

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1194

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Flora Commissary

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number LA HWY 120, approx 1/4 mile west of LA HWY 478

NA

not for publication

city or town Flora

NA

vicinity

state Louisiana code LA county Natchitoches code 069 zip code 71428

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national X statewide local

Signature of certifying official Phil Boggan

Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Title

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 _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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 For Edison H. Beall

Date of Action 2-1-11

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public - Local
☐ public - State
☐ public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: business; warehouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick; concrete

walls: weatherboard

roof: metal

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Flora Commissary is a one-story, wood frame general mercantile sheathed in clapboards. Built by the Weaver Brothers Lumber Company in 1931 in the sawmill town of Flora, it replaced an earlier commissary destroyed by fire. The building is located in a forested rural setting in southern Natchitoches Parish just a few feet back from Louisiana Highway 120. It has received relatively few changes since construction and easily conveys its historic identity and hence its National Register significance under Criterion A.

Narrative Description

Overall Composition:

The Flora Commissary is raised slightly off the ground on brick piers (some replaced with concrete piers). It has a gable roof with overhanging eaves; the roof ridge is perpendicular to the highway.

A narrow office wing runs along the west side. There is a corresponding extension on the east side to provide for a drive-through gasoline bay. A slight break in the roof pitch marks the transition from the main roof to the office wing and to the gasoline bay.

The architectural evidence (see below) indicates that the office wing is historic but not original (probably added within a few years after construction of the original building). Without exploratory demolition, one can only surmise what existed here originally. The best educated guess is a grade-level porch.

Façade:

A broad, low slung gable dominates the façade (following the roof pitch referenced above). At its peak is a ventilator. The gable extends forward, beyond the main wall plane, to allow for a fairly deep porch with a floor mainly at grade level. The east side building corner cuts off sharply at forty-five degrees to provide for the gasoline bay.

There is a partial raised porch floor accessing the commissary's main entrance. The raised porch and step configuration cuts away at forty-five degrees on its east side following the line of the gasoline drive-through.

Façade openings are irregularly placed. The main entrance has double doors formed of diagonally placed boards. A single wooden door accesses the western office wing. Façade windows appear singly or paired, all with two-over-two sashes and steel bars. Porch posts are wooden; two are creosote replacements of the originals.

Eastern Side Elevation:

The above-described gasoline bay is located at the front of the eastern side elevation. Behind this the building mass is marked by three small windows near the eaves and a blank wall below (which corresponds to shelving on the interior). There are two four-over-four barred windows at the very rear. The front window lights the sales space. The rear window lights the post office (see below).

Western Side Elevation:

The western side elevation corresponds to the side of the wing housing the commissary's three-room office suite. As noted above, the architectural evidence indicates this wing is not original, but is nonetheless early. (The evidence is visible on the interior. The wall between the main block and wing - i.e., no doubt the original

side elevation - has a four-over-four window set near the front and small windows, now covered over, set further back, high on the wall.)

The three-room office suite is lit by four-over-four barred windows, grouped singly and paired. In the middle office, the wall extends beyond the main wall plane by about two feet (to form, in effect, a squared off bay). This was probably an early addition to provide more space for this office (see Attached Floor Plan). Behind the bay is a small, board and batten storage space attached to the side wall of the rear office and set beneath its own, lower, shed roof.

Rear:

The rear elevation features a ventilator in the gable peak; a simple porch at the center under a shed roof; double wooden doors at the center; and a single four-over-four barred window to each side of the porch. Plain boards form gable end returns.

Interior:

The interior of the Flora Commissary, broadly speaking, consists of two parts: a large mercantile space and the west office wing. As noted previously, there is a wall that separates the two. The mercantile space is one big room with the exception of a small wire-screened area (maggot-proof) where meat was stored, and across from it, a small partially walled off area that served as the town's post office. In the meat room is a paneled wooden ice-cooled storage unit. Of roughly the shape of a modern refrigerator (i.e., taller than it is wide), the icebox has multiple chambers. The walls and ceiling of the retail space are finished in flush boards. Floors are wooden.

Historically, a U-shaped system of free-standing unpainted wooden counters defined the main retail space. This provided a generous mingling area for customers. This configuration no longer survives. However, one of the original wooden counters survives (on the east side). Behind the free-standing counters, along the side elevations, were tall built-in shelves for displaying and storing merchandise. This shelving survives on the east side, but not on the west.

The other counters once forming the U-shaped sales counter (some wooden and one a metal refrigerated case) have been relocated to the front of the store on the side opposite from the exterior gasoline bay. There are also various low, painted wood, free-standing shelves located throughout the store that are not historic (although they are in keeping with the overall character of the place).

The retail space (within the above described U-shaped counters) also featured the amenity of a central pot-bellied heat-stove. The present stove is not original, but has been there for some time. The stove's chimney pierces the roof near the rear at the ridge line.

The linear western office wing contains three small rooms. The walls and ceilings are sheathed in unpainted flush boards. Floors are wooden. Doorways have simple frames. Doors feature multiple horizontal panels. The commissary's massive safe is located in the central room. Along the wall in one of the rooms is the date "3-5-31" etched in concrete.

Assessment of Integrity:

While there have been a few alterations (as detailed above), the Flora Commissary on the whole retains a high degree of integrity from the historic period. There is no question that it quite strongly conveys its historic identity.

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 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ 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.
- ☒ N/A Criteria Considerations not applicable

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry

Period of Significance

1931-1944

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

See below.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) NA

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

The Flora Commissary is of statewide significance under Criterion A in the area of Industry as a very rare and important representative of the overall history of mechanized timber harvesting and industrial lumbering within Louisiana -- a force that had a dramatic impact upon the state's economy and development. Yet despite industrial lumbering's commercial preeminence and hugely transformative nature, there are very few remaining cultural resources to directly represent it. The period of significance spans from 1931, the year the commissary was built, to 1944, the year the mill closed at Flora.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Industrial lumbering was an important force in America, as a whole, throughout the historic period. The United States, unlike virtually any other western industrialized country, has shown an overwhelming preference for building in wood. A 1910 U. S. Department of Agriculture report revealed that fully 94% of American homes were built mainly of wood. Louisiana was no exception. All this was in contrast to the typical European industrialized country of the day which, having depleted the great primeval forests centuries before, relied more heavily upon brick, stone, concrete or ceramic materials.

Prior to the large-scale construction of railroads in Louisiana, beginning in earnest in the 1880s, much of the state was still a wilderness. When they came, railroads brought with them the prospect of industrial lumbering. This coincided with something of a shift in the broad U. S. timber industry as Northern and Eastern timber interests, having largely exhausted local supplies, turned increasingly to the South and West for fresh stands of virgin timber. The universal timber harvesting policy during these years was summarized neatly, "cut out and get out." The notions (let alone practices) of conservation, reforestation and timber management were decades in the future.

Corporate industrial lumbering expanded into Louisiana from western Florida beginning in about 1880. It came first to the piney woods of the Florida Parishes and the cypress swamps in the New Orleans region. From there it expanded to other parts of the state. By the end of the nineteenth century industrial lumbering was a flourishing statewide phenomenon with considerable impact. During the "golden years" of the Louisiana lumber boom there were hundreds of sawmills across the state - more than seventy, for example, within a forty mile radius of Alexandria alone. Some located on the edges of pre-existing towns. Others were within purpose-built, company-owned sawmill towns (like Flora). During the boom's peak years, c. 1900 to c. 1925, Louisiana consistently ranked second in the nation for timber cut. During this period some 4.3 million acres of Louisiana virgin timber were clear cut. For perspective, this comprises a land area roughly the size of the State of New Jersey.

But as the decade of the 1920s drew to a close, Louisiana virgin timber was playing out. Some companies moved west into Texas, dismantling their buildings and taking them along. But the lumber boom did not end overnight -- in fact, there was something of an afterglow. Industrial lumbering remained a potent force in many local economies. Depending upon local conditions, timber harvesting and processing continued in the normal way for many years. Indeed, as late as 1937, there were still more than 500 sawmills operating in Louisiana. The Flora sawmill did not close operations until 1944. More tellingly, the state's best preserved sawmill complex (Crowell Sawmill Historic District, National Register) did not cease operation until 1969.

In Louisiana the lumber boom was a conspicuous bright spot in an otherwise generally weak post-Civil War economy. With the lumber, and the money made from lumbering, Louisianans embarked upon a furious pace of building. Indeed, much of the state's historic building stock dates from the heyday of lumbering. So, in a general sense, property types ranging from Queen Anne Revival cottages to 1920s streetcar suburb bungalows represent industrial lumbering and how it transformed the state. These are its

largest, but not its most important, legacy. Vastly more significant, from the historical standpoint, is the small collection of cultural resources directly associated with the industrial production of lumber. These would include company towns, sawmills, company commissaries, company offices, owners' and managers' houses, company built public buildings such as schools and churches, and workers' housing.

It is an understatement to note that resources such as these have not tended to survive. As lumber played out, many buildings were dismantled and moved, as previously noted, or were abandoned to decay and ultimately to collapse. Today archaeological deposits are all that remain of most historic lumber facilities. As one travels the state and chances upon communities with names such as Good Pine or Forest Hill, once thriving lumber company communities, all one finds are scattered ranch houses and maybe a convenience store. These have become isolated place names.

The history of industrial lumbering has long been identified by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) as a hugely important historic context for Louisiana. Over the past 25 years much vital data has been uncovered through targeted field survey and registration efforts. Considerable additional insight has been gained through SHPO-sponsored Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) recordation projects. At present, there are 27 National Register listings in the state with standing structures relating to the history of industrial lumbering - many sponsored by the SHPO.

Based upon the foregoing, it is possible to make some generalizations with a good level of confidence: 1) No Louisiana historic lumber company community survives intact with the industrial component (sawmill /planing mill), the residential component (company housing), and the public building/social component (company built commissaries, schools, churches, etc.). 2) The above referenced 27 Register listings have very probably covered well over half the potential lumber-related resources that may survive. It is unlikely that 26 additional "gems" remain undiscovered. 3) There are only four known surviving lumber company commissaries in the state. That figure is not likely to increase much as survey efforts continue.

Louisiana's known surviving commissary buildings are (listed here in order of date): Tioga Commissary (1900) in Rapides Parish; Fisher Commissary (1900, enlarged 1914) in Sabine Parish; the candidate, the Flora Commissary (1931) in Natchitoches Parish; and the Crowell Commissary (1948) in Rapides Parish. In the cases of Flora and Crowell, these comparatively late commissary buildings were constructed to replace earlier commissaries that burned - fire being a constant threat in lumber company towns.

Of all the property types associated with industrial lumbering, and the phenomenon of the lumber company town, the company commissary is among the most compelling. These were social centers of community life as mill employees and their families gathered to shop and visit. Many (such as the Flora Commissary) also housed the local U. S. Post Office. Lumber company town commissaries are tangible symbols of the overriding lumber company policy of providing handsomely for all their employees' needs. As Louisiana lumber historian George A. Stokes has written, "Such stores were ordinarily superior to anything seen in other small communities, since they were so large and well stocked. Without leaving the building one might buy a pound of bacon, a box of shotgun shells, a gallon of kerosene, a rocking chair and a pair of overalls. . . ."

Beyond this, the commissary, with its roomy inside and capacious front gallery, became the focus of daily company town life. If one wanted to "get the latest," one did so at the store. If one wanted to boast about one's fishing or hunting prowess, one did so at the store. If one wanted to "cuss the government," one would do so at the store, often to a highly appreciative audience.

Given their rarity, and their pivotal role in the institution of corporate industrial lumbering in Louisiana, it seems clear that all four extant commissaries should be considered of statewide significance. All but the Flora Commissary are listed on the National Register, either individually or as part of historic districts.

The Flora Commissary was a focal point of the lumber company community established by two brothers, Samuel P. and Thomas L. Weaver, in lower Natchitoches Parish. Originally from Georgia, both were experienced timbermen when they came to the area in about 1900.

According to research conducted by Carolyn Harrington, the Weaver brothers were likely attracted to this site because "the timber stands were all around, the railroad was there already, the location was on high ground and there were numerous creeks and streams nearby [to provide water for steam boiler driven machinery]."

The place on the Texas and Pacific line where the Weaver brothers located their sawmill was known initially as Weaver Spur. When a post office application was filed in 1901, the name Flora was chosen. (According to family history, Flora was the name of the brothers' aunt.)

The Weaver brothers eventually came to build mills at six additional locations in the South -- four in Louisiana, one in Texas, and one in Florida. Samuel P. Weaver's son, Burton D. Weaver, was detailed to manage the mill in Flora. (The commissary remains in the Weaver family, now owned by Weaver Brothers Land & Timber Co, Burton D. Weaver, Jr., President. It is used as administrative offices and for storage.)

The Weaver operation in Flora was a modest one by the standards of the day. The sawmill had a capacity of forty to fifty thousand board feet of lumber per day. The operation typically employed 150 to 200 workers. A map of the company town drawn from memory by two long-time residents, along with historic photos, document a company town with a sawmill, a planing mill, a mill pond, lumber sheds, a mill shop, kilns, a light engine room, two boiler rooms, the commissary, employee housing, a school and a church.

A National Register district is not being proposed for Flora due to loss of integrity. A few scattered workers' houses survive, deteriorated and overgrown with vegetation. Also surviving are two historic schools (of different dates) and a historic church. At present, it is not known for certain if these buildings were specifically built by the lumber company.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Flora, map of former sawmill town drawn from memory by Charles Duane Booty, revised by Melba Page Palmer. Copy in possession of Weaver Brothers Land & Timber Co.

Fricker, Jonathan. "The Coming of Mechanization." *Louisiana Buildings, 1720-1940*. Edited by Jessie Poesch and Barbara SoRelle Bacot. Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1997.

Harrington, Carolyn deLaureal. "The Buchanans, Crowells and Weavers: Louisiana Sawmill Owners." M.A. thesis, Northwestern State University [Louisiana], 1999.

Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation. On-line database of National Register nominations (www.crt.state.la.us/hp/nationalregister/historicplacesdatabase).

Stokes, George A. "Lumbering in Louisiana: A Study of the Industry as a Culturo-Geographic Factor." Ph.D. Dissertation, Louisiana State University, 1954.

Flora Commissary
Name of Property

Natchitoches Parish, LA
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA

☐ 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 # _____
☐ Not applicable – no previous documentation on file

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): NA

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	15	490480	3497400	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary is shown as a broken line on the attached sketch map.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The Flora Commissary is located in a small clearing with wooded areas nearby on three sides and a highway in front. Boundaries were selected to encompass the building and its immediate setting. Following current property lines would have meant including hundreds of acres of land. In terms of historic property lines, as explained above, the former sawmill town of Flora does not retain sufficient integrity to be nominated as a district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jonathan Fricker
organization Fricker Historic Preservation Services LLC date June 2010
street & number 6810 Jefferson Hwy., Apt 1206 telephone 225-246-7901
city or town Baton Rouge state LA zip code 70806
e-mail jonathanfricker@gmail.com

Flora Commissary
Name of Property

Natchitoches Parish, LA
County and State

Property Ownership (Required by Louisiana National Register Review Committee)

name/title Burton D. Weaver, Jr., President
organization Weaver Brothers Land & Timber Co.
street & number P. O. Box 98 telephone 318-357-0511
city or town Flora state LA zip code 71428
e-mail NA

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Flora Commissary

City or Vicinity: Flora

County: Natchitoches Parish **State:** LA

Photographer: Jonathan Fricker

Date Photographed: April 2010

Location of Original Digital Files: LA SHPO Digital Archives

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo 1 of 12
Camera facing northwest (showing façade and side elevation)

Photo 2 of 12
Camera facing northwest (showing side elevation)

Photo 3 of 12
Camera facing north (showing façade)

Photo 4 of 12

Flora Commissary
Name of Property

Natchitoches Parish, LA
County and State

Camera facing northeast (showing façade and side elevation)

Photo 5 of 12

Camera facing south (showing rear elevation)

Photo 6 of 12

Interior (view as one enters the front door)

Photo 7 of 12

Interior (view from the back of store, looking toward the front)

Photo 8 of 12

Interior (showing original wooden counters and shelving along eastern side)

Photo 9 of 12

Interior (showing historic counters at front of store)

Photo 10 of 12

Interior (showing refrigerated meat storage unit)

Photo 11 of 12

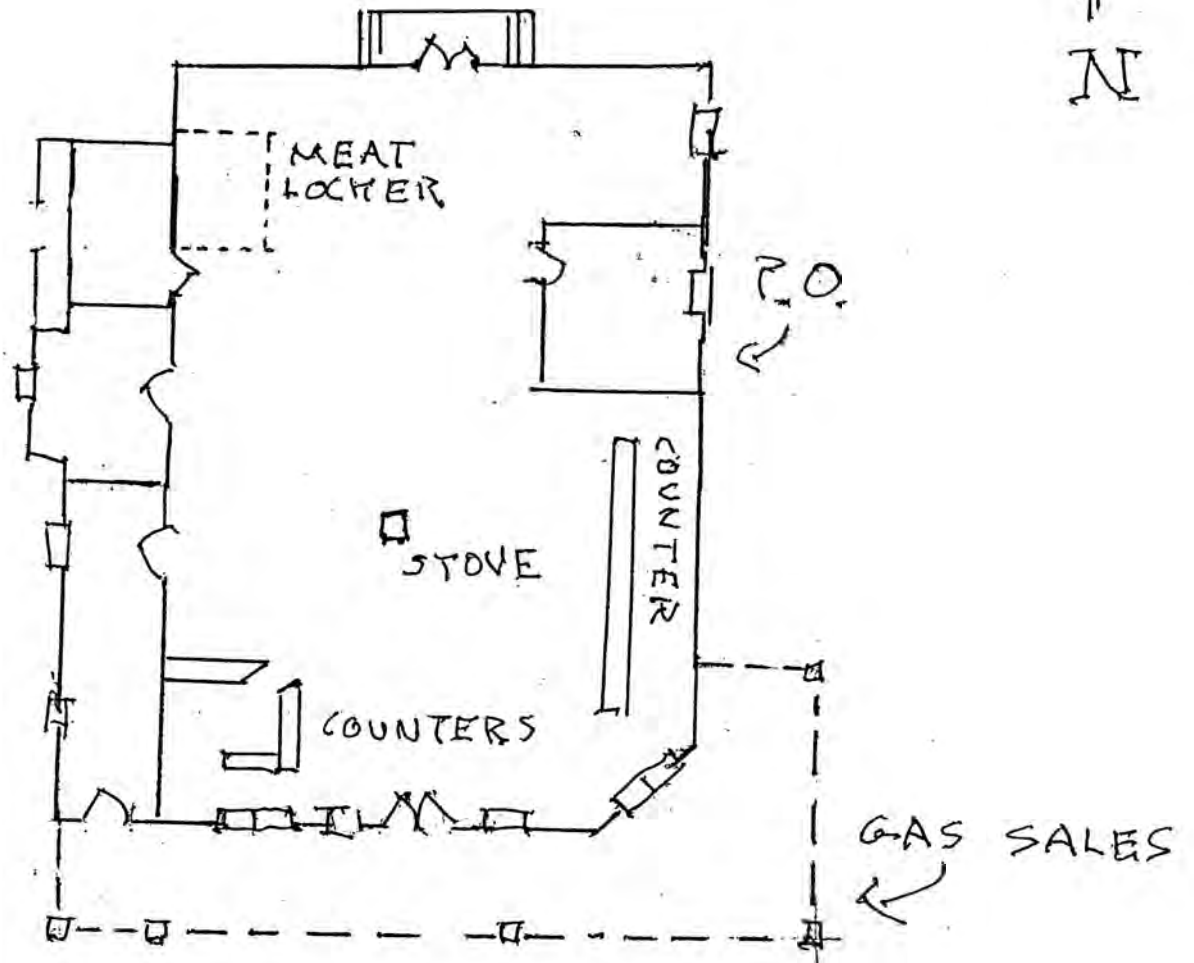
Interior of office wing, shot from front looking toward back

Photo 12 of 12

Interior (historic company safe in office wing)

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 18 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.



LA, HWY. 120

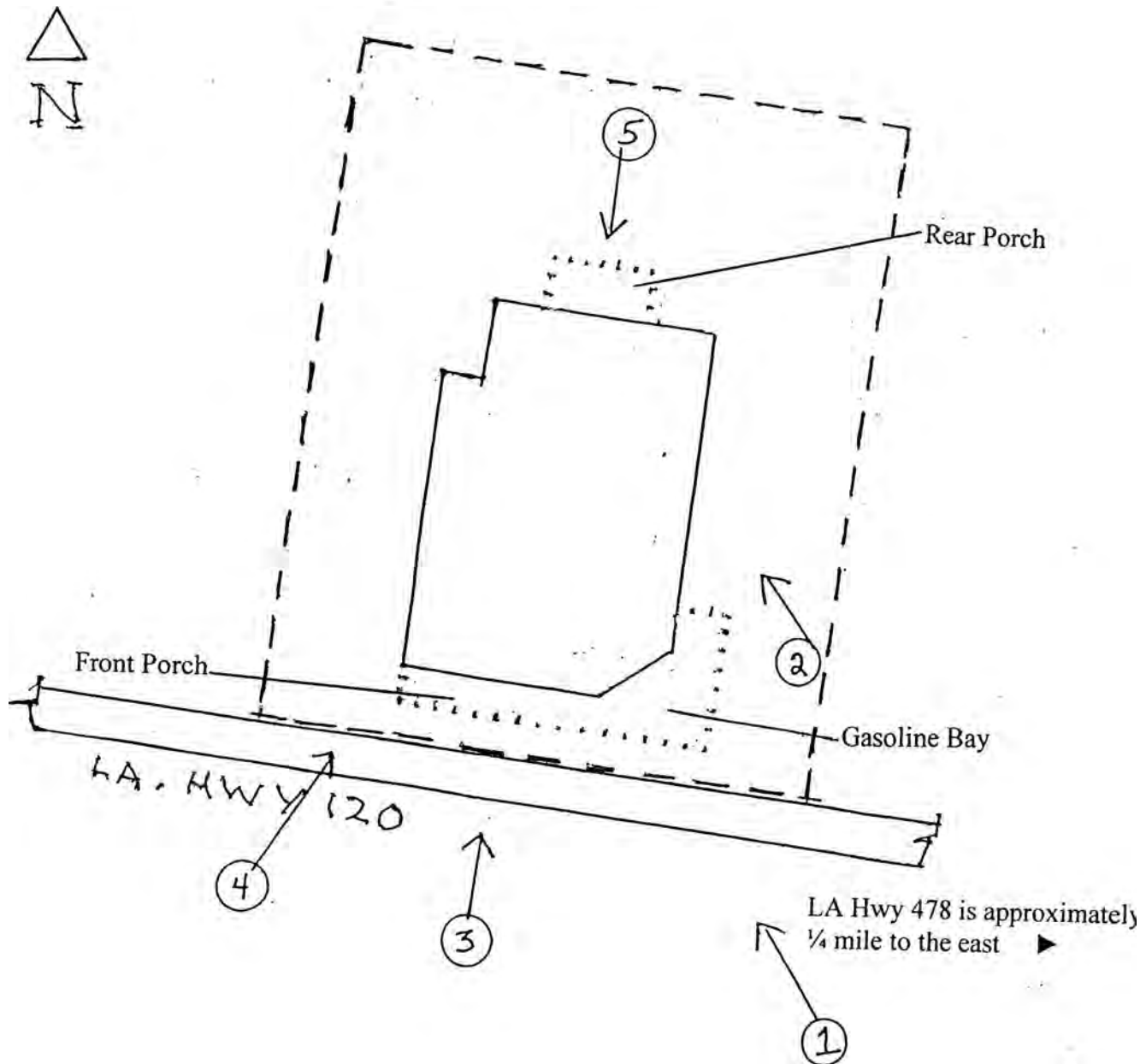


FLORA COMMISSARY

Natchitoches Parish, LA

Scale: 1 inch = 30 feet

Boundary: - - - -



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Flora Commissary
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: LOUISIANA, Natchitoches

DATE RECEIVED: 12/17/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/07/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/24/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/01/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10001194

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 2 1-11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ 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.



Flora Commissary
Natchitoches Parish, LA
Photo 1 of 12



Flora Commissary
Natchitoches Parish, LA
Photo 2 of 12



Flora Commissary
Natchitoches Parish, LA
Photo 3 of 12



Flora Commissary
Natchitoches Parish, LA
Photo 4 of 12

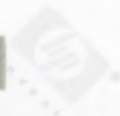


Flora Commissary
Natchitoches Parish, LA
Photo 5 of 12





Flora Commissary
Natchitoches Parish, LA
Photo 6 of 12





Flora Commissary
Natchitoches Parish, LA
Photo 7 of 12



Flora Commissary
Natchitoches Parish, LA
photo 8 of 12



Flora Commissary
Natchitoches Parish, LA
Photo 9 of 12



Flora Commissary
Natchitoches Parish, LA
Photo 10 of 12



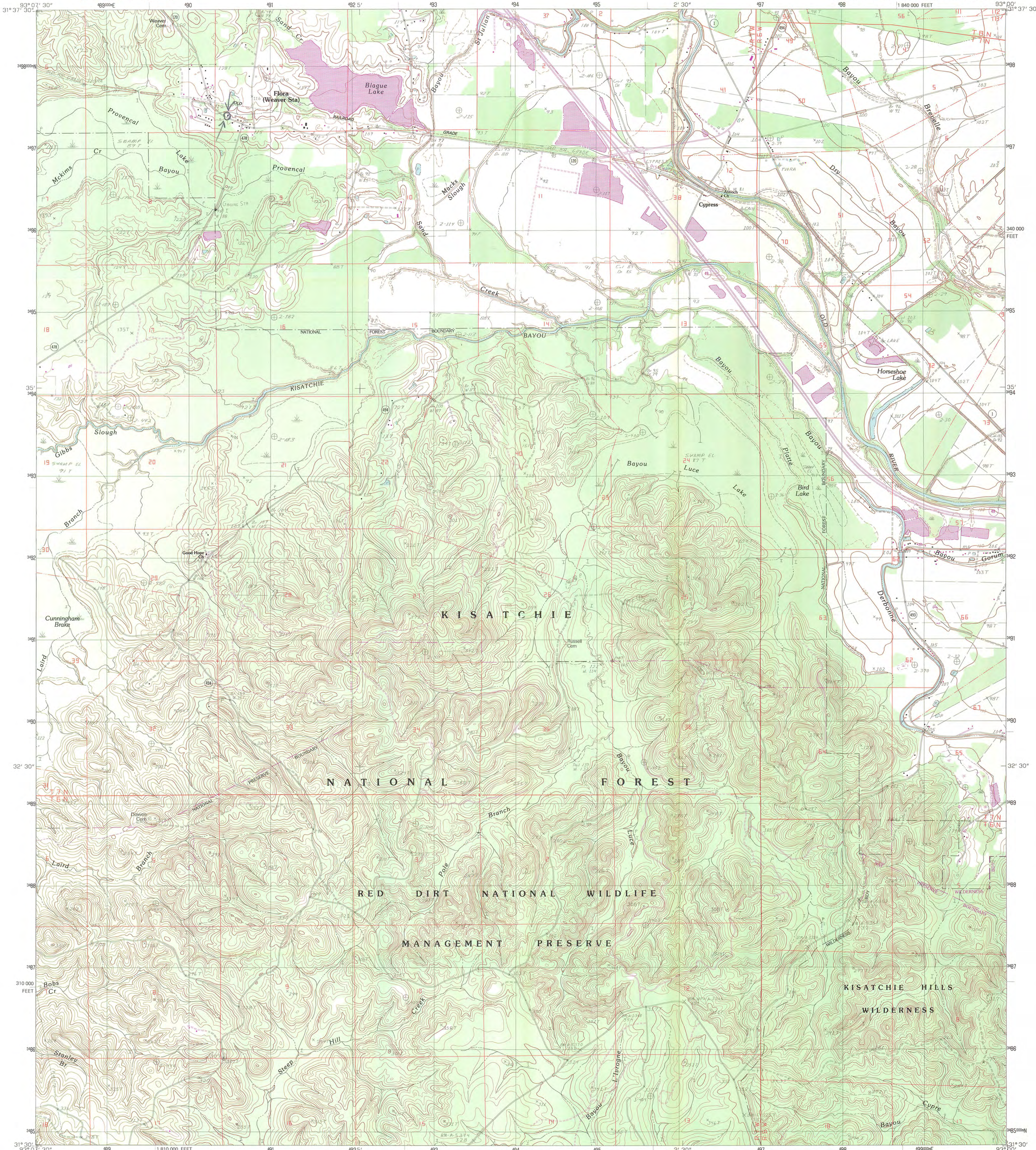
Flora Commissary
Natchitoches Parish, LA
Photo 11 of 12





Flora Commissary
Natchitoches Parish, LA
Photo 12 of 12





PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1976
FIELD CHECKED 1980. MAP EDITED 1983
PROJECTION LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ZONE 15
10000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS LOUISIANA, NORTH ZONE
UTM GRID DECLINATION 0°02' WEST
1992 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 4°00' EAST
VERTICAL DATUM: NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks
(15 meters south and 16 meters east)
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
Federal and State reservations shown on this map
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with
State of Louisiana agencies from aerial photographs
taken 1990 and other sources. Contours not revised. This
information not field checked. Map edited 1992

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original
manuscript drawings. Infor-
mation shown as of date of
field check.

SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804

1	2	3	Provencal
4	5	6	Natchitoches South
7	8	9	Montgomery
10	11	12	Belwood
13	14	15	Clouterville
16	17	18	Kisatchie
19	20	21	Bayou L'Etrogne
22	23	24	Gorum

ROAD LEGEND
Improved Road
Unimproved Road
Trail
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

FLORA, LOUISIANA
SE4 PROVENCAL 15' QUADRANGLE
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1983
REVISED 1992
31093-EI-TF-024

860



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

December 15, 2010

National Park Service 2280, 8th Floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Flora Commissary, Natchitoches Parish, LA

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find a nomination form with supporting materials for the above referenced property. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595.

Sincerely,

Patricia Duncan
Architectural Historian
National Register Coordinator

PD/pld
Enclosures