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Exhibit HH.
Neame Industrial Site
Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

LOUISIANA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CERTIFIED SITE

LOUISIANA CENTRAL
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All Phases Archaeology

April 1, 2025

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
FOR THE PROPOSED NEAME INDUSTRIAL PARK,
VERNON PARISH, LOUISIANA

Neame Industrial Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

Prepared for:
Louisiana Central
1302 Murray Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71301

Prepared by:
All Phases Archaeology, LLC
257 Pinehill Drive
Mobile, Alabama 36606

All Phases Archaeology, LLC
www.allphasesarchaeology.com

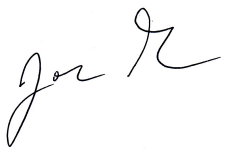
A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED NEAME INDUSTRIAL PARK, VERNON PARISH, LOUISIANA

By
Lucinda Freeman

Prepared by
All Phases Archaeology, LLC
257 Pinehill Drive
Mobile, Alabama 36606

Prepared for
Louisiana Central
1302 Murray Street
Alexandria, Louisiana 71301

Principal Investigator



William J. Glass, RPA

APA Report No. 2025.008

April 1, 2025

ABSTRACT

On February 2-6, 2025, All Phases Archaeology (APA) of Mobile, Alabama performed a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Neame Industrial Park project located in Vernon Parish, Louisiana. The survey was conducted for the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process. The project area encompasses 53.4 acres. Four new sites, 16VN4401-16VN4404, and Isolated Find (IF 1) were identified within the project area. All of the sites are sparse historic scatters with little diagnostic material. Sites 16VN4402 and 16VN4404 do not appear to relate to any structures within the project area, and while 16VN4401 and 16VN4403 appear to relate to early to mid-twentieth century domestic structures in their vicinity, they lack subsurface deposits. Isolated Find 1 appears to be an incidental deposit, and is unlikely to provide further information. All of these early to mid-twentieth century sites and IF 1 are heavily disturbed by recent and past silviculture activities. Therefore, APA recommends these resources are ineligible for the NRHP. All paperwork and supporting documents will be curated at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center in Troy, Alabama.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Principal Investigator for this Phase I survey was William J. Glass, who was assisted by Jennifer Perreault, Isabella Masson, Parker Chouest, and Greer Rickett. Natalie Ledesma and Stacey Baggett digitized the maps and Lucinda Freeman produced the report. This work was accomplished for Louisiana Central.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

All Phases Archaeology (APA) of Mobile, Alabama was contracted by Louisiana Central of Alexandria, Louisiana to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed Neame Industrial Park project in Vernon Parish, Louisiana. The survey was conducted in support of the Louisiana Economic Development (LED) Site Certification process.

The Phase I survey was performed on February 2-6, 2025. The Principal Investigator for the survey was William J. Glass, who was assisted by Jennifer Perreault, Isabella Masson, Parker Chouest, and Greer Rickett. The purpose of this study was to determine if any prehistoric or historic properties exist within the limits of the project area, and if so, to document and assess each based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. The project area (PA) is the same as the area of potential effect (APE).

The approximate 53.4-acre project area lies north of U.S. Highway (US) 190, south of Leesville, on the east side of US 171/Lake Charles Highway in Vernon Parish, Louisiana (Figure 1.1). The project area is found within Section 15, Township 1 South, Range 9 West on the 1994 Rosepine, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.2). The project area is located west of the Kansas City Southern Railroad (KCS) line.

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

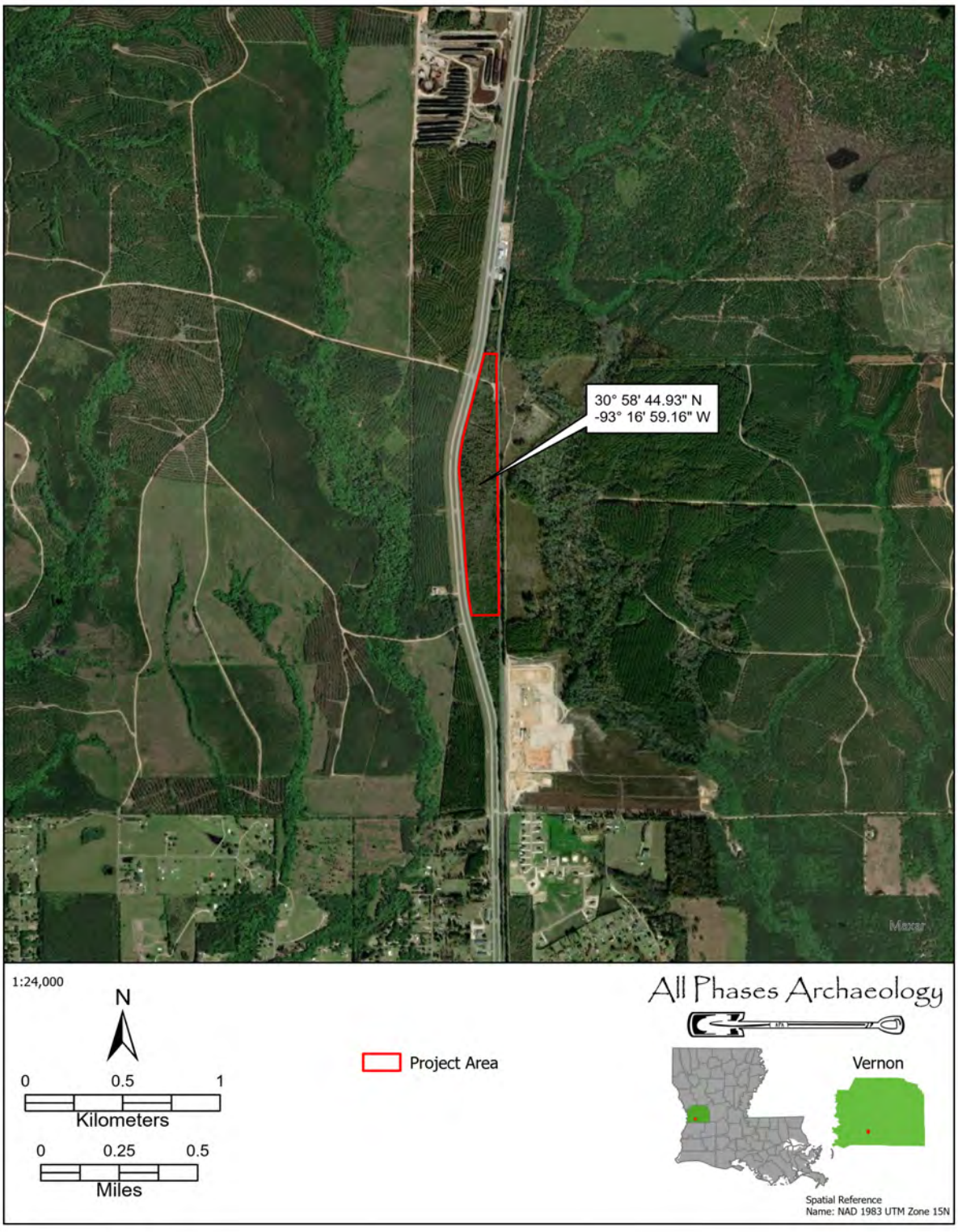

Figure 1.1. *Aerial image showing the project area.*

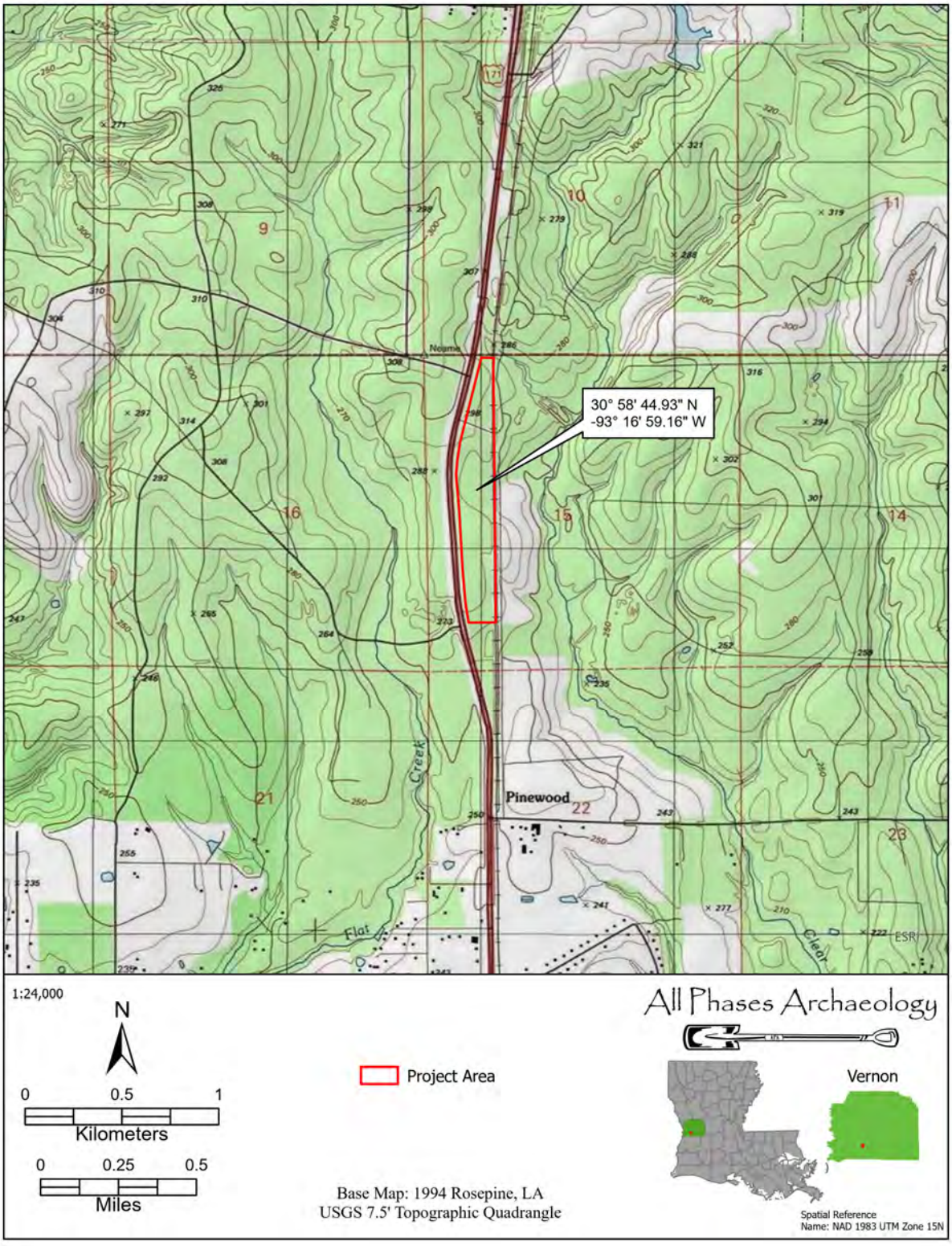

Figure 1.2. *Topographic map showing the project area.*

CHAPTER 2
LAND USE HISTORY

The survey area is located in south-central Louisiana within the Southern Tertiary Uplands of the South Central Plains. The region is composed of rolling hills, broken by fluvial terraces, bottomlands, low cuestas, and sandy low hills. The Pliocence and Eocene-age geology contains siltlstones, sandstones, calcareous or acidic clays. Historically the vegetation was dominated by longleaf pine-bluestem woodlands with the presence of shortleaf pine, calcareous and mixed hardwood-loblolly pine forests. Small scattered prairies with rare plants are associated with calcareous clay deposits (Daigle et al. 2006). The region is currently covered with pine forest, much of which is part of National Forest land. Elevation in the survey area is between 270 and 290 ft above mean sea level.

The earliest map available is the 1947 Rosepine 1:31680 topographic map (Figure 2.1). This revealed two structures within the project area as well as two unimproved access roads. This is within the community of Neame and shows five other structures in the community. Most of the roads other than US 171 are unimproved and the KCS railroad has been constructed. Two unimproved roads, one in the north, and one in the central portion cross through the survey area. An old logging railroad grade is depicted as a spur of the KCS to the east of the project area. No changes are seen on the 1954 Rosepine 1:31680 topographic map (Figure 2.2).

On the 1960 De Ridder, Louisiana 15' USGS topographic quadrangle it is evident that the community of Neame has mostly disappeared (Figure 2.3). None of the previous structures are shown and no new structures have been depicted. The logging railroad grade is no longer shown and the industry in the area is composed of several gravel pits in the vicinity of the project area. By the 1986 Rosepine 7.5' series topographic map, most of the gravel pits are no longer shown, and several improved and unimproved roads can be seen in the surrounding area (Figure 2.4).

A review of historic aerial photographs was also conducted. A large structure and at least two outbuildings can be seen in the northernmost portion of the project area on the 1955 aerial image (Figure 2.5). The map shows the location of the newly discovered sites and isolated find recorded during this survey, as one of the sites is located adjacent to them. The sites will be discussed in Chapter 5.

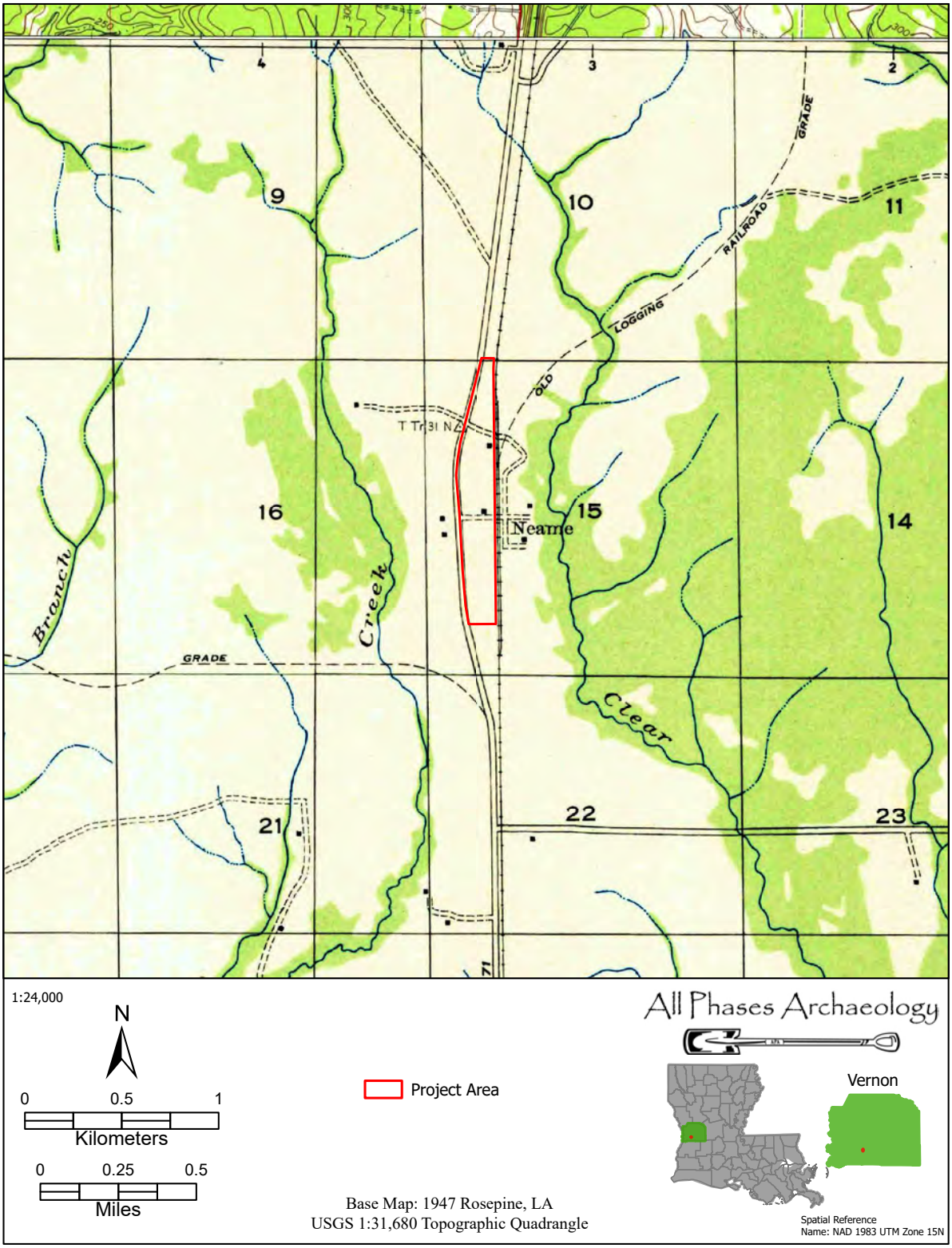

Figure 2.1. *Historic 1947 map showing two structures in the project area.*

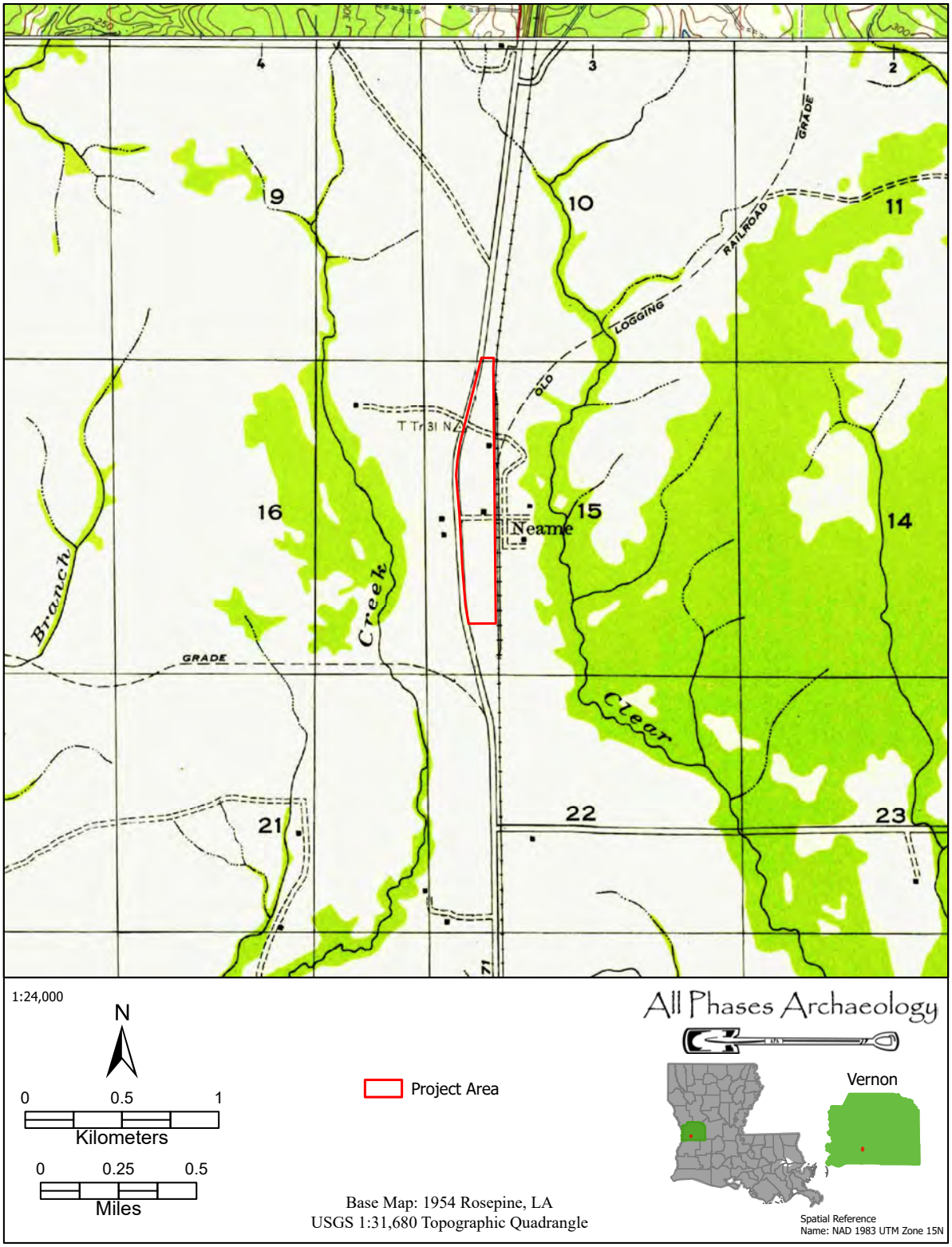

Figure 2.2. *Historic 1954 map showing two structures in the project area.*

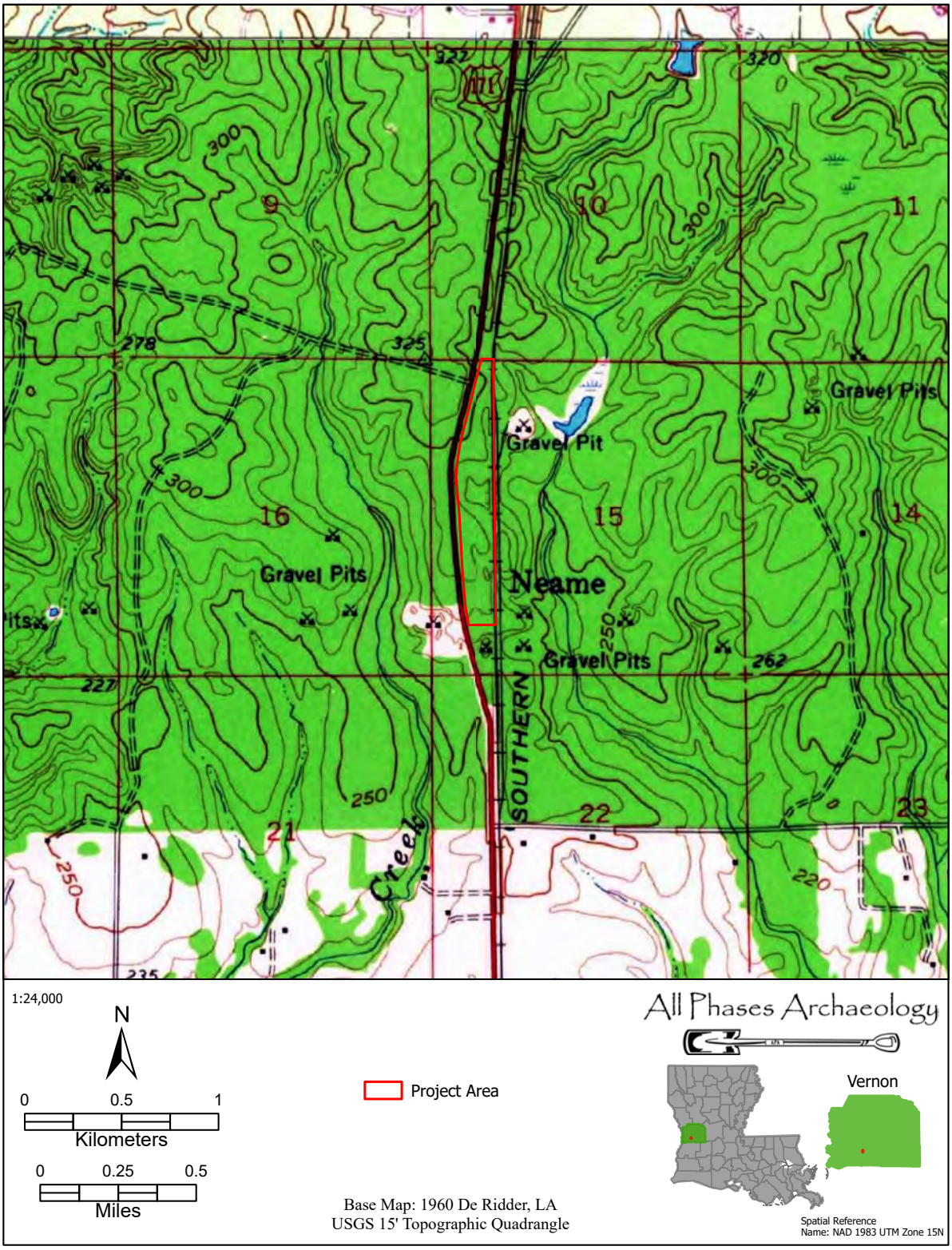

Figure 2.3. *Historic 1960 map showing the project area.*

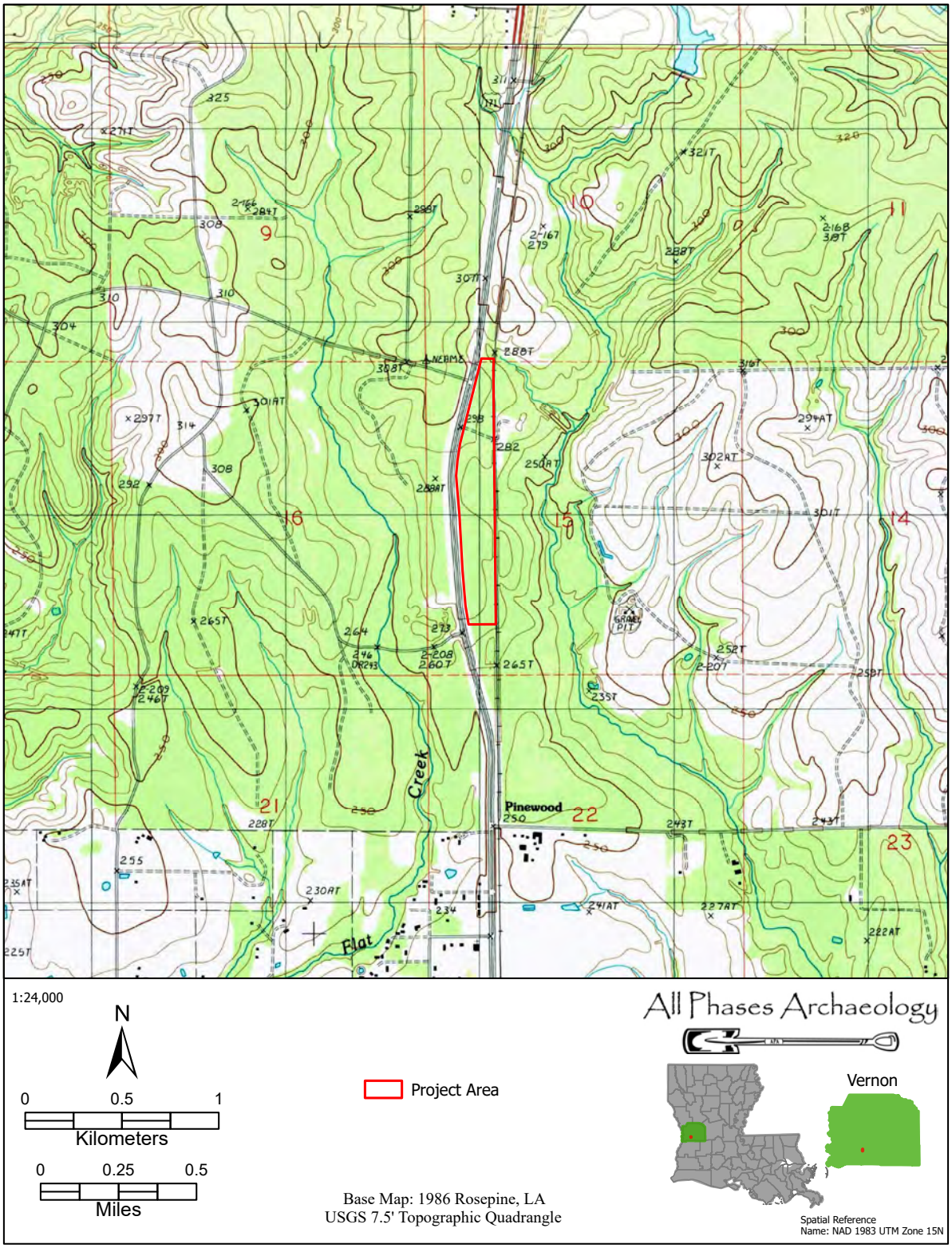

Figure 2.4. *The 1986 map showing the project area.*

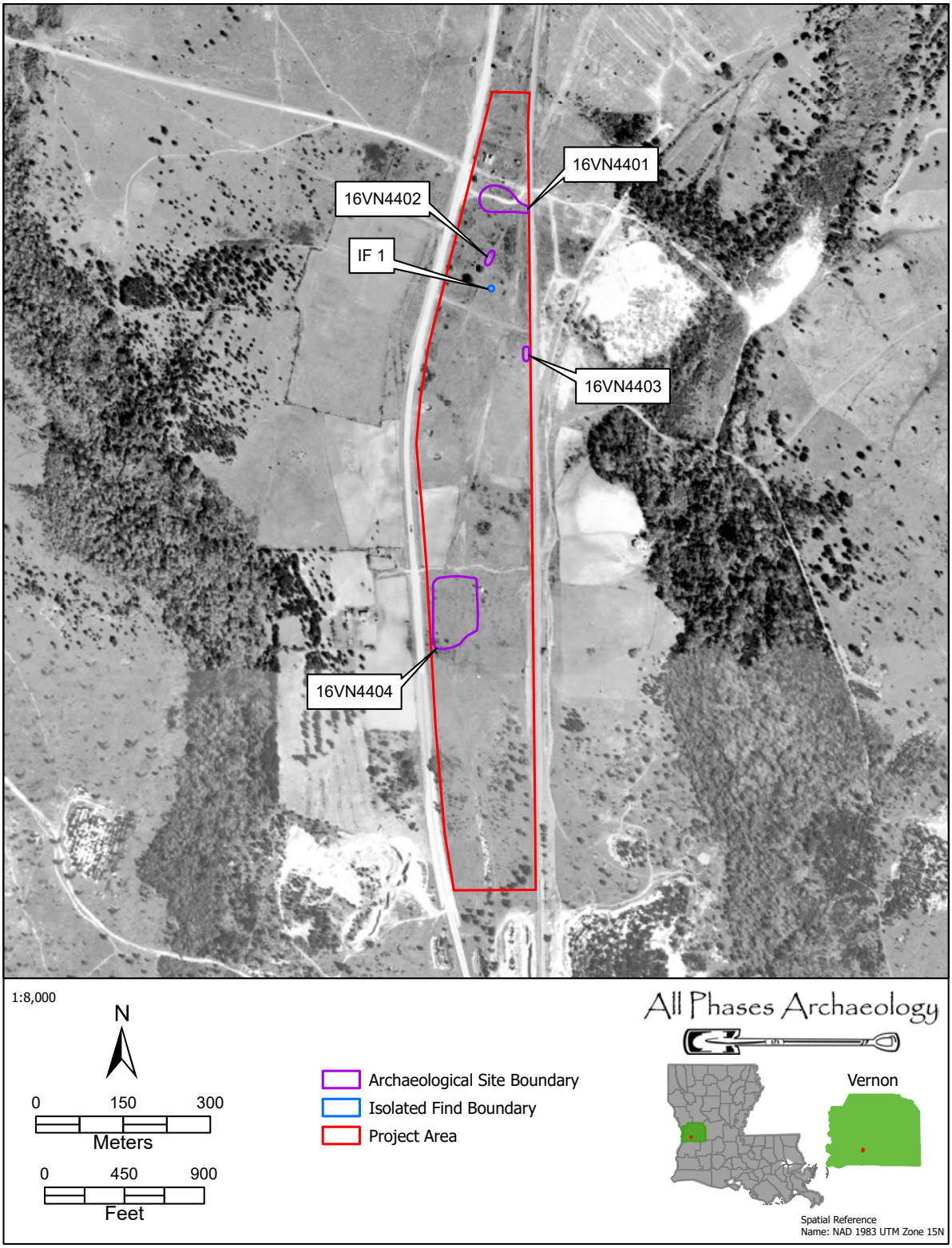

Figure 2.5. *Historic 1955 aerial image showing historic structures and newly recorded site locations within the project area.*

CHAPTER 3
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

LITERATURE AND DOCUMENT SEARCH

Background research was conducted prior to the survey to identify previously recorded historic and prehistoric properties within a one-mile radius of the proposed Neame Industrial Park project located in Vernon Parish, Louisiana. This search included an online query of the Louisiana Site Files (Louisiana Division of Archaeology [LDOA] 2025). A one-mile (1.6 km) radius search was conducted around the proposed project area for previously recorded archaeological sites and previous cultural resources surveys. Lastly, a query into the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2025) was conducted.

No listed NRHP properties are found within a mile of the project boundary. A search of the Phase I surveys and archaeological sites database maintained by LDOA (2025) identified no previously recorded archaeological sites, two previous cultural resources investigations, and no previously identified historic resources within a mile of the project area (Figure 3.1). Neither of the surveys overlap with the current project area.

LDOA 22-0275. Cultural Resources Survey of the De Ridder-Fort Polk Highway, Route US 171, Vernon Parish, Louisiana. This survey is located adjacent to the west side of the current project area. The Louisiana Department of Highways performed this investigation in 1974. The extent of the project area is unknown, and no methods were discussed. No cultural resources were recorded as a result of this survey (Rivet 1974).

LDOA 22-5039. Archaeological and Historic Architecture Records Review for the Kansas City Southern Railroad Positive Train Control Poles Beaumont Subdivision Mile Posts 657.96, 659.64, 668.20, 670.30, 679.36 and 680.98. Quality Services, Inc. performed this investigation in 2015. As the proposed control poles were to be placed within the existing KCS Railroad ROW, only a background research was performed to determine if existing sites or historic resources would be affected by the undertaking. No fieldwork was performed for this survey (Behan and Leonard 2015).

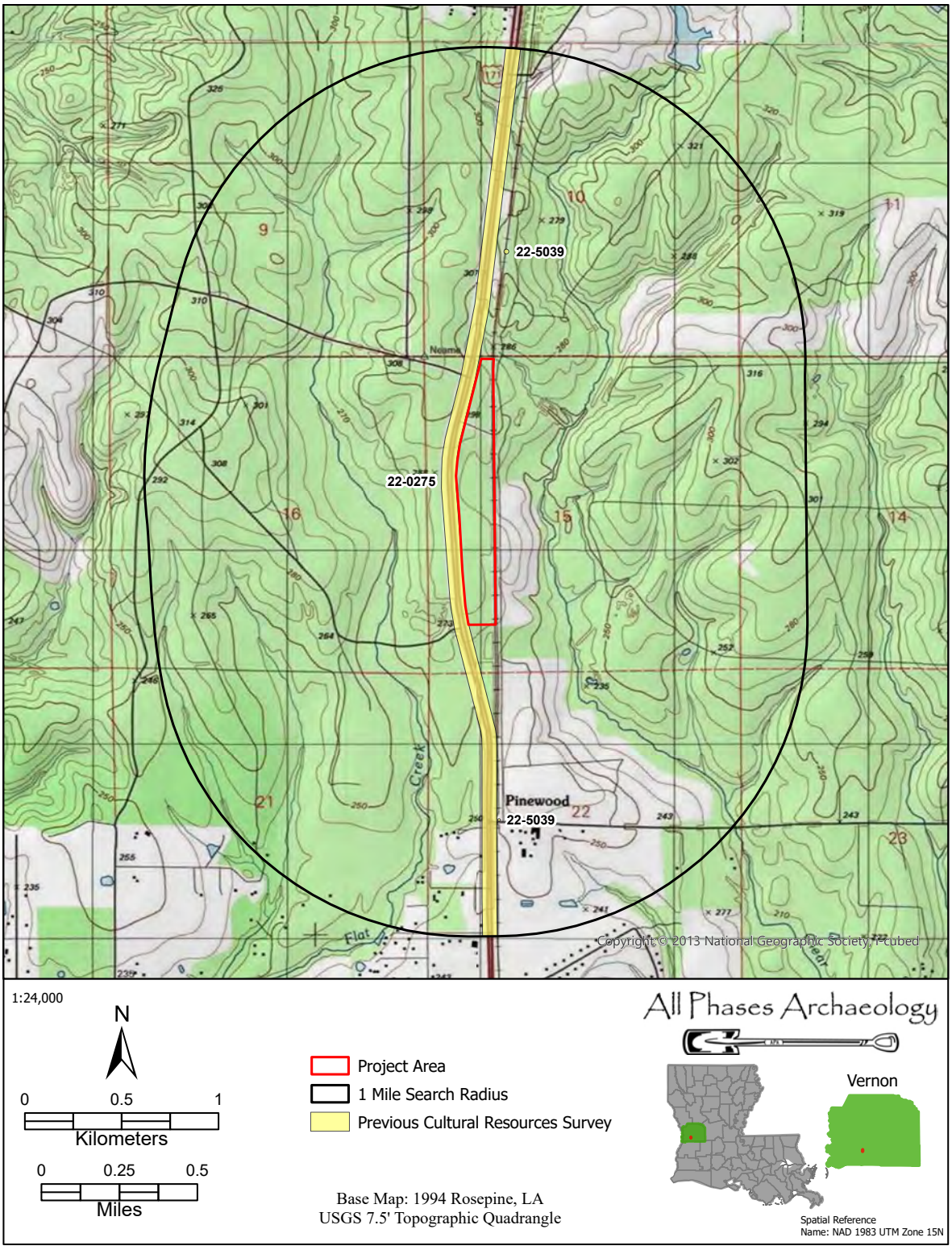

Figure 3.1. *Map showing the previous surveys within one mile of the project area.*

CHAPTER 4
METHODOLOGY

STANDING STRUCTURES

Historic maps were reviewed before the fieldwork was accomplished to ascertain the presence or absence of possible historic resources within the project area. The 1947 and 1954 Rosepine 1:31680 topographic maps revealed two structures within the current project area. The 1955 aerial image reveals a large structure and two outbuildings in the northernmost portion of the project area. The 1960 De Ridder 15' series topographic quadrangle, revealed no structures within the proposed project area. Field reconnaissance corroborated that there are no standing structures within the project area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

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

Subsurface testing was comprised of shovel tests spaced 30 m apart. Standard shovel tests consist of 30 centimeter (cm) diameter cylindrical holes excavated to the top of the sterile subsoil layer or until the water table or other obstruction was encountered. Soils from each test are screened through 1/4-inch (0.64 cm) hardware cloth for the purpose of recovering any cultural material that may exist at that location. When cultural material is encountered, the material is sorted by provenience and placed into bags labeled with the pertinent excavation information before being transported to APA's laboratory. If cultural material is identified during transecting, it is further examined in order to better define its horizontal and vertical limits. Delineations are conducted by placing additional shovel tests around positive tests. These additional tests are placed at 10 m intervals off of the original positive tests or cultural features in cardinal directions within the project area. This testing is conducted until two negative shovel tests are encountered in each direction or until delineations extend beyond the project boundary. A hand held Garmin GPS unit is used to record the site center and a sketch map is drawn by compass and pace and plotted to scale. Digital photographs are taken for any site recorded as well as for the survey area. For the Neame Industrial Park project 252 transect shovel tests were attempted (Figure 4.1). Three of the transect shovel tests were positive, 248 tests were negative and one could not be excavated due to a large pushpile of debris from the recent clear-cut.

LABORATORY METHODS

All cultural materials recovered during field projects are delivered to APA's laboratory in Mobile, Alabama for processing. Upon initial receipt of materials and field forms, bag lists are entered into a computer database for use with a labeling program. Materials are cleaned and, if necessary, stabilized before classification and quantification by laboratory analysts. Cultural materials are sorted on the basis of morphologic attributes, raw-material type (i.e., chert, quartz, etc.), measurements, and/or function. Previously defined types are often used to facilitate chronological assessments and intrasite comparisons.

CURATION

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

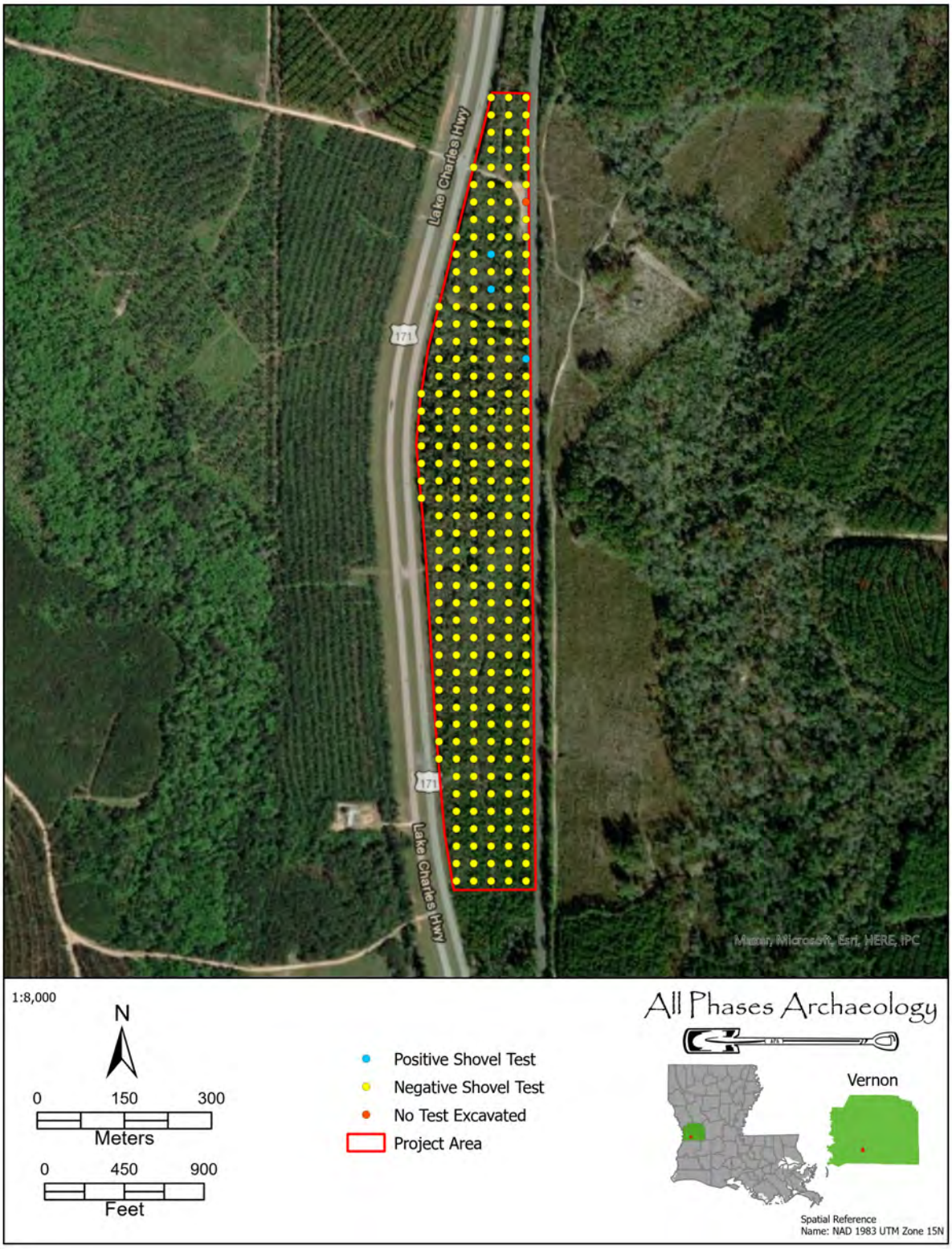

Figure 4.1. *Aerial showing the location of transect shovel tests within the project area.*

CHAPTER 5
RESULTS

OVERVIEW

The project area lies between the KCS Railroad to the east, and US 171 to the west. Flat Creek and Clear Creek bracket the project area. Most of the western side lies atop a finger ridge, and the rest of the project area lies along the sideslope down to the east. The vegetation is a mixture of clear-cut areas, young planted pine, and mixed hardwoods. The recently clear-cut area is bare, but a few older fallow areas are now covered with low herbaceous growth with a moderate to dense secondary growth of yaupon with vines and briars. Ground surface visibility ranged from poor to good depending on the amount of leaf litter, pine straw and vegetation present in the area. The recently clear-cut area was mostly bare of vegetation. An access road leads to a microwave tower located along the eastern boundary in the central portion of the project area.

This Phase I investigation included the initial placement of 252 transect shovel tests, of which three were positive, 248 were negative, and one was not excavated due to a large pushpile of logging debris covering the location (see Figure 4.1). Four new archaeological sites, 16VN4401-16VN4404, and Isolated Find (IF) 1 were identified within the survey area (Figure 5.1). A full artifact inventory can be found in Appendix B. No standing structures were encountered. A typical shovel test consisted of 20 cm of brown (7.5YR 5/2) sandy loam underlain by a reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/8) sand loam to 50 cmbs (Figure 5.2).

Figures 5.3-5.9 depict the present condition of the project area.

SITES AND ISOLATED FIND

Site 16VN4401, Neame Place, is located on the sideslope of a long finger ridge that lies within a recently logged area between US 171 and the KCS railroad (Figures 5.10-5.11). This area is now covered with low grasses and secondary growth of herbaceous plants. Two large pushpiles of logging debris bracket the site. Site 16VN4401 was identified by a historic artifact surface scatter at this location. No transect shovel tests were positive, so datum was established using a negative shovel test for delineations. Delineations were carried out in 10-m intervals in cardinal directions. An additional eight shovel tests were excavated within and around the surface scatter. All tests were negative for cultural material.

A review of historic maps was conducted for the site location. While the 1947, 1954, and 1960 quadrangle maps do not show a structure nearby the 1955 aerial clearly shows a structure closeby to the north. A dirt road is seen at the 16VN4401 location on this aerial (see Figure 2.5). Interestingly, the structure to the north is no longer standing on the 1956 aerial. It is possible the surface scatter has been redeposited during the recent timber harvesting activities. A search of the Bureau of Land Management's General Land Office Records for the site location produced a patent in the name of Terlington W. Harvey and Nathaniel K. Fairbank issued in 1889 under the authority of the Cash Sale Act. It is unknown if these gentlemen ever lived in the area.

A typical shovel test profile at the site consists of 20 cm of brown (7.5YR 5/2) silt loam, over a pink (7.5YR 7/3) silt to 30 cmbs, underlain by a reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8) silt to 50 cmbs (Figure 5.12). All artifacts were recovered from the surface. As the scatter was quite large, samples of the artifacts were collected. Collected material includes blue transfer printed whiteware (n=2) (Figure 5.13a), a green glazed whiteware rim (Figure 5.13b), a black transfer printed and blue handpainted whiteware rim (Figure 5.13c), undecorated

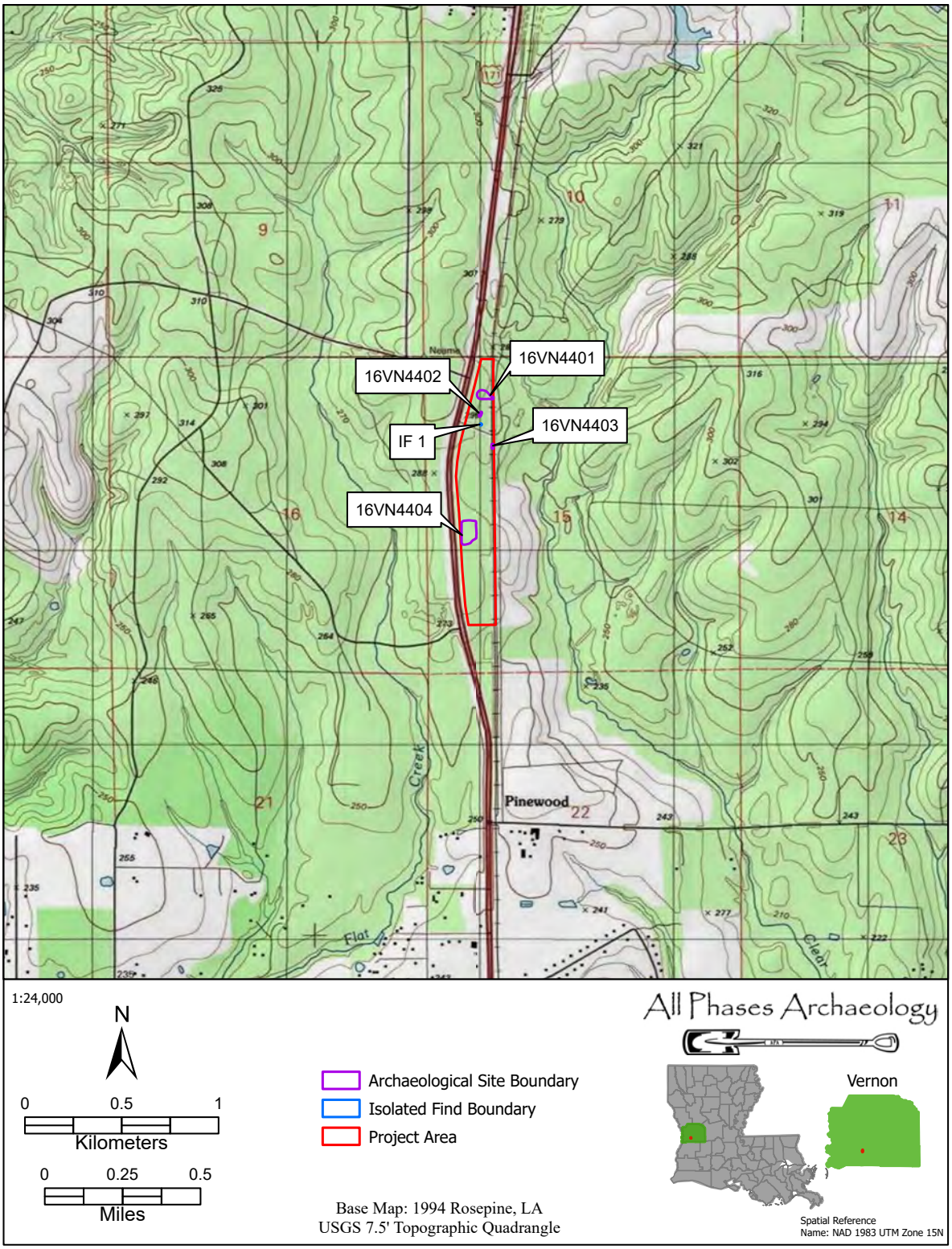

Figure 5.1. *Map showing the location of Sites 16VN4401-16VN4404 and IF 1 within the project area.*

Figure 5.2. *Typical shovel test profile.*

Figure 5.3. *View of the secondary growth in the northern portion of the project area, facing west.*

Figure 5.4. *View of the typical vegetation in the central portion of the project area, facing west.*

Figure 5.5. *View of the recently cleared area in the central portion of the project area, facing west.*

Figure 5.6. *View of the vegetation in the southeast portion of the project area, facing west.*

Figure 5.7. *View of the clear-cut area in the southern portion of the project area, facing northeast.*

Figure 5.8. *View of the standing water along the western boundary, facing north.*

Figure 5.9. *View of the microwave tower in the central portion along the east boundary of the project area, facing west.*

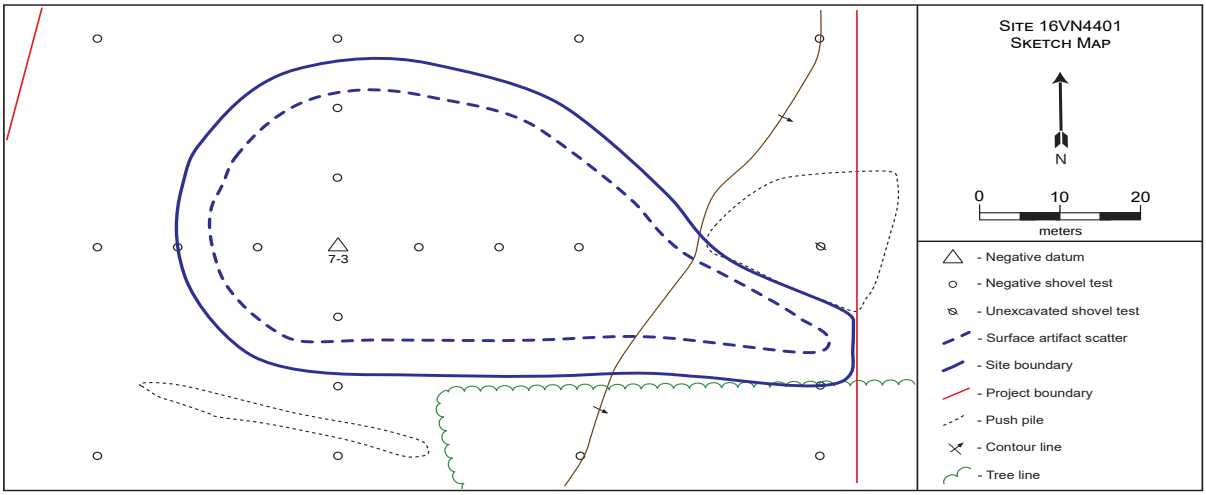

Figure 5.10. *Site 16VN4401 sketch map.*

Figure 5.11. *Overview of Site 16VN4401, facing east.*

Figure 5.12. *Typical shovel test profile for Site 16VN4401.*

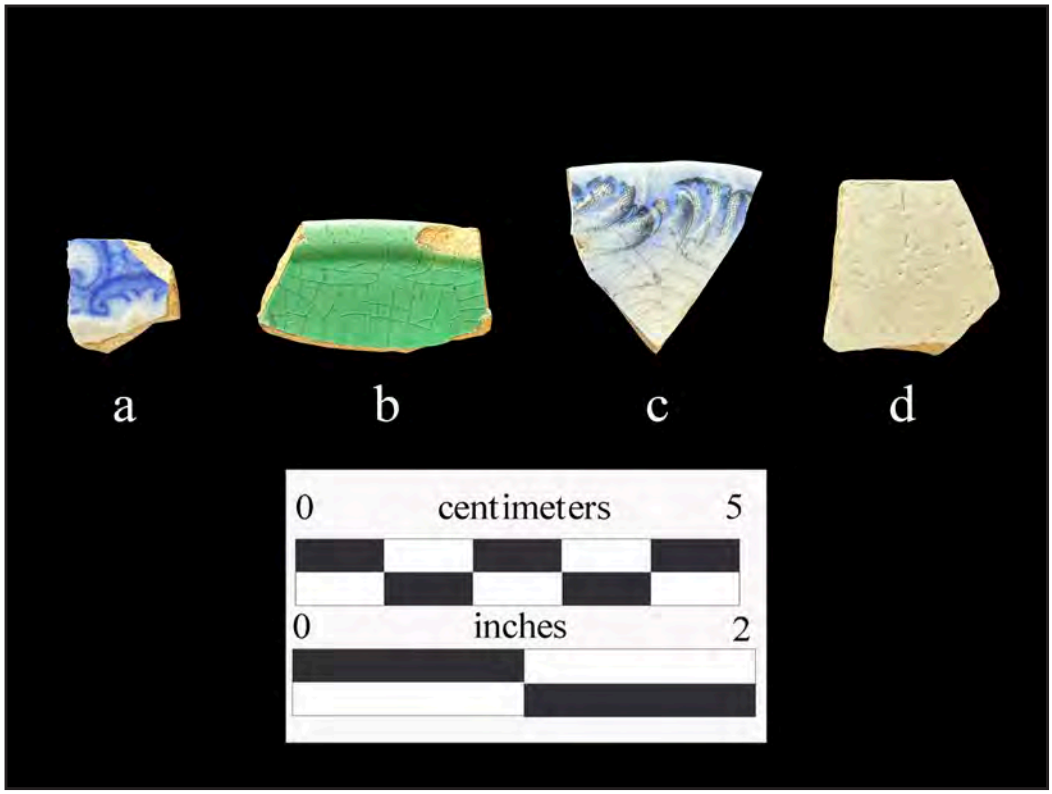

Figure 5.13. *Ceramics collected at Site 16VN4401; a-Blue transfer printed whiteware, b-Green glazed whiteware rim, c-black transfer printed and blue handpainted whiteware rim, d-Bristol glazed stoneware.*

whiteware (n=21), undecorated porcelain (n=2), Bristol glazed stoneware (n=1) (Figure 5.13d), amber container glass (n=3), amethyst container glass (solarized) (n=4), cobalt blue container glass (n=3), a cobalt blue jar neck with external thread finish (Figure 5.14a), milkglass container glass (n=3), a milkglass plate fragment, a fragment of pink depression glass, and a wire nail fragment.

Notable artifacts include amethyst glass (solarized) which dates between 1880 and 1925, an amethyst glass bottleneck with a tooled flare finish narrows that date to 1880 to 1915 (Figure 5.14b), transfer printed whiteware has been produced since 1820, depression glass was produced between 1929 and 1940, and wire nails were commonly used in Louisiana starting in 1890 through today.

No features or subsurface material was encountered at the site despite the sites presumed association with the mid-twentieth century structure seen just north of the site on the 1955 aerial image. The site location has been disturbed by recent clear-cutting and the artifact assemblage though varied was sparse. This site has little research potential and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended for this site.

Site 16VN4402, Neame Scatter, is located on the sideslope of a long finger ridge within a recently logged area between US 171 and the KCS Railroad (Figures 5.15-5.16). This area is now scattered young mixed hardwoods with dense yaupon and secondary growth of vines and briars. The site was identified by a single positive transect shovel test. Delineation testing was conducted in 10-m intervals in cardinal directions and consisted of eight additional shovel tests. All of these were negative for cultural material. A single surface artifact was found just southwest of the positive test.

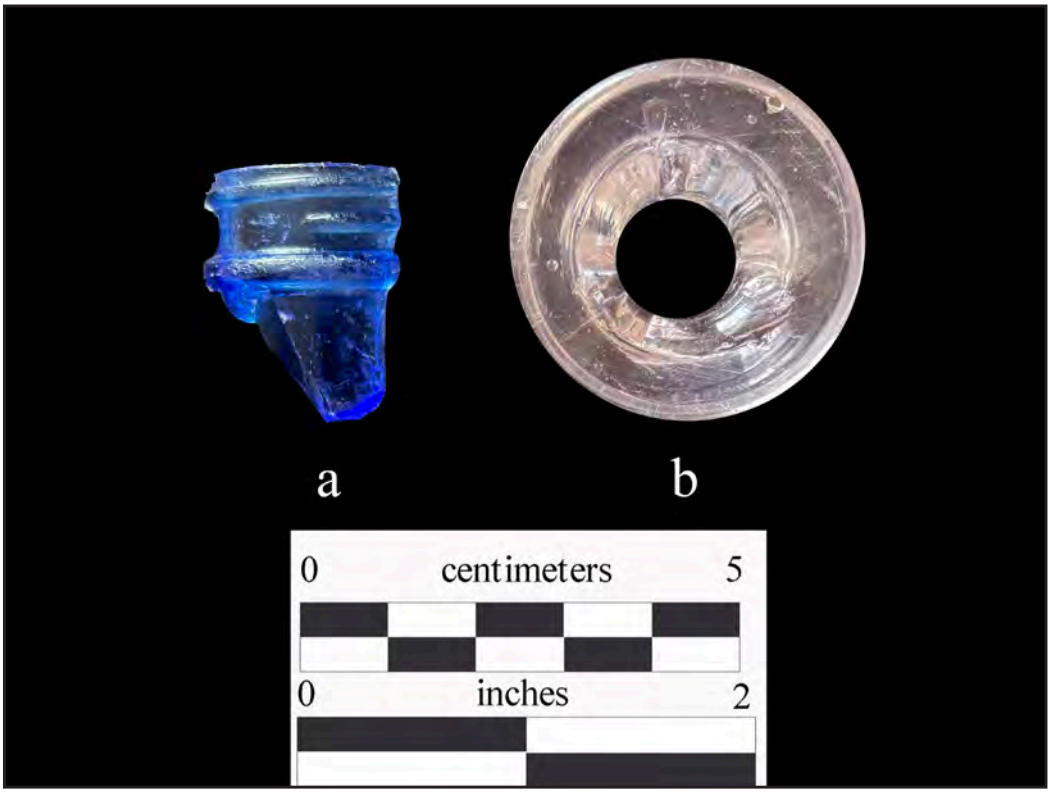

Figure 5.14. *Container glass collected at Site 16VN4401; a-Cobalt blue glass jar neck fragment with external thread finish, b-Amethyst glass bottleneck fragment with tooled flared finish; solarized.*

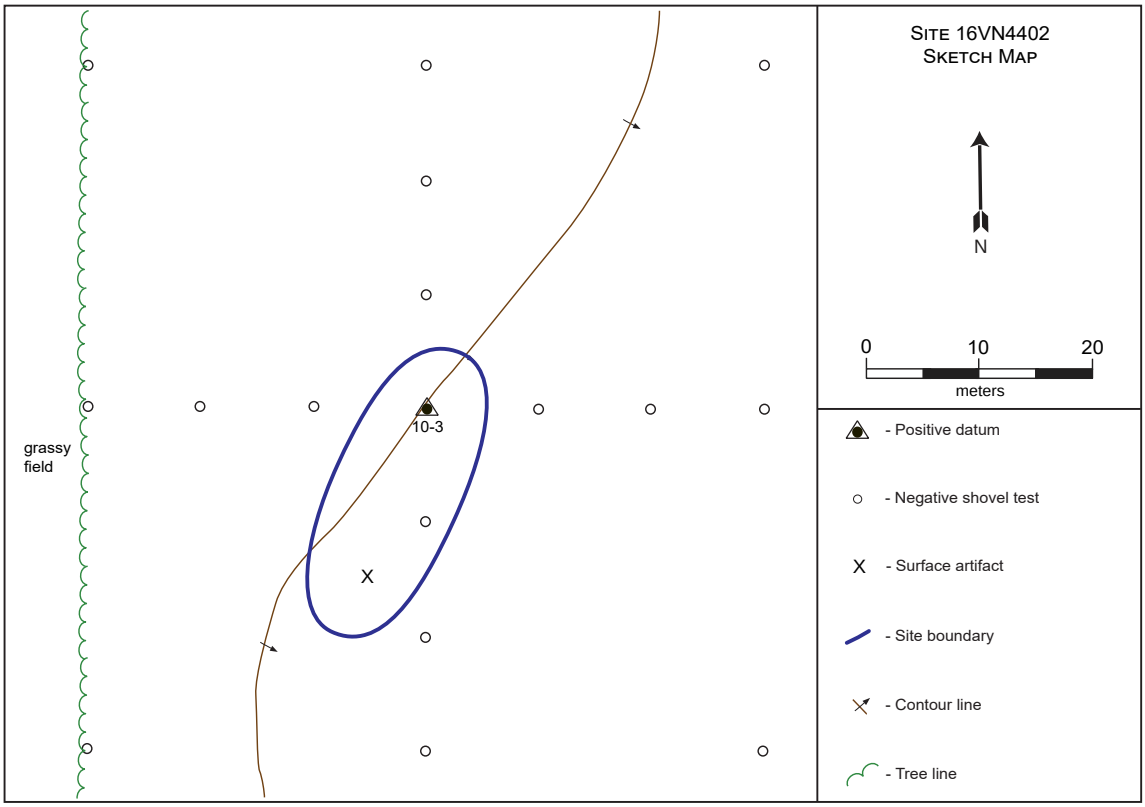

Figure 5.15. *Site 16VN4402 sketch map.*

Figure 5.16. *Overview of Site 16VN4402, facing south.*

A review of historic maps was conducted for the site location. The 1947 and the 1954 Rosepine 1:31680 and the 1960 De Ridder 15' series topographic maps show no structures at the site location. A search of historic aerial images from 1955 and 1956 also depicted no structures at the site location, however, the site is located along a faint access road as seen on the 1955 and 1956 aerials. The surrounding area at this time is an open field dotted with a few large trees nearby. A search of the Bureau of Land Management's General Land Office Records for the site location produced a patent in the name of Terlington W. Harvey and Nathaniel K. Fairbank issued in 1889 under the authority of the Cash Sale Act. It is unknown if either of these gentlemen ever resided near this location.

A typical shovel test profile at the site consists of 15 cm of gray (7.5YR 5/1) silt, over a gray (7.5YR 6/1) silt to 25 cmbs, underlain by a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silt to 50 cmbs (Figure 5.17). Artifacts were found up to 35 cmbs, with a single surface find nearby. The shovel test yielded amber container glass (n=2), one fragment of undecorated porcelain and two fragments of undecorated whiteware. The only diagnostic artifact found was a whole "Coca Cola" hobbleskirt bottle embossed with "DeRidder, LA/1955" (Figure 5.18).

The artifacts collected from the site may have been pulled south from Site 16VN4401 or left by workers during past or more recent logging events. They may have been also dumped at this location when a small access road passed by the site. Regardless, Site 16VN4402 has limited research potential and no further work is recommended.

Site 16VN4403, Neame Corner, is located on a ridge spur within an immature planted pine forest with a moderate understory of yaupon and laurel brush with vines and briars (Figures 5.19-5.20). This site is directly west of the KCS Railroad. The site was identified by a positive transect shovel test and a single surface artifact north of the positive. Delineation testing was conducted in 5 to 10 m intervals in cardinal directions. An additional eight tests were attempted. Of these, six were negative and the two to the east could not be excavated as they fell outside the project area as well as within the gravel right-of-way of the KCS Railroad. A single test was attempted 5 m east of the positive tests, which was also negative.

A review of historic maps was conducted for the site location. The 1947 and the 1954 Rosepine 1:31680 topographic maps show a structure directly north of the site location. The structure is no longer seen on the 1960 quadrangle. Curiously, no structure is seen here on the 1955 aerial; however, there is a structure in the same area as depicted on the quad maps seen on the 1956 aerial. The surrounding area at this time is an open field dotted with a few large trees nearby. A search of the Bureau of Land Management's General Land Office Records for the site location produced a patent in the name of Terlington W. Harvey and Nathaniel K. Fairbank issued in 1889 under the authority of the Cash Sale Act. It is unknown if either of these gentlemen ever resided near this location.

A typical shovel test profile at the site consists of 10 cm of brown (7.5YR 5/2) silt, over a pink (7.5YR 7/3) silt to 40 cmbs, and underlain by a reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/8) silt to 50 cmbs (Figure 5.21). Artifacts from the positive tests include a brass "Scovill" snap button (Figure 5.22), amber container glass (n=3), amethyst (solarized) container glass (n=2), a fragment of cobalt blue container glass, colorless container glass (n=2), window glass (n=2), and undifferentiated ferrous metal (n=5). The "Coca Cola" hobble-skirt bottle fragment found on the surface has an Owens-Illinois Glass Co. manufacturer's mark with a date code of 1962 (Figure 5.23), the Scovill brass snap button ranges from 1930 to 2014, and amethyst (solarized) glass was produced from 1880 to 1925.

Figure 5.17. *Typical shovel test profile for Site 16VN4402.*

Figure 5.18. *Green "Coca-Cola" glass hobble-skirt bottle found at Site 16VN4402; embossed "DeRidder, LA", 1955."*

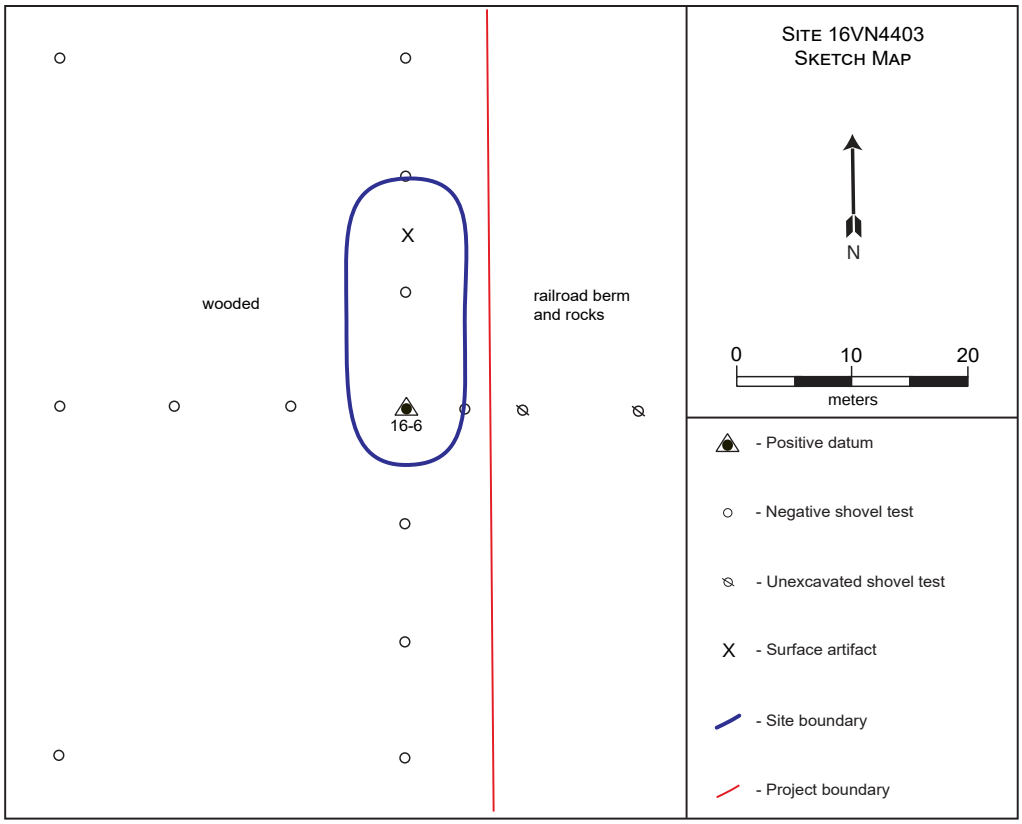

Figure 5.19. *Site 16VN4403 sketch map.*

Figure 5.20. *Overview of Site 16VN4403, facing west.*

Figure 5.21. *Typical shovel test profile for Site 16VN4403.*

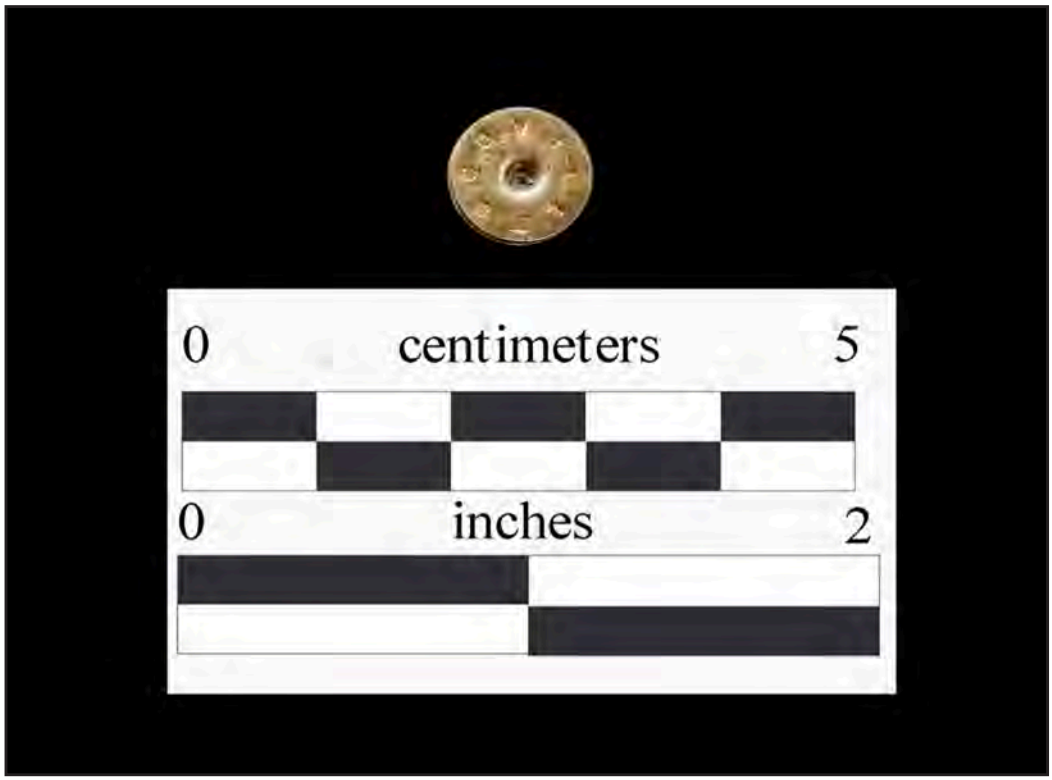

Figure 5.22. *Brass "Scovill" snap button found at Site 16VN4403.*

Figure 5.23. *Green "Coca-Cola" glass hobble-skirt bottle fragment with Owens-Illinois Glass Co. manufacturer's mark found at Site 16VN4403.*

Today, a microwave tower is located just north of the site, at or very near the location of the structure seen on the 1947 and 1954 Rosepine topographic maps and the 1956 aerial image. It is unknown if the structure was related to the railroad or if it was residential in nature. This early to mid-twentieth century domestic scatter has little research potential and despite not being fully delineated to the east, the KCS Railroad line which prevented further testing was likely constructed in or around 1897 (Howe 2002), which should serve as a natural boundary for the site. This site is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 16VN4404, Neame Field, is located on a ridge toe on the east side US 171 (Figures 5.24-5.25). The site lies in an open field that has recently been clear-cut. There is no vegetation here. The site was identified by a broad historic surface scatter. No transect shovel tests were positive here, and a negative shovel test within the scatter was chosen as datum. Delineation testing was carried out in 10-m intervals in cardinal directions. An additional eight shovel tests were excavated, all of which were negative for cultural material.

A review of historic maps was conducted for the site location. The 1947 and the 1954 Rosepine 1:31680 and the 1960 De Ridder 15' series topographic maps show no structures at the site location. No other historic topographic maps were available for review. A search of historic aerial images from 1955 and 1956 also depicted no structures at the site location. The surrounding area at this time is an open field dotted with a few large trees nearby. A search of the Bureau of Land Management's General Land Office Records failed to produce land patent information for the site location.

A typical shovel test profile at the site consists of 30 cm of brown (7.5YR 4/2) silt, over a light brown (7.5YR 6/3) silt to 40 cmbs (Figure 5.26). Artifacts were limited to the surface. Those collected include a Blue Willow whiteware fragment (Figure 5.27a), green transfer printed whiteware (n=3) (Figure 5.27d),

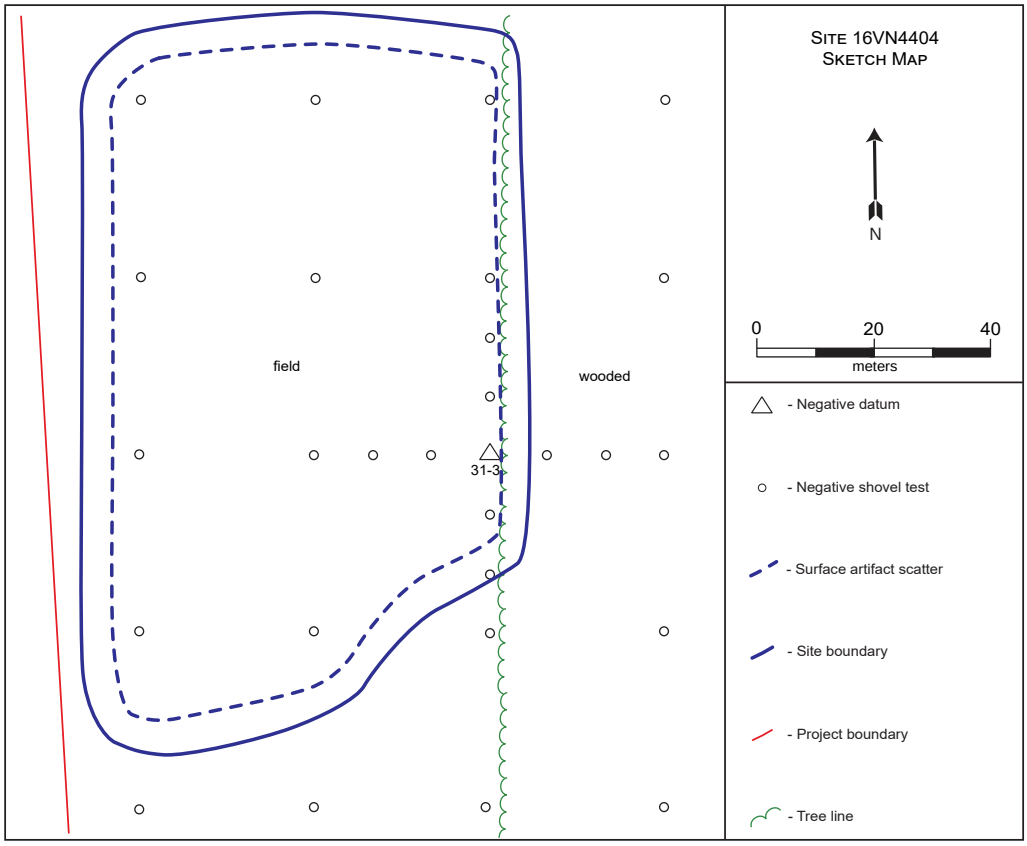

Figure 5.24. *Site 16VN4404 sketch map.*

Figure 5.25. *Overview of Site 16VN4404, facing west.*

Figure 5.26. *Typical shovel test profile for Site 16VN4404.*

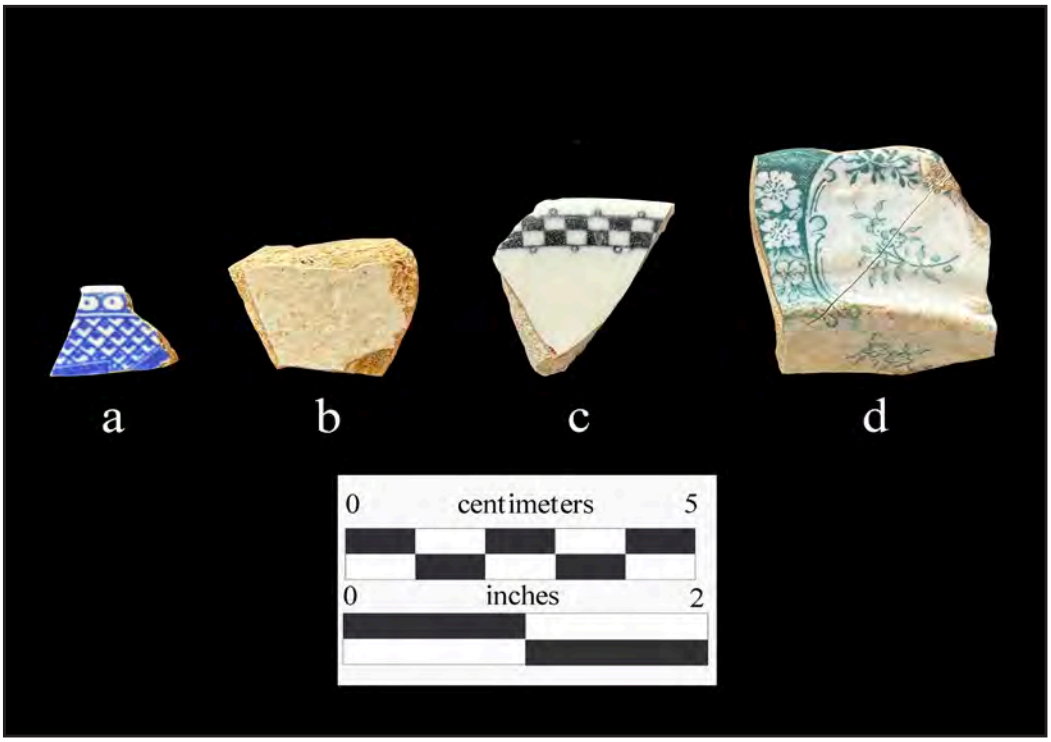

Figure 5.27. *Historic ceramics found at Site 16VN4404; a-Blue Willow whiteware rim, b-Bristol glazed exterior/Albany slipped interior stoneware, c-Black transfer printed porcelain rim with checkerboard pattern annular banding, d-Green transfer printed whiteware saucer fragment with scalloped rim and floral design.*

edge decorated scalloped whiteware rim (n=1), undecorated whiteware fragments (n=9), a black transfer printed and annular banded porcelain rim (Figure 5.27c), a fragment of Bristol glazed exterior/Albany slipped interior stoneware (Figure 5.27b), amethyst (solarized) container glass (n=5), aqua container glass (n=4), a fragment of olive green container glass, colorless container glass (n=1), a uranium glass marble (Figure 5.28), and a brick fragment.

Amethyst (solarized) glass was produced between 1880 and 1925, and uranium glass was produced in the 1830s but declined in the 1940s with the uranium shortage of WW II. Green transfer printed whiteware dates from 1818-1859.

As the site does not appear to be associated with a structure and with a lack of subsurface deposit, the site does not appear to have integrity of context, and little potential for research exists. This site is recommended as ineligible for the NRHP.

IF 1 is located on the sideslope of a long finger ridge within a recently logged area (Figures 5.29-5.30). This area is now scattered young mixed hardwoods with dense yaupon and secondary growth of vines and briars. The occurence was identified by a single positive transect shovel test. Delineation testing was carried out in 10 m intervals in the cardinal directions and consisted of eight additional shovel tests. All of these were negative for cultural material.

A review of historic maps was conducted for the location. No structures are depicted on the 1947, 1954, and 1960 quad maps. Additionally, the 1955 and 1956 aerials show no structures here; however, there is a faint access road observed. The surrounding area at this time is an open field dotted with a few large trees nearby.

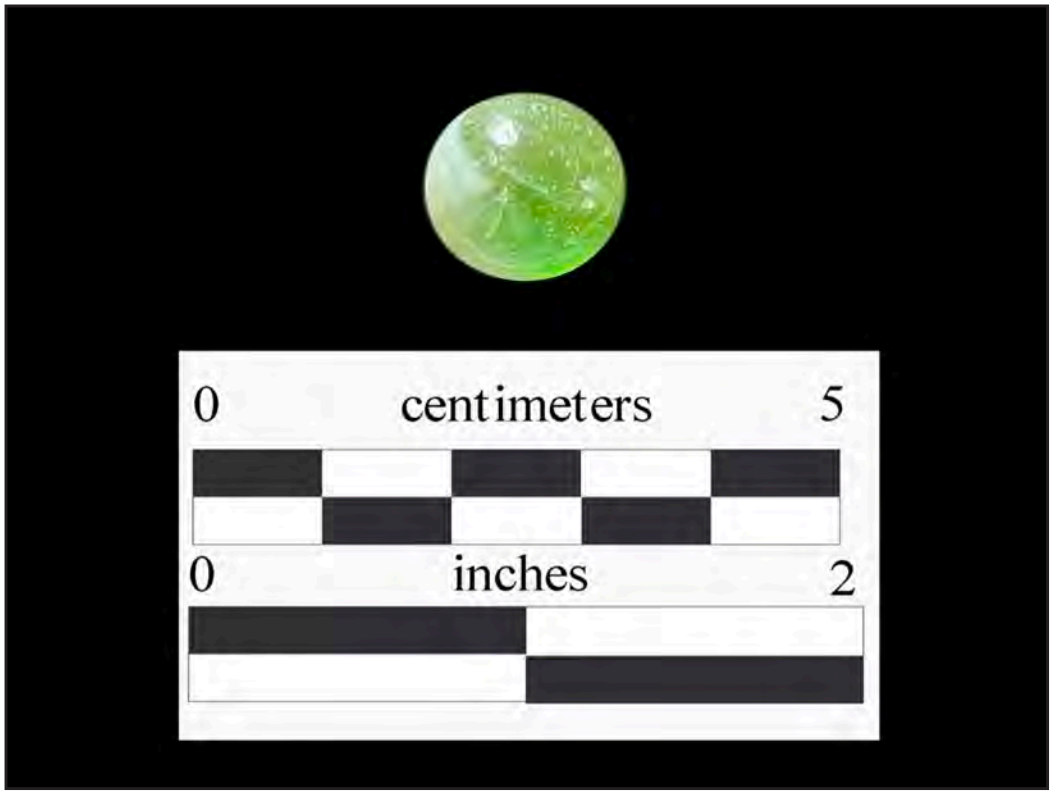

Figure 5.28. *Uranium glass marble found at Site 16VN4404.*

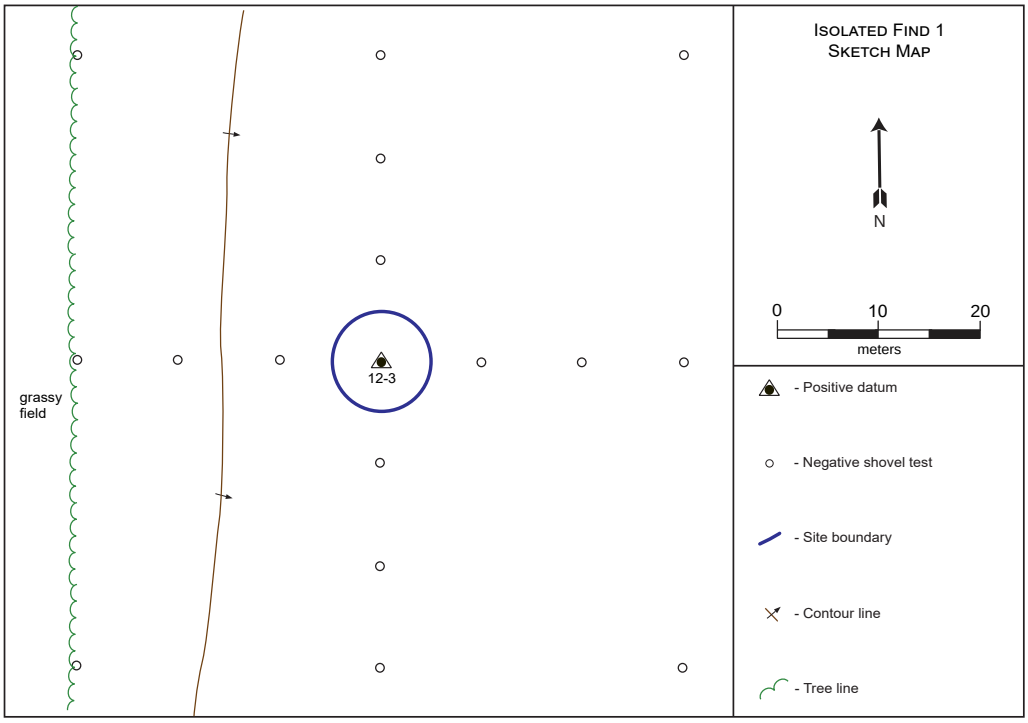

Figure 5.29. *IF 1 sketch map.*

Figure 5.30. *Overview of IF 1, facing east.*

A typical shovel test profile at this location consists of 15 cm of brown (7.5YR 6/4) silt, over a reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) silt to 50 cmbs (Figure 5.31). A single positive shovel test produced 19 wire nails were recovered. Wire nails become common in Louisiana around 1890. Isolated Find 1 is ineligible for the NRHP.

STANDING STRUCTURES

There are no structures on the property other than the modern 90 ft high microwave tower.

HISTORIC AREAS

No historic areas are located within the project area boundaries.

Figure 5.31. *Typical shovel test profile for IF 1.*

CHAPTER 6
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APA, under contract with Louisiana Central of Alexandria, Louisiana, performed the Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Neame Industrial Park project located in Vernon Parish, Louisiana. The Phase I survey was performed on February 2-6, 2025. Four new sites, 16VN4401-16VN4404, and Isolated Find (IF 1) were identified within the project area. All of the sites are sparse historic scatters with little diagnostic material and very few subsurface artifacts being found. Sites 16VN4402 and 16VN4404 do not appear to relate to any mapped structures within the project area, and while 16VN4401 and 16VN4403 appear to relate to early to mid-twentieth century domestic structures in their vicinity, they lack subsurface features. Isolated Find 1 appears to be an incidental deposit, and is unlikely to provide further information. All of these early to mid-twentieth century sites and IF 1 are heavily disturbed by recent and past silviculture activities. Therefore, APA recommends all four sites and the isolated find are ineligible for the NRHP.

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APPENDIX A
CURATION AGREEMENT

TROY UNIVERSITY

Archaeological
Research Center

Date: ***Feb 01, 2025***

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

Dear Jon,

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

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

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

Stephen Carmody
Director
Archaeological Research Center
Troy University

APPENDIX B
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Artifact Inventory from 2025.008

Site / Location / Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
16VN4401			
General Surface Collection/Surface			***Bag: 1***
black transfer printed and blue handpainted whiteware rim	1	2.6	2025.00811
blue transfer printed whiteware	2	11.9	2025.00810
Bristol glazed stoneware	1	2.8	2025.00814
ferrous metal wire nail fragment	1	2.4	2025.00815
glass (amber container)	3	15.0	2025.00803
glass (amethyst bottleneck fragment with tooled flared finish; solarized)	1	17.5	2025.00802
glass (amethyst container; solarized)	3	36.7	2025.00801
glass (cobalt blue container)	2	13.8	2025.00804
glass (cobalt blue jar neck fragment with external thread finish)	2	5.8	2025.00805
glass (milkglass container)	3	8.6	2025.00807
glass (milkglass plate fragment)	1	7.7	2025.00808
glass (pink Depression)	1	3.4	2025.00806
green glazed whiteware rim	1	2.7	2025.00812
undecorated porcelain	2	5.9	2025.00813
undecorated whiteware	21	85.9	2025.00809
Location Totals	*45*	*222.7*	
Site Totals	*45*	*222.7*	
16VN4402			
TR 10 ST 3/I/10-35 cmbs			***Bag: 2***
glass (amber container)	2	6.0	2025.00816
undecorated porcelain	1	0.4	2025.00818
undecorated whiteware	2	2.4	2025.00817
Location Totals	*5*	*8.8*	
General Surface Collection/Surface			***Bag: 3***
glass (green "Coca-Cola" hobble-skirt bottle; "DeRidder, LA", 1955)	1	395.8	2025.00819
Location Totals	*1*	*395.8*	
Site Totals	*6*	*404.6*	
Isolated Find 1			
TR 12 ST 3/II/30-50 cmbs			***Bag: 4***
ferrous metal wire nail	19	111.3	2025.00820
Location Totals	*19*	*111.3*	
Site Totals	*19*	*111.3*	
16VN4403			
TR 6 ST 6/I/0-40 cmbs			***Bag: 5***
brass "Scovill" snap button; ca. 1930-2014	1	1.6	2025.00826
glass (amber container)	3	2.2	2025.00823
glass (amethyst container; solarized)	2	0.5	2025.00822
glass (cobalt blue container)	1	0.1	2025.00824
glass (colorless container)	2	1.2	2025.00821
glass (window)	2	0.8	2025.00825
undifferentiated ferrous metal	5	1.4	2025.00827
Location Totals	*16*	*7.8*	

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
	General Surface Collection/Surface				***Bag: 6***
		glass (green "Coca-Cola" hobble-skirt bottle fragment with Owens-Illinois Glass Co. manufacturer's mark; 1962)	1	228.3	2025.00828
		Location Totals	*1*	*228.3*	
Site Totals			*17*	*236.1*	
16VN4404					
	General Surface Collection/Surface				***Bag: 7***
		black transfer printed porcelain rim with checkerboard pattern annular banding	1	5.3	2025.00839
		Blue Willow whiteware rim	1	1.1	2025.00836
		brick fragment	1	466.9	2025.00841
		Bristol glazed exterior/Albany slipped interior stoneware	1	5.5	2025.00840
		edge decorated whiteware with scalloped rim	1	9.5	2025.00835
		glass (amethyst container; solarized)	5	23.3	2025.00831
		glass (aqua container)	4	20.4	2025.00830
		glass (colorless container)	1	17.4	2025.00829
		glass (olive green container)	1	9.8	2025.00832
		green transfer printed whiteware	1	0.9	2025.00838
		green transfer printed whiteware saucer fragment with scalloped rim and floral design; 1 piece	2	8.5	2025.00837
		undecorated whiteware	9	36.9	2025.00834
		uranium glass marble	1	5.1	2025.00833
		Location Totals	*29*	*610.6*	
Site Totals			*29*	*610.6*	
Project Totals			*116*	*1585.3*	