

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 15000345

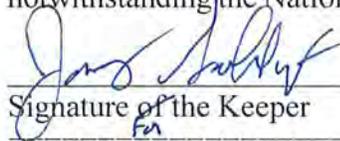
Date Listed: 6/15/2015

Property Name: Harrisonburg Methodist Church

County: Catahoula

State: LA

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

6.15.2015

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Significant Dates

The significant dates noted in Section 8 are hereby deleted. Nominated under Criterion C, the date of its final construction/appearance serves as the period of significance and its significant date.

The Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions 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: Harrisonburg Methodist Church

Other Names/Site Number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: 105 Pine Street

City or town: Harrisonburg

State: Louisiana

County: Catahoula

Not for Publication: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

Pam Breaux 4-22-15
Signature of certifying official/Title: Pam Breaux, 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.

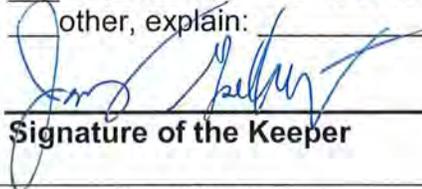
Signature of commenting official: _____ Date _____
Title: _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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: _____


Signature of the Keeper

6.15.2015

Date of Action

5. Classification

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	District
<input type="checkbox"/>	Site
<input type="checkbox"/>	Structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
1		Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
1	0	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Religion: religious facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Religious: religious facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.): Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
foundation: Cypress beams on concrete blocks
walls: Cypress weatherboard
roof: tin, (new addition has composite shingles)
other: Portico- wooden columns and rail with a concrete floor

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Harrisonburg Methodist Church, located in Harrisonburg in Catahoula Parish, was originally constructed in 1853-54 on what is now Highway 124, a major road through town. Situated on a lot donated by a local family who were parishioners of the newly established church, the church was originally surrounded by residential structures but now has a post office on the east, constructed in 2001 and a health unit, constructed in 1993 on the west. A residential neighborhood is still located behind the church. The present Ouachita River Bridge literally ends at the front of the church. In 1929, following an unprecedented flood in 1927, the church was altered to its present form. It is a one story, Classical Revival styled church with a covered portico, witch's hat cupola topped by a crucifix, has a double door entry, is covered with wood siding, and features six over six double hung wood windows. The interior is simply detailed and has painted white board walls and ceiling and a simple pulpit area with rail. Despite two additions made to the rear of the church, the overall historic integrity of the church is intact and the building is worthy of listing on the National Register.

Narrative Description

It is not known who headed the construction that began in 1853, but it is obvious that local craftsmen used native materials and were more interested in the function of the church rather than the style. The simple and well maintained country church is typical of early Nineteenth century rural areas where the function of the building and available materials and craftsmanship were the driving factors in the architectural style. While it features many vernacular and simple details, there are elements of the Classical Revival Style found on the exterior of the building from its 1929 remodeling. While the main bones of the building were built in 1853, the current appearance of the building reflects this 1929 remodeling.

The foundation of the 3-bay church is cypress beams above concrete blocks. Its exterior walls are made of cypress boards arranged in weatherboard siding. The double hung windows are six over six panes with wooden sashes and wooden props on the inside. The original glass panes have been replaced with translucent etched glass. A tin roof now covers the church, replacing the original shingles.

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Façade, see photos 1, 7, 8:

At the front of the church is a portico consisting of four wooden, handmade columns grouped with two on each side. The columns hold up a full entablature with a simple pediment on top. From the pediment rises a square belfry to a simple pointed spire which has a very primitive wooden cross on top.

The front façade of the original church was very unpretentious with a ten-light transom over double doors. On the second story were two six over six double hung windows. The gabled roof with a slight pitch roof had a simple pediment with a four panel window and a full entablature. Above this was a rectangular belfry with a very small primitive cross.

The 1957 addition peeks out from the rear of the façade and one can see a 1/1 window on the street facing façade on the left side and an entry door and stoop on the street facing façade of the left side of the addition.

Right Elevation, see photos 5 and 6: The right elevation of the church has three 6/6 wooden double hung windows on the church building. The 1957 addition features a louvered gable vent with a set of two 1/1 wooden windows. The eaves of the side gable on the addition are exposed, which is interesting seeing as this addition was put on the building in 1957 and exposed eaves like this tend to be a Craftsman detail.

Rear Elevation, see photos x, x: Standing behind the building, one can see the rear elevation of the 1957 addition, which features 3 sets of 2 1/1 windows and an entry door and stoop on the projecting ell gable portion of the addition. This elevation is white painted wood siding to match the main church building. Above the elevation, one can see the upper portion of the church building including the gable end with a louvered vent and pedimented cornice.

Left Elevation, see photos 2 and 3: The left elevation mimics that of the right elevation except that addition has a single 1/1 window underneath its side gable and a smaller 1/1 window to the rear of its elevation.

Interior, see photos 9-21:

The double entry doors are made of cypress and were moved from their original recessed position to be flush with the front façade when the portico was added in 1929. The 12 light transom above the doors have been replaced with a simple wood panel. The two interior doors leading into the new addition have plane cypress casing and a hand cut, non-decorative plank molding. These doors also have a simple wooden recessed panel above them. It is not known if this original to the doors.

The interior walls are constructed of horizontal planks from native lumber. The boards vary in size and are pegged in some places. The nails used in construction are handmade square nails. Several nails have been found throughout the years on the grounds of the church. Upon entering the double front doors, one is in the main sanctuary of the church. There are two rows of original pews along each side of the sanctuary. The floor is wood and there is a simple red carpet running down the center aisle to the pulpit area. The pulpit area is raised with a simple step in front of the altar on two sides. This allows not only for the pulpit to be elevated but also provides an area for kneeling during communion. A simple, painted railing surrounds the pulpit area. At the back of the pulpit area, on the rear wall, there is a framed crucifix. The framing for this crucifix matches all of the other door frames in the sanctuary and is an original feature.

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The original pews were brought by steamboat from New Orleans as were the chairs in the children's room and are still in use today. Cushions have been added to the pews for comfort. The original bell in the belfry has continued to toll for worshipers since 1854. The floors are wood and have been replaced since the church was subjected to the floods of 1878, 1882, and the devastating flood of 1927 when pictures prove that water was several feet high within the church. Another interesting interior feature includes the door and window frames, which are all topped with a decorative piece of wood that comes to a low pitched point. This also matches the detail found above the entry doors.

Located behind the main sanctuary is the 1957 addition. Included in this addition is a carpeted hall leading to a children's Sunday school, the large adult Sunday school room which doubles as a fellowship room, a bathroom and a kitchen. The addition has eight foot ceilings, oak floor with painted sheetrock walls and three 1/1 windows. The kitchen is the exception and has wood panel walls and linoleum floors.

Alterations and mitigation of integrity

As discussed above, there have been two major alterations/additions made to the church throughout the years which have had a minimal effect on the style of the church. In 1929, the ceiling of the church was lowered and a portico was added. This is when the church acquired its current Classical Revival appearance. In 1957, a kitchen and two Sunday school rooms were added with a hall connecting them to the main church. These additions were made to improve the function of the church as it has continued to serve the community since opening in 1854. The 1957 addition of the kitchen and Sunday school rooms is hardly noticeable and does little to change the look of the church. The fact that it was placed at the back of the main building with normal eight foot ceilings allows it to be overshadowed and obscured by the stately church sanctuary. These additions were done sympathetically as well at a smaller scale and painted to match the rest of the church, which further minimizes their impact. The builder for this addition was Joseph Mortimer Trichel, a local contractor.

Other alterations to the church include the addition of carpet in the sanctuary, which is a completely cosmetic alteration and does not affect the historic integrity of the building, and the metal roof versus the earlier shingles. The color of the metal roof almost matches the color of the shingles on the portico, which helps it to blend in.

Overall, Harrisonburg Methodist Church retains a high degree of integrity including integrity of location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship. It remains an architectural landmark in the village of Harrisonburg today just as it was in 1854 and 1929. The tall rectangular building with its original white cypress siding would be easily recognized by worshipers from 1929.

Considering that the dominant structure and materials of the original Methodist church of 1854 have been preserved and maintained as well as the materials and design changes made in 1929 are intact, Harrisonburg Methodist Church is eligible for listing on the National Register.

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.)

A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the
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		broad patterns of our history.
	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X	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:

X	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.): Architecture

Period of Significance: 1929

Significant Dates: 1853, 1929, 1957

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): Main church – Unknown
1957 addition – Trichel, Joseph Mortimer

Period of Significance (justification): The period of significance reflects the date of the Classical Revival alterations, for which the building is architecturally significant at the local level.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary): A: Religious Property; the property is not being listed for religious significance, but rather it derives its primary significance from architectural distinction within its local context.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Located on Pine Street in the small town of Harrisonburg, Louisiana, the Harrisonburg Methodist Church is locally significant under Criterion C: Architecture, as it embodies the characteristics of the Classical Revival style within Harrisonburg and Catahoula Parish. Originally constructed in 1854, the church was altered in 1929 with the removal of its second story and addition of a new front portico and steeple designed in the Classical Revival style. Portions of the structure as well as window openings and the interior layout of the original 1854 church remain, but the current appearance of the church reflects its 1929 renovation. The building has received one addition in 1957 that does not detract from the building's overall historic character. The period of significance for the church is 1929, the date of its Classical Revival alterations, for which it is architecturally significant at the local level.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

History of Harrisonburg

The settlement at Harrisonburg, Louisiana, is very old. Archeological work on the new “bridge approaches”, suggest that a large complex of Native American Indians had numerous mounds across the Ouachita River about 8000 B.C. It is known that Hernando DeSoto fought his last battle in Catahoula Parish in 1542. Early French explorer St. Denis and St. Tonti encouraged their map maker to draw the settlement at Harrisonburg as they were on their way to establish the fort in Natchitoches, Louisiana, in 1714. This map, which is on file in the archives in Paris, France, includes the fur warehouse of Sour deVille Mont located at the site of our present day courthouse and a settlement just across the river. (Unfortunately, the map maker did not date his map). St. Denis is credited with blazing the El Camino Real which connects the Natchez Trace westward through Harrisonburg as it goes on to San Antonio and Mexico. This allowed Harrisonburg to grow as a port on the Ouachita River and become an important center for timber, trapping, and general trading.

It is known that several of the early settlements in this area were abandoned following the massacre of the French in Natchez, Mississippi, at Ft. Rosalie in November 1729. The Harrisonburg settlers feared similar massacres would occur in their area and moved away for a time. Jacob Simmons was one of the first white settlers to move back in 1804, just after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Several years later in 1808, Catahoula Parish was formed and a cypress log cabin was constructed on the square in Harrisonburg. It was generally recognized that this area was the center for business and was considered the parish seat. In June 1811, the United States land commissioner gave the right of occupancy to John Hamberlin. Then, in 1818 Hamberlin sold the land to John Harrison, who had Edward Dorsey lay out and survey the town lots. The settlement was now known as Harrisonburg. It remained the parish seat of Catahoula with a new wood frame courthouse constructed in 1819 to replace the log cabin. In 1842, a brick courthouse was built to replace the wooden one.

History of Harrisonburg Methodist Church

Methodist circuit riders ventured into central Louisiana and held religious meeting as early as 1803. They traveled from Natchez, Mississippi, and later from Opelousas, Louisiana. As they traveled to this area, they met in cabins, fields, or where ever they could find a group of believers. In 1854, the present church (the main structure of the original church remains intact but was updated in 1929) was completed on land donated by church member Joseph Sargent and formally deeded to the church in 1858. Jonas Westerland was appointed to this area in 1833 and R.J. Parvin was appointed the first pastor of the church in 1855. In the early years, the church was also used by the local Baptists as they began to organize in this area. It was also used as a school after the Civil War. Early member Rachel Scott McGee recalls her mother telling stories of attending school in the Methodist Church until a school could be built closer to town in 1895. (Catahoula Academy was built across from the courthouse around 1839 and replaced the town's first public school. School was suspended during the Civil War and for some reason, after the war, the school was moved out of town).

In 1852, Lodge 115 A.F.M. (Ancient Free Masons) began holding their meetings on the second floor of the church. They reinforced and repaired the foundation of the lodge floor in 1858 at a cost of \$175.50. Brother C.R. Godfrey was pastor of the church at that time and offered financial assistance by “soliciting subscriptions in New Orleans” when he visited their next month. The Masons also added a fence around the church in later years. February 1929 was the last month that the Masons met at the church. That year, the second story was removed and the front portico was added to

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reflect the Classical Revival style, which is the church's current exterior appearance. Nowhere in the records can we find why this was done.

In 1907, the church bought the lot across the street from the Holloman heirs and built a parsonage. The parsonage was occupied at various times throughout the years depending upon if the church had a full time pastor or shared one with another church. In 1957, Bro. F.P. Corie moved into the parsonage and began to remodel the parsonage as well as the main church. At this time, the Sunday school rooms, kitchen, and bathroom were added to the back of the main church building. The parsonage was torn down in 1967 due to deterioration after years of being uninhabited.

Throughout the years, Harrisonburg Methodist Church has moved back and forth from the Alexandria District to the Monroe District. The church has shared a pastor with several local Methodist churches at different times as the state leadership attempts to adjust to the shifting population of Methodism in Louisiana. The Methodist church has continued to hold services and minister to the public at this location since its beginning in 1854.

Classical Revival in the United States, Louisiana, and Catahoula Parish

The earliest Classical Revival styles in the United States began at the end of the 18th century as American architectural designs began to take inspiration from Roman and Greek buildings. Roman Classical Revival and Greek Revival became the dominant styles that arose from this movement. A general time frame for Greek Revival buildings in the United States is 1825-1860, right up to the beginning of the Civil War. Following the Civil War, new styles emerged that departed from classicism and it wasn't until the end of the 19th century and into the first few decades of the 20th century that Classical Revival styles made a comeback.

One of the most important distinctive details of the early Classical Revival styles was massive columns topped with a front facing pediment – the ubiquitous temple form. Gone were the days when builders and carpenters copied their style from a generic builder's handbook. Professionally trained architects were now leading the way toward a more classic design. As the population moved from primitive settlers and farmers into more sophisticated and wealthy planters, buildings and homes reflected this increase in wealth. People were moving away from the austere homes and simple churches. The original Harrisonburg Methodist Church (see Figures 1 and 2) featured many elements of the Greek Revival style including a pedimented façade, front gabled roof, 6/6 wood windows, and cornice lines of wide trim. It also had simple entablatures surrounding the front entry. Following the 1927 flood, which flooded the ground floor of the church, renovations were made in 1929, removing the second story and adding on Classical Revival details to the exterior. The current church retains many of the original structural features of the first church, which remain hidden within the walls, and has typical Classical Revival styles from the early 20th century, which were popular in both the country as a whole and Louisiana.

The early 20th century renewed interest in Classical Revival came primarily after the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago, which had a classical theme and the best known architects of the day designed the exhibition buildings in Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival styles, thus bringing these classical styles back to the forefront. These styles were a departure from the excesses of earlier styles such as Victorian and also commemorated the ideals of America.

The Classical Revival styles were used in Louisiana on a variety of buildings including public buildings and in domestic architecture. The public buildings generally focused on federal and state government buildings as well as schools, universities, churches, and private businesses. Some public

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buildings, mostly governmental ones and schools, were large and impressive to help show the growing wealth and power of the state and the nation at the time prior to the Great Depression. Most of these buildings took on the temple form found in early revival styles like the Harrisonburg Methodist Church. In a historic context developed for the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation, the author writes:

“Early Neoclassical buildings in Louisiana resemble Greek and Roman temples from which their designs are based. Entrances are often defined by a full height pedimented porch that spans either the full width of the primary façade or projects at the central bay. While the majority of Colonial Revival resources in Louisiana are classified as residential, Neoclassical resources, in addition to residential buildings, include other property types such as governmental, institutional, and ecclesiastical buildings.”¹

The historic context goes on to further define three subtypes of the Classical Revival style (referred to as Neoclassical also) buildings found in Louisiana: Transitional Neoclassical, Strict Neoclassical, and Minimal Neoclassical. Transitional Neoclassical buildings (1895-1910) represent a transition between the Queen Anne Style and full blown Classical style whereby Classical details were added to the asymmetrical Queen Anne building form. The Strict Neoclassical buildings (1900-1920) expanded to include monumental buildings and more elaborate Neoclassical ornamentation. Lastly, the Minimal Neoclassical resources (1925-1950), of which Harrisonburg Methodist Church is a good example of, represent the changing tastes of a country between world wars and just prior to and during the Great Depression. The details were more restrained and represented simplified forms of the Neoclassical style. For example, fluted columns were replaced by more simplified box columns like those seen on the Harrisonburg Methodist Church.

As an example of a Minimal Neoclassical resource, the Harrisonburg Methodist Church has several typical features of the overall Classical Revival Style including:

- Formal symmetrical design, usually with center door
- Front façade columned porch
- Full height porch with classical columns
- Broken pediment over entry door
- Decorative door surrounds, columns, or sidelights
- Side or front portico or entry porch
- Dentilated corniced
- Rectangular double hung windows
- Roof line balustrade

Features on the Harrisonburg Methodist church that are indicative of the Classical Revival style include 6 of the above 10 features: formal symmetrical design with a central entry door; front façade columned porch; full height porch with classical columns; decorative door surround (wood framing that has a low pitch and reaches a point in the center above the transom opening, which matches all interior door and window frames), front portico and entry porch, rectangular double hung windows (some of which are likely from the c. 1854 church, and the stylized witch’s hat steeple. It also includes the simplified box columns that are identified as part of the Minimal Neoclassical resource type.

Other examples of Classical Revival in the Surrounding Area

¹ Valenzuela. “Historic Context for Neo-Classical Buildings in Louisiana.” Pg. 6-3.

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In the Catahoula Parish area, this style is seen more in the more urban centers like Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Louisiana, and Natchez, Mississippi. Alexandria Hall at Louisiana College is a well-documented example of the Classical Revival style as is Rosalie and many other homes in Natchez, Mississippi.

There are very few examples of the Classical Revival style in Harrisonburg and Catahoula Parish. The present day courthouse (see Figures 3 and 4), listed on the National Register in 1988, was completed in 1931 and embodies that style, but it is one of the few. It is a great example of a large scale, public building using the Classical Revival style (identified as Strict Neoclassical Style in our statewide context). The massive columns are uniquely added above the first floor but give a stately appearance to the building. The balustrade on the roof adds more details of the Classical Revival style to this four story public structure. While this is in the same style, it is hard to compare to the simpler church as this is a large scale, institutional use of the Classical Revival Style versus the smaller scale use of the style on an ecclesiastical building.

Pelican Cottage Clinic was built in 1935 by Dr. Phares W. Calliham (see Figures 6 and 7). The cottage sits on Sicily Street in Harrisonburg and served as Dr. Calliham's home as well as the clinic where he practiced both dentistry and medicine. It has a front facing, slightly raised porch with columns. The front door is centered and has side lights as well as a transom and six over six double hung windows. This building would fall under the same style as the church as being Minimal Neoclassical.

Spring Ridge Baptist Church (see Figure 5) in Enterprise is another church in this area built during this time and was listed on the National Register in 1993. It is a single story plain frame building with a gabled roof and four over four windows. It is typical of the austere country frame churches build in this part of Louisiana. The only characteristics Spring Ridge shares with the Harrisonburg Methodist are construction materials, a slightly pitched roof, double hung windows, and the simplistic floor plan. The only service held in Spring Ridge is an annual homecoming event so little has been done to update or renovate the old church. There are no other comparable churches in the parish besides Spring Ridge.

The above examples are few and far between and tend to be more on the high style side of the Classical Revival style while Harrisonburg Methodist Church is a good example of a simplified, ecclesiastical use of the Classical Revival style.

It is not known how many Greek Revival houses were burned during the Civil War. However, it is known that this area remained very rural with farming as the predominant occupation. The typical early houses in Harrisonburg were farm houses with tall ceilings, wrap around porches, and a dog trot through the center of the house. As they moved away from this style following the Civil War, the new style embraced by the community was Victorian. Several examples of that style remain today.

The Methodist Church stands alone in our area as a simple yet elegant example of the Classical Revival style. In 1929, when the second story of the church was removed, the Classical Revival style was embraced by adding the front facing portico with four columns supporting a pediment and a new steeple. This allowed members to be sheltered from the weather while entering the church as well as update the façade of the austere country church. The slightly raised porch with the simple balustrade compliments the symmetrically spaced square columns as the front of the church was made more functional and attractive. It is to the credit of its members that the church has been in service since it was completed in 1854. Adding the front portico as well as the kitchen and rooms in the back, greatly

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improved the function of the church and made it more able to meet the needs of its members as time went by. The Harrisonburg Methodist Church embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Classical Revival style and thus, remains eligible for listing on the National Register at the local level.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

A big part of the history of Harrisonburg is the establishment of Fort Beauregard prior to the Civil War. It was established to prevent Union gun boats from ascending up the river to Monroe, Louisiana. In March of 1864, Union troops fired on the town from the river and set fire to some of the areas larger homes. The Methodist Church survived this burning, but did receive some damage to the second story from the barrage of gun fire from the Union.

The church not only survived the battle at Harrisonburg, but also several serious floods. The floods of 1828 and 1872 were very hard on this area. However, the destructive flood of 1882 produced six inches of water over the church's floor. The catastrophic flood of 1927 resulted in several feet of water in the old church (see Figure 2).

9. Major Bibliographical Resources

Bibliography

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National Register of Historic Places, Spring Ridge Baptist Church, Enterprise, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, National Register #93001037.

Owens, Jackie. *The Antiquities of Harrisonburg, Louisiana*. A paper presented at the Bicentennial of Harrisonburg, Louisiana. 1976

Valenzuela Preservation Studio. "Historic Context for the Neo-Classical Architectural Style in Louisiana." Prepared for the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Historic Preservation, Baton Rouge, LA. May 2012.

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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: Harrisonburg Methodist Church Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Less than 1 acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 31.770812 Longitude: -91.821071

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

Described as Lot 3, the North West corner of Square D in Harrisonburg. 100 feet across the front, bounded by Pine Street, 150' deep, bounded by lot 2 on the east and lot 4 on the south and lot 1 of square 9 on the west. See Original Deed and Dictation of Said deed for further description as well as an 1881 map (Figure 10) showing the boundaries (historic and current).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries chosen reflect the historic boundaries of the church as determined by a town plat drawn by R.L. Brooks, C.E. in April of 1881. It is Lot 3 of Square D as determined by the town plat drawn by R.L Brooks, C.E. April 27, 1881. This map is on file at the Catahoula Parish Courthouse (CB 3-258).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Betty M. Gaither

organization: Harrisonburg Methodist Church

street & number: 14625 Hwy. 124

city or town: Jonesville

state: Louisiana

zip code: 71343

e-mail: gaitherbetty@att.net

Harrisonburg Methodist Church
Name of Property

Catahoula Parish, LA
County and State

telephone: 318 339-8356
date: February 18, 2015

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

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.

(It made document too big to send, must read the instructions!!! Will try to send as separate document or just wait and put on a disc like I am supposed to)

Photo Log

Name of Property: Harrisonburg Methodist Church

City or Vicinity: Harrisonburg

County: Catahoula Parish

State: LA

Name of Photographer: Steven Trichel Gibson, Betty M. Gaither

Date of Photographs: January, 2015

1 of 21: Front façade; camera facing east.

2of 21: West elevation; camera facing

3of 21: Rear portion of west elevation showing 1957 addition; camera facing southeast.

4 of 21: Rear elevation of church showing the rear of the 1957 addition and the rear of the upper portions of the church; camera facing southwest.

5 of 21: East elevation of church showing the original church building and the 1957 addition; camera facing southwest.

6 of 21: View of the entry to the 1957 rear addition; camera facing north.

7 of 21: View of the parish courthouse across the street from the church as viewed from the front porch of the church; camera facing southeast.

Harrisonburg Methodist Church

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Catahoula Parish, LA

County and State

8 of 21: View down Pine Street showing the church to the right and Ouachita River Bridge ahead; camera facing northwest.

9 of 21: Interior, view of main sanctuary as viewed from the front door; camera facing northeast.

10 of 21: Interior, view of entry doors; camera facing southwest.

11 of 21: Interior, view of a typical window showing frosted glass panes; camera facing northwest.

12 of 21: Interior, closer view of the altar area; camera facing northeast.

13 of 21: Interior, view from corner of altar rail looking back to the door leading to the 1957 addition; camera facing north.

14 of 21: Interior, closer view of built in inset cross, part of the c. 1929 renovation; camera facing east.

15 of 21: Interior, view down hall in 1957 addition looking towards the kitchen; camera facing northeast.

16 of 21: Interior, view down hall in 1957 addition looking towards a closet; camera facing southeast.

17 of 21: Interior, view from hall into Sunday School/fellowship hall room in 1957 addition; camera facing northeast.

18 of 21: Interior, large Sunday School/fellowship hall room; camera facing west.

19 of 21: Interior, kitchen in 1957 addition; camera facing west.

20 of 21: Interior, view from kitchen down hall in 1957 addition; camera facing southwest.

21 of 21: Interior, view of a typical two panel wood door in 1957 addition leading to Children's Room; camera facing northwest.

List of Figures

1. Historic Photograph of the Original Harrisonburg Methodist Church built in 1853-54. It also served as the Masonic Lodge Hall on the second floor. Date of photography predates 1927. Image courtesy of Harrisonburg Methodist Church Archives.
2. Harrisonburg Methodist Church during the Great Flood of 1927 just prior to the 1929 renovations. Image courtesy of Harrisonburg Methodist Church Archives.
3. Catahoula Parish Courthouse, also designed in the Classical Revival Style, but as an example of the use of the style on a monumental institutional building. Image courtesy of the author.
4. Image of the Catahoula Parish Courthouse at the time of its listing in 1988. Image courtesy of the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation National Register Database.
5. Spring Ridge Baptist Church in 1993. Image courtesy of the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation National Register Database
6. Pelican Cottage Clinic c. 1937. Image courtesy of the author.

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7. Pelican Cottage Clinic today. Image courtesy of the author.
8. Original deed for the Harrisonburg Methodist Church, dated October 8, 1858.
9. 2015 Civil War reenactment showing soldiers marching in front of the church, much as they did during the Civil War. Image courtesy of the author.
10. 1881 Map showing the original (and current) boundaries of the property. Image courtesy of the Catahoula Parish Courthouse.

Harrisonburg Methodist Church
Name of Property

Catahoula Parish, LA
County and State



**Original Methodist Church and
Masonic Lodge Hall**

Figure 1. Historic Photograph of the Original Harrisonburg Methodist Church built in 1853-54. It also served as the Masonic Lodge Hall on the second floor. Date of photography predates 1927. Image courtesy of Harrisonburg Methodist Church Archives.

Harrisonburg Methodist Church
Name of Property

Catahoula Parish, LA
County and State



Harrisonburg Methodist Church
Great Flood of 1927

Figure 2. Harrisonburg Methodist Church during the Great Flood of 1927 just prior to the 1929 renovations. Image courtesy of Harrisonburg Methodist Church Archives.

Harrisonburg Methodist Church
Name of Property

Catahoula Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 3. Catahoula Parish Courthouse as viewed from next to the church, also designed in the Classical Revival Style, but as an example of the use of the style on a monumental institutional building. Image courtesy of the author.

Figure 4 (below). Image of the Catahoula Parish Courthouse at the time of its listing in 1988. Image courtesy of the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation National Register Database.

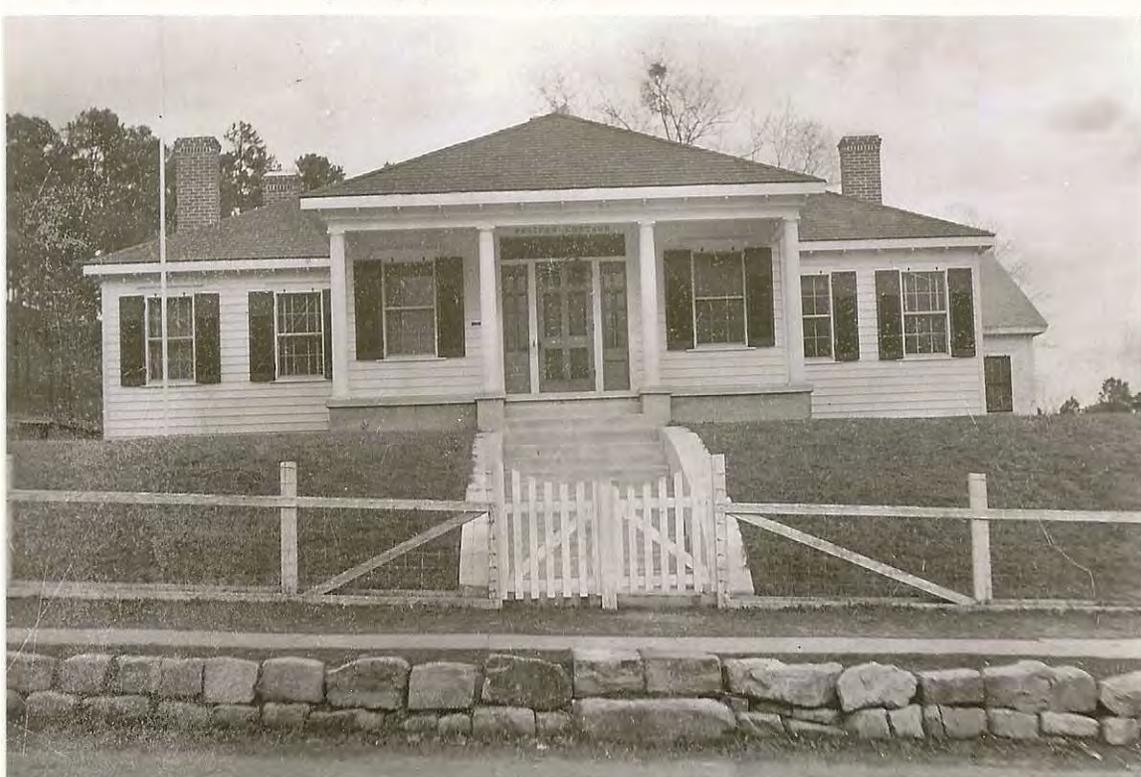


Harrisonburg Methodist Church
Name of Property

Catahoula Parish, LA
County and State



Figure 5. Spring Ridge Baptist Church in 1993. Image courtesy of the Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation National Register Database.



An early photo of the Pelican Cottage Clinic, probably as it appeared in late 1937 or early 1938. Note the absence of trees and shrubbery next to the clinic. This was Dr. P. W. Calliham's medical office building.

Figure 6. Pelican Cottage Clinic c. 1937. Image courtesy of the author.

Harrisonburg Methodist Church
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Figure 7. Pelican Cottage Clinic today. Image courtesy of the author.

Harrisonburg Methodist Church
Name of Property

Catahoula Parish, LA
County and State

118

113rd State of Louisiana 2^d J^d
 Parish of Catahoula 2^d before me Thomas. D. Jr
 Recorder in and for the parish & State a forsworn and
 Essofficio Notary public in and for the same on
 this fifth day of October A.D. 1858. personally came
 and appeared Mr Joseph Sargent of some residence,
 who declared that for and in consideration of the sum
 of Eighty dollars, to him Cash in hand paid, the receipt
 whereof, he hereby acknowledges He hath this day
 granted, bargained & sold and by these presents doth
 grant, bargain, sell convey and deliver unto the Members
 of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of the town of
 Harrisonburg for the use of said Church forever All
 his right, title, interest and claims in and to the lot
 or parcel of ground upon which said Church is erected
 in said town, together with all the improvements and
 appurtenances to the same belonging -
 said lot being the North west corner of Squire D on
 the plat of said town, and being 100 feet front by
 150. One hundred & fifty feet deep - and being a
 portion of the lots purchased at the Succession Sale
 of the late J. M. S. Thompson -
 To have and to hold the same to the said
 Society now in existence, and their Successors,
 giving such title as he receives by said Sale,
 but warranting from himself, his heirs and assigns
 forever - The parties enjoining me from passing this
 act without a Mortgage certificate as required by
 Article 3378 of the Civil Code of La -

Recorded 8th
Oct 1858

And on the same day and date came Wil-
 liam W. Jew also of said Residence, herein duly
 Authorized by a Meeting of the Members and Subscribers
 to said Church held on the 2^d instant, who for and
 on behalf of the said Church at Harrisonburg La
 Accepts this Conveyance, in all its parts and clauses.

In faith whereof, the said parties have hereunto
 subscribed their names in presence of, and together
 with A Livingston and J. A. Cahoon, Witnesses of Law-
 ful Use and domicile, and me the undersigned
 Recorder and Notary, the day and date first above
 written. Attest

A Livingston Joseph Sargent
 J. A. Cahoon W. M. Jew

Figure 8. Original deed for the Harrisonburg Methodist Church, dated October 8, 1858.

Harrisonburg Methodist Church
Name of Property

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County and State



Figure 9. 2015 Civil War reenactment showing soldiers marching in front of the church, much as they did during the Civil War. Image courtesy of the author.

Harrisonburg Methodist Church
Name of Property

Catahoula Parish, LA
County and State

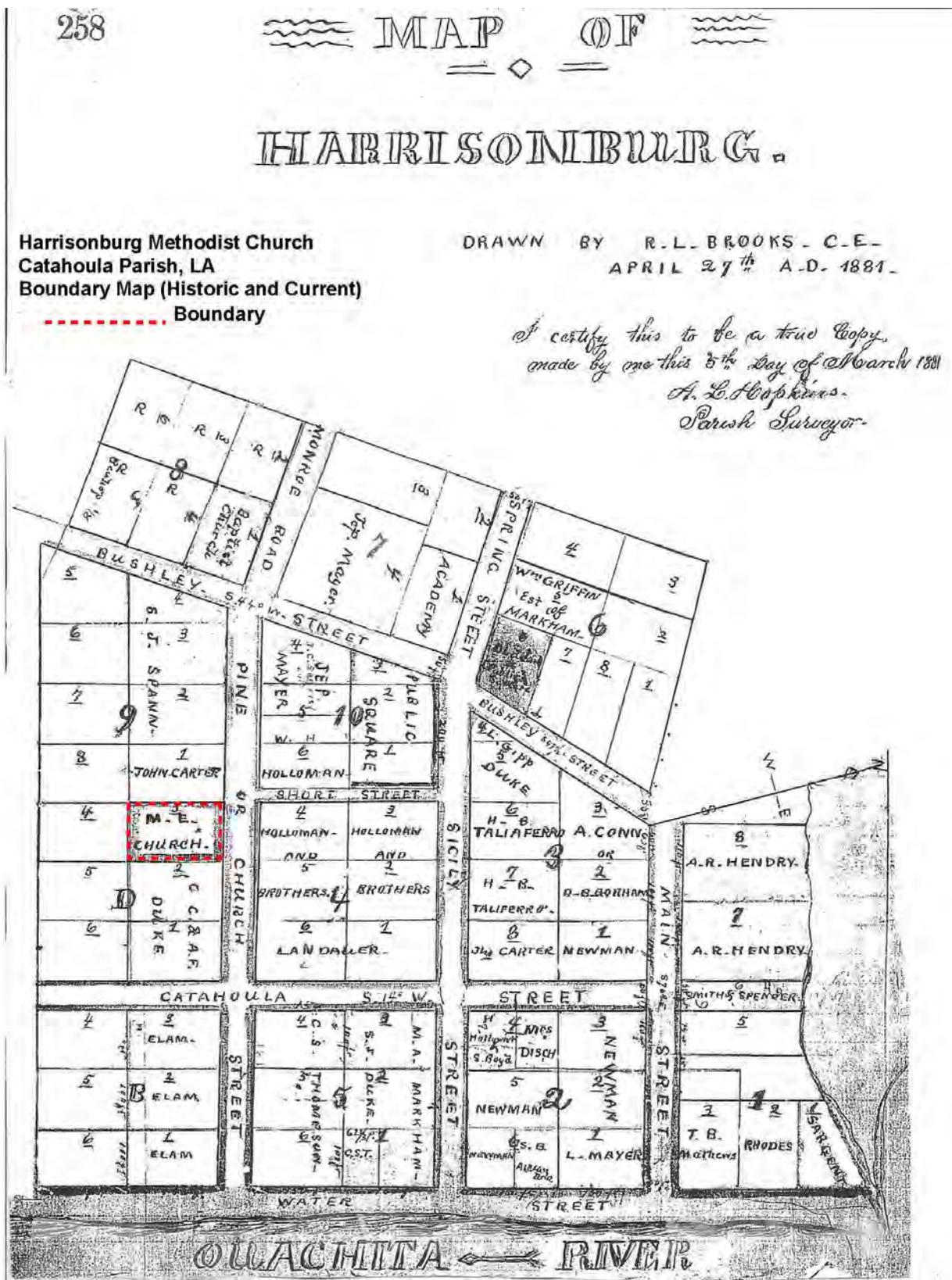


Figure 10. 1881 Map of Harrisonburg showing original (and current) boundaries of the church. Image courtesy of the Catahoula Parish Courthouse.

Harrisonburg Methodist Church

Name of Property

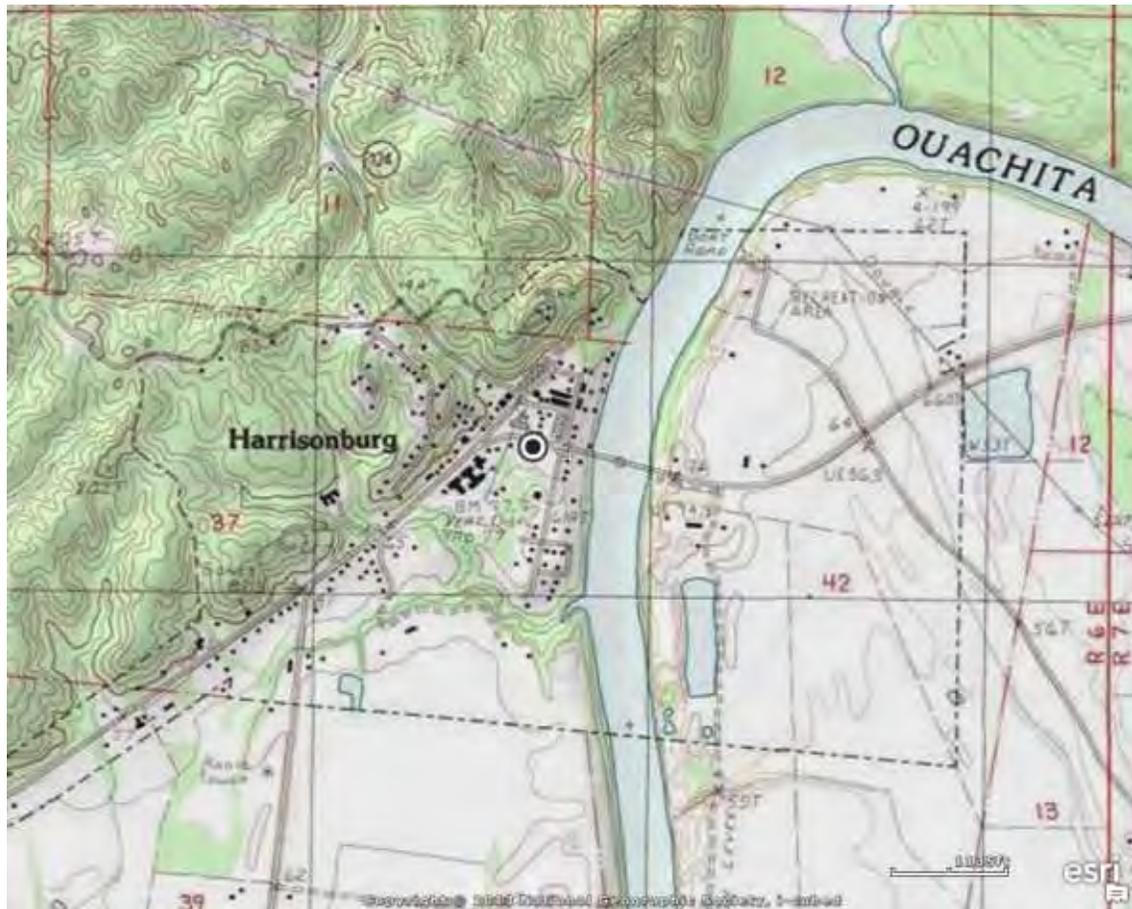
Catahoula Parish, LA

County and State

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.

Harrisonburg Methodist Church, Catahoula Parish, LA



Latitude: 31.770812 Longitude: -91.821071

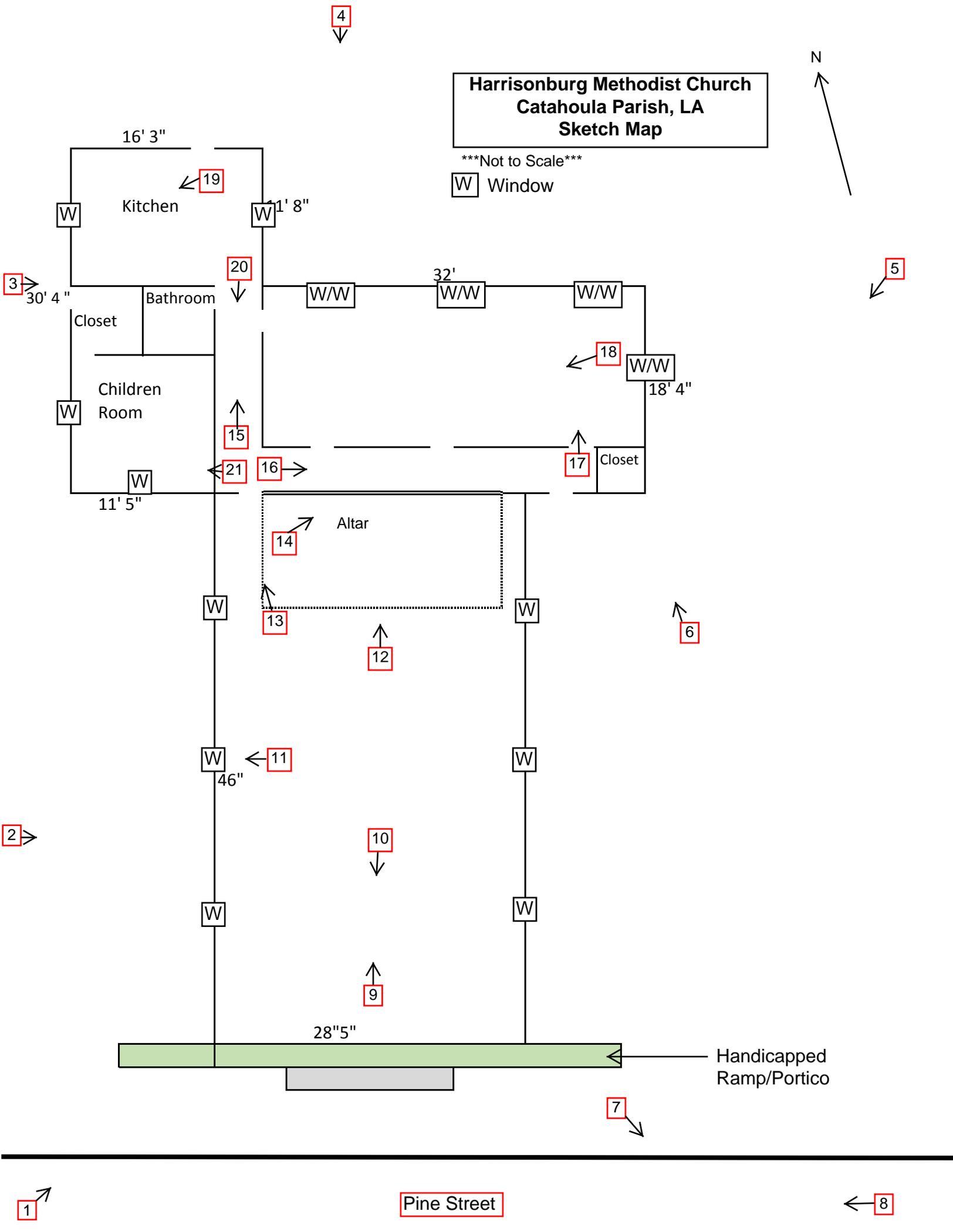
Harrisonburg Methodist Church, Catahoula Parish, LA



Latitude: 31.770812 Longitude: -91.821071

Harrisonburg Methodist Church
Catahoula Parish, LA
Sketch Map

Not to Scale
W Window

















SPEED
LIMIT
30

Southern
Heritage
Bank

Southern
Heritage
Bank





























W. HENRY
WOOD WHITE STUTSKA
927-942 5-30-088

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Harrisonburg Methodist Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, Catahoula

DATE RECEIVED: 5/01/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/29/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/15/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/16/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000345

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 6-15-2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

A much earlier church that was remodeled into its present form

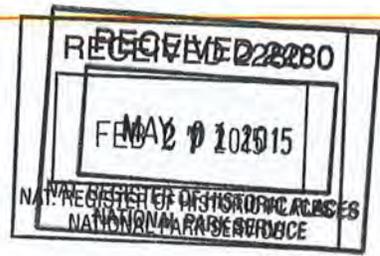
RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J. Hubbard DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



JAY DARDENNE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

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

PAM BREAU
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

April 27, 2015

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: Harrisonburg Methodist Church, Catahoula Parish, LA

Jim,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Harrisonburg Methodist Church to the National Register of Historic Places. The second disk contains the photographs of the property in TIF 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 (tif 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.
- _____ Other: