR28). In the few cases where NRHP-eligible prehistoric deposits may still exist from early identified sites (16OR15, 16OR24, and potentially 16OR70), not enough fieldwork has been done to evaluate these sites for NRHP eligibility using modern testing standards. Further, recent visits to sites along the shore of Lake Pontchartrain (e.g., 16OR28) have shown that artifacts and *Rangia* shells recovered from at least some of these sites are wave-washed and likely redeposited along the shoreline. This finding raises questions about other early site designations directly along the lakeshore, especially since these sites are often under developed land or underwater and thus cannot be reassessed using modern field methods.

On the other hand, this same body of early field work (all sites in Little Woods falling between 16OR1 and 16OR70) has provided critical documentation of some of the earliest prehistoric occupations in the entirety of New Orleans. In particular, excavations at the Little Woods sites (16OR1-4) helped document long-term human occupation of the neighborhood through the Tchefuncte, Marksville, and Coles Creek periods, and the recovery of Poverty Point objects at these sites helps connect Native American populations in Orleans Parish with the larger Poverty Point culture. And while these excavations would not meet modern archaeological standards in the State of Louisiana, even the limited amount of material culture that could be located from the Little Woods sites (16OR1-4) has proven useful in larger comparative analysis examining themes related to the Tchefuncte culture (Heller et al. 2013).

More recent archaeological fieldwork has identified an additional seven archaeological sites in Little Woods (16OR344, 16OR444-6, 16OR670, 16OR682, 16OR727). These sites were identified through a mix of surface surveys and shovel test surveys following modern guidelines, and as such can be more readily compared to archaeological work in other areas of New Orleans. The Alabama

Cesspool Site (16OR344) provides an example of a well-documented site identified through surface survey which has little research value. In this and similar sites frequently identified in New Orleans East neighborhoods during surveys related to Hurricane Katrina recovery efforts and/or FEMA undertakings, the young age of the historic development of Little Woods (ca. 1950s or later in some cases), obvious disturbance, and lack of any evidence of historic components can be taken as strong indicators that a site will not meet NRHP eligibility criteria. Likewise, shovel test surveys of sites such as the Lake Castle Site (16OR444), East Citrus Playspot (16OR670), West Citrus Playspot (16OR682), and 7900 Devine Avenue (16OR727) have all been adequate to demonstrate low artifact densities and significant amounts of disturbance within the respective site boundaries. Shovel test survey and Phase II testing at Cournet Site (16OR446) by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. was sufficient to clearly demonstrate that the site has been heavily impacted by mid-twentieth century demolition of buildings in the area. As noted by the project archaeologists (Heller et al. 420), the recovery of nineteenth-century artifacts at the Cournet Site raises intriguing questions about their presence at the site and suggests that future projects in nearby portions of Little Woods might be able to address the presence or absence of previously unknown habitations in the area during this time period. Similarly, shovel test survey at the Benson Street Site (16OR445) recovered early- to mid-nineteenth-century artifacts, but, due to the site being inundated and development in this area ultimately not taking place, the site was not sufficiently tested to determine eligibility for listing on the NRHP. Heller and colleagues (2012:393) thus recommended additional archaeological investigation if the site will be impacted in the future.

***Preliminary Assessment of Archaeological Potential in Little Woods***

The Little Woods sites (16OR1-4) have already proven useful in comparative analysis examining Tchefuncte culture in the area (Heller et al. 2013), and, despite the lack of modern field techniques at these site, the collections from these and other prehistoric sites in the area could be used for additional comparative research projects and specialized analyses (e.g., pXRF ceramic sourcing studies). Additionally, 16OR4 (Little Woods/Czajkowski’s Burial Area), in particular, contained large numbers of human skeletal remains which are currently curated at the Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science, and with appropriate tribal consultation these remains could potentially be a viable resource for learning more about the prehistoric indigenous populations of Orleans Parish.

Four known sites in the Little Woods area may have potential for future archaeological fieldwork examining prehistoric resources, and these give some indication of the potential for additional research in the vicinity. Following revisits by the Greater New Orleans Archaeology Program and R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., at least portions of the Hayne Boulevard and Paris Road Site (16OR15) appear to be undisturbed, and if this turns out to be the case then subsurface investigation of this site could offer the opportunity to apply modern field techniques to a known prehistoric shell midden in the Little Woods neighborhood. Similarly, the Seabrook Site (16OR24) was revisited by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. (2012), who noted that mounded portions of the site inland from Lake Pontchartrain were marked by large oak trees that could indicate the presence of undisturbed portions of the site that should be archaeologically investigated if they will come under impact in future projects. The Bayou Sauvage Site (16OR70) is seemingly unique among known prehistoric sites in Little Woods as it represents a non-shell midden prehistoric site, one of the few known in New Orleans East. Although the Bayou Sauvage Site has likely been destroyed by development, if it has managed to survive intact it represents an important resource that can speak directly to prehistoric occupations in New Orleans East. Finally, the Benson Street Site (16OR445) was identified by R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., who recovered nineteenth-century artifacts at the site despite the earliest known historic occupations in the area being ca. the 1920s (Heller et al. 2012:393). These findings from site the Benson Street Site, along with similar recovery of nineteenth-century artifacts from the Cournet Site (16OR445), hint at a currently unknown historic occupation in Little Woods. Further fieldwork at the Cournet Site or other sites identified with nineteenth-century artifacts in the neighborhood will provide the opportunity to better understand the historic developmental history of the area.

### ***Explanation of Site Scoring***

The information tabulated in this table is meant to quantify data on the quality and intensiveness of previous archaeological research in Orleans Parish. This will be incorporated into a GIS along with Shape Files and attributes based on the information compiled in Table 3.1.a.1 (attached) to graphically show where previous archaeological efforts have been focused around the city. Currently, additional information on collections status, site significance, and site research potential is also being collected for eventual incorporation into the second stage of the GIS.

**SAMPLE SITE SCORING, ASSESSMENT OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH**

**LITTLE WOODS NEIGHBORHOOD**

Site #	Score: Site Investigation	Score: Field Reporting	Score: Lab Reporting	Total: Previous Work
16OR001	1	1	2	4
16OR002	1	1	2	4
16OR003	1	1	2	4
16OR004	1	1	2	4
16OR005	1	0	0	1
16OR009	1	0	0	1
16OR010	1	0	0	1
16OR015	2	4	1	7
16OR020	1	2	0	3
16OR024	2	1	0	3
16OR026	1	0	0	1
16OR028	2	4	3	9
16OR035	1	2	0	3
16OR070	2	3	3	8
16OR344	1	4	1	6
16OR444	2	4	3	9
16OR445	2	4	3	9
16OR446	3	4	3	10
16OR670	2	4	3	9
16OR682	2	4	3	9
16OR727	1	2	1	4

**1. How was the site identified and/or investigated? (Column 2)**

- 0: Site identified by chance/no systematic investigations
- 1: Identified by monitoring/recorded by archaeologist, but no excavations occurred
- 2: Site identified with subsurface deposits during systematic testing (i.e. Phase I survey)
- 3: National Register evaluation performed (i.e. Phase II assessment)
- 4: Data recovery performed

**2. How were field investigations reported? (Column 3)**

- 0: Unknown/information not available
- 1: No report or field notes extant
- 2: Unsystematic/partial reporting available
- 3: Report on file with state, but information incomplete/inadequate for future research
- 4: Detailed report on file with state/field notes curated

**3. How were artifacts/material results reported? (Column 4)**

- 0: Unknown/information not available
- 1: No analytical results provided
- 2: Lists without quantification/grab collections
- 3: Tabulated/quantified inventories with provenience
- 4: Detailed interpretive analyses

**Note: Aggregate score of these three items (Column 5) quantifies quality of research to date.**

## ATTACHMENT B

### TEMPLATE FOR EXPANDED NEW ORLEANS HISTORICAL TOUR ITEMS

#### Introduction and Concept

*New Orleans Historical* is a web and mobile platform curated by the Midlo Center for New Orleans Studies in the University of New Orleans Department of History. It is designed to share historical scholarship about the New Orleans area through place-based storytelling, linked with images, text, or other media. Individual items on *New Orleans Historical* may also be linked thematically, through being linked as components of a formal tour of related sites, or through thematic tags that allow users to organize their own tour on a given topic. Thus, a user of the mobile app may access a map showing all items (i.e. tour stops/sites) located nearby at any time, or the user may search for specific curated tours on the site consisting of related sites/items.

*New Orleans Historical* has also proven an effective tool for sharing information about the archaeological heritage of the New Orleans area. In 2017, the University of New Orleans Department of Anthropology and Sociology launched a pilot version of an archaeology tour of the city for the platform. Entitled “The City Beneath the City”, it used materials from UNO collections and archival records of excavations to create 13 tour ‘items’ linked to specific archaeological sites. Content for each site chiefly consisted of text, images (of excavations and/or artifacts recovered), weblinks, and citations. UNO is now in the process of expanding the archaeology offerings on *New Orleans Historical*, with the intent to launch an updated version that will eventually include 75 to 100 sites around the city as base items, with nested tours linked on each landing page. The web-based platform is meant to have flexibility for use by multiple audiences, including those interested in using curated tours to visit sites of historical significance and those interested in ‘virtual tours’ used for educational purposes. Currently, in coordination with site content editor Kathryn O’Dwyer, the UNO Department of Anthropology and Sociology has developed a new template for sites (discussed below). PI Gray, assisted by student employees and volunteers, is in process of expanding the first group of offerings, with the intention of having 20-25 expanded tour sites following this template by July 2020.

## Basic Item/'Tour Stop' Template

The basic site template is as follows:

An approximately 250 word summary and key image for the intro/ landing page.

Thematic text and images for 3 subtours on each site. Each subtour will have its own landing page (with about 500 words of text, for a total of 1500 words), a series of images, and descriptive captions accompanying those images, to further develop the narrative theme introduced for that specific subtour.

A total of approximately 25 images and/or media sources will be identified for each site. Ideally these will be distributed evenly among the three identified subtours, although they may be reallocated as necessary (i.e., if one subtour has abundant primary source documents and images available, while another is few, images may be shifted as appropriate).

Image files or other shareable media can be submitted as 'placeholders' embedded in the document you submit. All media should have citations, including (at minimum) Title, Creator, Date Created, Source (archive, private collection, etc.), Description. We will secure necessary permissions for use. Three to five citations and suggested additional readings should be provided to accompany text.

The three subtours for each site will be organized around the following themes:

*People in the Past.* Who are the people who are represented by the archaeological remains found at this site? What do we know about them from documentary sources? How do we make a linkage between specific people/households/groups and what is found in the ground? What do those objects tell us about the daily lives of the people thus linked? This section will likely include images of documents and archival photos (birth records, marriage licenses, census records, obituaries, other newspaper articles, notarial drawings, family photos) in addition to the sorts of archaeological evidence that allows us to make such connections. Text accompanying each image will form a biographical narrative for the people involved, either chronologically, when a family or socially-connected related group maintains a connection with the same location over an extended period of time, or via a 'snapshot in time' approach that examines daily life and experiences in a particular moment. The former is more conducive to interpreting

architectural features and materials from midden deposits or from multiple chronological contexts, while the latter is particularly useful for interpreting materials from rapidly filled features (like privy shafts, wells, and trash pits).

*Objects and their Stories.* What are some of the objects found at the site, both typical and unusual? What sort of contemporary records tell about this item and how it was used in context (e.g. newspaper ads, entries in catalogs, depiction in art or photographs, etc.)? The ‘object-centered’ stories in this section are intended to serve multiple purposes within the tour framework. They provide the opportunity to highlight material culture through a focus on its role as an active role in shaping social relations. The sorts of artifacts typically found on historic sites have long use lives as commodities that can be charted, through production, shipment, purchase, use, discard, decomposition, and recovery, intersecting along the way with numerous social groups. An object-centered approach can thus be a productive way to engage with objects of uncertain direct historical association, by emphasizing the multiple intersections with people in the past, even when they can’t be attributed to a specific household.

*Other Site-Specific Themes.* This section will be devoted to site-specific content that can be linked to broader research themes pertinent to regional history, or that can be developed for special interests/audiences, as appropriate. This may include expanded educational content, place-based subtours for large and complex sites, or multimedia components, as appropriate.

## ATTACHMENT C

### PUBLIC OUTREACH PLAN

As part of the assessment of previous archaeological research in the City of New Orleans, we intend to invite public engagement and input on sites that local communities believe are significant in understanding the area's history and archaeology. We intend to solicit this engagement in two ways:

1. We will contact neighborhood and community organizations in the city and offer to do a short presentation on previous archaeological research in that area. This will be based on the neighborhood level narratives like that in Attachment A. In the presentation, we will also explain local, state, and federal regulations affecting archaeological resources, to assure property owners that this research has no bearing on the use of private property. We will invite public comment, either through participation in a question and answer session after the presentation, or through the submission of a form in online or hard copy version. The draft text for this form is included here as "Handout Text #1".
2. We will contact scholars and specialists in fields related to area history to solicit feedback and input on possible sites and/or themes meriting additional investigation. The draft text for this is included here as "Handout Text #2".

Documentation of all neighborhood presentations, contacts, and input received will be maintained and provided as an Appendix to the final documents provided to the CNO. Appropriate comments will be integrated into thematic documents, neighborhood level plans, etc.

**HANDOUT TEXT #1 (GENERAL PUBLIC)**

The University of New Orleans Department of Anthropology and Sociology is currently conducting an assessment of all previous archaeological research done in the City of New Orleans. This is intended to help guide future research on the archaeology of Orleans Parish and to identify understudied aspects of the region's past. We believe that public outreach and collaboration are fundamental parts of how we learn about the past. Communities have important knowledge that often goes unrecorded, and we are interested in the places that people believe are important in neighborhoods, no matter how old they are, and no matter whether or not they still exist. We would like to take this opportunity to invite feedback from neighborhood residents on the following questions:

1. What sites do you think are important to the history of your neighborhood?
2. Have you heard of any previous discoveries of interesting historical sites in the area?
3. What aspects of the history of your neighborhood need more study?
4. Are there aspects of the history or archaeology of the city more broadly that you would like more information about, and what are they?

Responses to these questions can be submitted on the reverse of this sheet, via email to [drgray1@uno.edu](mailto:drgray1@uno.edu), or by phone at 504-280-1072.

Please note that archaeological regulations in Louisiana apply only to state and federal lands, or to projects receiving federal funding. Your participation in this study does not obligate you or your property in any way. In addition, any archaeological materials found on private property, with the exception of human remains, belong to the property owner. We are interested only in gathering information in order to plan for the future of archaeological research in the city and to better document New Orleans' rich history.

## HANDOUT TEXT #2 (SPECIALISTS/SCHOLARS)

The University of New Orleans Department of Anthropology and Sociology is currently conducting an assessment of all previous archaeological research done in the City of New Orleans. This includes reviewing all previously submitted technical reports, scholarly research, and reported sites, identifying research themes that have guided prior research, and developing planning documents for under-studied topics and geographic areas significant to the city's past. This is intended to help guide future research on the archaeology of Orleans Parish. All information and databases compiled will be shared with both scholarly researchers and the general public, as appropriate. Scholars and experts in the region's past have valuable information to contribute to this endeavor, and we would like to invite suggestions for the project. The following are some of the questions in which we are interested:

1. In your particular subject field of expertise, are there any sites that you think are of particular importance? Are the physical locations of these sites known, and, if so, are you able to share this information? These sites can be related to existing buildings and structures or to sites that are no longer extant or are likely destroyed.
2. Have you heard of any previous discoveries of physical sites or non-document collections (i.e., artifacts, etc.) relevant to your field of study?
3. Are there any themes in your field of specialty that you think lend themselves well to study through archaeology or material culture?
4. Are there aspects of the history or archaeology of the city more broadly that you would like to see better studied, or sites of particular interest that you feel are at risk of destruction?

Responses to these questions can be submitted via email to [drgray1@uno.edu](mailto:drgray1@uno.edu). All respondents in this study will be fully credited. Please be aware that we will be drawing upon published works in this study. While we are happy for any information or suggestions you may wish to share, we do not intend for this to be onerous, and we are hoping especially to hear about potential sites that you think may be neglected, ignored, or otherwise forgotten. We are looking for ideas and input that will help to shape the future of archaeological research in the city!

## APPENDIX B:

### JIRR PROJECT UPDATE – HISTORIC PRESERVATION

## JIRR PROJECT UPDATE – HISTORIC PRESERVATION

In the current reporting period, the City of New Orleans’ (CNO) HP Specialist has continued work on the treatment measures for FEMA’s Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act/Joint Infrastructure Recovery Request (JIRR). During this period, the following benchmarks have been completed:

1. The HP Specialist has designed, implemented and begun a historic property inventory of Character Defining Features (CDFs) within JIRR-affected National Register Historic Districts (NRHD) as directed by the treatment measures outlined in the Abbreviated Consultation Process (ACP) letter. As of February 28, 2020, Algiers Point, NRHD and South Lakeview, NRHD have been surveyed. The data collected for these districts are currently being assessed for quality assurance/quality control as well as for spatial accuracy. Once processed and analyzed, the data will inform the development of the historic context statement as required under the ACP. Plans are in development for surveys of the Garden District NRHD/NHL and the Faubourg Marigny in the coming months.
2. Survey Form: The HP Specialist, together with GIS staff from the Department of Public Works created a digital survey form/template for the collection (recordation) of small-scale elements and landscape features within the affected historic districts. The Louisiana Historic Resources Inventory (LHRI) survey form was used as a starting point for the development of a template and was modified/adapted as necessary for streetscape features. Essential attributes were included in the digital form such as geographic coordinates, Parish, segment I.D., street name and block number, National Register property or district, feature type, contributing status, date of construction, dropdown fields to assess the seven aspects of integrity, and multiple photo fields. Several blank text fields were also included in the digital form for more descriptive field notes.
3. Application Software: *Survey 123 for ArcGIS* was chosen as the application software based on its capacity to capture large amounts of streetscape data and compatibility with field devices such as City used Android tablets and iPhones. It was also chosen for its interoperability with existing ESRI platforms such as *ArcGIS Online* where survey data are stored and accessed for display, editing, and mapping.
4. Street Selection Method: The design approach for the historic property inventory also included a randomized selection process of street segments within JIRR-affected NRHD areas. With the aid of Geographic Information System mapping software (ArcGIS Desktop), a standardized 30-by-30-meter landscape/archaeological grid was used as an overlay tool in the

street selection process. Street blocks or segments were selected based on a specific distance measurement from the center (centroid) of each grid cell. For example, a distance measurement of three (3) feet from the grid centroid was applied in order to select street segments within Algiers Point, NRHD. Since historic districts vary in shape and size, street length, street configuration, as well as the number of streets, the distance value was increased or decreased, where necessary, to achieve even coverage i.e., the center and edges of the historic district. Once a full representation of the district was reached, large clusters of selected segments could be de-selected manually or “thinned out” to avoid over-representation of areas within the district while ensuring even coverage. Road class segments such as highway ramps and segments intersecting a district were excluded from the selection process. The randomized street selection process as outlined above produces even coverage of street segments within a historic district allowing “a thorough sampling which will inform the content of and provide a basis for analysis and synthezation in the historic context statement” as required under the *Treatment Measures for the Built Environment* in the ACP.

5. Written Descriptions and Assessments of Integrity: Using the National Register Bulletin, No. 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, primary and secondary documentation, internet research, and field observations, the CNO HP Specialist is in the process of constructing integrity tables for Character Defining Features to assist in writing descriptions and assessments of integrity for each object and object-type inventoried.
6. Research and the Historic Context Statement: The CNO HP Specialist is developing a working bibliography for the historic context statement. The list of references includes a wide range of relevant sources such as historic district nominations, existing cultural resource surveys on St, Charles Avenue and Magazine Street, as well as primary resources that include DPW digital maps and DPW standard specifications from 1916, 1921 and 1936. The next steps in the preparation of the historic context statement include completing draft reports on Algiers, NRHD and South Lakeview, NRHD. These reports should be available within 60 days. Other reports will be completed as data gathering and processing continues for additional historic districts. Additional data for each individual NRHD will be aggregated as it becomes available. Please note the following limiting factors:
  - a. The implementation of the HP Treatment Measures involves only the principal investigator, Philip Gilmore, with no other apparent qualified support staff for the foreseeable future.
  - b. Access to archival records and other research materials may be limited as a result of Covid-19 related restrictions.
  - c. The recent cyberattack on the City requires reacquisition of some lost data, i.e., GIS shapefiles.

7. Photo Logs: The HP Specialist has continued the image recordation of stone, brick and other features to be removed as listed in the ACP using a high-resolution GPS-enabled digital camera. Select CDFs recorded during this period include stone open gutters, rounded stone curbs, and brick gutter bottoms along Camp Street from Louisiana Avenue to Washington Avenue (see Appendix C – Photo Logs for further details).

## APPENDIX C:

### PHOTO LOGS – HISTORIC PRESERVATION

**Recordation of Character Defining Features  
3300 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana**

Photographs taken **October 8, 2019**

Photographer: Philip Gilmore, City of New Orleans Historic Preservation Specialist

<b>Project ID</b>	<b>Image File No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Camera Facing</b>	<b>GPS - x coordinate</b>	<b>GPS - y coordinate</b>
<b>Blue Stone Curb near E Corner, Lakeside (32 linear feet)</b>					
DPW199	0144	Near E corner (lakeside), W end showing length	E	29.924291	-90.088418
DPW199	0146	Near E corner (lakeside), W end showing length	E	29.924151	-90.088463
DPW199	0147	Near E corner (lakeside), E end showing length	W	29.924395	-90.088415
DPW199	0148	Near E corner (lakeside), E end showing length	W	29.924371	-90.088397
DPW199	0149	Near E corner (lakeside), S facing showing length and context	N	29.924285	-90.088407
DPW199	0150	Near E corner (lakeside), S facing showing length and context	N	29.924275	-90.088419
DPW199	0151	Near E corner (lakeside), S facing showing detail	N	29.924363	-90.088400
DPW199	0152	Near E corner (lakeside), S facing showing detail	N	29.924363	-90.088400
DPW199	0153	Near E corner (lakeside), showing context	NE	29.924296	-90.088483
DPW199	0154	Near E corner (lakeside), showing context	NE	29.924263	-90.088473

**Recordation of Character Defining Features**

**3000 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana**

Photographs taken **October 8, 2019**

Photographer: Philip Gilmore, City of New Orleans Historic Preservation Specialist

Project ID	Image File No.	Description	Camera Facing	GPS - x coordinate	GPS - y coordinate
<b>Stone Open Gutter 3000 Camp, Lakeside (28 feet 11 inches long x 1.5 feet wide, variable)</b>					
DPW199	0155	SW end at Eighth Street corner (lakeside), showing length	NE	29.925488	-90.086102
DPW199	0156	SW end at Eighth Street corner (lakeside), showing length	NE	29.925347	-90.085980
DPW199	0157	NE end (lakeside), showing length	SW	29.925437	-90.085951
DPW199	0158	NE end (lakeside), showing length	SW	29.925425	-90.085885
DPW199	0159	along segment showing detail	NE	29.925496	-90.086040
DPW199	0160	along segment showing detail	NE	29.925488	-90.086111
DPW199	0161	SE facing, along segment showing detail	NW	29.925532	-90.086007
DPW199	0162	SE facing, along segment showing detail	NW	29.925558	-90.086000
DPW199	0163	SE facing, along segment showing detail	NW	29.925513	-90.085931
DPW199	0164	SE facing, along segment showing detail	NW	29.925421	-90.085812
DPW199	0165	showing context with steet name sign	WSW	29.925455	-90.085958
DPW199	0166	showing context with steet name sign	WSW	29.925493	-90.085985
<b>Stone Open Gutter 3000 Camp, Lakeside (68 feet 5 inches long x 1.5 feet wide, variable)</b>					
DPW199	0167	SW end at upriver catch basin (lakeside), showing length	NE	29.925413	-90.086026
DPW199	0168	SW end at upriver catch basin (lakeside), showing length	NE	29.925358	-90.085818
DPW199	0169	NE end (lakeside), showing length	SW	29.925646	-90.085820
DPW199	0170	NE end (lakeside), showing length	SW	29.925657	-90.085817
DPW199	0172	along segment showing detail	SW	29.925333	-90.085852
DPW199	0173	SE facing, along segment showing detail	NW	29.925528	-90.085848
DPW199	0174	SE facing, along segment showing detail	NW	29.925506	-90.085827
DPW199	0176	showing context with steet name sign	W	29.925573	-90.085723
DPW199	0178	showing context with steet name sign	W	29.925543	-90.085768

**Recordation of Character Defining Features  
3000 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana**

Photographs taken **October 8, 2019**

Photographer: Philip Gilmore, City of New Orleans Historic Preservation Specialist

Project ID	Image File No.	Description	Camera Facing	GPS - x coordinate	GPS - y coordinate
<b>Stone Open Gutter 3000 Camp, Lakeside (48 feet 11 inches long x 1.5 feet wide, variable)</b>					
DPW199	0215	SW end of exposed segment (lakeside), showing length	NE	29.925777	-90.085672
DPW199	0216	SW end of exposed segment (lakeside), showing length	NE	29.925645	-90.085353
DPW199	0217	NE end (lakeside), showing length	SW	29.925805	-90.085305
DPW199	0219	NE end (lakeside), showing length	SW	29.925780	-90.085428
DPW199	0220	SE facing, along segment showing detail of collapsed gutter	NW	29.925857	-90.085443
DPW199	0221	SE facing, along segment showing detail of collapsed gutter	NW	29.925906	-90.085477
DPW199	0222	showing context with street name sign	NE	29.925765	-90.085492
DPW199	0223	showing context with street name sign	NE	29.925761	-90.085478

**Recordation of Character Defining Features  
Intersection of Seventh Street and Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana**

Photographs taken **October 8, 2019**

Photographer: Philip Gilmore, City of New Orleans Historic Preservation Specialist

Project ID	Image File No.	Description	Camera Facing	GPS - x coordinate	GPS - y coordinate
<b>Gutter Bottom at NW Corner (56 feet 9 inches long x 1.5 feet wide)</b>					
DPW199	0179	NW corner, NW end showing length	SE	29.925965	-90.085391
DPW199	0180	NW corner, NW end showing length	SE	29.925946	-90.085415
DPW199	0182	NW corner, SW end showing corner	NE	29.925808	-90.085410
DPW199	0183	NW corner, SW end showing corner	NE	29.925850	-90.085388
DPW199	0184	NW corner, showing detail	SW	29.925943	-90.085385
DPW199	0185	NW corner, showing detail	SW	29.925965	-90.085420
DPW199	0186	NW corner, showing context	S	29.925995	-90.085370
DPW199	0187	NW corner, showing context	S	29.925986	-90.085375
<b>Gutter Bottom at NE Corner (56 feet 9 inches long x 1.5 feet wide)</b>					
DPW199	0188	NE corner, NW end showing length	SE	29.926006	-90.085385
DPW199	0189	NE corner, NW end showing length	SE	29.926010	-90.085382
DPW199	0190	NE corner, SW end showing corner	NW	29.925935	-90.085263
DPW199	0191	NE corner, SW end showing corner	NW	29.925935	-90.085275
DPW199	0192	NE corner, showing detail	ENE	29.925985	-90.085306
DPW199	0193	NE corner, showing detail	ENE	29.926028	-90.085326
DPW199	0194	NE corner, showing context	SE	29.925995	-90.085390
DPW199	0195	NE corner, showing context	SE	29.925980	-90.085406

**Recordation of Character Defining Features  
Intersection of Seventh Street and Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana**

Photographs taken **October 8, 2019**

Photographer: Philip Gilmore, City of New Orleans Historic Preservation Specialist

Project ID	Image File No.	Description	Camera Facing	GPS - x coordinate	GPS - y coordinate
<b>Gutter Bottom at SW Corner (38 feet long x 1.5 feet wide)</b>					
DPW199	0196	SW corner, SE end showing length	NW	29.925801	-90.085205
DPW199	0197	SW corner, SE end showing length	NW	29.925825	-90.085181
DPW199	0198	SW corner, SW end showing corner	E	29.925838	-90.085321
DPW199	0200	SW corner, showing detail	SW	29.925761	-90.085333
DPW199	0201	SW corner, showing detail	SW	29.925788	-90.085326
DPW199	0202	SW corner, showing detail with maker's mark	SW	29.925753	-90.085355
DPW199	0203	SW corner, showing detail with maker's mark	SW	29.925753	-90.085355
DPW199	0204	SW corner, showing context with street name sign	NW	29.925780	-90.085323
DPW199	0205	SW corner, showing context with street name sign	NW	29.925817	-90.085338
<b>Gutter Bottom at SE Corner (15 feet 8 inches long x 1.5 feet wide)</b>					
DPW199	0206	SE corner, NE end showing corner	S	29.925897	-90.085240
DPW199	0207	SE corner, NE end showing corner	S	29.925930	-90.085237
DPW199	0209	SE corner, S end showing corner	N	29.925866	-90.085253
DPW199	0210	SE corner, S end showing corner	N	29.925813	-90.085246
DPW199	0211	SE corner, showing detail	SE	29.925872	-90.085187
DPW199	0212	SE corner, showing detail	SE	29.925863	-90.085218
DPW199	0213	SE corner, showing context with street name sign	W	29.925920	-90.085246
DPW199	0214	SE corner, showing context with street name sign	W	29.925903	-90.085240

**Recordation of Character Defining Features**

**Intersection of Camp Street and Washington Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana**

Photographs taken **January 28, 2019**, Photographer: Philip Gilmore, City of New Orleans Historic Preservation Specialist

Project ID	Image File No.	Description	Camera Facing	GPS - x coordinate	GPS - y coordinate
<b>Rounded Granite Curbs in Proposed ADA Footprint at SE Corner (22 feet, 1 inches long)</b>					
DPW199	0255	SE corner, showing feature from street	N	29.927075	-90.083025
DPW199	0228	SE corner, showing feature from street	SW	29.927098	-90.082778
DPW199	0230	SE corner, showing curb detail	E	29.927076	-90.083136
DPW199	0233	SE corner, showing context	SW	29.927128	-90.083162
<b>Rounded Granite Curbs in Proposed ADA Footprint at NE Corner (24 feet, 9 inches long)</b>					
DPW199	0234	NE corner, showing feature from street with street tiles	W	29.927198	-90.082997
DPW199	0237	NE corner, showing feature from street with street tiles and cast iron drain cover	E	29.927128	-90.083080
DPW199	0238	NE corner, showing curb detail	S	29.927150	-90.083080
DPW199	0241	NE corner, showing context	NW	29.927175	-90.083060
<b>Rounded Granite Curbs in Proposed ADA Footprint at NW Corner (21 feet long)</b>					
DPW199	0243	NW corner, showing feature from street	NE	29.927023	-90.083250
DPW199	0244	NW corner, showing feature from street with cast iron drain cover	SW	29.927097	-90.083237
DPW199	0246	NW corner, showing curb detail	S	29.927073	-90.083185
DPW199	0249	NW corner, showing context	NE	29.927113	-90.083207
<b>Rounded Granite Curbs in Proposed ADA Footprint at SW Corner (14 feet, 2 inches long)</b>					
DPW199	0251	SW corner, showing feature from street with street tiles	SE	29.927045	-90.083197
DPW199	0253	SW corner, showing feature from street with street tiles	NW	29.927003	-90.083148
DPW199	0254	SW corner, showing curb detail	S	29.927025	-90.083142
DPW199	0257	SW corner, showing context	N	29.927017	-90.083148