



FIG. 12. Bungalows in a Negro quarter at Leesville, Vernon Parish, Louisiana.

purely a matter of style, and many informants called it the "sawmill house." The bungalow (Fig. 4) was two rooms wide and two or more rooms deep, with gables facing front and rear. Bungalows are more easily constructed than pyramidal houses, are cheaper, and lend themselves to considerable modification. The shotgun house (Fig. 5) was built in logging camps as well as in the company towns. It was one room wide, two or more rooms deep, and had gables facing front and rear. The house was cheap, easily built, and could be moved by rail, a common practice. The log cabins of the early pine land settlers served as patterns for houses built in some company towns. These dwellings (Figs. 6 and 7) had sideward-facing gables and were one or two rooms wide. An extension was usually built at the rear, often in the form of a lean-to. Although the central hall or passage of the original double log-pen

was omitted in the larger houses, the resemblance is quite plain.

As a general rule the larger homes were built for white families. Negroes were ordinarily quartered in shotgun or single log-pen houses. Some homes were partitioned so as to shelter two families. All houses were built and rented by the company, but improvements were usually made at the occupant's expense. Company officials often had quite elaborate residences of twelve or even fifteen rooms, but these too tended to conform to company building practice. Many company houses were soundly constructed of the best lumber available and are still in use after 50 years of continuous occupation.

Maps indicating the occurrence of the four basic house types in the twenty sawmill towns studied (Fig. 8) reflect the routes along which they entered western Louisiana. The pyram-