



FIG. 4. Bungalows at Longville, Beauregard Parish.

greatly magnified scale. The logging railroads opened up hitherto remote areas and became "... a particularly potent force in the development of the pine forests of the south."<sup>9</sup> Some of the big mills could demolish the virgin timber of an entire section of land in a few weeks and railroad mileage grew accordingly. By 1904 more than 2,000 miles of logging railroads had been built in the South.<sup>10</sup> With the railroads came the company towns—sizable settlements<sup>11</sup>—built in great numbers through-

out Louisiana timber lands and especially numerous in the western section. Near the "front," the scene of actual logging, were the lumber camps.

Western Louisiana had no industrial population in 1890, but this deficiency presented no particular problem to the lumber companies moving into the area. The decline of forest resources in northern states released large numbers of skilled workers and administrators, many of whom moved south with their employers. This group also included loggers, and one account mentions the employment of Swedes from the Lakes States in the lumber camps of west Louisiana and east Texas.<sup>12</sup> The native rural population provided the bulk of the labor force required. Most jobs could be filled with comparatively little training, and

ceased in 1926, and the census of 1930 listed only 148 inhabitants.

<sup>12</sup> Davis, *op. cit.*, p. 446.

<sup>9</sup> S. F. Horn, *This Fascinating Lumber Business* (New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1943), p. 127.

<sup>10</sup> W. W. Davis, "The Yellow-Pine Lumber Industry in the South," *Review of Reviews*, Vol. 29 (1904), pp. 443-50.

<sup>11</sup> The company towns, though usually short-lived, often attained considerable size. Fullerton, in Vernon Parish, was established in 1906, and by 1910 had 1,238 residents. During the next ten years its population grew to 2,412, and the town was equal in size to Leesville, the parish seat. Operations at Fullerton