

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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AUG 12 2016

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Fort DeRussy
Other Names/Site Number: 16AV90
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: 379 Fort DeRussy Road
City or town: Marksville State: LA County: Avoyelles
Not for Publication: Vicinity:

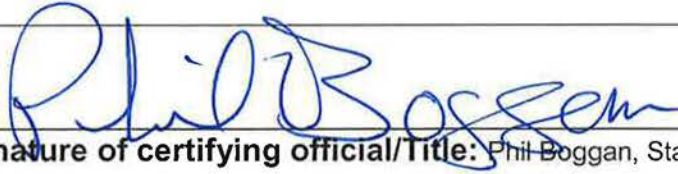
3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets, meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national state local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D



8-10-16

Signature of certifying official/Title: Phil Boggan, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title:

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Fort DeRussy
Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA
County and State

4. National Park Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other, explain: _____

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

9-23-2016

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

	Private
	Public – Local
x	Public – State
	Public – Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box.)

	Building(s)
	District
x	Site
	Structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Non-contributing	
		Buildings
1		Sites
1	2	Structures
	2	Objects
2	4	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): DEFENSE: Fortification, Battle Site. Military Facility

Fort DeRussy
Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA
County and State

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Recreation and Culture:
Monument/Marker; Other: State Historic Site

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.): N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Earth

walls: Earth

roof: N/A

other:

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Located in Avoyelles Parish of Louisiana approximately three miles north of Marksville sits the earthen fort of Fort DeRussy. Fort DeRussy was designed with earthen walls in continuous lines with projecting angles and indentations, in a common *cremaillere* fort design with entrenchments, rifle pits, earthen fort walls, and batteries. These angles allowed marksmen to fire in different directions at advancing enemy troops attempting to climb the earthworks wall. The fort also included a water battery that was designed to protect the fort from a water attack. The covered walkway to the water battery was created to protect soldiers in transit between the fort and the battery. The passage of almost 150 years has had a definite impact on the earthworks. The earthen walls have lost some height due to erosion and agricultural practices. However, this damage has not been significant enough to make the fort unrecognizable. The majority of the walls remain intact and the design of the historic fort is easily identifiable, and its strategic placement on the river remains obvious. Although the water battery is no longer as obvious, the covered walkway leading to the water battery and rifle works is still discernible. Most of the earthworks' walls are taller than a human and still illustrate their role as a protective device. Parts of the ditches have some infill (mostly in the form of debris), but most are clearly visible. Thus, any veteran of the army which built the fortifications at Fort DeRussy would recognize the earthworks if he were to return to the site today. For these reasons, Fort DeRussy remains eligible for listing on the National Register.

Narrative Description

Description of Overall Site

As one moves upriver from the mouth of the Red River, Fort DeRussy sits on the first high ground that comes within cannon shot of the waterway. At the time of the Civil War, it was the site of Barbin's Landing, a steamboat landing that served the town of Marksville and surrounding area. The land around the landing was made up of agricultural fields, principally pastureland interspersed with corn and cotton fields. Today the area is still in a very similar situation, although with a large increase in residences on the side of the fort away from the river.

Fort DeRussy as an Earthen Fort during the Civil War, 1863-1864

Earthwork fortifications, such as Fort DeRussy, were widely used during the Civil War. During the Civil War these earthworks included entrenchments, rifle pits, earthen fort walls, and batteries. The art of constructing earthen forts really began in 1863 and these earthen fortifications became more prevalent in 1864 as an essential military operation. In order to construct such a defense, the shovels, picks, and axes that were normally used in such an endeavor were unavailable and makeshift tools, such as bayonets, were used

Fort DeRussy

Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA

County and State

instead. These fortifications could usually be up and running within two to three hours and were normally about four feet deep/high which would provide essential protection for the soldiers.

Nineteenth century American forts were constructed in different shapes according to their location and purpose. Common shapes used in Louisiana during the Civil War included circles, squares, triangles, and continuous lines with projecting angles and indentations. The latter were called indented, or *cremaillere*, forts; their angles allowed marksmen to fire in different directions at advancing enemy troops attempting to climb the earthworks wall. The remaining walls of Fort DeRussy (represented as the collection of topographical lines surrounding the small pond in Figure 2) are a fairly typical example of the *cremaillere* type of fortifications.

Although the overall shapes of earthwork fortifications were different, a typical pattern of construction was used to build each fort's walls. Each wall consisted of two contiguous lines. The first was in the form of a deep ditch (also known as a dry moat). The second line consisted of a mound which was formed by dirt excavated from the ditch. Known as a parapet, the mound protected the area behind it from artillery fire and elevated troops to a higher and better position from which to defend the fort. No matter what its overall shape, the fort always had at least one, and perhaps several, large acute or projecting 60 degree angles, each of which was called a redan. The redan was the spot meant for the placement of a cannon. The earthworks at Fort DeRussy include mounds, ditches, and redans. See Figures 5 and 9 for the location of each of these features.

Fort DeRussy Today

Fort DeRussy originally consisted of two main parts, the Water Battery, immediately on the bank of the river; and the Hill Fort, about a half mile from the river, overlooking and protecting the Water Battery. The two parts were connected by the Covered Way, a parapet with a trench on either side, allowing protected access between the two parts of the fort.

The Water Battery (see photos 1-5) is gone now, victim of a conquering army and an overflowing and meandering river. The line of the Covered Way can still be determined, but the parapet is gone and only one trench remains. The Hill Fort was also ravaged by that same army, as well as a local populace trying to return to normalcy after the War and 150 years of wear, tear, and erosion. Nevertheless, the Hill Fort remains in fairly well preserved condition. The walls still provide protection to the interior of the fort, and stand from 12 to 25 feet tall. An assaulting army would still find them a difficult obstacle to mount. The moats in front of the walls are still in evidence, as well as gun emplacements along the walls. Lunettes and embrasures can still be located with ease, the location of the exploded magazine that accounted for the Union "friendly fire" casualties is still obvious, and the bombproofs just outside of the State Historic Site boundaries remain in pristine condition.

The main redoubt of the fort (see photos 6, 7, 10, 15, 23-34) was purchased by La Commission des Avoyelles in March 1996. Additional property was purchased and the site (now about 70 acres) was donated to the Louisiana Office of State Parks and became a State Historic Site in 1999. As of this writing, the Office of State Parks has developed a Master Plan for the site, preliminary architectural plans have been prepared for a Visitor's Center and Museum, including associated support facilities, and development moneys have been requested for the development of the site.

Non-Contributing Resources

There are two non-contributing objects and two non-contributing structures at Fort DeRussy. The two non-contributing objects are the Lewis DeRussy grave (photos 20, 22) and the Slave Memorial (photos 12-14). Lewis DeRussy was reinterred at the fort, and his grave marker erected, in September 1999. The Slave Memorial was erected shortly before that. The Slave Memorial does not mark any particular spot, it was just erected in a convenient location where it would be seen by people crossing the bridge from the proposed visitor center site. It commemorates the slaves whose lives were lost during the construction of the fort.

The two non-contributing structures are the two foot bridges on site. The larger bridge across Barbin's Bayou (now known as Johnson Bayou, see photos 16-19) was built in 1999 on the same site as the bridge that

Fort DeRussy
Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA
County and State

crossed the bayou there in 1864. The bridge across the Covered Way ditch (see photo 3) marks nothing, and was built for convenience only. The two memorials and bridges are considered non-contributing as they are of modern vintage.

The Fort DeRussy Cemetery is not within the boundaries of the State Historic Site and was thus, not included within the boundaries of the Fort DeRussy nomination. It does contain the remains of Confederate soldiers who died during the War, but those men are all in unmarked graves, and it is unknown how many are there. Any known soldier graves in the cemetery were buried long after the War. There are two markers in the lower part of the cemetery for soldiers who died during the Civil War, but they are memorials only, and do not mark known burial sites.

Integrity of Fort DeRussy

Although eroded by time, weather, and a destructive occupying army during the war, a substantial portion of the earthworks are still in existence. During a cultural site investigation in 1998, specific changes to site were discussed. A portion of the south wall of the earthworks has been lost due to road construction. Part of the moat along the north wall has been filled in, likely when an oil well was put in just north of the fort in c. 1935. A cattle pond, a small portion of which is still there today, has been dug in the eastern portion of the interior of the fort (see photos 28-29). Lastly, there is a large ditch in the southwest corner of the fort that is likely the original magazine/bombproof. Besides natural erosion processes, there has been little erosion or disturbance at the site. Thus, the site retains a high degree of historic integrity, particularly integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, which are generally the most important aspects of integrity for sites like forts and battlefields. When one is at the site, particularly within the walls of the fort, one can clearly see the raised walls and sunken moats of the fort as well as the vista looking from the fort to the Red River. Fort DeRussy is clearly still recognizable as an earthwork fort and is significant to the state of Louisiana and its history surrounding the Red River Campaign of the Civil War.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

x	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
	C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Criteria Considerations:

A	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
B	Removed from its original location
C	A birthplace or grave
D	A cemetery
E	A reconstructed building, object, or structure
F	A commemorative property
G	Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.): Military

Fort DeRussy
Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA
County and State

Period of Significance: 1862-1864

Significant Dates: 1862, 1864

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above): N/A

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion D is marked above): N/A

Architect/Builder (last name, first name): DeRussy, Colonel Lewis G.

Period of Significance (justification): The period of significance is from 1862-1864 encompassing the years that the fort was built and functioned during the Civil War. It was unmanned after 1864 and thus, the period of significance does not extend to the end of the war, but rather, 1864.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary): N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Fort DeRussy is significant in the area of military history at the state level and is an ideal candidate for National Register listing because it retains its integrity as an earthen fort and is a rare example of the earthen forts used during the Red River campaign and throughout the Civil War. It was one of the first forts to be engaged in battle at the start of the Red River Campaign of 1864 and one of the last to witness its failure. Fort DeRussy witnessed various battles with a multitude of great men who participated in them. This campaign began as an attempt for the Union army to take the capitol of Louisiana, Shreveport, and possibly invade Texas. Due to its strategic placement along the Red River, Fort DeRussy proved to be a formidable force against the encroaching Union army. Despite the efforts of the Union army to be victorious, the Confederates overpowered Union soldiers. The remaining earthen walls testify to its contributing role from beginning to end of the Red River Campaign and the significant individuals who participated during and after the Civil War. The fort's history and contribution to the outcome of the final major Confederate victory allows it to be eligible for National Register listing. The period of significance is 1862-1864.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Brief History of the city of Marksville and Avoyelles Parish

The history of Avoyelles Parish and Marksville dates back many years to its first Native American inhabitants. Prior to the arrival of Europeans, several groups of Indian peoples lived there including those of the Marksville, Plaquemine, and Tunica cultures. When the Europeans arrived, a group called the Avoyel were living in the Marksville area.¹

The town of Marksville had officially been established in 1796 when an Italian man, Marc Eliche, settled near the Avoyelles trading post. By 1800, the parish had a small population of white cattle herders and subsistence farmers, most of which were of French or Acadian origin and came to the area from Pointe Coupee Parish after a series of floods. In 1805, the surrounding area was officially named Avoyelles Parish and in 1811, the state

¹ Malcolm K. Shuman and Dennis C. Jones. "Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Location of a Sewage Treatment Facility and Inflow and Outflow Lines, in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana." Prepared for Willis Engineering, Inc. October 8, 1991; pg. 10.

Fort DeRussy

Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA

County and State

clearly recognized the importance of the growing city as the legislature approved expenditures for a road connecting Marksville to the nearby Red River. The city and area played a pivotal role in the Civil War, as described below. After the Civil War, like most of the state and the south as a whole, Avoyelles parish struggled economically. Sugar cane continued to be farmed as well as cotton, wheat, corn, and soybeans. By 1930, the parish had a population of 35,000 and Marksville had a population of 1,000.² Today, the parish population has not increased significantly with 42,000 residents and Marksville has a population of just over 5000 people.

Criterion A: Military History – Fort DeRussy and the Red River Campaign

Fort DeRussy, an earthen fort built to defend the Red River against U.S. naval intrusions during the Civil War, is located in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, about three miles north of the town of Marksville. Following the realization that defenses were necessary on the Red River, the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury approved the construction of the fort. Major General Richard Taylor, the only son of former U.S. President Zachary Taylor, hired Colonel Lewis G. DeRussy as superintendent of work on the fortifications. The fort's namesake, Colonel DeRussy, of Natchitoches, was the oldest West Point graduate to serve in the Confederate Army and a veteran of the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. DeRussy was a prominent engineer in civilian life and thus became the engineering officer in charge of construction of the first fortifications. Construction of the fort at the determined site began in November of 1862.

The fort consisted of two parts: the Water Battery and the Hill Fort. Strategically, the fort's location was ideal. The Water Battery was located on a sharp bend on the Red River that gave the Confederates the advantage of spotting oncoming enemies before Union vessels realized a fort was present. The Hill Fort was located on top of a hill which allowed its soldiers to look down upon the river and protect the Water Battery. Another strategic advantage of the placement of the fort at this location was the river's winding path which allowed the soldiers to see the smoke of the Union vessels long before they approached. Though the fort was formidable from the water, its major vulnerability and eventual undoing was a land attack.

Fort DeRussy was the site of three major Civil War engagements and numerous minor skirmishes. In February of 1863, the U. S. ram *Queen of the West* commanded by Charles Rivers Ellet, had orders to burn, sink, and destroy Confederate shipping vessels along the Mississippi River. The *Queen of the West* was captured and surrendered to the Confederate troops at Fort DeRussy later that year where it was repaired and refitted prior to being sent out to capture the U. S. ironclad *Indianola* which also eventually surrendered to the Confederates. In May of that same year, the Confederate gunboats *Cotton* and *Grand Duke* were attacked at the fort by the U. S. gunboats *Albatross*, *Arizona*, and *Estrella*, commanded by Lieutenant Commander John Hart. In spite of significant losses on the Confederate boats, this action also ended as a Confederate victory. As the Union gunboats retreated down the river, the Confederates abandoned the fort. Shortly after this action, U. S. naval forces took the abandoned fort, destroyed portions of it, and left the area.

Upon his return to the fort, General Taylor assigned Captain David French Boyd, chief of engineers on his staff, to oversee the repairs of the fort and adjacent water batteries. Slaves were brought in to assist in building up the fort's defenses. Due to unacceptable living conditions and disease, at least sixty-nine slaves died during their time at the fort.

The Red River Campaign

In March of 1864, at the start of the Red River Campaign, the fort was attacked by the ground troops of U. S. General Andrew Jackson Smith's army. Confederate General John Walker's Texans retreated before Smith's army arrived, leaving a small force of 300 men to defend the fort against Smith's 10,000. After a four-hour siege and assault, Fort DeRussy was surrendered by Confederate commanding officer William Byrd. Union losses were around seven killed and about forty-four wounded. Confederate losses were even less, approximately five killed and four wounded. Union forces spent three days attempting to tear the fort down and finally gave up, but not before an additional two men were killed and four wounded in an explosion.

² Shuman and Jones, pg. 11.

Fort DeRussy

Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA

County and State

The Red River Campaign of 1864 began as an attempt for the Union army to take the capitol of Louisiana at the time, Shreveport, and possibly invade Texas. One of the main impetuses for the expedition was that President Lincoln noticed that northwest Louisiana and east Texas were overflowing with cotton. Another reason for the campaign was because France already had a stronghold in Mexico and Lincoln felt the need to establish a Union presence in Texas to discourage the French from expanding their reach into Texas. However, the campaign ended in failure for the Union and was the last significant Confederate victory.

A complete Union invasion was planned with three men in charge: Major General Nathaniel P. Banks, Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter, and Major General Frederick Steele. One major flaw of this campaign was that there was not an order of command so the three did not share strategy or follow one unified plan. The Union plan was for Banks to march his troops to Alexandria where Porter would be on the Red River to defeat rebel forces while on the way to join Banks. The two forces would then move into Shreveport via the river roads. Steele would then take his men from Little Rock and approach Shreveport to join both Banks and Porter. Though the plan was complex it was still possible for it to succeed, but only if each leader performed and achieved their intended goal. The Confederacy, however, did employ a chief commander. The Confederate army west of the Mississippi River was commanded by Major General Edmund Kirby Smith. Richard Taylor was commander of the Western district of Louisiana which was under command of Smith and therefore Taylor was answerable to him. Due to these basic rules of the chain of command, the Confederacy naturally fared better than the Union. The plan of defense for the Confederacy was for Smith to divide his Trans-Mississippi Department into three groups: Lieutenant General T.H. Holmes was stationed in Arkansas, General Magruder was along the Texas coast, and Taylor in Louisiana. Smith also ordered extensive fortifications to be built along the Red River that reached as far north as Arkansas.

The campaign began with the Union army capturing Fort DeRussy on March 14 and continued towards Shreveport with a deadline to capture the city by April 25. Major General Banks then came into contact with General Richard Taylor at the Battle of Mansfield on April 8. It was at this battle that Confederate Brigadier General Alfred Mouton led a charge towards the Union which also became one of the bloodiest attacks of the war. The charge was immortalized as Mouton's Charge; unfortunately, Mouton was killed in battle. The Confederates pushed the Union army back to Pleasant Hill where another battle took place the next day. However, while it was Taylor that retreated from battle, yet both sides suffered significant losses. These two battles hindered the overall Union campaign and they began to retreat to Alexandria. The army arrived in the city on the same day as the deadline to capture Shreveport. Upon arrival, orders from Ulysses S. Grant were sent to call off the failed campaign.

Union Rear Admiral Porter's objective was to meet Banks below Shreveport; like Banks, Porter suffered hardships during his expedition as well. The campaign was planned to coincide with the water levels of the Red River; there was only a small window of opportunity where the water level would be high enough for safe navigation. However, Porter's fleet had also met continuous resistance with skirmishes and battles against the Confederates as well. Although these battles were important for the Union cause, the time delays caused by these battles would prove to be a major hindrance in their campaign. As the water levels continued to fall it became clear that a plan was needed to slow the decreasing water levels so that the river would continue to be navigable. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Bailey built a dam that raised the water level just enough, allowing the fleet to retreat.

During the retreat of the Union army and fleet, the Confederacy continued to harass them. From May 4th to May 13th, the Confederates blocked the Red River. On May 16, an artillery battle was fought at Mansura near Fort DeRussy. Two days later a final effort was made by the Union at Yellow Bayou where fighting went on for several hours and neither side won. The Union army then crossed the Atchafalaya River and headed to Baton Rouge for safety. Banks and the Union were greatly humiliated by the Red River debacle, and the Red River campaign was the last of the major Confederate wins in the Civil War.

Fort DeRussy after Surrender

Fort DeRussy

Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA

County and State

After the capture by U. S. forces, Fort DeRussy was used as a recruiting station for black troops and as a "contraband camp" for escaped slaves. By mid-April, U. S. ground forces abandoned the fort although a naval presence remained on the river. During this period, until the departure of U. S. forces in late May, fighting was semi-continuous between small Confederate units on the shore and U. S. gunboats on the river. Naval forces shelled the fort at irregular intervals during this time to prevent its takeover by Confederate troops. On May 16, 1864, the fort was finally abandoned by the Union with extensive damage left behind.

Fort DeRussy was never re-manned after the Red River Campaign. It was used as a campsite by troops passing through the area, a signal station, and prisoner exchange site. Although Fort DeRussy played a minor role in Civil War history and the Red River Campaign, several significant Civil War and Red River Campaign participants had an association with Fort DeRussy.

Legacy of Fort DeRussy

The Red River Campaign was a disastrous attempt by the Union to capture everything along the Red River in Louisiana and continue on to Texas. Due to poor planning and lack of appropriate leadership, the Red River Campaign was a major Union failure. Fort DeRussy was one of the first forts to be engaged in battle at the start of the Red River Campaign. During the campaign, the fort saw sporadic fighting, none of which was too severe in the loss of life. The greatest loss of life at the fort was not of combatants, but of the slaves who built the earthworks. In 1999, a monument was dedicated to those slaves that perished on the property. One of the final battles of the campaign at Mansura also occurred near the fort. Fort DeRussy played a contributing and significant role in both the beginning and the end of the Red River Campaign, and as such, is eligible National Register listing.

The Major General commanding Fort DeRussy, Richard Taylor, eventually led his Confederate troops to victory against the Union's campaign on the Red River. After the Red River Campaign, Taylor continued to prove himself to be an able leader when he was awarded the title of Lieutenant General and put in charge of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. He is one of three non-West Point graduates to achieve such a prestigious rank in the Confederate Army. Taylor finally surrendered at Citronelle, Alabama, and was the last Confederate leader to do so east of the Mississippi River. He later moved to New York City where he wrote his memoirs shortly before his death on April 12, 1875.

Prior to the Civil War, Lewis G. DeRussy, the fort's future namesake, returned to New Orleans from the War with Mexico and was promoted to Major General in the Louisiana State Militia. In 1851, he was elected to the Louisiana House of Representatives and then to the State Senate in 1853. In May 1861, he was elected Colonel of the 2nd Louisiana Infantry Regiment where he resigned later to be chief engineer at Fort Pillow in Tennessee, where there is another set of fortifications named after him. DeRussy left Fort Pillow in December of 1861 and he worked at the fort in Louisiana from November of 1862 until its abandonment in May of 1863. On December 16, 1864, DeRussy died suddenly from what appeared to be a heart attack.

David French Boyd was assigned by Richard Taylor to oversee the repairs of the fort after the second confrontation with the Union and the gunboats *Albatross*, *Arizona*, and *Estrella*. Boyd later became the second superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning, which later became Louisiana State University, preceding William T. Sherman, who was the first superintendent. Boyd kept the school running during and after the Reconstruction period and was responsible for bringing LSU to Baton Rouge and building it into a major university.

William Byrd served second in command of the 14th Texas and was temporarily in command of Fort DeRussy during the absence of the first in command. During the last major battle at the fort, Byrd was commanding officer and surrendered to the Union after realizing he was facing over whelming odds. After the war, Byrd returned to his home in Virginia and lived out the rest of his life. He was the grandfather of famed Arctic explorer Admiral Richard Byrd.

Fort DeRussy

Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA

County and State

As can be deduced from the title of the history of Fort DeRussy – *Earthen Walls, Iron Men* – the people who fought at the fort were at least as significant as the physical fort itself. Even though the fort was active for less than two years, it helped to produce and polish some of Louisiana's, and the United States', prominent statesmen and military men. They have contributed significantly to American history, which contributes to the validity and significance of the fort.

Fort DeRussy witnessed the beginning and end of the Red River Campaign and was the site of one of the last Confederate victories in the Civil War. It is significant in the area of military history at the state level as a rare surviving earthworks representing the Red River Campaign. Due to its contributing role from the beginning to end of the Red River Campaign and the significant individuals who participated during and after the Civil War, Fort DeRussy is, therefore, an ideal resource for National Register listing.

Extant Forts from the Red River Campaign

***The following information is taken from the National Register nomination for Burr's Ferry Earthworks. ***

By their very nature, earthworks are subject to deterioration caused by the ravages of time and inclement weather. In addition, most of those located in rural areas have been plowed under by farmers wishing to use every inch of their land to grow crops. Finally, most of those once located in or near cities were long ago the victims of destruction by construction projects. According to Gary Joiner, who has examined the landscape for remnants of the Red River Campaign, only one of the ring of forts once surrounding Shreveport and Bossier City survives intact. Known as Battery Walker, it is buried under the Red River flood plain and is only recognizable on aerial photographs. The others have been lost or survive only in bits and pieces which are difficult to identify on the landscape. All of the sixteen redans protecting Shreveport are gone. Of the three Caddo Parish fortifications on the river below Shreveport, only one (located on the grounds of the Port of CaddoBossier) remains, and it is threatened by development. Further down river in central Louisiana, Forts DeRussy and Fort No. 2 at Yellow Bayou survive. The fortification at Grand Ecore also survives but, according to Dr. Art Bergeron (another expert on the war in Louisiana), it was altered so many times during the war that it can no longer be attributed to the Red River Campaign. Of the three Sabine River earthworks, those at Niblett's Bluff and Burr's Ferry survive, but whether the têtes de pont at Niblett's Bluff remains is unclear. Thus, of the thirty-four fortifications associated with the Red River Campaign, only six (or eighteen percent) survive in relatively good condition.³

Archaeological Potential

Historically, the area surrounding Fort DeRussy has been extensively investigated as there are several Indian mounds and habitation sites in the parish. There have been six surveys of the site with two of them including test investigations. First surveyed in 1973, the archaeological site forms have been updated in 1983, 1985, 1991, 1998, 2000, and 2008. The original form notes materials found as one Gary point and historic ceramics, glass, stone, metal, and brick. No further information is provided on the materials found.⁴ In 1983 and 1991, the form notes that there is excellence research potential for the site, but no excavations were done.

The 1983 and 1985 form updates focused on clearing up an issue about whether a ridge found in the lower field was the remnants of the original water battery or not. It was determined, after confirmation from the landowner, that the ridge was actually just the remains of an old levee that had since been removed and sold as fill dirt.⁵ Further research needs to be done to confirm or deny if this is in fact true or not. In 1998, a university student mapped the site and noted the features that were intact, including a discussion of the integrity of the site. The form notes that a local collector had found a segment of a cast iron cannon barrel in the field below the fort, but after the field was searched with a metal detector during the investigation, no

³ National Register of Historic Places, Burr's Ferry Earthworks, Leesville, Vernon Parish, Louisiana, National Register #98000563.

⁴ Castille and Wise. State of Louisiana Site Record Form: 16AV501, 1973.

⁵ Richard Kandare. State of Louisiana Site Record Update Form: 16AV90, 12 December 1983.

Fort DeRussy

Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA

County and State

materials were found or collected.⁶ This cannon barrel was from one of the 6-pounders burst by the Union on the night of March 15th and there are many fragments of that gun in the hands of local relic hunters.

After the Friends of Fort DeRussy took over ownership of the site, they were interested in reinterring Lewis DeRussy on site. In 2000, the regional archaeologist dug a series of cores in the area chosen (to the northwest of the fort – see photos 11, 20, and 22) and found one meter of fill dirt over the apparent Civil War surface. There was no further investigation for artifacts on the surface and not artifacts were recovered. It was determined that the interment would only impact a small portion of fill dirt and would have minimal impact.⁷

The last update to the site forms was done in 2008. On April 30 of that year, seven cores were excavated with six coming from the field east of the fort and one in the east side yard of the site manager's house, which is located closer to the river. No artifacts were found in any of the cores. Some charred plant material was found in one core, but no other cultural materials were found with it so it could not be determined if the plant material was related to human activity. The form states:

"Given the limited number of cores, and their relatively small diameter, the lack of any artifacts or features is not surprising. It is possible that the deep deposits of waterborne materials may be covering any intact features or artifacts that remain from the Civil War era or earlier at Fort DeRussy."⁸

Based on this quote and the history of the site, there are undoubtedly archaeological traces at Fort DeRussy whose significance can only be assessed through future investigations. Listing the site under Criterion D at this point is not appropriate. Further research and field examinations could help to further bolster the case for archaeological significance for the site.

Conclusion

As discussed above, Fort DeRussy is significant in the area of military history at the state level and is an ideal candidate for National Register listing because it retains its integrity as an earthen fort and is a rare example of the earthen forts used during the Red River campaign and throughout the Civil War. It was one of the first forts to be engaged in battle at the start of the Red River Campaign of 1864 and one of the last to witness its failure. The remaining earthen walls testify to its contributing role from beginning to end of the Red River Campaign and the significant individuals who participated during and after the Civil War. The fort's history and contribution to the outcome of the final major Confederate victory allows it to be eligible for National Register listing.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

See above.

9. Major Bibliographical Resources

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Castille and Wise. State of Louisiana Site Record Form: 16AV501, 1973.

"Civil War Fortifications Tour." *Civil War Fortification Study Group*. 5 Apr. 2003. Web. 14 Mar. 2012.
<<http://cwfs.org/MOC%20Handout%202003.pdf>>.

⁶ Chip McGimsey. State of Louisiana Site Record Update Form: 16AV90, 14 July 1998.

⁷ Chip McGimsey. State of Louisiana Site Record Update Form: 16AV90, 31 August 2000.

⁸ David T. Palmer. State of Louisiana Site Record Supplemental Form: 16AV90, September 2008.

Fort DeRussy
Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA
County and State

Joiner, Gary D. "The Red River Campaign." *The Civil War Trust*. Web. 13 Mar. 2012.
<<http://www.civilwar.org/battlefields/mansfield/mansfield-history-articles/redriverjoiner.html>>.

Kandare, Richard. State of Louisiana Site Record Update Form: 16AV90, 12 December 1983.

Mayeux, Steven M. *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*.
Knoxville: University of Tennessee, 2007. Print.

McGimsey, Chip. State of Louisiana Site Record Update Form: 16AV90, 14 July 1998.

McGimsey, Chip. State of Louisiana Site Record Update Form: 16AV90, 31 August 2000.

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Palmer, David T. State of Louisiana Site Record Supplemental Form: 16AV90, September 2008.

"Red River Campaign Overview." *The American Civil War Home Page*. Web. 12 Mar. 2012.
<<http://www.civilwarhome.com/redrivercampaign.htm>>.

"Richard Taylor." *Americanmilitaryhistorymsw.com*. 13 Aug. 2010. Web. 8 July 2011.
<<http://www.americanmilitaryhistorymsw.com/blog/529769-richard-taylor/>>.

Rickard, J. "Red River Campaign." *Military History Encyclopedia on the Web*. 3 Sept. 2007. Web. 21 Mar. 2012. <http://www.historyofwar.org/articles/wars_red_river.html>.

Shuman, Malcolm K. and Dennis C. Jones. "Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Location of a Sewage Treatment Facility and Inflow and Outflow Lines, in Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana." Prepared for Willis Engineering, Inc. October 8, 1991

Tiger. "The Red River Campaign (Essay)." *The American Civil War Home Page*. Web. 12 Mar. 2012.
<http://www.civilwarhome.com/tigerredriver.htm>

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Fort DeRussy
Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 16AV90

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: 74 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 31.180331 | Longitude: -92.062003 |
| 2. Latitude: 31.182319 | Longitude: -92.059440 |
| 3. Latitude: 31.182992 | Longitude: -92.057116 |
| 4. Latitude: 31.180916 | Longitude: -92.055408 |
| 5. Latitude: 31.177086 | Longitude: -92.055305 |
| 6. Latitude: 31.174104 | Longitude: -92.061149 |
| 7. Latitude: 31.174367 | Longitude: -92.061906 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See submitted boundary map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries chosen reflect the current ownership of Fort DeRussy State Historic Site, owned by Louisiana Office of State Parks. The boundaries encompass what remains of the original fort land including the hill fort and the lower fort area where the water battery was located as well. It retains a large portion of the original fort size. It does not include the adjacent Fort DeRussy Cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Steve Mayeux
organization:
street & number: 7162 Hwy 29
city or town: Cottonport state: LA zip code: 71327
e-mail: svmayeux@centurylink.net
telephone: 318-876-3702
date: June 14, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Fort DeRussy

Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA

County and State

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Fort DeRussy

City or Vicinity: Marksville

County: Avoyelles

State: Louisiana

Name of Photographer: Jessica G. Richardson

Date of Photographs: November 10, 2015

- 1 of 34: View of the lower part of Fort DeRussy looking towards the Red River and former water battery area; camera facing northeast.
- 2 of 34: View of the lower part of Fort DeRussy looking towards the Red River; camera facing northeast.
- 3 of 34: View looking across modern footbridge, where rifle works was, to second field that makes up the lower part of the fort; camera facing northwest.
- 4 of 34: View of the lower part of Fort DeRussy looking towards where the water battery was; camera facing northeast.
- 5 of 34: View of the lower part of the Fort DeRussy; camera facing north.
- 6 of 34: View of Fort DeRussy from Fort DeRussy road; camera facing southwest.
- 7 of 34: View of Fort DeRussy from Fort DeRussy road; camera facing northwest.
- 8 of 34: View of Fort DeRussy from Fort DeRussy road; camera facing northeast.
- 9 of 34: View of Fort DeRussy from Fort DeRussy road; camera facing south.
- 10 of 34: View of front wall of earthworks; camera facing south.
- 11 of 34: View of Lewis DeRussy grave with the fort on the left; camera facing southwest.
- 12 of 34: View of the open space in front of the fort and the non-contributing slave memorial; camera facing northwest.
- 13 of 34: Close-up view of the south side of the slave memorial; camera facing north.
- 14 of 34: Close-up view of the north side of the slave memorial; camera facing south.
- 15 of 34: View of the fort from the slave memorial; camera facing south.
- 16 of 34: View of the reconstructed bridge across Barbin's Bayou; camera facing north.
- 17 of 34: View of the fort from the reconstructed bridge; camera facing south.
- 18 of 34: View of the bayou from the reconstructed bridge; camera facing west.
- 19 of 34: View of the bayou from the reconstructed bridge; camera facing east.
- 20 of 34: Lewis DeRussy grave; camera facing west.
- 21 of 34: View of the open space in front of the fort (on the right) from the Lewis DeRussy grave; camera facing east.
- 22 of 34: Lewis DeRussy grave; camera facing east.
- 23 of 34: View of the fort's west side (on the left); camera facing south.

Fort DeRussy

Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA

County and State

- 24 of 34: View of a pasture at the rear of the fort; camera facing southwest.
- 25 of 34: View of the fort's southern wall, taken from on top of the wall; camera facing southeast.
- 26 of 34: View of the fort's southern wall, taken from the top looking down; camera facing south.
- 27 of 34: View of the fort's southern wall, taken from the top looking down; camera southwest.
- 28 of 34: View of the interior area of the fort; camera facing southwest.
- 29 of 34: View of the interior of the fort looking towards north wall; camera facing northwest.
- 30 of 34: View looking down the east wall of the fort; camera facing northeast.
- 31 of 34: View looking down the east wall of the fort; camera facing northeast.
- 32 of 34: View looking down the east wall of the fort; camera facing northeast.
- 33 of 34: View of south wall of the fort looking up the incline; camera facing northwest.
- 34 of 34: View of the path behind the south wall of the fort; incline is noticeable to the right; camera facing west.

List of Figures

1. Topographical map from 1998 Site Form Update for Fort DeRussy showing the location of the fort and water battery. Image courtesy of Louisiana Division of Archaeology.
2. Topographical map from 1998 Site Form Update for Fort DeRussy showing the layout of the main fort including the location of the main extant earthworks surrounding a small pond. Image courtesy of Louisiana Division of Archaeology.
3. 1863 Porter Map showing the defenses of Fort DeRussy. Image courtesy of *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*. Original was from the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies* (vol. 24).
4. 1863 map of the Red River and area below Fort DeRussy. . Image courtesy of *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*.
5. 1864 sketch of Fort DeRussy from *Harper's Weekly*. Image courtesy of *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*.
6. 1864 map of Fort DeRussy. . Image courtesy of *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*.
7. 1864 map of Fort DeRussy including Barbin's Landing. Image courtesy of *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*.
8. Diagram of Fort DeRussy showing the range of fire from the fort and water battery. . Image courtesy of *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*.
9. Richard Venable's plan for Fort DeRussy. It wasn't built exactly to plan, but most of the main features can still be seen today in the extant earthworks. . Image courtesy of *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*.

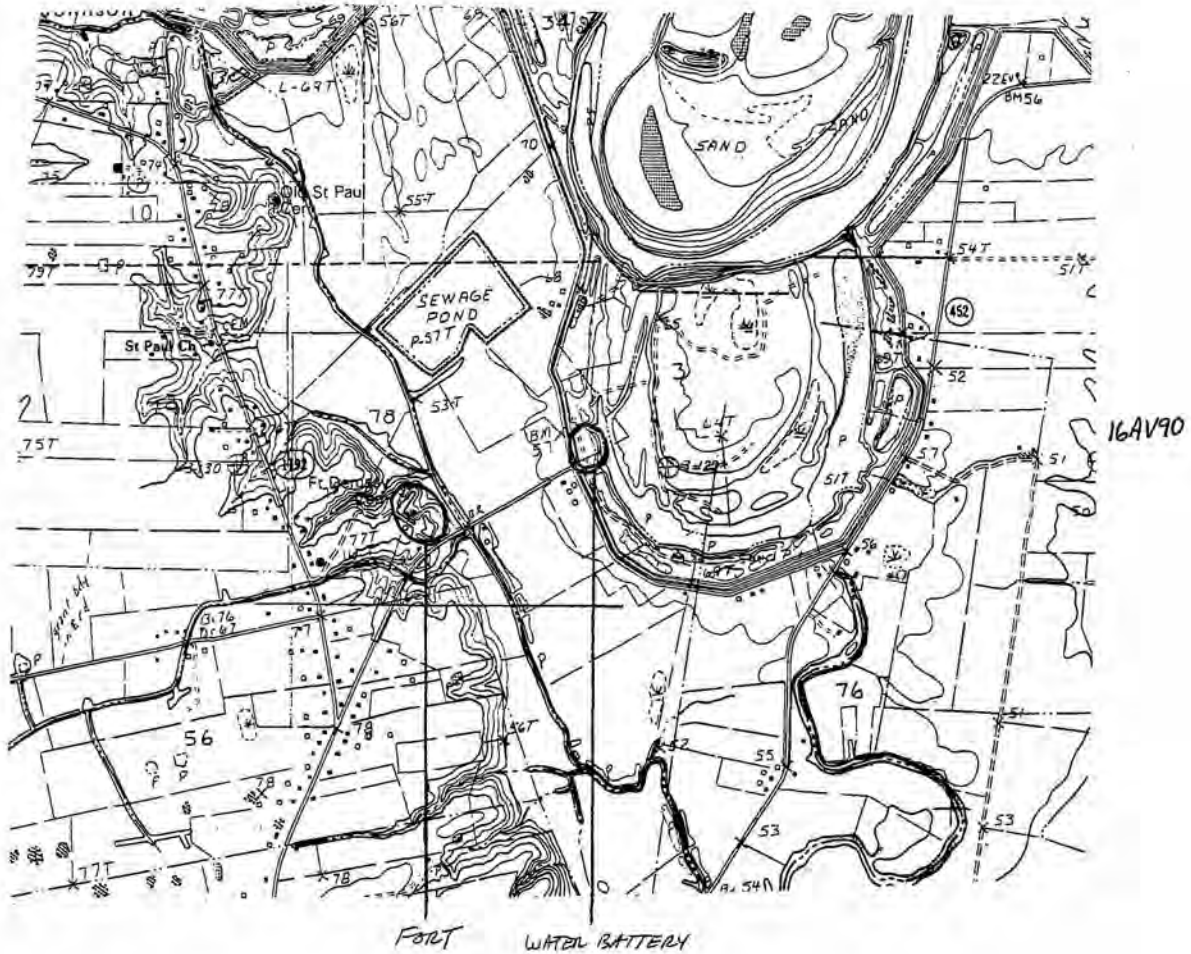
Fort DeRussy
Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA
County and State

State of Louisiana
Site Map Form

Site Name Fort DeRussy

State Survey Number 16AV90



Scale 1:24,000
Drawn by
Date 14 July 1998

Figure 1. Topographical map from 1998 Site Form Update for Fort DeRussy showing the location of the fort and water battery. Image courtesy of Louisiana Division of Archaeology.

Fort DeRussy
Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA
County and State

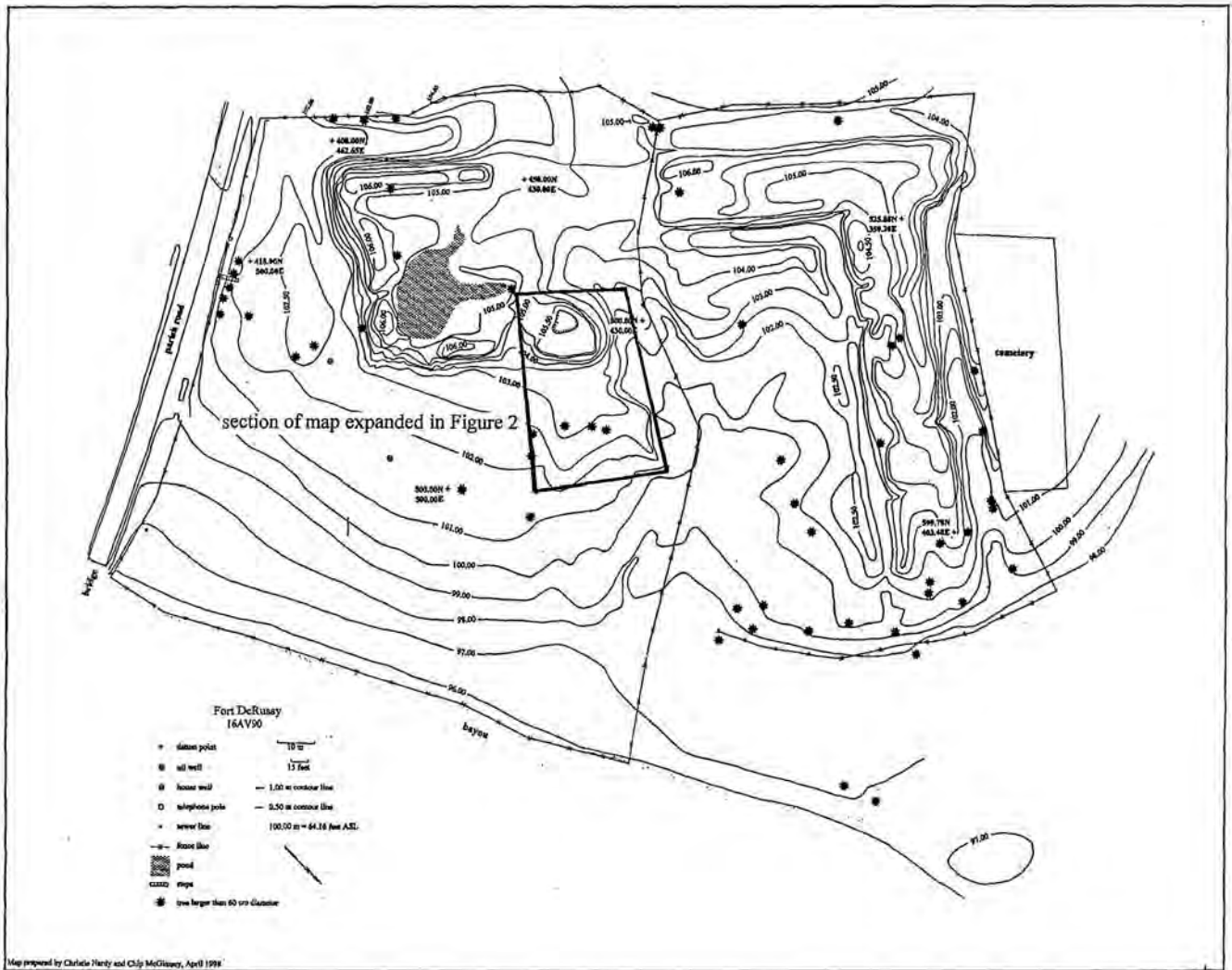


Figure 2. Topographical map from 1998 Site Form Update for Fort DeRussy showing the layout of the main fort including the location of the main extant earthworks surrounding a small pond. Image courtesy of Louisiana Division of Archaeology.

Fort DeRussy
Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA
County and State

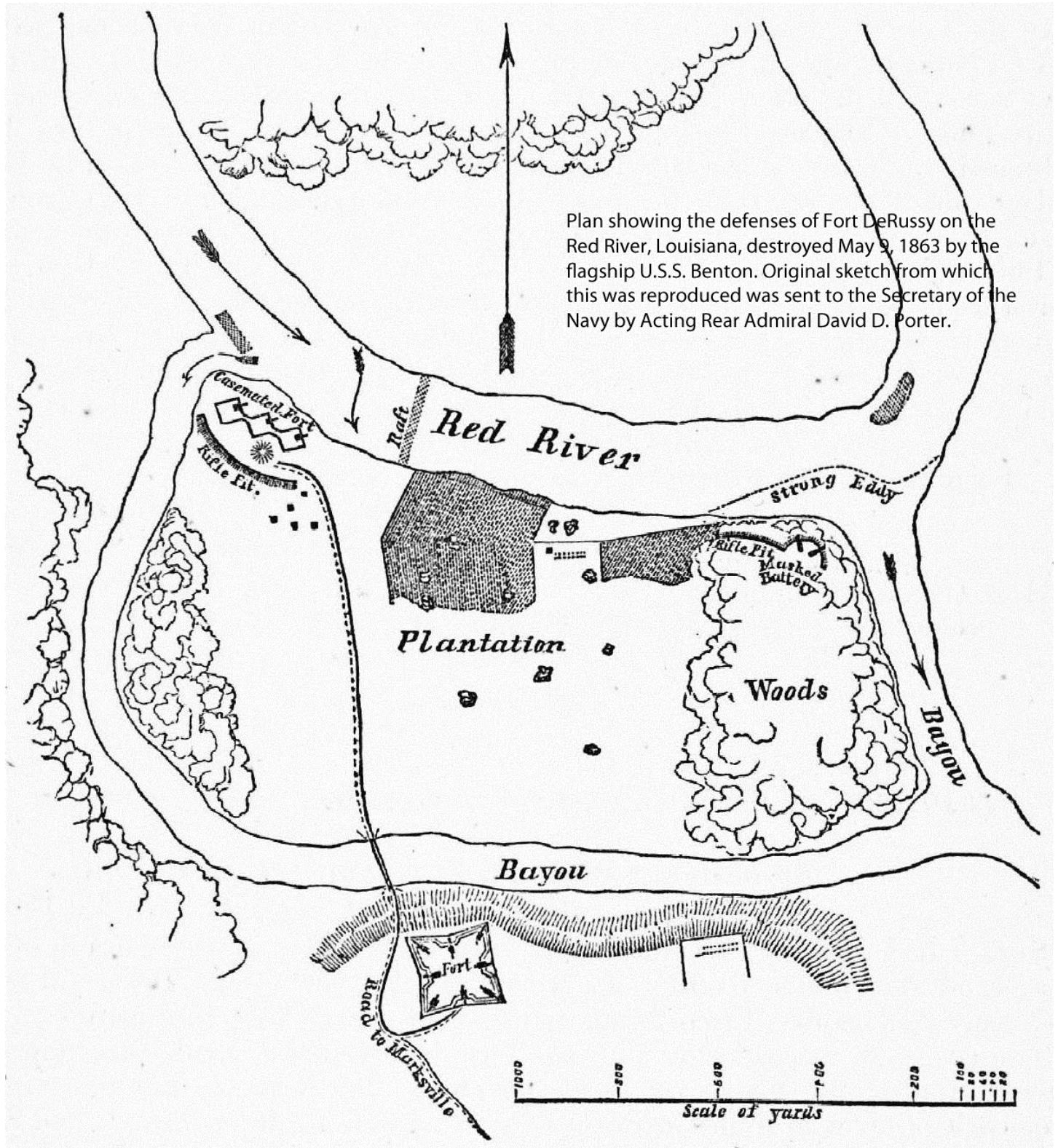
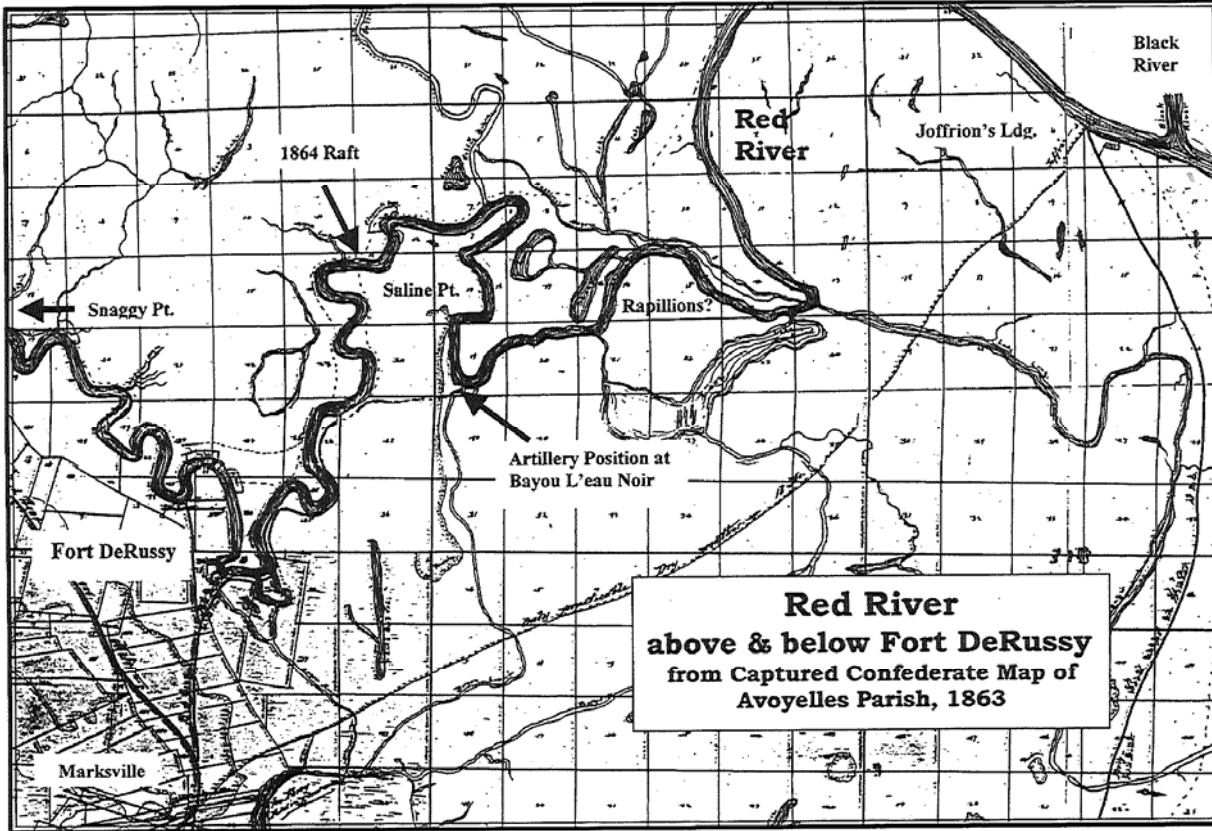


Figure 3. 1863 Porter Map showing the defenses of Fort DeRussy. Image courtesy of *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*. Original was from the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies* (vol. 24).

Fort DeRussy
Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA
County and State

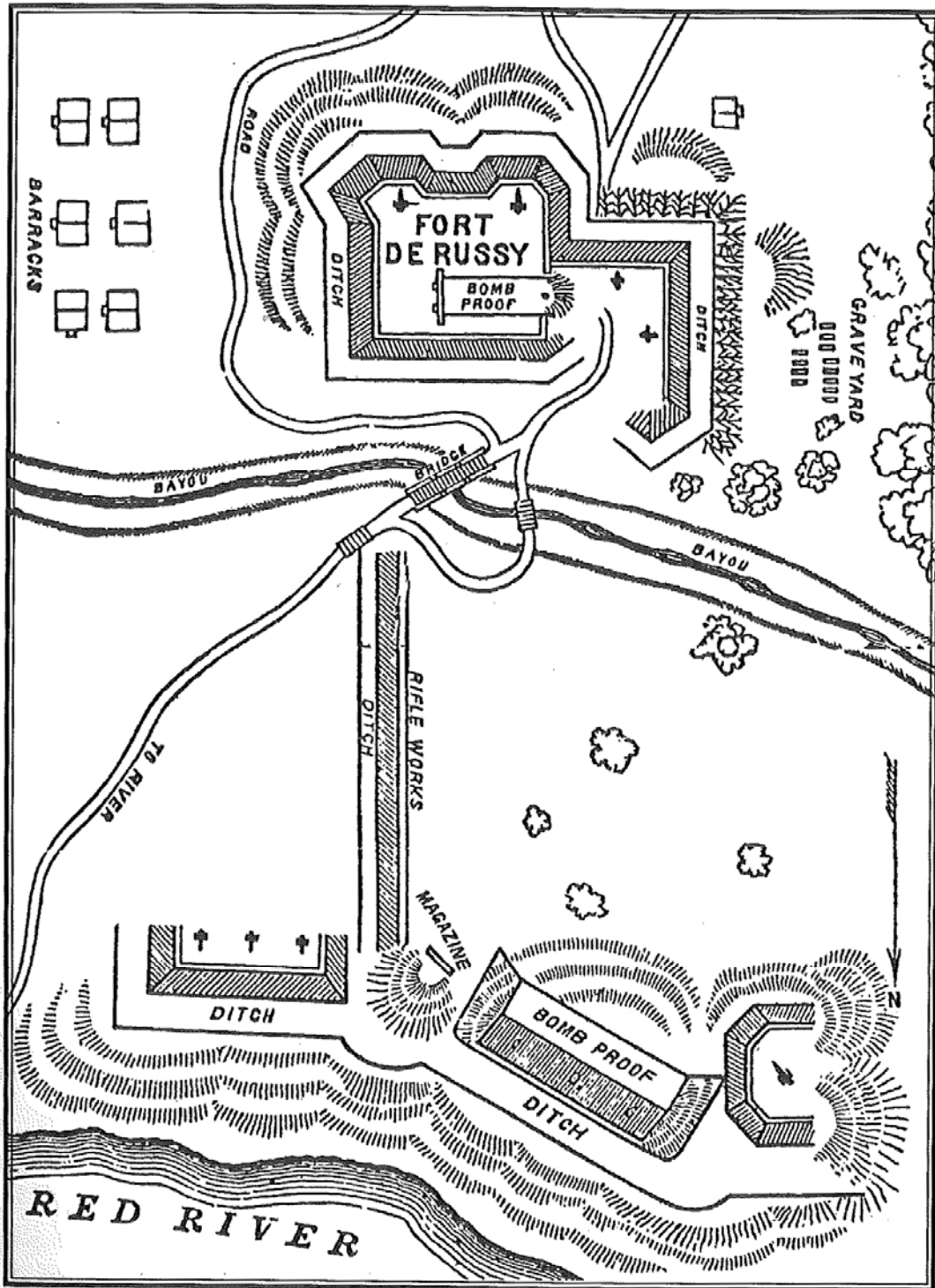


Red River, above and below Fort DeRussy. (Map adapted by author from 1863 Confederate map of Avoyelles Parish, Collection of Captured Confederate Maps, National Archives.)

Figure 4. 1863 map of the Red River and area below Fort DeRussy. . Image courtesy of *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*.

Fort DeRussy
Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA
County and State

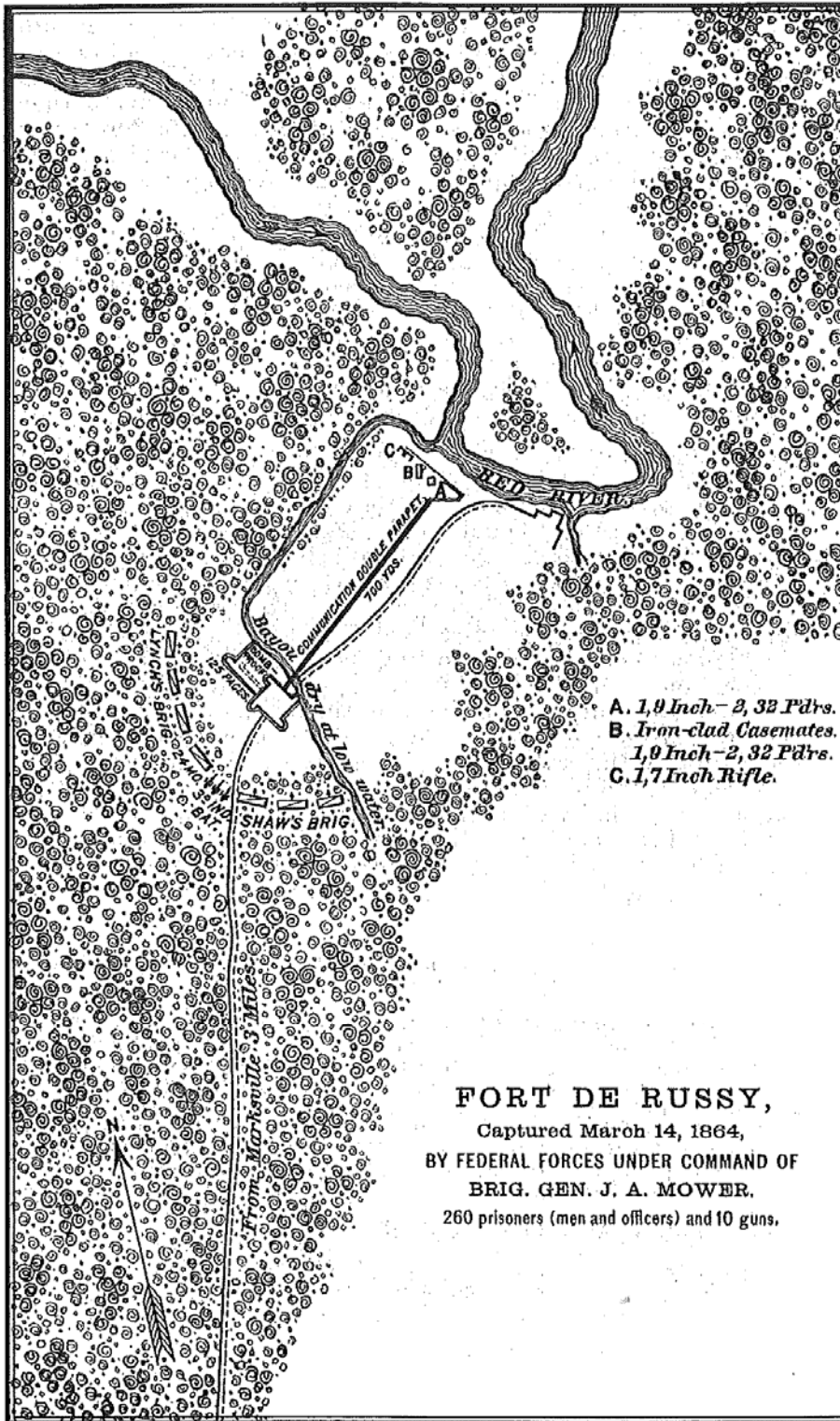


This is perhaps the best known sketch of Fort DeRussy. It appeared in *Harper's Weekly* shortly after the fort fell in 1864. The graveyard shown is still in use (2006).

Figure 5. 1864 sketch of Fort DeRussy from *Harper's Weekly*. Image courtesy of *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*.

Fort DeRussy
Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA
County and State

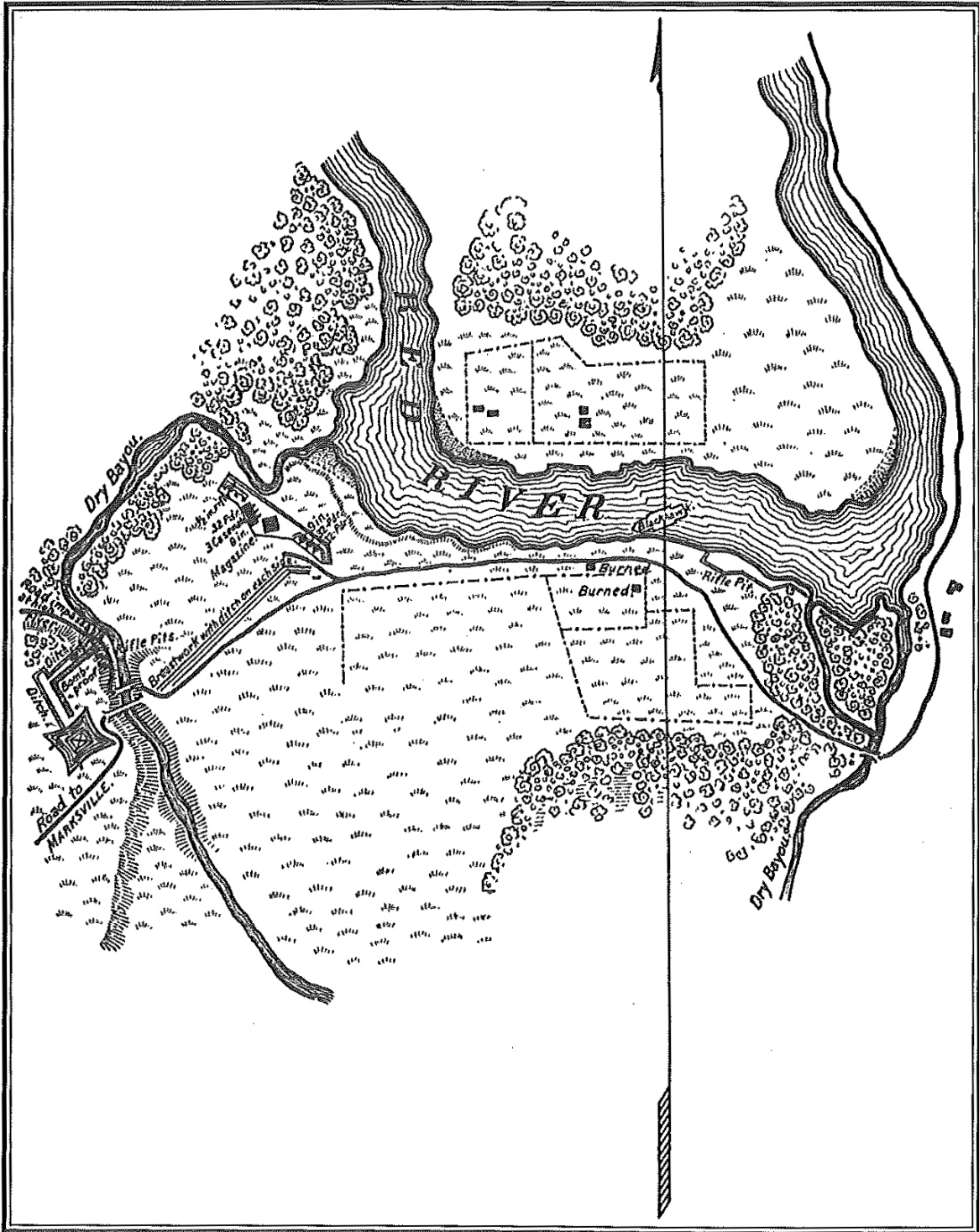


An 1864 map of Fort DeRussy from the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (vol. 34, pt. 1).

Figure 6. 1864 map of Fort DeRussy. . Image courtesy of *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*.

Fort DeRussy
Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA
County and State

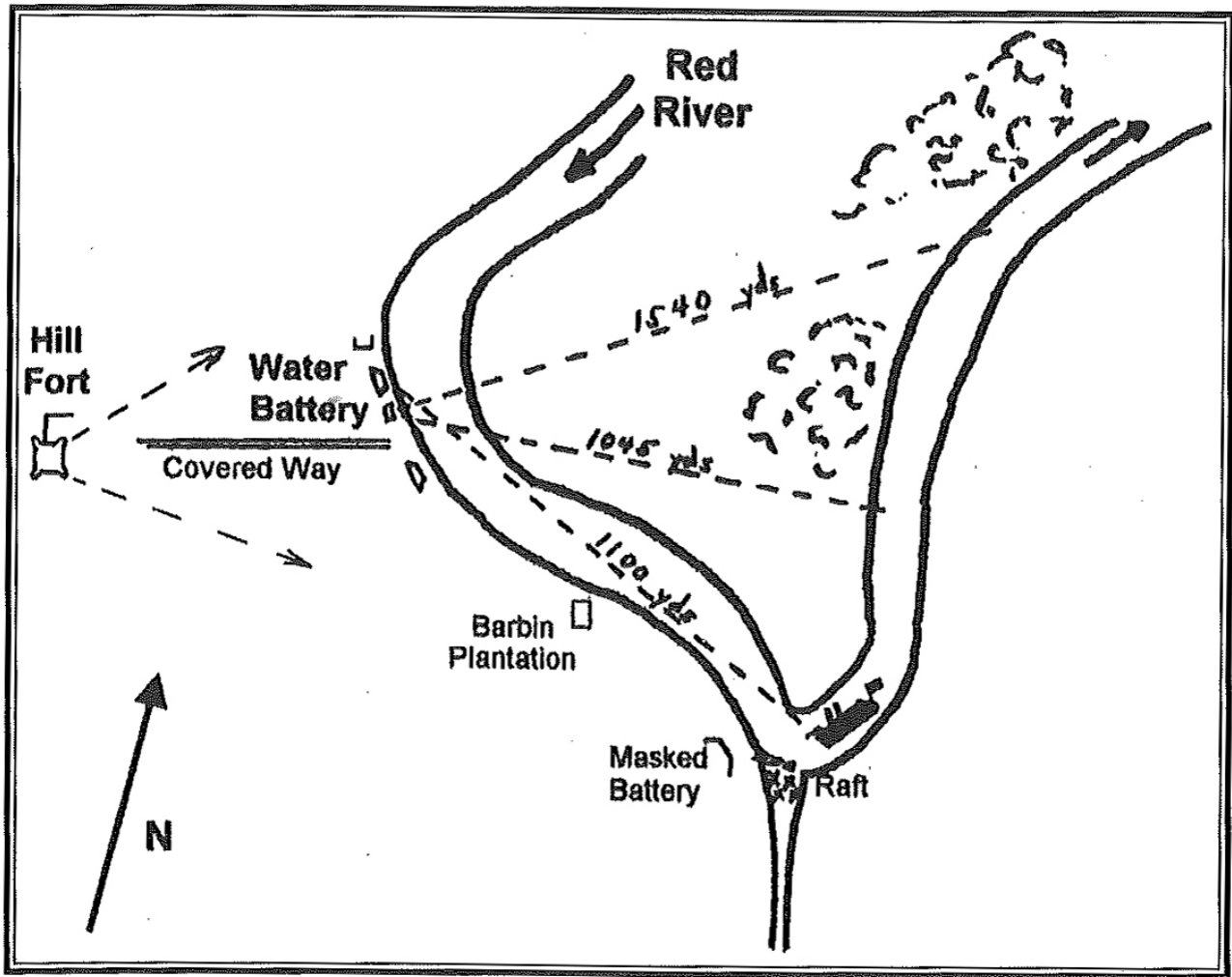


This 1864 map of the fort is found in the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies* (vol. 26). Note that the buildings at Barbin's Landing are now marked "burned."

Figure 7. 1864 map of Fort DeRussy including Barbin's Landing. . Image courtesy of *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*.

Fort DeRussy
Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA
County and State

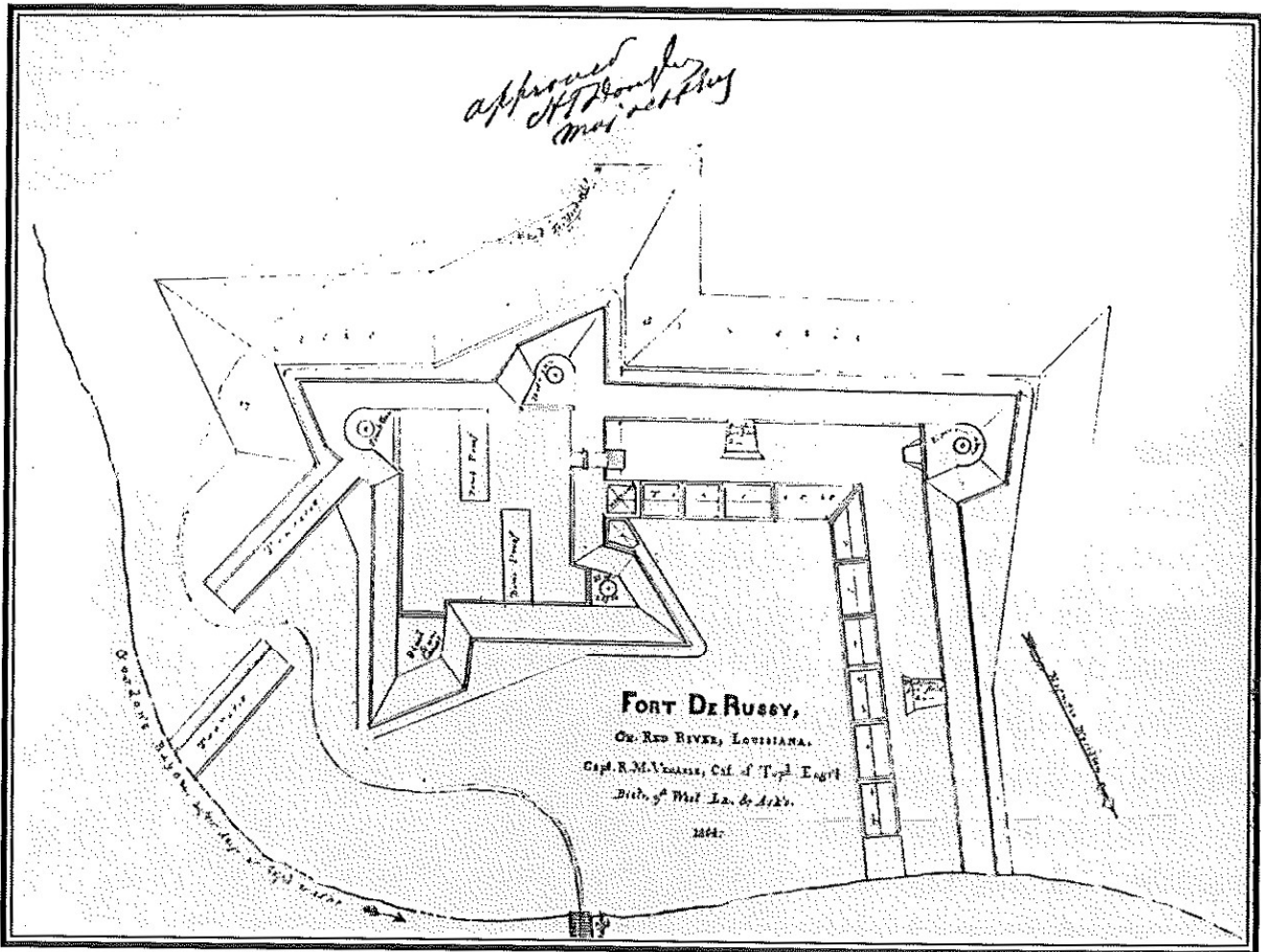


Fort DeRussy consisted of two parts, the Water Battery and the Hill Fort. Gunboats attempting to move up Red River had to navigate, for three-quarters of a mile, a narrow channel straight into the waiting guns of the Water Battery. The Hill Fort provided covering fire to protect the Water Battery from land attack. The Hill Fort's vulnerability to land attack was the fort's Achilles' heel. (Map by author.)

Figure 8. Diagram of Fort DeRussy showing the range of fire from the fort and water battery. . Image courtesy of *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*.

Fort DeRussy
Name of Property

Avoyelles Parish, LA
County and State



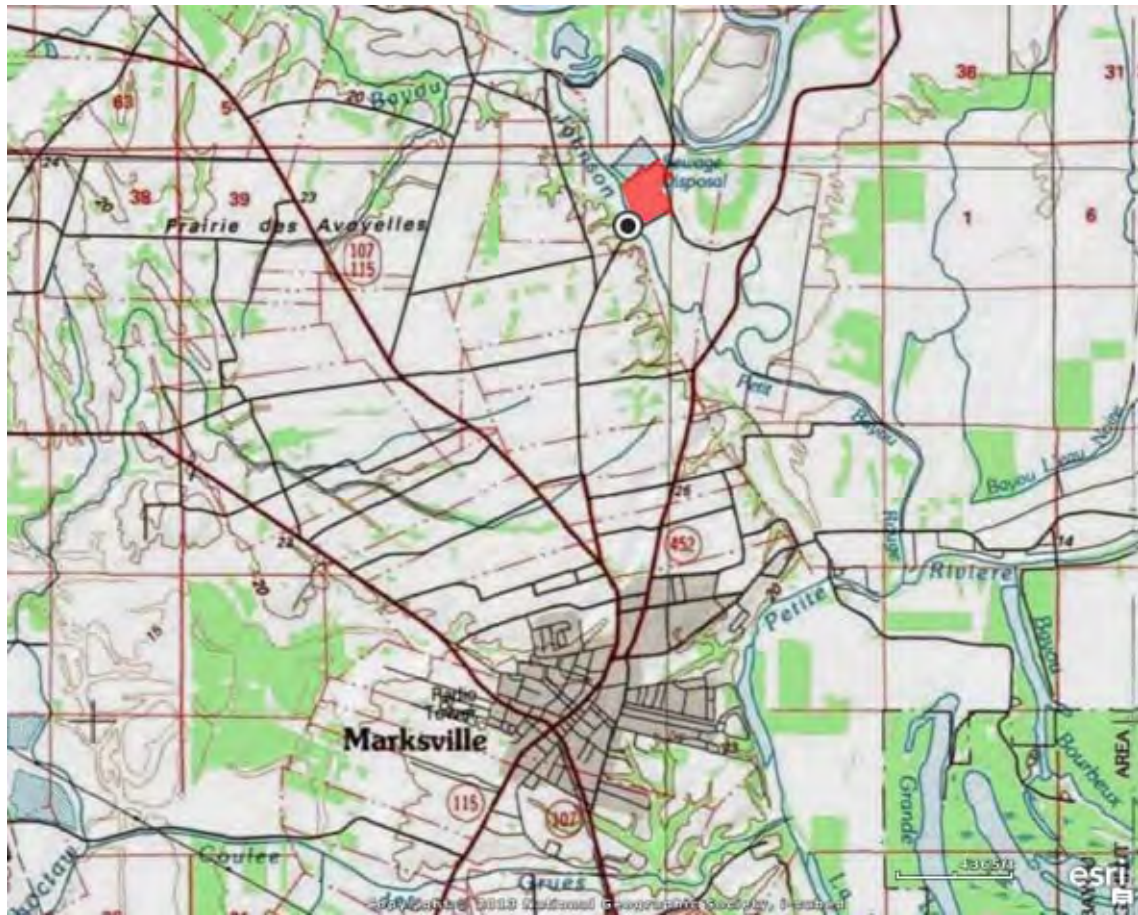
This map was drawn by Richard Venable, chief of topographical engineers of the District of Western Louisiana. It shows the fort as it was supposed to be built, varying slightly from how the completed fort looked. Most of the main features can still be found. (From Jeremy Gilmer Papers, Southern Historical Collection; permission to publish from Wilson Library, University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill.)

Figure 9. Richard Venable's plan for Fort DeRussy. It wasn't built exactly to plan, but most of the main features can still be seen today in the extant earthworks. . Image courtesy of *Earthen Walls, Iron Men: Fort DeRussy, Louisiana, and the Defense of Red River*.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Fort DeRussy, Avoyelles Parish, LA

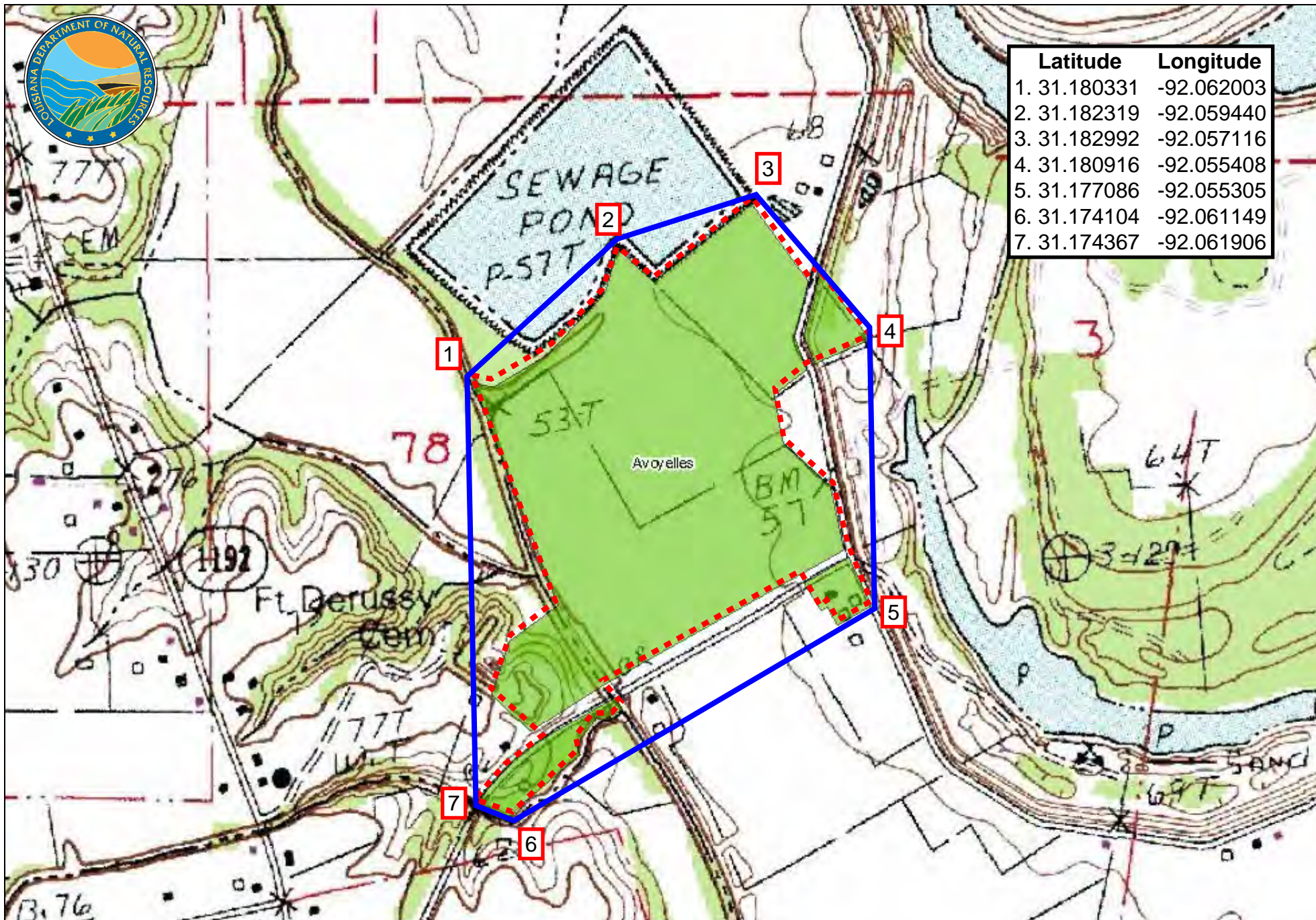
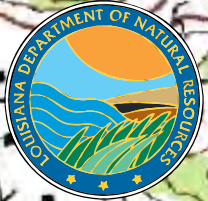


Latitude: 31.175882 Longitude: -92.060912

Fort DeRussy, Avoyelles Parish, LA



Latitude: 31.175882 Longitude: -92.060912



Latitude	Longitude
1. 31.180331	-92.062003
2. 31.182319	-92.059440
3. 31.182992	-92.057116
4. 31.180916	-92.055408
5. 31.177086	-92.055305
6. 31.174104	-92.061149
7. 31.174367	-92.061906

0 0.06 0.12 Absolute Scale: 1:8,000
 Relative Scale: 1 inch = 667 feet

Fort DeRussy

Avoyelles Parish, LA
 Boundary Map

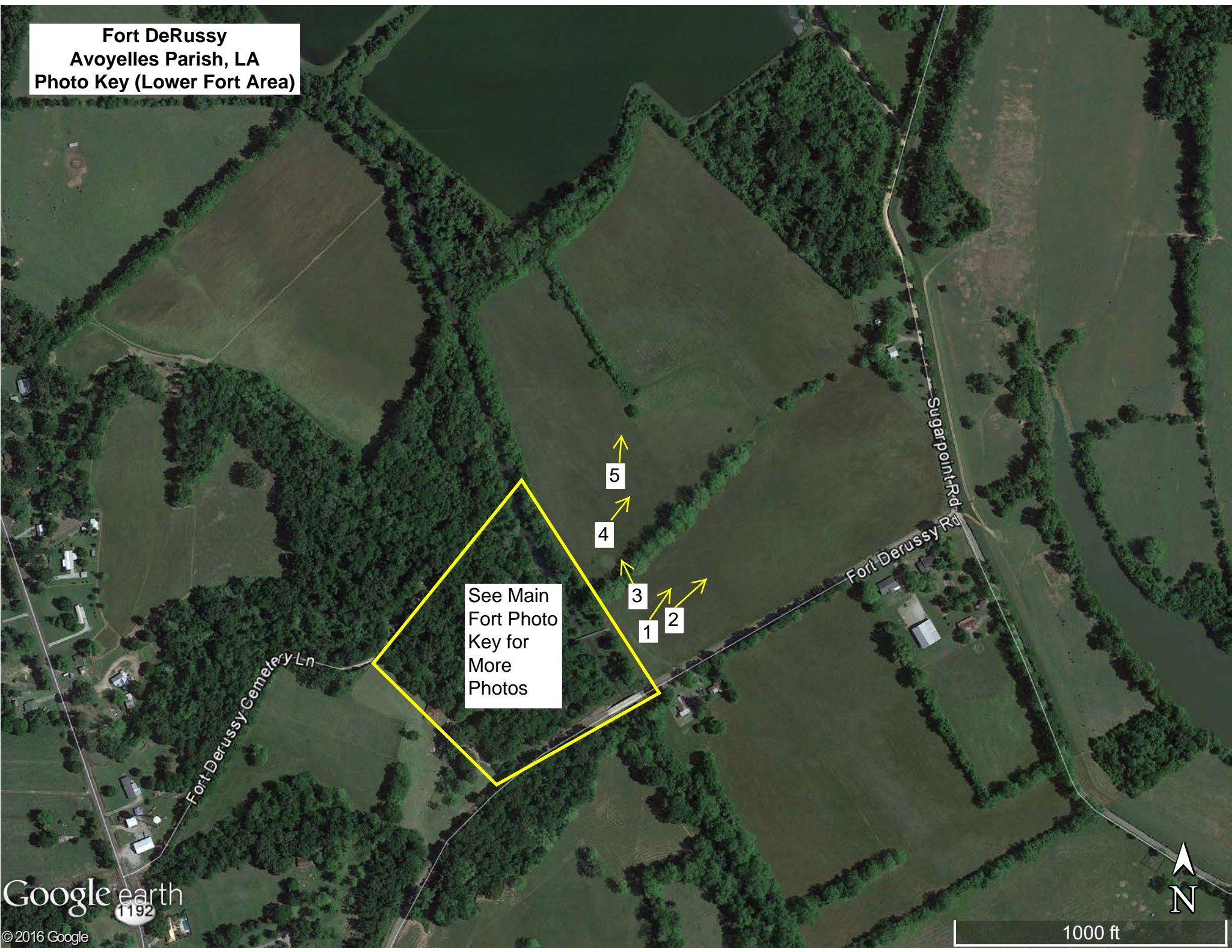
Disclaimer: This data is not to be used for legal purposes.

Date: 6/14/2016



..... Boundary

**Fort DeRussy
Avoyelles Parish, LA
Photo Key (Lower Fort Area)**



See Main
Fort Photo
Key for
More
Photos

- 5
- 4
- 3
- 1 2



**Fort DeRussy
Avoyelles Parish, LA
Photo Key (Main Fort Area)**

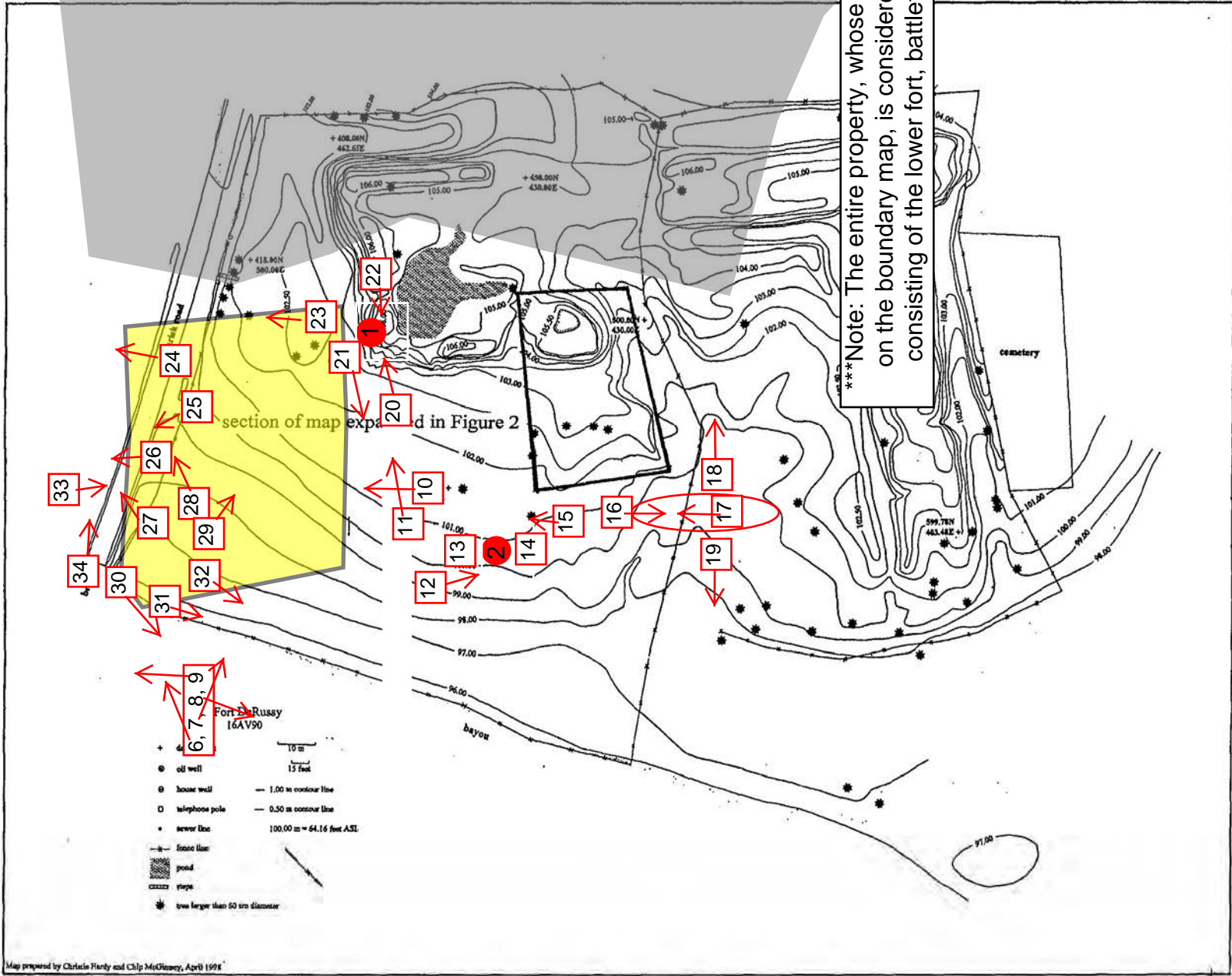


Figure 1. Topographic map of Fort DeRussy with expanded section (Figure 2) outlined.

16AV90
(395)











FORT DERUSSY









ST. DEUSSY







EVERY ARRANGEMENT HAS BEEN MADE AT THE WORKS BELOW TO SECURE THE COMFORT AND WELL BEING OF NEGROES. THAT CAN BE MADE. TEMPORARY HUTS HAVE BEEN ERECTED FOR THEIR SHELTER; BOUNTIFUL RATIONS ARE ISSUED TO THEM AND A SKILLFUL SURGEON HAS BEEN SENT THERE, PROVIDED WITH MEDICINES TO ATTEND THEM IF TAKEN SICK. LAST YEAR THE RATIONS ALLOWED TO NEGROES AT FORT DERUSSY WERE LARGER THAN RATIONS ALLOWED TO SOLDIERS, AND THIS WINTER THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE IN THE RATIONS TO NEGROES AT FORT DERUSSY ETC. OVER THE ALLOWANCE OF LAST YEAR.

MAJOR GENERAL RICHARD TAYLOR, CSA
COMMANDER, DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA
FEBRUARY 2, 1864

"OH HOW I PITY THESE POOR NEGROES HERE. THEY WORK THEM FROM DAYBREAK UNTIL DARK AND ABOUT HALF FEED THEM. THEY LOOK SO BAD I NEVER WOULD LET THEM HAVE ONE OF MINE TO TREAT THIS WAY. I WOULD FEED THEM IN THE WOODS FIRST."

CAPTAIN H. A. WALLACE
19TH TEXAS INFANTRY, WALKER'S DIVISION, CSA
FEBRUARY 10, 1864

*In Memory Of
The Slaves who Died
During the Construction of
Fort DeRussy
November, 1862
March, 1864*

DANIEL	CHARLES YOUNG	SAM
TOM	BOB SCOTT	ABRAHAM
WISDOM	CHARLIE	JOE
DANIEL BOGAN	SOLOMON	ALLEN
CYRUS	HENRY	PRIMUS
HENRY	CHARLES	LEVI
JEFF	FRANK	EDMOND
TED	FIELDING	HICKS
FRED	JOHNSON	CHARLES
CORNELIUS	BOB	JIM
REUBEN	BILL FLEMMING	CHANCE
HENRY	NELSON	ARCH
NICHOLAS	CHARLEY	ROBERT
JOHN	HORACE	MIKE
CHARLES	HARRY	ESAU
LAZARUS	ISAAC GREGG	HARRISON
CHARLEY	MOSE	MOSES
GREENE	BOSE	JEFF
HENRY BROWN	LEWIS	DANIEL
SAM	JOHN	JIM
SOLOMON	SAMBO	PAUL
UNKNOWN	PLUTARCH	PINCK
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN

THEIR LABORS DONE
THEIR WORKS REMAIN
SOMEWHERE NEAR
THEY REST













LEWIS
GUSTAVE
D. RUSSA
1897-1964





WAR
FOR
SOUTHERN
INDEPENDENCE

























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Fort DeRussy
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, Avoyelles

DATE RECEIVED: 8/12/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/02/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/19/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/27/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000669

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9-23-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Concerned that nomination does not address archeology

ABPP Report suggests a larger Boundary + I concur; maybe not to the extent suggested, but definitely outside state-owned property

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept AT

REVIEWER J. Lybman DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



RECEIVED 2280

AUG 12 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

RENNIE S. BURAS, II
DEPUTY SECRETARY

BILLY NUNGESSER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PHIL BOGGAN
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

August 11, 2016

TO: Mr. James Gabbert
National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor; National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street, NW; Washington, DC 20005

FROM: Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

RE: Fort DeRussy, Avoyelles Parish, LA

Jim,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Fort DeRussy to the National Register of Historic Places. The second disk contains the photographs of the property in TIFF format. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595 or jrichardson@crt.la.gov.

Thanks,

Jessica

Enclosures:

- CD with PDF of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- CD with electronic images (tiff format)
- Physical Transmission Letter
- Physical Signature Page, with original signature
- Other:

Comments:

- _____ Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review
- _____ This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- _____ The enclosed owner(s) objection(s) do _____ do not _____
- _____ constitute a majority of property owners. (Publicly owned property)
- _____ Other: