
**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF
2.31 ACRES (0.94 HECTARES) NEAR
HARRISONBURG, CATAHOULA PARISH,
LOUISIANA**

Final Report



for

DUE DILLIGENCE

February 2021



SURA, INC.

P.O. Box 14414

Baton Rouge, LA 70898-4414

Since 1986



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2.31 ACRES (0.94 HECTARES) NEAR HARRISONBURG,
CATAHOULA PARISH, LOUISIANA**

Final Report

by

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Box 14414
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for

**Village of Harrisonburg
301 Bushley Street
Harrisonburg, Louisiana 71340**

February 2021

ABSTRACT

From November 4th to 5th, 2020, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I survey of 2.31 acres (ac) (0.94 hectares [ha]) near Harrisonburg, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. This survey was undertaken for due diligence in the case that federal funds become available for the project to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation act of 1966 (NHPA). One site was identified during the survey: CS House Pads (16CT547). SURA, Inc. recommends that this site is ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) due to failure to meet criteria A-D of the Register guidelines. SURA, Inc. recommends no further work.

Twelve standing structures were identified within the indirect PA, assessed, and assigned LHRI Resource ID numbers. Structures No. 13-00588, 13-00590 - 13-00595, and 13-00599 are not associated with any significant event or persons and the buildings have no architectural significance. The buildings have not previously and do not hold any potential to yield archaeological findings important to history. The structures are not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A-D. Due to the age and style of Structure 13-00589, if federal funds are to become available for the proposed project, additional research is required to address specific eligibility criteria for this resource. Structures No. 13-00596 - 13-00598 are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: architecture.

Artifacts are returned to the SURA laboratory, washed, analyzed, and catalogued and will be deposited with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, along with associated documents, at:

LDOA Curation/CRT
Central Plant North Building, 2nd Floor
1835 N. Third Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

From November 4th to 5th, 2020, Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc. (SURA, Inc.) conducted a Phase I survey of 2.31 acres (ac) (0.94 hectares [ha]) near Harrisonburg, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana (Figure 1). Field crew consisted of Jacob Mendoza and Sally McMillian. Jacob Mendoza authored this report and Malcolm Shuman served as Principal Investigator. This survey was undertaken for due diligence in the case that federal funds become available for the construction of a splashpad in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation act of 1966 (NHPA).

One archaeological site, CS House Pads (16CT547), was identified during the survey. The site consists of three house pads, one positive trench, one positive shovel test, and surface scatter of historic artifacts.

Twelve standing structures were identified within the indirect PA, assessed, and assigned LHRI Resource ID numbers. Structures No. 13-00588, 13-00590 - 13-00595, and 13-00599 are not associated with any significant event or persons and the buildings have no architectural significance. The buildings have not previously and do not hold any potential to yield archaeological findings important to history. The structures are not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A-D. Due to the age and style of Structure 13-00589, if federal funds are to become available for the proposed project, additional research is required to address specific eligibility criteria for this resource. Structures No. 13-00596 - 13-00598 are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: architecture.

The following chapters in this report describe the environmental setting, previous archaeological investigations, the methodology employed in the survey, the survey's results, and the study's conclusions and recommendations.

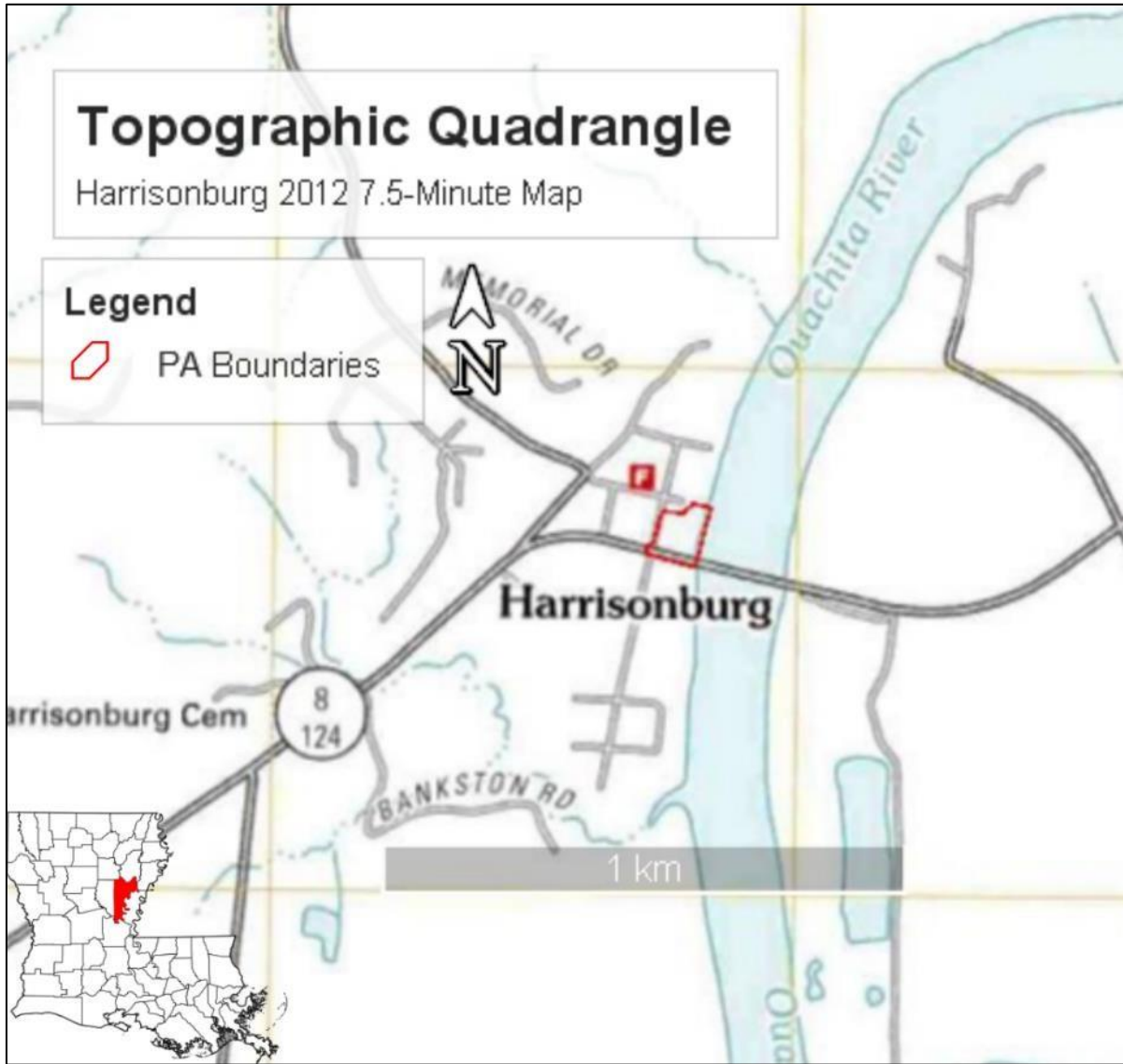


Figure 1. Topographic Quadrangle of Harrisonburg, LA, 7.5' topographic quadrangle (USGS).

CHAPTER TWO: LAND USE HISTORY

Geology and Geomorphology

The dominant natural physiological features in the vicinity of the survey area are the Catahoula and Citronelle formations, and the Sicily Island terrace.

The Catahoula Formation

The Catahoula Formation contains a very complicated natural stratigraphy, some of which is exposed by natural erosion. The Catahoula Formation also extends both eastward and westward from this location in an arc that extends from the Rio Grande River in south Texas into Louisiana, through Mississippi, Alabama and into the panhandle of Florida.

The Catahoula Formation dates from the Miocene geological age, approximately 65 million years ago, when this area was in a coastal setting. High-energy fluvial systems contributed additional materials that now have crossbedded mixtures of chert gravels, sandstones, sands, silt, and clay. In addition, tuffaceous sandstone and volcanic ash, which probably originated to the west and south, also show up in the formation. Loessal clays, the result of aeolian activity during the Early Wisconsinan glacial period cover many of the ridge tops in the Catahoula Hills.

Citronelle Formation

According to Chawner,

Extending southwestward from Sicily Island Hills through Harrisonburg, the Sand Hills, Manifest, and Jena. is a formation of reddish to buff sand, sandy clay, and gravel. The gravels are similar in character and position to the gravels of southern Mississippi which have been mapped as Citronelle... There is no doubt but what they are practically contemporaneous (Chawner 1936:134).

He further notes that this formation rests “with marked unconformity” atop the eroded surface of the Catahoula formation. On Sicily island hills, the formation’s base, on its northeast side, is at 1676 ft of elevation and on the southwest side reaches 125 to 130 ft (32 to 39.6 m) of elevation, and it is overlain in many places by a fairly thick loess deposit (Chawner 1936:135).

Sicily Island Terrace

Chawner describes this feature as a “broad, flat rich agricultural land, only slightly dissected by stream erosion (Chawner 1936:46).” In the undissected areas of the terrace, elevation reaches 70 to 75 ft (21.3 to 22.8 m). Several old meander scars attest to the presence

at one time of a major river, probably the Ouachita, and Hooter Bayou drains one of these ancient scars (Chawner 1936:47). The current PA lies on the Sicily Island Terrace.

Soils

The PA is composed of one soil type, Herbert silt loam (Figure 2). This soil type is found on natural levees and is somewhat poorly drained. This soil is considered prime farmland.



Figure 2. Soil map of PA (University of California, Davis 2016/Google Earth).

Flora and Fauna

Animal life is diverse and most of the 62-mammal species found in Louisiana may at one time have been found within the area. These include white-tail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), swamp rabbit (*Sylvilagus aquaticus*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), black bear (*Euarctos americanus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), mink (*Mustela vison*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), opossum (*Didelphus virginiana*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) and red fox (*Vulpes fulva*) (Lowery 1974). Birds include such predators as the great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), barred owl (*Strix platypterus*), marsh hawk (*Circus cyaneus*), and many others. Non-predatory types include woodcocks (*Philohela minor*), wood ducks (*Aix sponsa*), bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*), and mourning doves (*Zenaidura macroura*) (Lowery 1955).

Reptile life is particularly diverse, owing to the heterogeneity of habitats in the area. Included are alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), several species of snakes, including the cottonmouth (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), and varied species of lizards and turtles. Amphibians include species of salamanders, frogs, and toads (Dundee and Rossman 1989).

Fish life is very prolific in this part of Louisiana and no doubt was likewise prehistorically. Prominent fish species are gar (*Lepisosteus spp*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), and bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), among many others. Brackish water clams (*Rangia cuneata*) are frequently found in archaeological deposits near coastal Louisiana, although there are several archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area that contain these shells indicating a more brackish water environment than exists currently.

Historic Land Use

A review of historic topographic maps from USGS shows that several structures and roads or trails have existed within the PA boundaries over the past 80 years.

Topographic Maps

In the earliest USGS topographic map from 1940, two structures appear within the PA (Figure 3). One street also appears to traverse the northern portion of the PA.

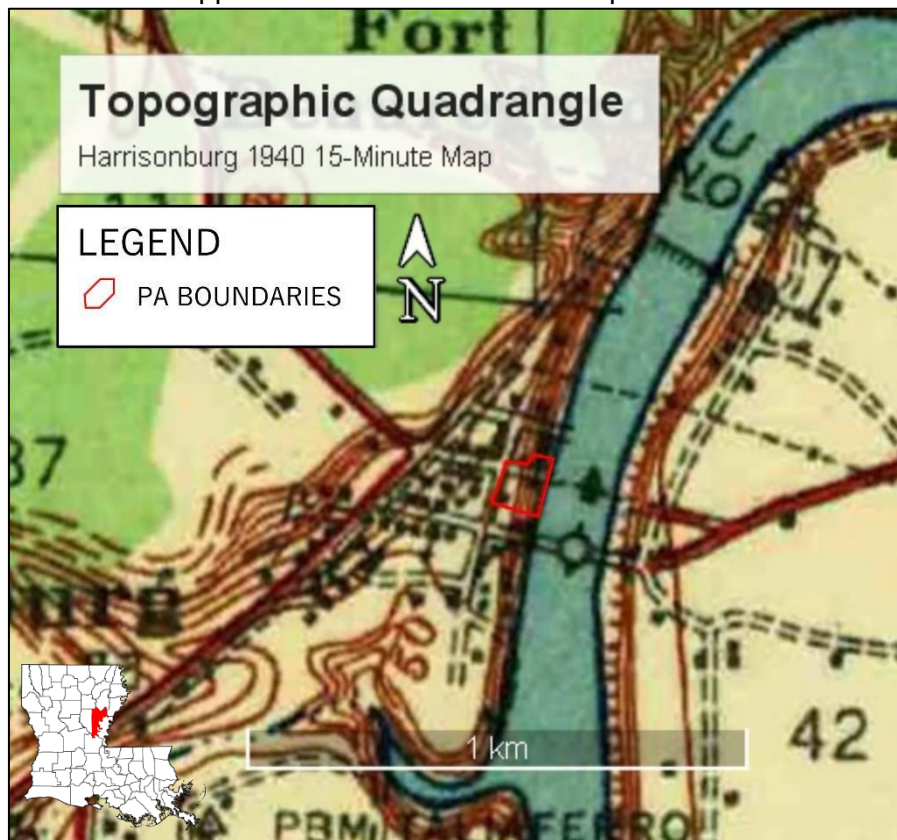


Figure 3. Topographic Quadrangle of Harrisonburg, LA 1940 15' topographic quadrangle (USGS).

In the next topographic map, dating to 1959, three structures are now visible within the PA boundaries (Figure 4). Additionally, the Long-Allen bridge is now visible running along the southern boundary of the PA.

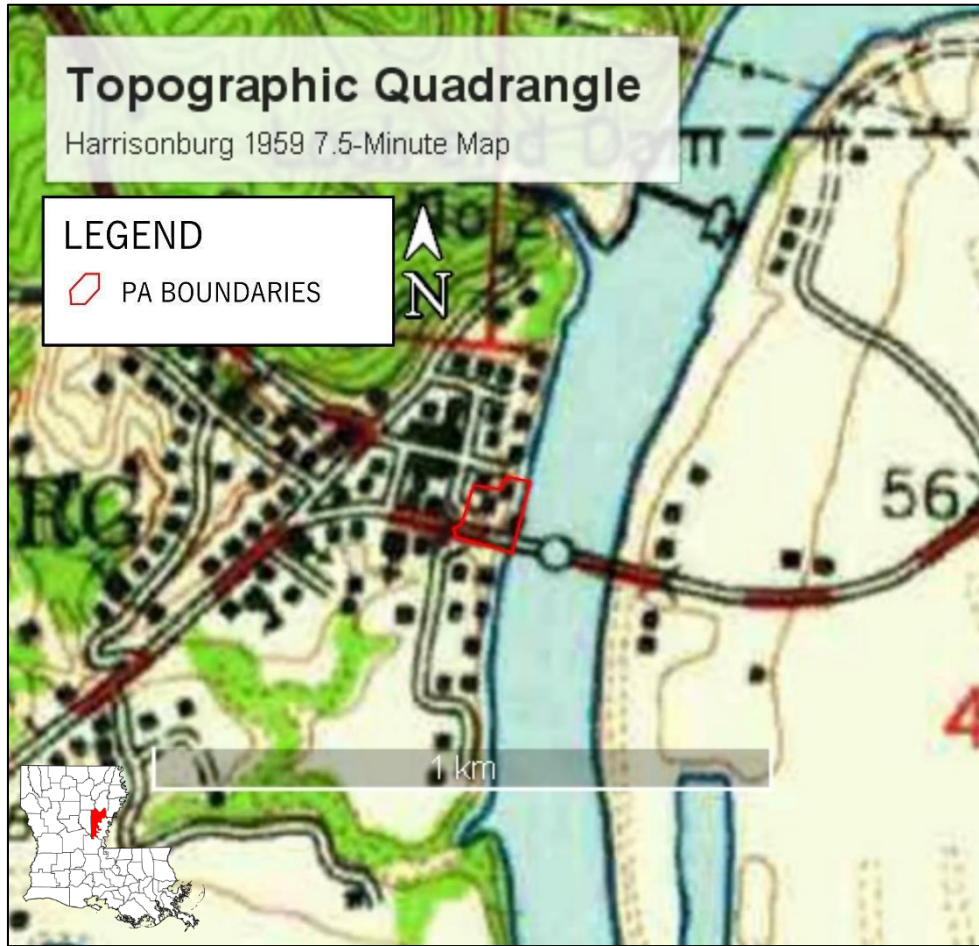


Figure 4. Topographic Quadrangle of Harrisonburg, LA 1959 7.5' topographic quadrangle (USGS).

In 1984, the most recent detailed topographic map of the PA, the three structures are still visible within the PA (Figure 5). However, the location of the structures appears to have changed since the 1959 quadrangle. It is possible the location of the structures was corrected since the earlier map, or that an earlier structure was destroyed, and a new structure was built during the span of 25 years. The Long-Allen Bridge is also still visible in this quadrangle.

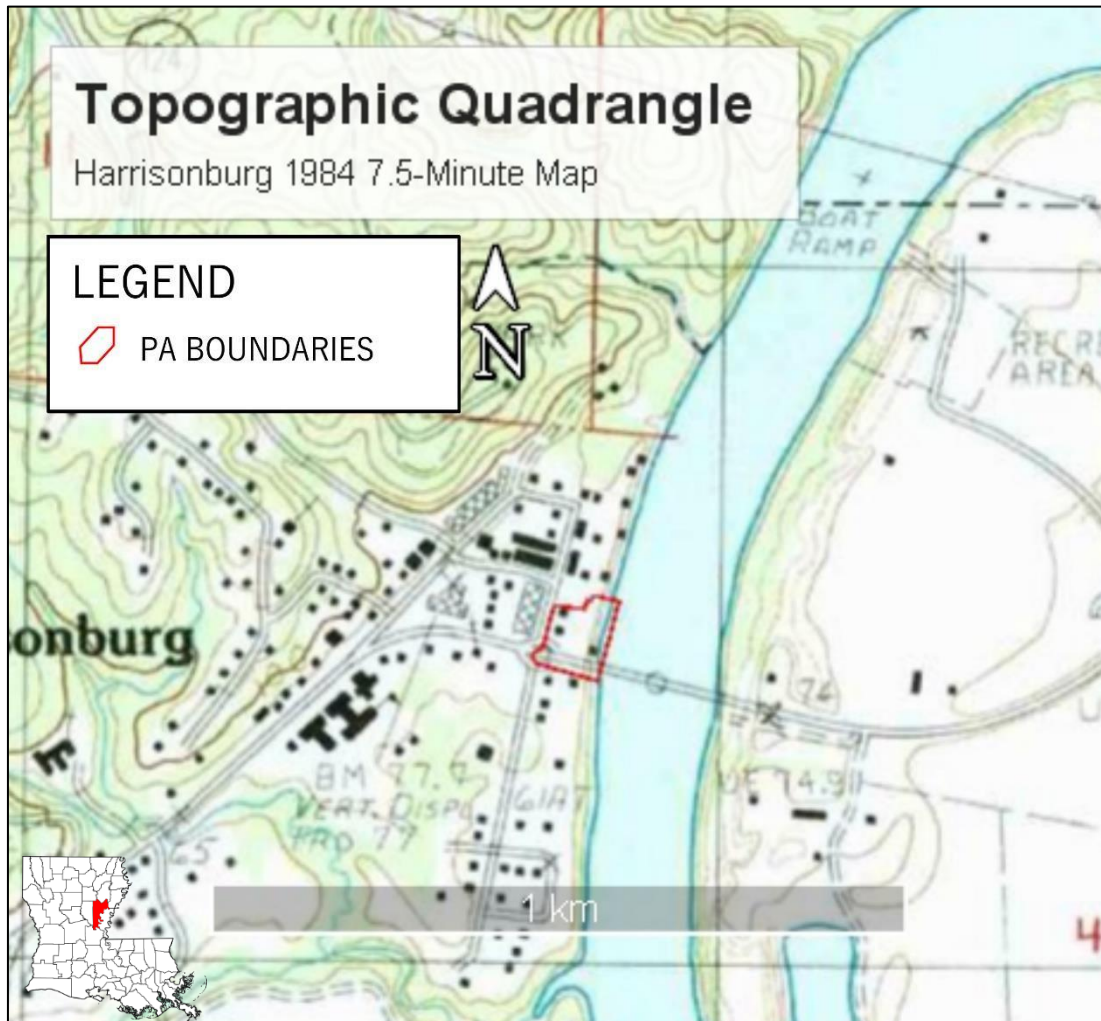


Figure 5. Topographic Quadrangle of Harrisonburg, LA 1984 7.5' topographic quadrangle (USGS).

Satellite Imagery

The earliest satellite imagery of the PA was taken in 1998 (Figure 6). In this image, two structures are visible within the PA. Due to the quality of the photograph, it is difficult to discern whether the Harrisonburg Fire Department parking lot has been constructed in the northeastern section of the PA yet. The Long-Allen Bridge is also visible in this photograph.

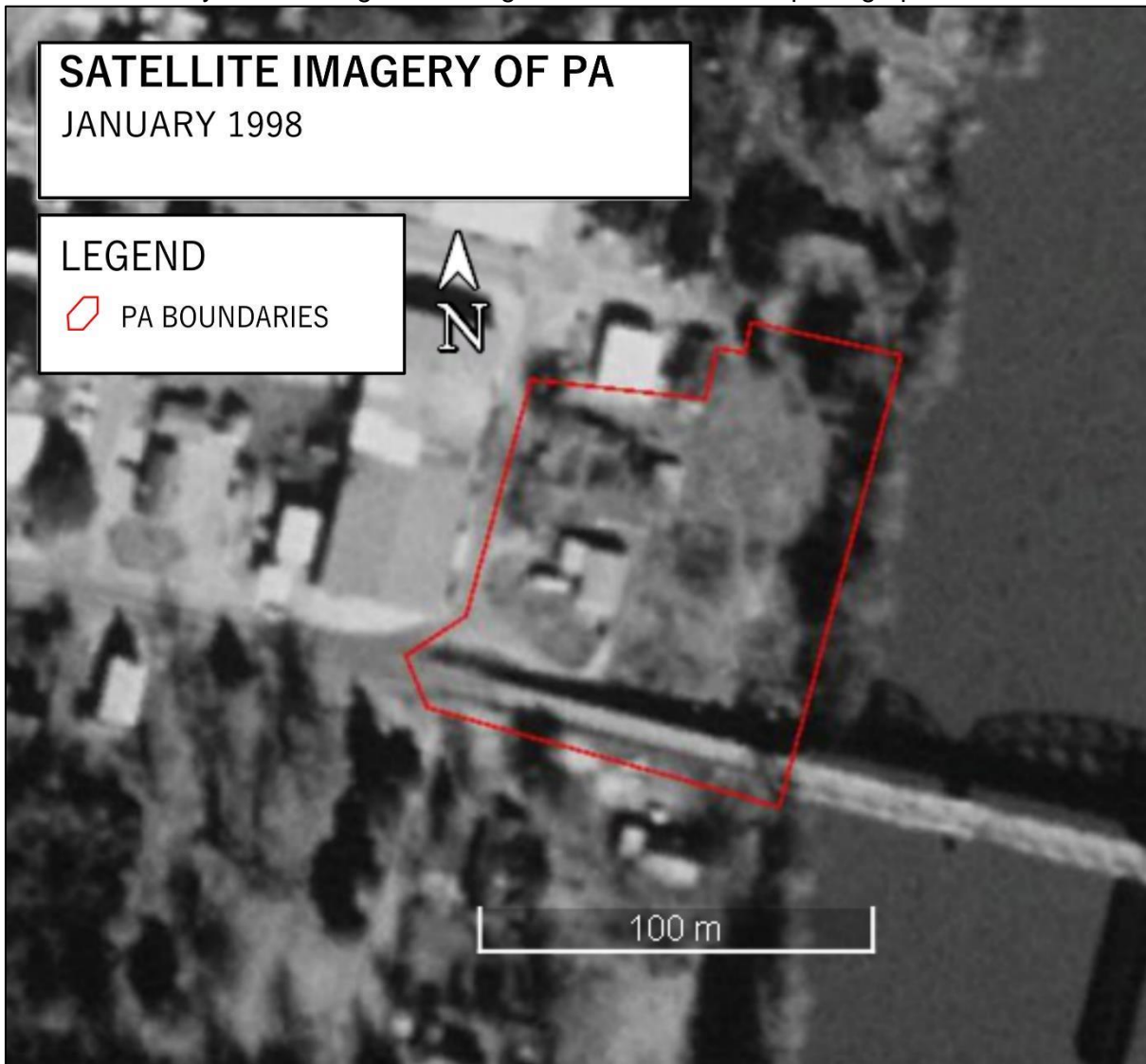


Figure 6. Aerial Photograph of PA, January 1998 (Google Earth).

In 2009, the satellite imagery of the PA is much clearer (Figure 7). The Fire Department parking lot is now clearly visible, as well as the two previous structures and a trailer or mobile home has been added to the property. A gravel driveway also appears to have been installed, leading to the mobile home. Along the southern boundary, the Long-Allen bridge is visible, and some debris appears between the bridge and the mobile home.

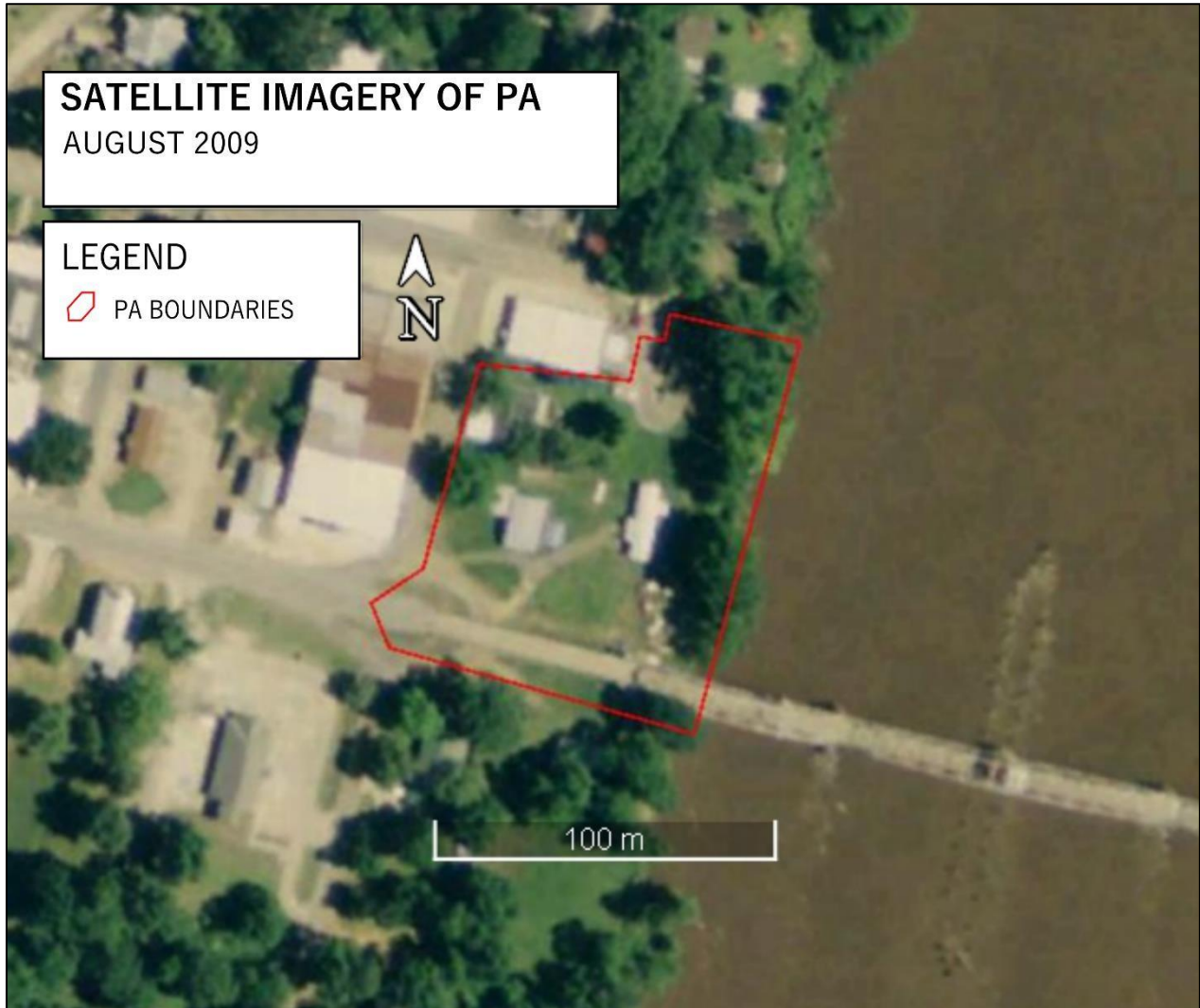


Figure 7. Aerial Photograph of PA, August 2009 (Google Earth).

In 2018, the two structures are visible as well as the mobile home (Figure 8). The lot appears to be slightly more overgrown than in the previous image, and the gravel driveway is now obscured by grass. The Long-Allen bridge has now been decommissioned and only the on ramp remains along the southern boundary of the PA.



Figure 8. Aerial Photograph of PA, December 2018 (Google Earth).

CHAPTER THREE: PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Projects within 1 mi (1.6 km) of Project Area

There are four projects recorded within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the PA boundaries. These surveys are compiled in Table 1 and their proximity to the PA is depicted in Figure 13.

Table 1. Archaeological Projects Located within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA (LDOA).

Report No.	Report Title	Contractor	Author(s)	Type of Survey	Date
22-1925	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Ouachita River Bridge and Approaches (Harrisonburg) Route: LA8, Catahoula Parish</i>	Gulf South Research Corporation	Malcolm Shuman	Phase I	1996
22-2617	<i>Cultural Resources Survey, Ouachita River Bridge and Approaches, Route LA 8, Harrisonburg, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana</i>	Compliance Consultants, Inc.	Dennis Jones and Malcolm Shuman	Phase I	2004
22-2246	<i>National Register Testing at Two Archaeological Sites in The Right-of-way for the Ouachita River Bridge Harrisonburg, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana</i>	Compliance Consultants, Inc.	Dennis Jones, Malcolm Shuman, Ben Goodwin	Phase II	2000
22-4061	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Propose LA Highway 8 Realignment, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana</i>	Coastal Environments, Inc.	Douglas Wells, Anne Marie Maher Blank, Andrea R. McCarthy	Phase I	2012

Archaeological Sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA

There are sixteen previously recorded archaeological sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the PA (Table 2).

Table 2. Sites located within 1 mi (1.6 km) of PA (LDOA).

Site No.	Name	Component(s)	Culture(s)	Function	NRHP Status	Last Visited
16CT17	McGuffee Mounds	Prehistoric, Historic	Archaic Unknown, Middle Archaic, Poverty Point, Woodland Unknown. Troyville, Civil War and Aftermath, Industrial and Modern	Ceremonial Center, Farmstead, Military	Listed	2004
16CT30	Harrisonburg Mounds	Prehistoric	Prehistoric Unknown, Middle Archaic, Woodland Unknown	Prehistoric Hamlet/Village, Ceremonial Center, Urban	Listed	2004
16CT55	N/A	Historic	Prehistoric Unknown, Historic Unknown	Camp, Farmstead	Unlisted	1982
16CT56	N/A	Prehistoric, Historic	Middle Archaic, Tchefuncte, Baytown, Coles Creek, Industrial and Modern	Camp, Farmstead	Unlisted	1982
16CT59	N/A	Prehistoric, Historic	Archaic Unknown, Historic Unknown	Unknown	Unlisted	1982
16CT69	Red Marble	Prehistoric, Historic	Coles Creek, Historic Unknown	Camp, Historic Function unknown	Unlisted	1982
16CT76	N/A	Prehistoric, Historic	Antebellum	Camp, Farmstead	Unlisted	1982
16CT112	Bankston Mound	Prehistoric	Middle Archaic. Woodland Unknown, Issaquena	Prehistoric Hamlet/Village, Ceremonial Center	Eligible	1999
16CT182	Bankston Cistern	Prehistoric, Historic	Prehistoric Unknown, Historic Unknown, Industrial and Modern	Prehistoric Function Unknown, Farmstead	Not Eligible	1999
16CT316	Mason Site	Prehistoric	Prehistoric Unknown	Unknown	Unlisted	1982
16CT324	Kim Site	Prehistoric	Woodland Unknown	Unknown	Unlisted	1982
16CT466	Old Lock & Dam #2	Historic	Industrial and Modern	Historic Transport, Governmental, Military	Not Eligible	1994
16CT467	CaterAplin Site	Prehistoric, Historic	Woodland Unknown, Industrial and Modern	Prehistoric Hamlet/Village, Ceremonial Center, Historic Town/Village	Potentially Eligible	1994
16CT470	Fish Pond Site	Prehistoric	Unknown	Camp	Ineligible	1995
16CT531	Deadly Sycamore Site	Historic	Historic Exploration, Antebellum, Civil Ware and Aftermath	Historic Town/Village	Potentially Eligible	2003

Standing Structures within the indirect PA

There are three previously recorded historic standing structures located within the indirect PA (180 m). They are summarized in Table 3 and depicted in Figures 9-11.

Table 3. Historic standing structures located within the indirect PA (LDOA).

LHRI No.	Name	Address	Function	Style	Condition	Listed on NRHP	Date Visited
13-00596	Harrisonburg Methodist Church	105 Pine Street, Harrisonburg LA 71340	Religious Facility	Classical Revival/ Neoclassical	Good	Listed	6/15/2015
13-00597	Catahoula Parish Courthouse	LA Hwy. 124, Harrisonburg LA 71340	Courthouse	Classical Revival/Neoclassical	Good	Listed	10/27/1988
13-00598	Sargent House	Catahoula Street, Harrisonburg LA 71340	Single Dwelling	No Style	Good	Listed	12/03/1980

The three standing structures within the indirect PA were assessed and assigned Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory ID numbers. The PA is within the viewshed of the Harrisonburg Methodist Church (Figure 12).



Figure 9. Harrisonburg Methodist Church (13-00596).



Figure 10. Catahoula Parish Courthouse (13-00597).



Figure 11. Sargent House (13-00598).



Figure 12. Harrisonburg Methodist Church (13-00596) viewshed, northeast, facing PA.

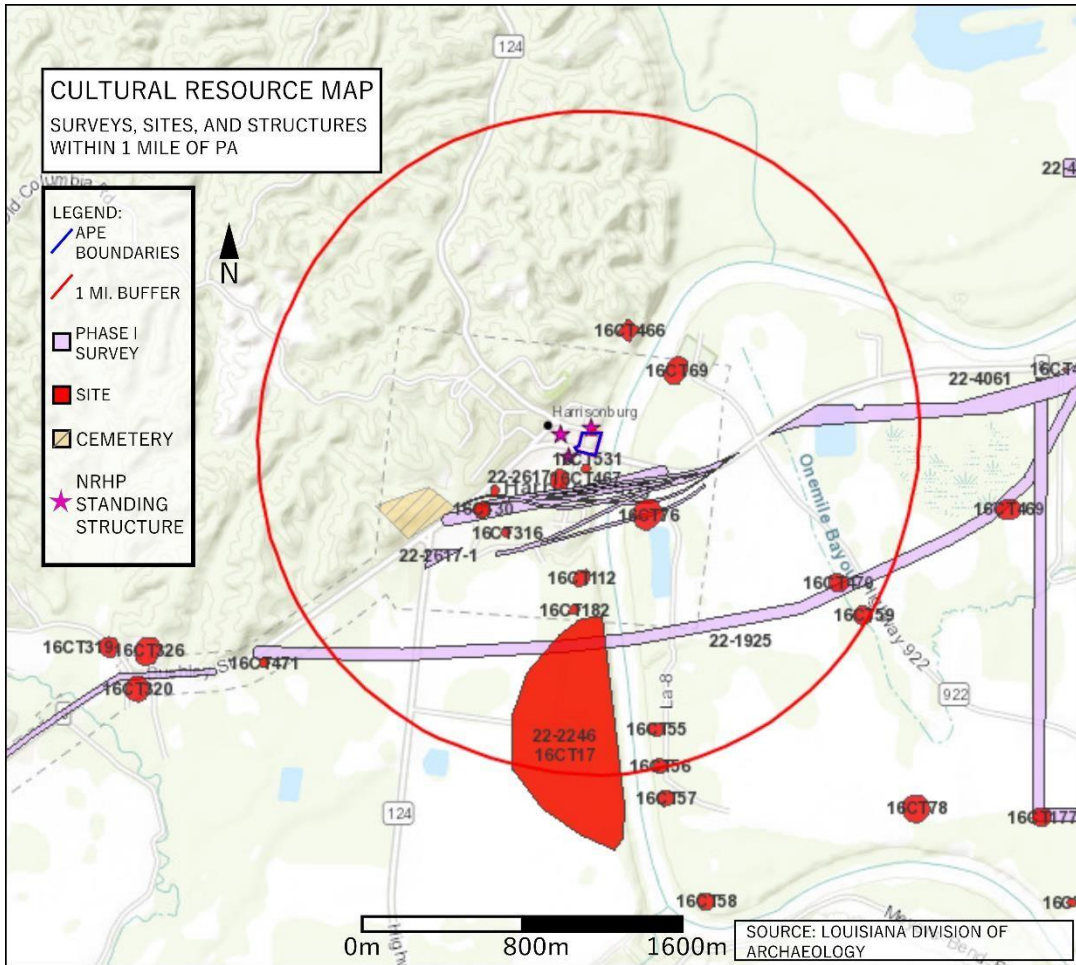


Figure 13. Map of known archaeological surveys, sites, and historic standing structures within one mile of project area (LDOA).

CHAPTER FOUR: METHODOLOGY

Procedures

Methodology for the survey included archival research and fieldwork. Initially, historic maps and aerial photographs at the United States Geological Survey (USGS) were consulted to determine any structures or roads that might have existed on the property in the early and midtwentieth century. In addition, the site files and report library of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology were examined to determine archaeological sites reported for this area by previous investigators. The survey methodology consisted of systematic shovel testing for high probability areas. High probability transects were spaced 32.8 ft (10 m) apart with a shovel test dug every 32.8 ft (10 m). All shovel tests were excavated to 50 cm or clay, whichever came first. Three trenches were also excavated to a depth of 120 cm. These trenches measured 3.3 ft (1 m) by 9.9 ft (3 m). Material recovered from the shovel tests and the three trenches was screened using .25inch hardware cloth. The archaeological site identified was defined using the protocol described in the Louisiana Division of Archaeology Guidelines.

The indirect Project Area (indirect PA) was determined to include all standing structures within 180 m (600 ft) of the PA if the construction of the structure predated 1975 and the viewshed of the structure would be affected by the development. All standing structures within the indirect PA were assessed following Louisiana Historic Resource Inventory (LHRI) guidelines and assigned Resource ID numbers.

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

Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places

According to the National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 15 (1995:2), “The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.” To evaluate this significance, four criteria have been developed. Eligible properties...

- “A. ... are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. ... are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. ... embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or...

- D. ... have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory” (NRHP 1995:2).

Laboratory Methods

All artifacts recovered during the survey were processed according to models outlined in Archaeological Laboratory Methods (Sutton and Arkush 1996), and the 2018 LDOA standards. Each positive shovel test was assigned a labeled, resealable, polyethylene bag into which the respective artifacts were placed for transport back to the SURA, Inc. laboratory for analysis. At the lab, artifacts were cleaned, sorted, weighed, and classified. The classification of artifacts and their provenience were documented on an artifact catalog form. Afterward, artifacts were labeled with their respective catalog number using a small coat of reversible resin (Acryloid B-72 or 67) as a base upon which the number was written using archival quality black ink (or white ink for dark colored artifacts). The labeled artifacts were then placed in new resealable polyethylene bags along with an acid-free (Tyvek™) card denoting the site number, site name (optional), catalog number, provenience, archaeologist’s name/name of organization, and date of collection. Finally, artifact bags were placed in a box along with the appropriate documentation (two copies of the artifact catalog on acid-free paper, one unbound copy of the final report, site form(s), field records, and any supplemental laboratory and analysis data, and a box inventory) in accordance with standards set by the LDOA.

Curation Statement

Artifacts are returned to the SURA laboratory, washed, analyzed and catalogued and will be deposited with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, along with associated documents, at:

LDOA Curation/CRT
Central Plant North Building, 2nd Floor
1835 N. Third Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802

CHAPTER FIVE: RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

Fieldwork

Field survey was conducted from November 4th to 5th, 2020. The PA consisted of a residential plot within the village of Harrisonburg, Louisiana. A total of seventy-four transect shovel tests were excavated during the initial survey (Figure 14). Four delineation shovel tests were also excavated at five-meter intervals during site definition, along with three trenches. Figures 15-21 show examples of disturbances within the PA and its present use. Table 4 depicts representative Munsell soil profiles for the PA.

One archaeological site, CS House Pads (16CT547), was identified during the survey. The site consists of three house pads, one positive trench, one positive shovel test, and surface scatter of historic artifacts.



Figure 14. Aerial photograph depicting shovel tests and transects of the PA (Google Earth).

Table 4. Representative Munsell Soil Profiles.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
N 3515657 E 611772	0-15 cmbs	10 YR 4/3	Silty loam and gravel
	15-50 cmbs	10 YR 4/2	Silty clay and gravel
	50-75 cmbs	10 YR 4/3	Clay



Figure 15. Northeastern corner of PA facing southwest.



Figure 16. Southwestern boundary facing northeast.



Figure 17. Long-Allen Bridge, located within PA.



Figure 18. mobile home located within PA.



Figure 19. Trash pile located within PA.



Figure 20. Machinery and Vehicle parked within the PA.



Figure 21. Disturbed ground within the PA.

Archaeological Sites

One site was identified within the PA, CS House Pads (16CT547) (Figure 22). CS House Pads (16CD547) consists of 6 loci: Loci 1-3, which are composed of concrete house foundations, Locus 4, a trench positive for subsurface historic artifacts, Locus 5, a concentrated surface scatter of historic artifacts with no subsurface component, and Locus 6, a positive shovel test that yielded historic materials. The site boundaries are depicted in figure 13. The house pads that comprise Loci 1-3 are depicted on the USGS Topographic Quadrangle from 1959. This quadrangle is depicted in Figure 23.

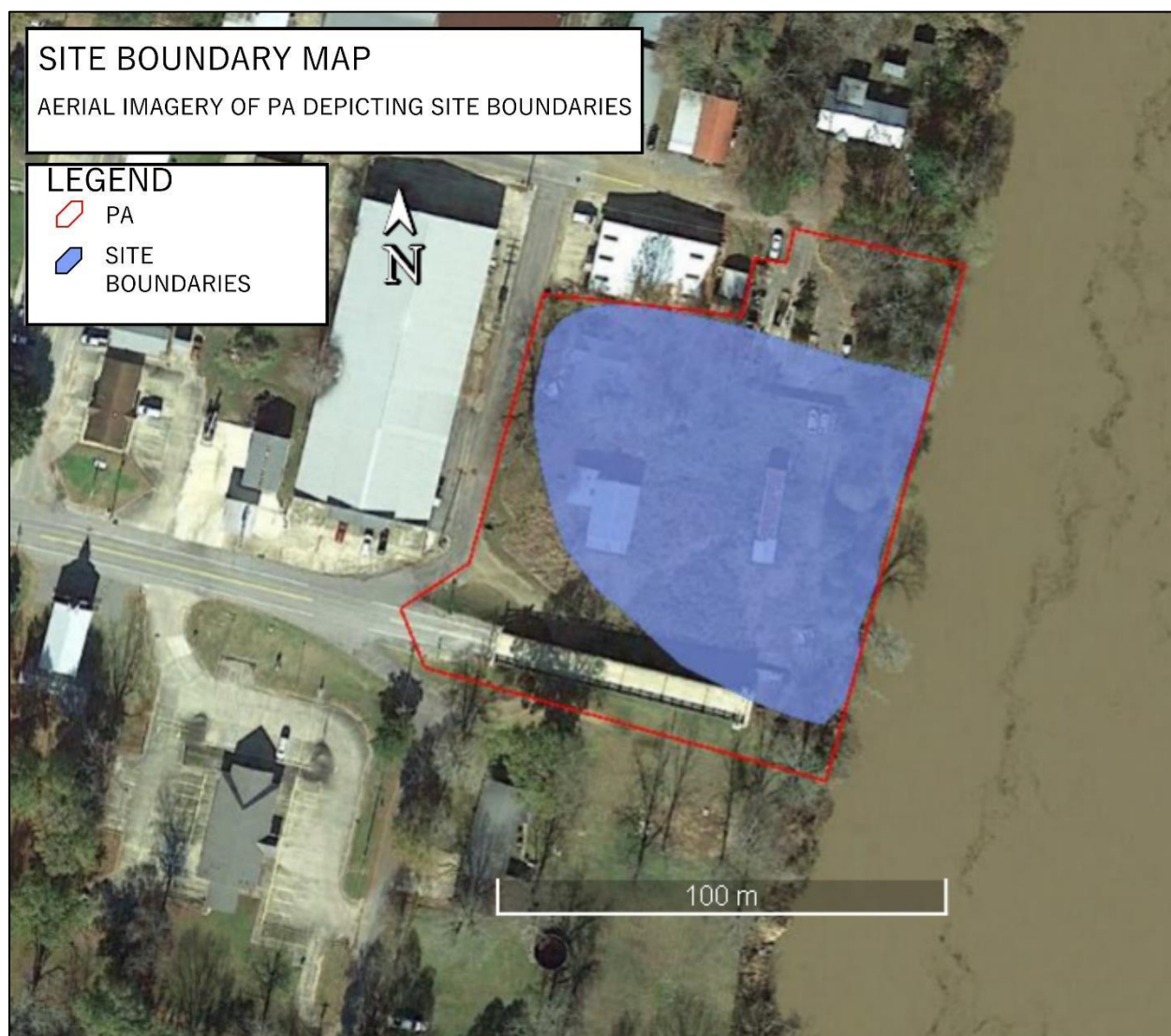


Figure 22. Aerial imagery depicting site boundaries within the PA (Google Earth).

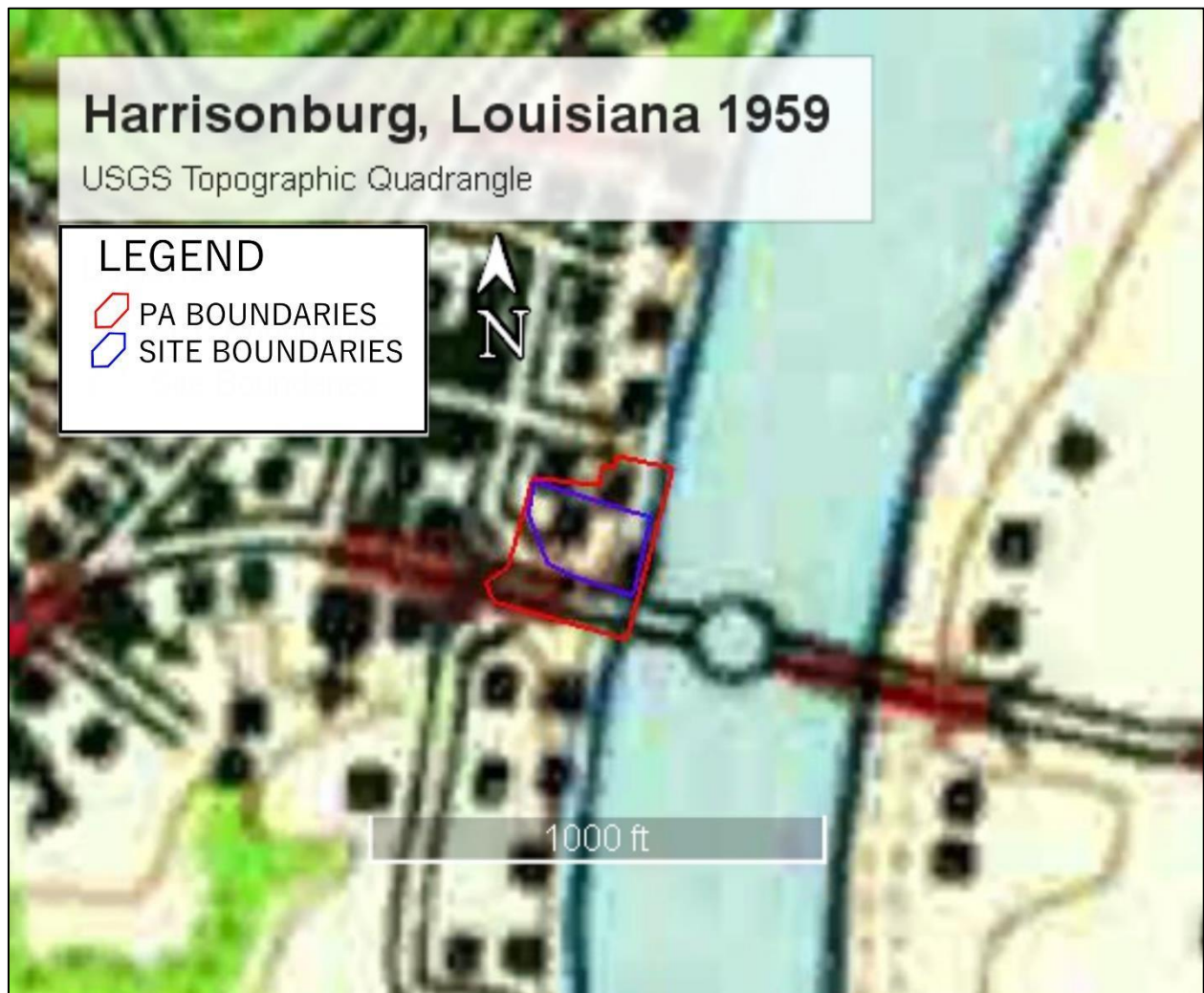


Figure 23. Topographic quadrangle of Harrisonburg, Louisiana 1959 depicting site boundaries (USGS).

CS HOUSE PADS (16CT547)

The site CS House Pads 16CT547) was encountered during a Phase I investigation of 2.31 ac (0.93 ha) of residential property located within the town of Harrisonburg in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. The property on which the site is located is situated along the western bank of the Ouachita River. The site consists of six loci: three concrete house pads, one surface scatter, one positive shovel test, and one positive trench. A total of forty-two transect shovel tests at ten-meter intervals and four delineation shovel tests at five-meter intervals were excavated within the site boundaries. Three trenches were also excavated along the eastern boundary of the site as close to the Ouachita river as possible. Trench diameters were 1 m N-S x 3 m E-W x 1 m below surface.

The property on which the site is located has been heavily disturbed over the past several decades. At least three structures have been erected and subsequently demolished on the property. One vacant mobile home is now located on the property. The Long-Allen bridge, which once traversed the Ouachita River, was built on the property and the on-ramp still remains in the southern section of the property. Small sections of the property are obscured by a gravel pit and trash pile. The northernmost portion of the PA is also covered by the asphalt parking lot of the Harrisonburg Fire Department building. The property is also used for storage by the citizens and employees of the city of Harrisonburg, who store vehicles and construction equipment on the property.

Loci 1-3 are composed of concrete house pads. These house pads may be associated with structures visible on historic topographic maps. The USGS topographic quadrangle of the area from 1959 depicts three structures in this area and has been included to supplement this site form. Two structures are visible in the aerial imagery from 2018. These are the structures that once occupied Loci 1 and 2. Locus 3, the southern and easternmost house pad, appears to have been demolished earlier.

Locus 4 is composed of a positive trench. This trench was excavated via backhoe courtesy of the Harrisonburg Utilities Department. The trench was positive for historic ceramics and flat glass at a depth of 40 cmbs. The trench was excavated to a depth of 130 cm. A representative Munsell profile of Locus 4 follows: (0-20 cmbs) silt loam 10 YR 4/1 (20-65 cmbs) sandy silt 10 YR 4/4 (65-130 cmbs) silty clay 10 YR 5/4. Locus 4 is located between the Harrisonburg Fire Department parking lot and the Ouachita River. This area was most likely disturbed by construction of the parking lot.

Locus 5 consists of an historic surface scatter with no subsurface component. Locus 5 also partially covers a modern trash pile that was most likely left by the demolition of the nearby structures. The surface scatter was highly concentrated, covering an area of 5 m N-S x 5 m E-W. One transect shovel test was excavated within the scatter and was negative for subsurface deposits. All artifacts were recovered from the scatter and included historic ceramics and glass.

Locus 6 consists of one positive transect shovel test. Artifacts recovered from 0-20 cm subsurface include historic ceramics. Four delineation shovel tests were excavated in the cardinal directions at five-meter intervals. All delineation shovel tests were negative for subsurface materials. A representative Munsell profile of Locus 6 follows: (0-15 cmbs) silt loam with gravel 10

YR 4/3 (15-50 cmbs) silty clay with gravel 10 YR 4/2 (50-75 cmbs) clay 10 YR 4/3. All subsurface materials were recovered from Locus 6.

CS House Pads (16CT547) may be associated with structures visible on the 1940 USGS topographic quadrangle. Two of these structures stood at least until 2018, however, they have since been destroyed and removed from the property. There is no evidence to suggest that CS House Pads (16CT547) meets criteria A-D of the NRHP which follow. Eligible properties:

- A. ... are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. ... are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. ... embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or...
- D. ... have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory” (NRHP 1995:2).

CS House Pads (16CT547) is not associated with significant events or persons, nor is it a masterful work. The site is unlikely to yield important historic or prehistoric data. SURA, Inc. recommends that CS House Pads (16CT547) is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP

Detailed images and depictions of the site are included below. Figure 24 shows a detailed aerial image of the site, Figure 25 presents a sketch map of the site, and Figure 26 shows a view from datum. Figures 27-31 depict Loci 1-5, respectively. Table 5 describes the representative soil profile of Locus 4, and Table 6 is a list of the recovered artifacts preceding a brief explanation. Figures 32-35 present photos of artifacts recovered from the site.

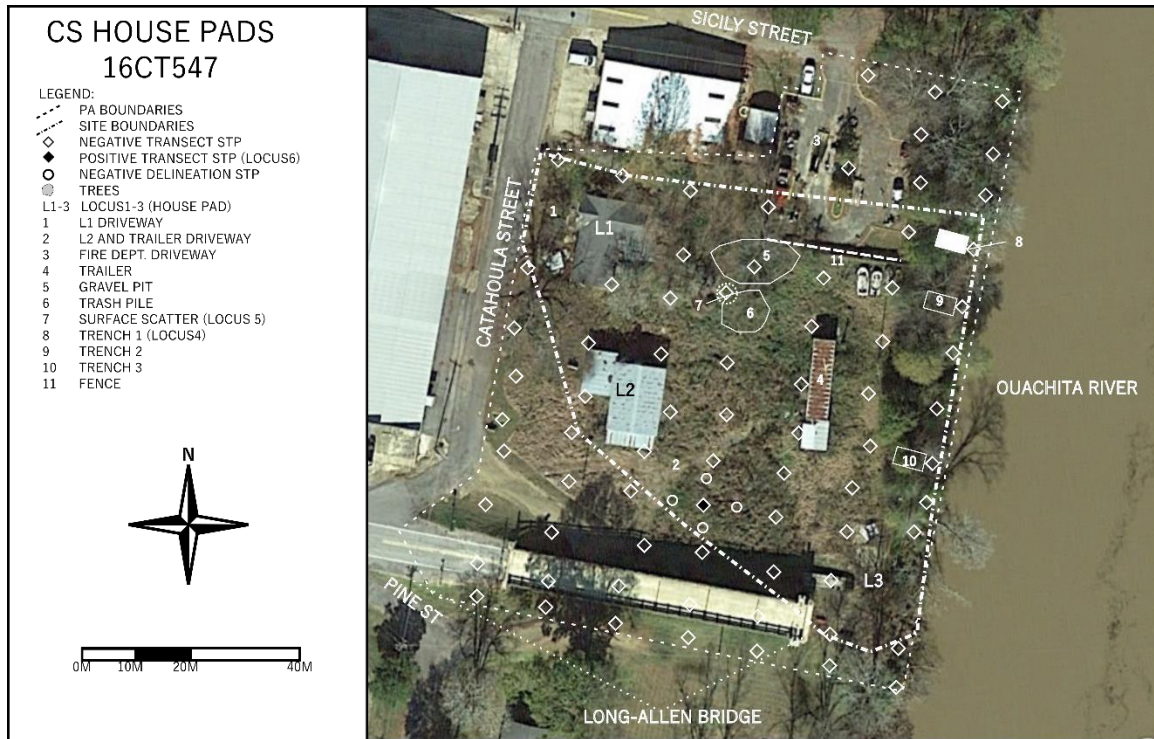


Figure 24. Aerial photograph of CS House Pads (16CT547).

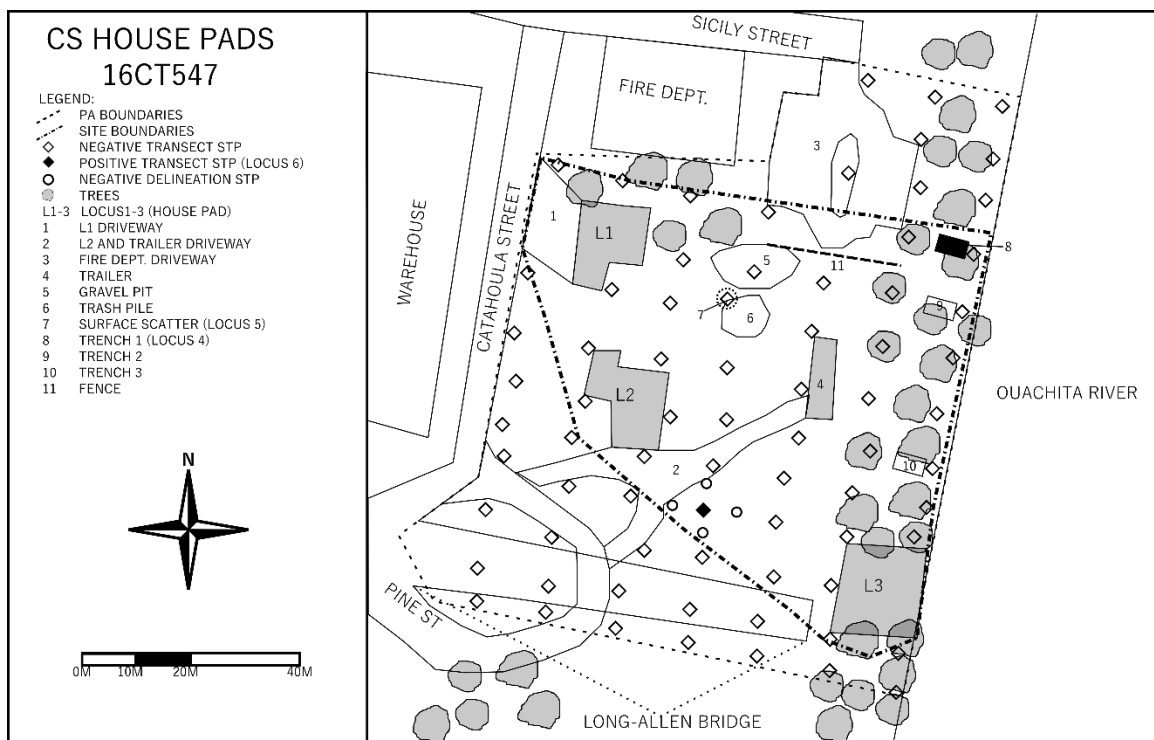


Figure 25. Sketch map of CS House Pads (16CT547).



Figure 26. Site overview photograph of CS House Pads (16CT547).



Figure 27. Locus 1 facing west.



Figure 28. Locus 2 facing south west.



Figure 29. Locus 3 facing north east.



Figure 30. Eastern wall profile of Locus 4.

Table 5. Munsell profile of Locus 4.

Location	Depth	Munsell	Description
Locus 4	0-20 cmbs	10 YR 4/1	Silty Loam
	20-65 cmbs	10 YR 4/4	Sandy Silt
	65-130 cmbs	10 YR 5/4	Silty Clay



Figure 31. Locus 5 facing east.

Table 6. Artifact Tally of CS House Pads (16CT547).

						Locus 4	Locus 5	Locus 6	TOTAL
Ceramic									
	Historic								
		Ironstone							
			Base						
			Body						
				Hand Painted			4		4
				Rim		3			3
				Grey Glaze				3	3
		Stoneware							
			Base					1	1
				Manganese Glaze		1			1
		Yellowware							
			Rim						
				Blue Glaze		1			1
		Whiteware							
			Body						
			Rim						
Glass									
	Curved								
		Clear							
				Whole Bottle			1		1
		Milk							
				White			1		1
	Flat								
		Clear				1			1
TOTAL						6	6	4	16

Materials collected from locus 4 include ironstone rim (n=3), stoneware base with manganese glaze (n=1), yellowware rim with blue glaze (n=1), and clear flat glass (n=1). Material collected from locus 5 include hand painted ironstone sherds (n=4), clear glass whole bottle (n=1), and white milk glass (n=1). Materials collected from locus 6 include ironstone rim with grey glaze (n=3), and stoneware base (n=1).



Figure 32. Stoneware with grey glaze recovered from Locus 6; 20 cmbs.



Figure 33. Ironstone base and rim recovered from Locus 4; 40 cmbs.



Figure 34. Yellowware rim recovered from Locus 3; 40 cmbs.



Figure 35. Clear glass bottle recovered from Locus 5; surface.

The Indirect PA

Nine historic standing structures, in addition to the three NRHP listed structures, outside of the direct PA were assessed due to their proximity to the development (Figure 36). All historic structures within 180 m (600 ft) of the PA were included in the indirect PA if the viewshed of the structure was to be affected by the development.

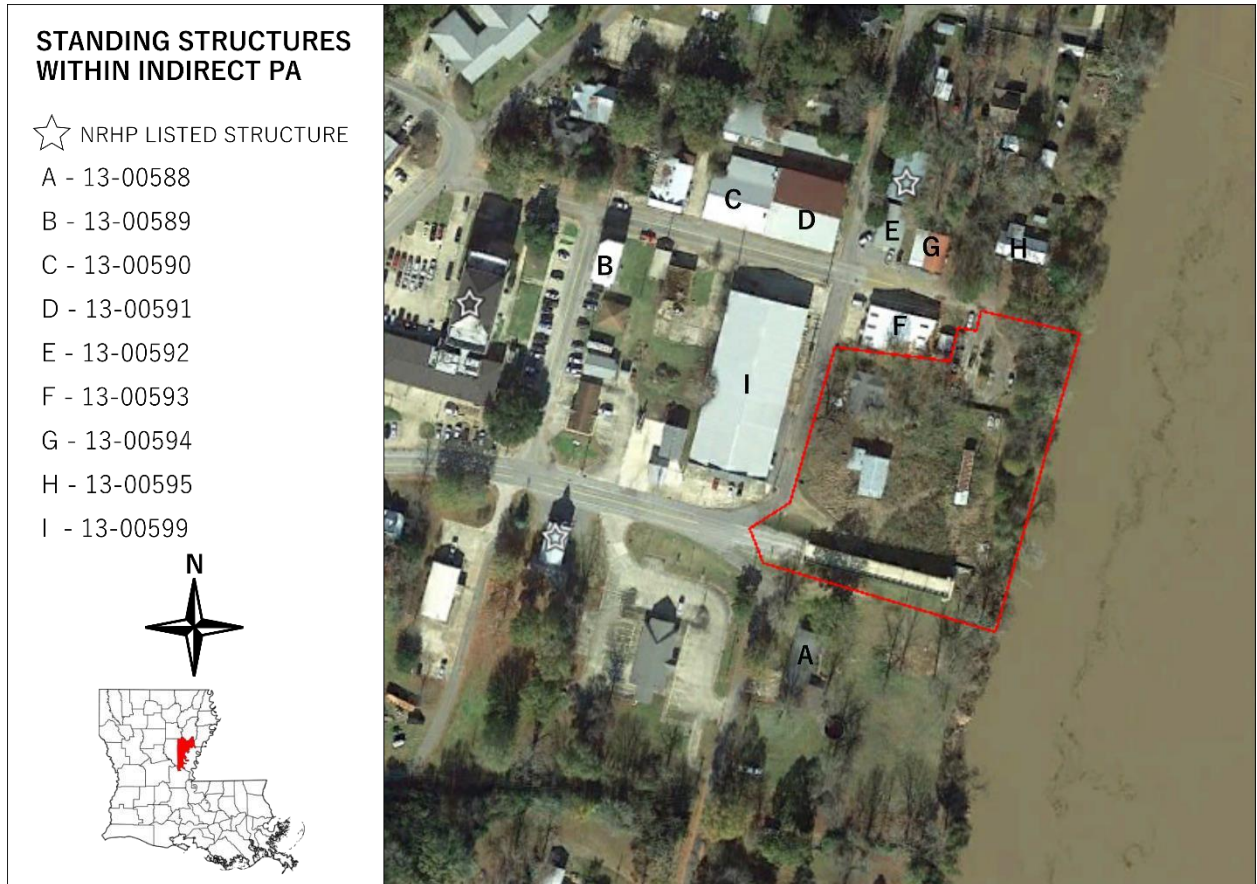


Figure 36. Aerial view of historic standing structures within the indirect PA.

Structure 13 - 00588 is located at 302 Catahoula Street (Latitude: 31.770521, Longitude: 91.810069). The structure is a minimal traditional cottage constructed c. 1940 (Figures 37-38). The structure features a front gabled roof with secondary dropped side elevation extension over a single car garage with a metal roll up door. The building is clad in vinyl siding, has boxed eaves, is raised on concrete piers, and has 6/6 windows with applied louvered shutters. The front door sits under a small gable end roof supported by decorative metal posts that rest on a concrete landing.



Figure 37. Structure 13-00588, facing south.



Figure 38. Structure 13-00588, facing southeast.

Structure 13-00589 is located at 103 Short Street (Latitude: 31.771892, Longitude: 91.820872). The structure is a freestanding commercial building constructed c. 1900. The structure is present on the 1919 Sanborn Map (Figures 39-40). This two-story rectangular building features clipped corner entrance. The building is clad in running bond brick. It has a flat roof with a flat parapet wall on three sides. The 4/4 dh wood windows are in sets of two; The first-floor windows have diamond appliques in the transom area and some windows are boarded up. The rear elevation entrance has a flat door with boarded up sidelights. The side elevation entrance also has a flat door that sits under a decorative brick arch filled with header bricks. The main entrance has a set of metal commercial doors with clear glass and a decorative entablature with dentil details topped with a crest.

Due to the age and style of Structure 13-00589, if federal funds are to become available for the proposed project, additional research is required to address specific eligibility criteria for this resource.



Figure 39. Structure 13-00589, facing southeast.



Figure 40. Structure 13-00589, facing northwest.

Structure-00590 is located at 202-203 Catahoula Street (Latitude: 31.772127, Longitude: -91.820341). The structure is a commercial row building constructed c. 1960 (Figures 41-42). The structure is a single-story concrete block commercial building laid on slab with a side gable roof clad in metal. The building is clad in running bond brick on the façade with metal vertical sheets in the gable ends. The full width incorporated front porch is supported by decorative metal posts. The aluminum façade openings are commercial in style: large single pane windows and doors.



Figure 41. Structure 13-00590, facing west.



Figure 42. Structure 13-00590, facing north.

Structure 13-00591 is located at 200-201 Catahoula Street (Latitude: 31.772061, Longitude: -91.820080). The structure is a commercial row building constructed c. 1960 (Figures 43-44). The structure is a single-story commercial building laid on slab with a side gable roof clad in metal. The building is clad in running bond brick with metal vertical sheets in the gable ends. The full width incorporated front porch is supported by metal poles. The facade openings are commercial in style: large inoperable single pane windows (some with single pane transoms) and three paneled doors (two with fanlights).



Figure 43. Structure 13-00591, facing north.



Figure 44. Structure 13-00591, facing northwest.

Structure 13-00592 is located at 198 Sicily Street (Latitude: 31.771997, Longitude: 91.819730). The structure is a free-standing commercial building constructed c. 1915 (Figures 45-46). The building has a front gable roof clad in metal and a full width front porch supported by Doric columns giving the appearance of a portico. The building is clad in running bond brick and has 6/6 aluminum windows and applied louvered shutters. The symmetrical building has a centered paneled front door.



Figure 45. Structure 13-00592, facing north.



Figure 46. Structure 13-00592, facing west.

Structure 13-00593 is located at 108 Sicily Street (Latitude: 31.771655, Longitude: 91.819673). The structure is a warehouse building constructed c. 1950 (Figures 47-48). This structure is the Harrisonburg Fire Department. This is a metal clad building with a low-pitched metal roof and is laid on slab. The façade has 5 roll up bay doors (each with a number 1-5) to house the fire engines. The side elevation entrance has a flush door under a flat metal awning and a 1/1 window.



Figure 47. Structure 13-00593, facing southeast.



Figure 48. Structure 13-00593, facing south.

Structure 13-00594 is located at 104 Sicily Street (Latitude: 31.771933, Longitude: 91.819580). This structure is a freestanding commercial building constructed c. 1915 (Figures 49-50). This structure is present on the 1919 Sanborn Map. The structure has a front gable roof clad in metal with metal sheets covering the gable end. There is a full width incorporated front porch supported by wood posts and accessible via wood steps with a wood railing. Large four pane wood windows on either side of a set of single pane front doors/ A side elevation concrete block addition has a shed roof, is laid on slab. Has 6/6 vinyl windows and a pane over the panel metal door.



Figure 49. Structure 13-00594, facing north.



Figure 50. Structure 13-00594, facing northwest.

Structure 13-00595 is located at 100 Sicily Street (Latitude: 31.771945, Longitude: 91.819199). The structure is a minimal traditional cottage constructed c. 1940 (Figures 51-52). The building features a side gable roof with small façade gable over the front entry porch. The roof is clad in metal with boxed eaves. The front porch is covered by lattice and plastic. An incorporated carport is supported by metal poles. The house is clad in asbestos siding, has 3/1 dh wood windows with exterior screens. The foundation of the elevated house is unknown.

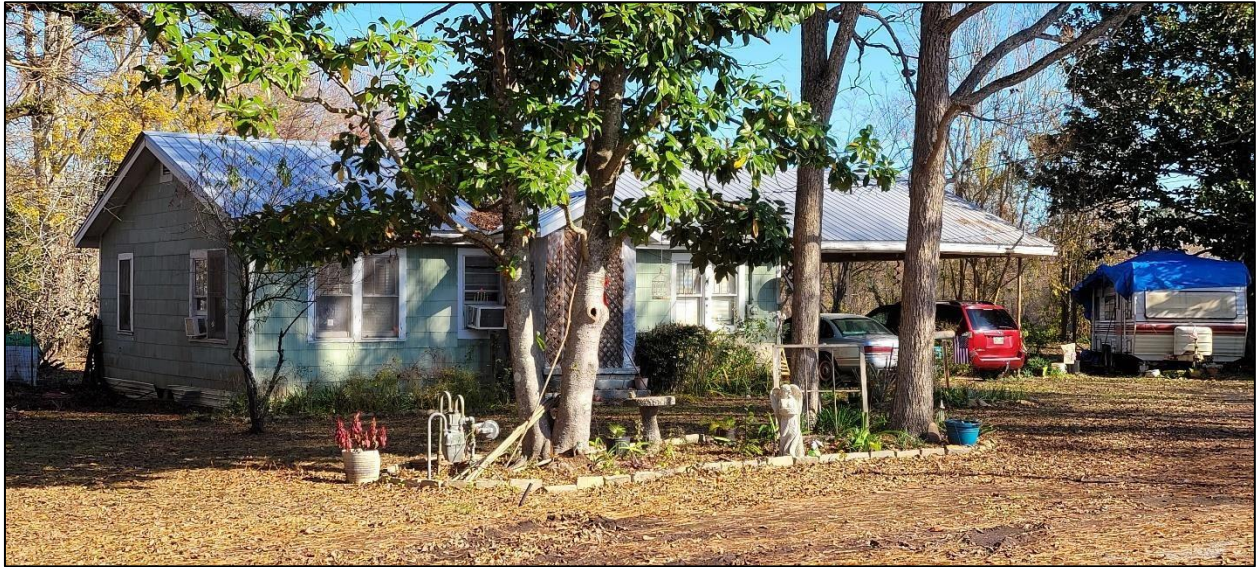


Figure 51. Structure 13-00595, facing northeast.



Figure 52. Structure 13-00595, facing north.

Structure 13 - 0599 is located at 102 Pine Street (Latitude: 31.771430, Longitude: 91.820301). The building is a warehouse constructed c. 1970 (Figure 53). The building has a front gabled roof clad in metal. The building is also clad in metal and laid on slab; it has no windows and three entry doors, two of which are under metal awnings. A large sliding bay door sits on the façade under a painted sign that reads “Terry Hardware & Lumber Co.”



Figure 53. Structure 13-00599, facing west.

Summary of Fieldwork

From November 4th to 5th of 2020, seventy-three transect shovel tests were excavated during high-probability shovel testing in attempt to locate cultural resources. An additional four shovel tests were excavated during site definition. Three trenches were also excavated. One site was located during the survey, CS House Pads (16CT547). The site consists of three house pads, one trench positive for subsurface historic materials, one surface scatter of historic materials, and one shovel test positive for subsurface historic materials. SURA, Inc. has found this site ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP due to failure to meet criteria A-D.

Twelve structures were surveyed in downtown Harrisonburg. The structures range greatly in their form, style, and age and include three buildings that are individually listed on the National Register (the Sargent House, the Harrisonburg Methodist Church, and the Catahoula Parish Courthouse). The development of a water park or “splashpad” with water features and activities is proposed in downtown Harrisonburg. The proposed project will have no adverse effects on the physical attributes of the surveyed structures and will not greatly affect their viewshed. The splashpad will likely draw visitors to the downtown area which has the potential to aid in revitalization and the continued preservation of the structures.

Structures No. 13-00588, 13-00590 - 13-00595, and 13-00599 are not associated with any significant event or persons and the buildings have no architectural significance. The buildings have not previously and do not hold any potential to yield archaeological findings important to history. The structures are not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A-D. Due to the age and style of Structure 13-00589, if federal funds are to become available for the proposed project, additional research is required to address specific eligibility criteria for this resource. Structures No. 13-00596 - 13-00598 are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: architecture.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From November 4th to 5th, 2020, SURA, Inc. conducted a Phase I survey of 2.31 ac (0.94 ha) near Harrisonburg, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. Seventy-three transect shovel tests were excavated at 10-meter intervals to locate cultural materials. Four delineation shovel tests at five-meter intervals were also excavated, along with three trenches. One site was identified during the survey: CS House Pads (16CT547). This site consists of three structure pads associated with historic structures that have been removed, as well as one positive trench, one concentrated surface scatter, and one positive shovel tests. Only historic materials were observed and collected at the site. SURA, Inc. recommends that this site is ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) due to failure to meet criteria A-D of the Register guidelines. SURA, Inc. recommends no further work at the site.

Twelve standing structures were identified within the indirect PA, assessed, and assigned LHRI Resource ID numbers. Structures No. 13-00588, 13-00590 - 13-00595, and 13-00599 are not associated with any significant event or persons and the buildings have no architectural significance. The buildings have not previously and do not hold any potential to yield archaeological findings important to history. The structures are not considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A-D. Due to the age and style of Structure 13-00589, if federal funds are to become available for the proposed project, additional research is required to address specific eligibility criteria for this resource. Structures No. 13-00596 - 13-00598 are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: architecture.

Although no sites identified within the PA are eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, development within the PA may alter the viewshed of the Harrisonburg Methodist Church (Resource ID No. 13-00596), a property listed on the NRHP. For this reason, the authors recommend that the developers should consider erecting a screen of vegetation (trees or shrubbery) along the southern and western boundaries of the PA (Figure 54).



Figure 54. Suggested location of vegetation screen for viewshed mitigation.

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Maps

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