



FIG. 14. Ruins of the company commissary at Fullerton, Vernon Parish, Louisiana. This building had concrete floors and walls, and was 90 feet wide and 120 feet long.

made on its lumber. Where terrain permitted, as on the level terrace surfaces in the south, tram patterns tended to be regular. In hill areas, such as Sabine and Vernon parishes, trams conformed to local topography and irregular patterns resulted (Fig. 10).

SURVIVAL OF INTRODUCED LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

The lumber industry exerted its modifying influence primarily upon the urban centers of western Louisiana, and practically every settlement in the area was changed to some extent. Any town with a sizable sawmill or in which the industry was once active is almost sure to exhibit some characteristics of the company town. Most apparent are the residential quarters (Fig. 11), still occupied even though the companies which built them may have ceased operation thirty years ago. All of the house types described above are represented in considerable numbers, the bungalow (Fig. 12)

and pyramidal house retaining the greatest measure of popularity. Many homes in the better residential districts are obviously patterned after the familiar company houses (Fig. 13).

Abandoned company towns constitute an important landscape element, and western Louisiana is dotted with these "ghost" settlements. Many ponds remain to mark former mill sites (Fig. 11). Some have been drained, but others serve as recreational spots or as watering places for the growing herds of livestock. Mill foundations and the ruins of buildings (Fig. 14) often reveal town sites, and street patterns are frequently visible in air photos. Old logging trams are found everywhere in the cutover lands, and in many places their rights-of-way still see service as motor roads (Fig. 15).²⁶

²⁶ Emerson, *op. cit.*, p. 83.