

National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory 2022



Magnolia Plantation

Cane River Creole National Historical Park

[Park Review/SHPO Review]

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: General.....	7
Region	7
Park Alpha Code	7
Park Org Code.....	7
Resource Type	7
Resource Classification	7
Inventory Status.....	7
Resource ID.....	7
Resource Name.....	7
Parent Landscape	7
Parent Resource ID	7
State	7
Park Name.....	8
Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System:	8
Landscape Description	10
Landscape Hierarchy Description	11
Recent Condition	11
Subsite/Child components.....	11
Landscape Type	11
Cover Page Graphic.....	11
Site Plan(s)	12
Hierarchy Description Graphic	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Other Names	13
Chapter 2: Concurrence Status	14
Park Superintendent Concurrence Date	14
Park Superintendent Concurrence	14

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative	14
Concurrence Graphics	14
Revision	14
Chapter 3: Geographic Information	15
Area (Acres).....	15
Land Tract Number(s).....	15
Boundary Description.....	15
Latitude/Longitude	15
Regional Landscape Context.....	15
Physiographic.....	15
Cultural	15
Political	16
Location Map Graphic Information.....	16
Counties and States.....	16
Chapter 4 : Management Information.....	17
Management Category	17
Management Category Date.....	17
Management Category Explanatory Narrative.....	17
Management Agreements.....	18
Legal Interests.....	18
Located in a managed wilderness?	18
Adjacent Lands Information	18
Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?	18
Narrative	18
Adjacent Lands Graphic.....	18
Chapter 5: National Register Information	20
National Register of Historic Places	20

Documentation Status.....	20
Documentation Narrative Description.....	20
Eligibility.....	20
Concurrence Eligibility Date.....	20
Concurrence Eligibility Narrative.....	20
Significance Level.....	20
Contributing/Individual.....	20
National Register Classification.....	20
Statement of Significance.....	20
National Register Significance Criteria.....	24
National Register Criteria Considerations.....	24
National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes).....	24
National Register Areas of Significance.....	24
NRIS Information.....	25
State Register Documentation.....	25
National Historic Landmarks.....	25
Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark.....	25
World Heritage Site.....	26
Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape?.....	26
Chapter 6: Chronology & Physical History.....	27
Chronology.....	27
Physical History.....	29
Natural Setting and Early Settlement, pre-1753.....	29
Magnolia Plantation Establishment and Development, 1753 to 1864.....	32
Magnolia Plantation Reestablishment and Transformation, 1865 to 1949.....	34
Magnolia Plantation Modernization, 1950 to 1993.....	47
Persistence and Evolution Conclusion.....	58

Magnolia Plantation Recent History, 1994 to 2020	61
Chapter 7: Uses	88
Functions and Uses	88
Public Access	88
Public Access	88
Public Access Narrative	88
Associated Ethnographic Groups	88
Ethnographic Study Status:	88
Ethnographic Narrative:	88
Chapter 8: Analysis & Evaluation	89
Analysis and Evaluation Summary	89
Landscape Characteristics and Features	93
Natural Systems and Features	93
Spatial Organization	95
Topography	97
Vegetation	103
Circulation	124
Buildings and Structures	134
Views and Vistas	152
Small-Scale Features	159
Chapter 9: Condition Assessment	185
Assessment Interval:	185
Condition	185
Condition:	185
Condition Date:	185
Primary Inspector Name:	185
Profession/Credentials:	185

Narrative:	185
Impacts	186
Chapter 10: Treatment	187
Stabilization Measures	187
Approved Treatments	187
Chapter 11: Bibliography and Supplemental Information	188
Bibliography	188
Supplemental Information.....	194
Appendix	195
Landscape Features.....	195

Chapter 1: General

Region

Southeast

Park Alpha Code

5720

Park Org Code

CARI

Resource Type

Cultural Landscape

Resource Classification

Cultural Landscape

Inventory Status

Incomplete

Resource ID

550071

Resource Name

Magnolia Plantation

Parent Landscape

N/A

Parent Resource ID

N/A

State

LA

Park Name

Cane River Creole National Historical Park

Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System:

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archaeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources and cultural landscapes. The set of CRIS records for cultural landscapes is referred to as CRIS-CL. CRIS-CL records conform to a standardized data structure known as the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI).

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CRIS are: Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2006), Director's Order 28 (Cultural Resources) and Director's Order 28a (Archeology).

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)

The CLI is the data structure within CRIS used to document and evaluate all potentially significant landscapes in which NPS has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest.

Each CRIS-CL record is certified complete when the landscape is determined to meet one of the following:

Landscape individually meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation; or,
Landscape is a contributing element of a property that is eligible for the National Register; or,
Landscape does not meet the National Register criteria, but is managed as cultural resources because law, policy or decisions reached through the park planning process.

Cultural landscapes vary from historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes to historic ethnographic landscapes, but may also fit within more than one type. Those eligible for the National Register have significance in the nation's history on a national, state or local level, as well as integrity or authenticity.

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are: *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of properties...*

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(c) each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying...historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A) Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system...Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,...and historic sites...

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Landscape Description

[The Magnolia Plantation is a cultural landscape located within the Cane River Creole National Historical Park (CARI). The landscape is situated in Derry, Louisiana along the Cane River. The 18.23 acre landscape is a National Historic Landmark. The landscape includes two landscape character areas (LCAs) LCA 1 Plantation Yards and LCA 2 Quarters. Delineation of the LCAs for this CLI are based on the historically functional uses of the overall plantation landscape set forth in the 2006 Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). The site is categorized as both an ethnographic landscape and a historic vernacular landscape.

The period of significance, as determined by the 2020 CLR, begins in 1835, the year the plantation was established, and ends in 1976, when the 18.23 acres were transferred to the nonprofit organization Museum Contents, Inc. This period of significance differs from that of the National Register of Historic Places and the National Historic Landmark nomination (1835-1939) which ends with the replacement of the plantation system a by commercial mechanized agriculture.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Magnolia Plantation was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 and determined to qualify for listing under Criterion A, for agriculture, Criterion C, for architecture, and Criterion D. The national register nomination determines the site to be significant “for it is excellent complex of outbuildings and dependencies. The slave quarters show a degree of constructional quality and architectural refinement seldom seen in slave dwelling” (8). The landscape provides glimpses into agricultural history through the remaining service buildings and structures, as well as small-scale features.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The Magnolia Planation cultural landscape maintains integrity due to the presence of numerous historic landscape features. The site is in good condition, due to the cumulative effects of the removal of historic features, natural disasters, erosion, and planting practices. The landscape consists of eight landscape characteristics including Buildings and Structures; Small-scale

Features; Vegetation; Circulation; Views and Vistas; Natural Systems and Features; Spatial Organization; and Topography.

Landscape Hierarchy Description

Cane River Creole National Historical Park (CARI) consists of two properties along the Cane River outside Natchitoches, Louisiana: Oakland Plantation and Magnolia Plantation. Magnolia Plantation Cultural Landscape is an 18-acre site, a small portion of the historic 2,500-acre Magnolia Plantation.

Recent Condition

Good

Subsite/Child components

N/A

Landscape Type

Ethnographic Landscape

Historic Vernacular Landscape

Cover Page Graphic

See Cover Page.

Site Plan(s)



Fig 1.1. Landscape Character Areas and Existing Conditions. Heritage Landscapes LLC 09/2021.

**Magnolia Plantation
Cane River Creole National Historical Park**



Fig 1.2. 2020 Landscape Plan (CLR Figure L14). Heritage Landscapes LLC 09/2021.

Other Names

Seq. No.	Name	Type
	Magnolia Plantation	Both

Chapter 2: Concurrence Status

Park Superintendent Concurrence Date

[To be determined]

Park Superintendent Concurrence

[Yes or No]

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative

Awaiting park and SHPO approval

Concurrence Graphics

[insert graphics and captions]

Revision

[enter text here]

Chapter 3: Geographic Information

Area (Acres)

18.23

Land Tract Number(s)

101-01, 101-02

Boundary Description

The CLI boundary coincides with the NPS boundary for Magnolia Plantation.

Latitude/Longitude

Seq. No.	Geo-metry	Lati-tude	Longi-tude	Geo-Datum	Eleva-tion (Meters)	Position Source	Posi-tion Arru-racy	Date	Narra-tive
	Area	31.550939	-92.942761						
	Area	31.551917	-92.941753						
	Area	31.550491	-92.940390						
	Area	31.550198	-92.938770						
	Area	31.547099	-92.940766						
	Area	31.547510	-92.942418						
	Area	31.549375	92.941989						

Regional Landscape Context

Physiographic

Magnolia Plantation is located on the level, fertile floodplain of the Cane River, adjacent to and north of Cloutierville, LA.

Cultural

The Natchitoches area is noted for its ethnically diverse history including Native American, French, Spanish, African, Creole and American influences. Magnolia Plantation has a long history

as one of the most powerful (economically and socially) and productive, family-run plantations along the Cane River.

Political

The Magnolia Plantation lies within the 4th congressional district of Louisiana in Natchitoches County.

Location Map Graphic Information

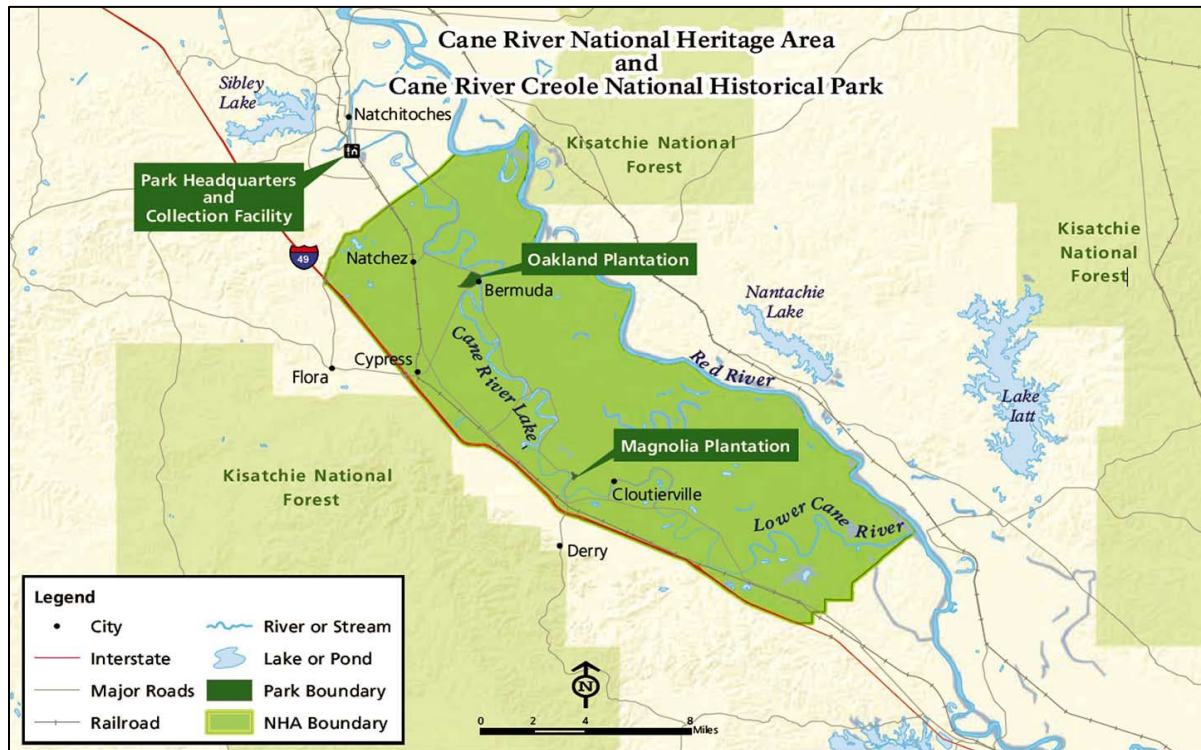


Fig 1.3. Magnolia Plantation is located within the Cane River National Historical Park.

Counties and States

Natchitoches Parish

LA

Chapter 4 : Management Information

Management Category

Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date

[To be determined upon Super Signature]

Management Category Explanatory Narrative

To obtain the requirements for “Must be Preserved and Maintained” a landscape needs to meet certain criterion such as being specifically listed in the enabling legislation; related to the park’s legislated significance; nationally significant as defined by the National Historic Landmark criteria or serves as the setting for a nationally significant structure or object; or is less than nationally significant, but contributes to the park’s national significance. The Magnolia Plantation is clearly mentioned in the enabling legislation 108 STAT. 4752 Public Law 103-449 where it is stated in (a) Findings that:

(5) the Cane River area includes a great variety of historical features with the original elements in both rural and urban settings and a cultural landscape that represents various aspects of Creole culture, providing the base for a holistic approach to understanding the broad continuum of history within the region.

The law further states in SEC. 303 (b) that the area included in the Cane River Creole National Historical Park includes “lands and structures owned or acquired by Museum Contents, Inc.”

The property is not only listed in the legislation; it is also listed on the national register as Magnolia Plantation (1979) and is a National Historical Landmark under Magnolia Plantation. A landscape must meet one of the aforementioned criterion, and the landscape obtains two, therefore, the landscape qualifies for the management category of “Must be Preserved and Maintained.”

Management Agreements

Management Agreement	Other Management Agreement	Management Agreement Expiration Date	Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative
n/a			

Legal Interests

Legal Interest Type	Fee Simple Reservation Expiration Date	Other Organization/Agency	Legal Interest Narrative
Fee Simple			

Located in a managed wilderness?

No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?

Yes

Narrative

The NPS owns an 18.23 acre portion of the Magnolia Plantation. The site is surrounded by the remainder of the 2,500-acre plantation, which is still owned by the original family. The adjacent main house, gardens, outbuildings, fields and levees contribute to the NPS-owned site.

Adjacent Lands Graphic



Fig 1.4. The above map depicts the main house of the Magnolia Plantation to the north of the NPS owned property.

Chapter 5: National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status

Entered-inadequately documented

Documentation Narrative Description

The Magnolia Plantation was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in March of 1979.

A National Historic Landmark nomination was submitted in 1999, and was designated on January 3rd, 2001.

Eligibility

Eligible

Concurrence Eligibility Date

03/07/1979

Concurrence Eligibility Narrative

[enter text here]

Significance Level

National

Contributing/Individual

Individual

National Register Classification

Site

Statement of Significance

Below is the "Landscape Significance and Period of Significance, 1835 to 1976" section as found in the 2020 [Magnolia Plantation Cultural Landscape Report](#), page 160. This section draws from the national register nomination as well as the national historic landmark determination.

Extending from the historic property development beginning in 1835 to the late twentieth century when resident labor was supplanted by commercial agriculture, the narrative addresses aspects of landscape significance, integrity and analysis of continuity and change at Magnolia

Plantation. As part of CARI, this plantation embodies the collective heritage and evolution of plantation life for 141 years, in the unique Cane River region from 1835 in the first half of the nineteenth century, to 1976. Numerous documents have identified and expanded understanding of the significance of the plantation landscape and the dating that relates to its areas of significance under National Register criteria.

Magnolia Plantation gained listing in the NRHP in 1979. As an early listing, the NRHP nomination of that date fails to itemize the criteria used for determination of significance and has minimal text. The nomination indicated significance in the areas of agriculture and architecture for the nineteenth century with specific dates of ca. 1840 and 1899, to mark the initial construction and later reconstruction of the Main House. The nomination stressed the national importance of the surviving cabins for enslaved workers, the 1830s cotton press, and the Main House, all of which remain today through prior preservation efforts. Discussion of cultural landscape features and broader landscape patterns is largely missing.

In 2001, Magnolia Plantation became a national historic landmark (NHL). Inscribed as a district containing the cultural landscape of the plantation, the nomination identified 21 resources that contribute to national significance in the area of agriculture for the years ca. 1835 to 1939. The nomination focused on the size and integrity of the plantation complex, slave cabins, and the cotton ginning equipment. Noting the importance of the cotton ginning equipment, the end date used for this NHL period of significance relates to the year when the plantation outsourced cotton processing. The NHL identified criteria indicating that Magnolia Plantation is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of US history. The NHL further describes that the plantation meets NHL Criteria 1 and 5 with Criterion 1 akin to NRHP Criterion A. These criteria indicate the collective importance of the plantation complex as an outstanding characterization of a way of life, as well as contributing to broad patterns of history.

The 2006 Magnolia Plantation Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) investigated and unfolded additional areas of significance associated with cultural connections to the landscape over time. The CLR made use of archeological studies and ethnographic research with the Hertzog family,

former resident workers, and their descendants. The 2006 CLR employed a period of significance dating from 1753 to the “end of the plantation system around 1960.” The significance discussion identified national significance of the plantation landscape under NRHP Criterion A, like the NHL nomination, and added Criteria C and D.

CRITERIA A

Agriculture: Association with the history of cotton plantations from the colonial period onward

The Magnolia Plantation landscape represents the outcome of numerous significant events and historic processes in the US. The features of this plantation landscape reflect the evolving economic, social and political context of cotton agriculture in the American South through plantation eras of European colonialism, slavery, day laborer and tenant farming and the introduction of mechanized agriculture. Through these shifts, the plantation landscape demonstrates adaptation to changes in technology and farm labor forces. The persistence of historic trees, roads, fence lines, and plantation buildings within the context of views to the Cane River valley and surrounding agricultural fields clearly indicate an association with broad patterns of US history.

CRITERIA C

Agriculture: Illustration of the distinctive landscape characteristics of a cotton plantation

The cultural landscape of Magnolia Plantation presents an outstanding example of a distinctive style of southern cotton plantation from its development as dependent on enslaved and tenant labor to reliance on farm mechanization. Characteristic of a French Creole plantation of the Red River region, the landscape of Magnolia Plantation displays the adaptation of French patterns and spatial layout to the environment along the Cane River. Tree rows and farm lanes evoke the long lots based on the French arpent that originated at the river. The historic landscape remains legible as a complex punctuated by a constellation of associated buildings, structures, and historic trees. A layered coherency exists among the relationships between the brick cabins of the

Quarters and other farm buildings, including the Main House (outside of the NPS property), combined with patches of garden plants, fences, cisterns and other features at the ground level.

CRITERIA D

Potential to yield important historical information

The subsurface of Magnolia Plantation possesses great potential for research on the cultural landscape of Magnolia Plantation. Topics for future research include gaining a greater understanding of the practices and features of residential life in the Quarters, the evolution of farm operations, the alteration of landscape features such as fences and buildings, and evidence of plantation patterns that are now absent from the ground plane.

The addition of Criterion D was based on the findings of previous professional archeological investigations in 1980, 1991, and between 1996 and 1999, which provided information on the potential value of further excavations and archeo-geophysical surveys in the future.

Acknowledging the previous studies, the updated 2020 CLR supports the identification of NRHP Criteria A, C, and D as determined in the 2006 CLR and recommends a period of significance dating from 1753 to 1976. While the land grant dates to the 1753, the initial development of Magnolia Plantation took place 82 years later in 1835, which focuses that date of building as the first point of significance. That period of historic importance for Magnolia Plantation extends to the 1976, the date that witnessed the end of reliance on a resident labor force and saw related landscape changes from depopulation. The sequential eras of landscape change and social and economic evolution on the ground at Magnolia Plantation are framed by this 141-year period of significance. Recent cultural resource documentation by the NPS, and concurrence on contributing resources through a Determination of Eligibility by the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office in 2018, uphold an expanded period of significance and extend the final date to 1976 a 45-year span from 2021. Within the 1835 to 1976 period of significance, appropriate dates for comparison to the present cluster within the mid-twentieth century, offer points when

adequate documentation coincides with a resident labor force prior to the close of the manual labor supported plantation system.

National Register Significance Criteria

Criteria A

Criteria C

Criteria D

National Register Criteria Considerations

N/A

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes)

Seq. No.	Start Year/Era and End Year/Era	Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet
	1835 CE to 1976 CE	Creating Social Institution and Movements	Ways of Life	Slavery and Plantation Life
		Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Plantation Agriculture
		Developing the American Economy	Agriculture	Sharecropping and Tenant Farming

National Register Areas of Significance

Seq. No.	Category	Subcategory (only for Archeology and Ethnic Heritage)	Narrative
	Agriculture		
	Architecture		

NRIS Information

Seq. No. (R)	NRIS Name (R)	NRIS ID (R)	NRIS URL (R)	Other Name	Primary Certification Date (R)
	Magnolia Plantation	79001071	https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/AssetDetail/be9247f0-cd69-46cb-b712-8051dd148c34		03/07/1979

State Register Documentation

Seq. No. (R)	Identification Number	Name	Listed Date	Narrative

National Historic Landmarks

Status	Theme	Contributing	NHL ID	NHL URL	Date
	Developing the American Economy: Extraction and production		79001071	https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/AssetDetail/3ab0909a-3ba3-4819-bce7-2228a3ac8325	01/03/2001

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark

The below statement is directly from the “Magnolia Plantation” National Historic Landmark Registration Form page 12:

Magnolia Plantation is of national significance in the following respects:

- (1) It is significant in the history of American agriculture as one of the largest and most intact plantation complexes in the southern United States.
- (2) Slave cabins are extremely rare survivors in the region, much less a collection in one location.
- (3) The importance of Magnolia's pressing and ginning equipment cannot be overestimated. The late nineteenth century "system" gin is an extremely rare survivor within the region, as is the antebellum screw press. As noted in the HAER documentation: "Considered in context with

extant structures on the plantation, they are potentially a powerful tool with which to interpret the American South's quintessential industry -the production of raw cotton..."

The period of significance spans from c.1835, the date of the earliest building, to 1939, when Magnolia, following a trend across the South during the 1930s and 40s, stopped ginning its own cotton.

World Heritage Site

Status	Category	WHS ID	WHS ID URL	Date
n/a				

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape?

[enter selection here]

Chapter 6: Chronology & Physical History

Chronology

Seq. No.	Major Event	Major Event Narrative	Start Year of Event	Start Era	End Year of Event	End Era
	Inhabited	The land that would become Magnolia Plantation was first inhabited by American Indians.	10,000	BCE	1400	CE
	Altered	Spanish exploration leads to a 95% decrease in the American Indian population after exposure to disease.	1550s	CE	1680s	CE
	Exploration	Rene Robert Cavalier was the first French explore to reach the region.	1680	CE	1689	CE
	Land Transfer	Jean Baptiste LeCompte receive a French land grant for the Magnolia Plantation land.	1753	CE	1753	CE
	Established	Louisiana becomes a state.	1812	CE	1812	CE
	Established	Magnolia Plantation was founded after a land purchase by Ambrose LeCompte II.	1835	CE	1835	CE
	Cultivated	The LeCompte's gin cotton with a wood screw press sometime in the 1830s.	1830	CE	1839	CE
	Exploited	182 enslaved workers are present at Magnolia Plantation by the middle of the 1800s.	1830	CE	1859	CE
	Built	A hospital is constructed on the property to tend to the workforce. (The Overseer's House)	1840	CE	1840	CE
	Built	A Blacksmith Shop is constructed on the site.	1840	CE	1849	CE
	Built	The Pigeonnier is constructed.	1844	CE	1855	CE
	Altered	Matthew Hertzog takes over the management of the plantation.	1852	CE	1852	CE
	Platted	A 1858 map notes the following structures and buildings on the landscape: Plantation Yards-Blacksmith Shop, a sawmill, hospital, smoke house, bell tower, mill, nursery, stable, corn cribs, gin barn, and cotton press; 24 quarters for enslaved workers.	1858	CE	1858	CE

**Magnolia Plantation
Cane River Creole National Historical Park**

	Destroyed	Union Troops engaged the 21st Texas Regiment in an area "behind" the slave quarters and burned the Main House in April 1864.	1864	CE	1864	CE
	Altered	After the Civil War, the production shifted to a sharecroppers, tenant farmers and day laborers system.	1865	CE	1979	CE
	Built	The plantation store is constructed.	1873	CE	1873	CE
	Land Transfer	The plantation lands are divided between the Hertzog children.	1903	CE	1903	CE
	Damaged	A tornado damaged six of the eight remaining cabins in the Quarters and the Gin Barn and the destroyed the gin's engine house.	1939	CE	1939	CE
	Abandoned	After the tornado, Magnolia Plantation no longer ginned cotton.	1939	Ce	1939	CE
	Established	The Magnolia Plantation was comprised of 2,570 acres.	1940	CE	1949	CE
	Altered	LA-119 was realigned resulting in the removal of the seed barn.	1955	CE	1957	CE
	Built	The Cotton Picker Shed is constructed replacing earlier sheds in that location.	1958	CE	1958	CE
	Abandoned	Mechanized farming ended the tenant, sharecropper method of farming.	1960	CE	1969	CE
	Built	The Long Barn is constructed west of the Overseer's House.	1963	CE	1972	CE
	Inhabited	A small number of the 8 cabins were still inhabited by day workers until the 1970s.	1970	CE	1979	CE
	Land transfer	After the death of Matt Hertzog, the fields were leased and the farming plantation was transferred to a corporation.	1973	CE	1973	CE
	Abandoned	The last tenants of the cabins moved from the site.	1973	CE	1973	CE
	Land Transfer	Hertzog family donated approximately 19 acres to the non-profit organization Museum Contents.	1976	CE	1976	CE
	Established	The Magnolia Plantation was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.	1979	CE	1979	CE

**Magnolia Plantation
Cane River Creole National Historical Park**

	Stabilized	The cabins and Gin Barn were stabilized.	1980	CE	1990	CE
	Removed	The Long Barn is removed by Museum Contents.	1994	CE	1997	CE
	Established	The Cane River Creole National Historical Park is established by President Clinton.	1994	CE	1994	CE
	Land Transfer	The National Park Service takes over the management of the Magnolia Plantation.	1996	CE	1996	CE
	Designed	Trail systems designed by Denver Service Center.	1997	CE	2000	CE
	Preservation	All buildings at Magnolia Plantation were preserved and stabilized.	1998	CE	2008	CE
	Established	Magnolia Plantation was designated a National Historic Landmark.	2001	CE	2001	CE
	Built	Visitor parking lot was constructed, the Store was rehabilitated, and the site utilities were upgraded.	2004	CE	2004	CE
	Rehabilitation	The Overseer's House, Cabins, Gin Barn, and Blacksmith Shop were rehabilitated.	2006	CE	2008	CE
	Restored	The NPS restored the cisterns located at Cabins 3,4, and 7.	2010	CE	2010	CE
	Eroded	Issues of road collapse were first noted and reported to the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) in November 2017 following increased flooding. Stabilization has taken place.	2017	CE	2019	CE
	Damaged	Hurricanes Laura and Delta damaged the site.	2020	CE	2020	CE

Physical History

The following is from the 2021 Cultural Landscape Report: Magnolia Plantation.

Natural Setting and Early Settlement, pre-1753

The land that would become Magnolia Plantation was first inhabited by American Indians approximately 13,500 years ago marking the time at the end of the last ice age when humans first

appeared in the archeological record in North America (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019, 1-4-1-7). The first of many cultural groups in the history of the landscape, early hunters and gathers of the Paleoindian period passed through the Red River region leaving stone tools as evidence of a transitory mode of living. From about 10,000 BCE (Before the Common Era) to 2,500 BCE, settlements were established and territories defined by Archaic period humans. Subsistence patterns relied increasingly on horticulture and people developed shelters, burials, and ceremonial mounds during this time. The subsequent Woodland Period, from about 2,500 BCE to 1,100 BCE, included the continuation of mound construction and increased specialization in ceramics for cooking and storage. Archeological evidence suggests heavy reliance on deer, shellfish, and fish as protein sources (Girard 2016, 8). From 1,100 BCE to about 700 BCE, the preexisting cultural practices evolved into the Caddo culture, which was associated with particular ceramic techniques and burial practices in the Mexican Highlands, the Yucatan peninsula, and parts of Guatemala. By about 500 BCE, Caddo culture became part of the widespread Mississippian culture that was characterized by mound construction, ceramic advancements, large trade networks, political centralization, and institutionalized social inequality. Sedentary lifeways and new farming techniques led to the production of sunflowers, corn, beans, squash, and pumpkins. By the end of the 1400s CE (Common Era), the Caddo population reached 200,000 with significant densities along the Red River; however, diseases brought by Spanish exploration resulted in an approximately 95% population loss between the mid-1500s and the 1680s (Smith 1995, 7). By this time, remaining Caddo people using resources in the vicinity of Magnolia Plantation pertained to small, independent groups called the Ais and Adaes, and a larger Caddo confederacy known as the Natchitoches. These groups and eventually other confederacies lived in small villages established on natural river terraces in the valley of what is now the Cane River, including in the vicinity of Magnolia Plantation.

Habitation areas were typically located in uplands near streams and wetlands, where occupants would have access to a wide range of resources. The cultural landscape of the region offered a rich habitat produced from the warm climate and shifting channels of the Red River. Within the 10-mile-wide floodplain between the Nacogdoches Wold hills to the west and the Kisatchie Wold hills to the east, the Red River, its tributaries, and divided channels wound over the level, low-

lying landscape. As a shifting waterbody on alluvial soils, the Red River meandered and changed channels once in the mid-eighteenth century, when it transitioned northeast from the present-day Old River to what is now the Cane River (Heritage Landscapes 2019). The Cane River, fluctuated in navigability throughout the year as water levels rose and fell. The conversion of the upper Cane River into Cane River Lake by the US Army Corps of Engineers in the early twentieth century brought an end to the use of the river as a navigable route connected to the present-day Red River (Firth and Turner 2006, 14).

American Indian habitation and eventual European settlement in the Cane River area depended on the abundant flora and fauna of the area that, in turn, relied on fertile soils. Conveyance of sand, silt and clay in the rivers' journeys from the north developed a bed of alluvial soils across the floodplain including Yahola very fine sandy loam at the core of the future plantation with uplands of Miller very fine sandy loam and Yahola clay, and Miller clay in lowlands (Heritage Landscapes 2019). The rich soils sustained native wetlands and woodlands. Riverbanks were covered with dense thickets of the native river cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*) from which the name Cane River was derived. Lowlands contained black willow (*Salix nigra*), Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), and American sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Uplands dominated by oaks (*Quercus species*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), and Southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) (Firth and Turner 2006, 16).

Europeans arrived in Louisiana in the mid-sixteenth century. Teams of Spanish explorers including Hernando de Soto and Luis de Moscoso traveled through Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico. In an effort to claim the same territory, French explorers sought to colonize the lower Mississippi River in the 1680s. René Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, was the first French explorer to reach the region. The French developed friendly relations with the Caddo during a brief period of settlement. Competing Spanish attempts to settle in the area and missionize the Caddo were thwarted until 1700 when Phillip V, the Bourbon grandson of King of France Louis XIV, took the Spanish throne and the nations united. That year, a French group including Jean Baptiste Le Moyne and Louis Juchereau de St. Denis traveled up the Red River and met with

three Caddo tribes that eventually joined into the Natchitoches Caddo confederacy. The Caddo became allied with the French in the context of being persecuted and constrained by other American Indian groups allied with the English, such as the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Osages. Under urging by French allies, the Natchitoches Caddo moved southward to the Lake Pontchartrain.

In 1713, St. Denis and members of displaced Natchitoches Caddo people worked to establish a trading post in the middle of the Red River (now Cane River). The desired site, fifteen miles north of Magnolia Plantation, was inhabited by the Doustioni people, a tribe that joined the Natchitoches Caddo confederation. The Doustioni, Natchitoches Caddo, and French came to an amicable agreement and created a fortified settlement that became known as Fort St. Jean Baptiste des Natchitoches. Over the first half of the seventeenth century, the Yataxis tribe of the Caddo people and other tribes brought by the French or Spanish, continued the precedent of intercultural exchange (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019, 2-3 2-6). By the early 1720s, they were joined in the Natchitoches settlement by twenty enslaved Africans. The admixture of indigenous tribes and other immigrant tribes, Europeans, and African and Afro-Caribbean people in the Rivière aux Canne or Cane River region, initiated an evolving process of creolization with a wide range of social and ethnic groups including métis and mestizo groups of mixed ancestry and gens des couleurs libres, or free People of Color. In time descendants of these groups and future immigrants developed an identity as Creoles of Color that remain a foundation for the cultural heritage of current Cane River Creole residents of the region (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019, 3-1-3-2; Bowker Lee 2015, 4).

Magnolia Plantation Establishment and Development, 1753 to 1864

Around 1753, Jean Baptiste LeCompte (unknown-1784), and his Natchitoches-born wife Margarite Le Roy received a French grant of the first land parcel that later became Magnolia Plantation. Associated with the growth of Natchitoches and the Rivière aux Cannes or Cane River region, this land grant resulted from increased trade and interaction downriver to New Orleans and upriver to settlements in Texas. The Spanish census of 1766 records LeCompte's holdings of

eight arpents of land. An arpent was the standard measure of land units used in the French colonies and equal to about one acre. Along the Cane River as in other colonies, the long, thin shape of the parcel stretched from the river's edge inward to productive land to ensure a range of natural resources available for the title bearer's use.

Margarite and Jean Baptiste had three children including two daughters, Marie Louise Marguerite and Marie Françoise, and a son, Ambrose (1760-1834) who later married Héléne Cloutier and inherited the land that would become Magnolia Plantation (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019, 4-67). In succession, their son and grandson, Jean Baptiste LeCompte II (1786-1825) and Ambrose LeCompte II (1807-1883), purchased additional tracts in the 1820s and 1830s to create a plantation of some 7,800 acres. Ambrose II became the first owner of the future Magnolia Plantation to be born in US territory, resulting from the 1803 Louisiana Purchase and subsequent statehood in 1812.

The LeCompte holdings expanded during the early decades of the nineteenth century. The holdings containing the core property, including the Plantation Yards and Quarters, resulted from a purchase by Ambrose LeCompte II from Gasparite LaCour in 1835. This purchase marked the founding of the Magnolia Plantation. The plantation name derived from the southern magnolia trees on the property. The family continued to expand their holdings in the area. Later plat maps indicate LaCour's name on the arpents that became Magnolia Plantation (Figure 2.1-2.2) (Department of the Interior 1989, Plat Map). The LeCompte family ginned cotton as early as 1830 with a wood screw press (Hartrampf, Inc. 2004, 1). Into the nineteenth century, enslaved African and Afro-Caribbean people replaced American Indians as forced labor. The LeCompte Plantation relied on 182 enslaved workers by the middle of the century. To tend to the health of the workforce, the LeComptes constructed a hospital around 1840, now known as the Overseer's House. In 1852, Matthew Henry Hertzog (1829-1903) married Atala LeCompte (1830-1897), the daughter of Ambrose LeCompte II, and began to manage the plantation on behalf of his family in-law.

An annotated plat map of Magnolia Plantation by surveyor G. S. Walmsley, documented the overall organization and land uses of the plantation landscape in 1858 (Figure 2.3). The map remains the best illustration of the landscape prior to changes during and after the US Civil War. It illustrates the layout of fields and position of structures in relation to the Cane River and roads. The Main House, also known as the Big House, gardens, double allée of live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), and a stable lay northwest and apart from the rest of the plantation. The Plantation Yards contained several structures including a Blacksmith Shop, a sawmill, hospital, smoke house, bell tower, mill, nursery, stable, corn cribs, gin barn, and a cotton press. To the east, a field of clover (*Trifolium sp.*) and potatoes (possibly *Ipomoea batatas* and *Solanum tuberosum*) edged a gridded block of twenty-four quarters for enslaved workers. A wide lane or road passed between the blacksmith shop and Overseer's House, while two smaller lanes connected the gin to points east and south. To the east of the plantation core, a levee protected the Main House and surrounding orchard and pastures. This general organization of the plantation core persisted for many decades through to the current time. The map also shows labeled levees to the east between the core area and the fields.

In the early 1860s, Magnolia Plantation produced the most cotton in Natchitoches Parish. Production came to an abrupt end when the plantation was liberated and damaged during the US Civil War Red River Campaign. Union Troops engaged the 21st Texas Regiment in an area "behind" the slave quarters and burned the Main House in April 1864 (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019, 5-23). The war effected important changes to the physical and social landscape of Magnolia Plantation that mark the end of the period of plantation establishment and development.

Magnolia Plantation Reestablishment and Transformation, 1865 to 1949

From 1865 to 1949, the cultural landscape of Magnolia Plantation transformed from a slave labor based social and economic system with the outcomes of the US Civil War to a day labor tenant and sharecropper system. Following the war, the Hertzogs occupied the Slave Hospital/Overseer's House for over thirty years until 1897 when they built and moved into the

Main House, reportedly rebuilt from reused brick slave cabin materials. The former hospital and residence, reverted to the residence of the overseer.

As a result of Emancipation, plantation production shifted to a system of sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and day laborers. During Reconstruction after years of slavery, Magnolia Plantation continued to function through the wage economy paying workers in a combination of cash, store credit, lodging, and farm plots. Following the death of Ambrose LeCompte II, in 1883, his daughter Ursula Atala LeCompte (1830-1897) and Matthew Henry Hertzog (1829-1903) inherited and managed the plantation. Their descendants continued to manage labor intensive agricultural production into the mid-twentieth century. Beginning in 1903, the plantation lands were divided between the Hertzog children, with the “upper part” including the National Park Service (NPS) property operated by Ambrose John Hertzog (1857-1921) and his wife, Sarah Jane “Sally” Hunter Hertzog (1873-1960). Upon the death of Ambrose, the property transferred to the Ambrose J. Hertzog Estate, as his son Matthew Hertzog (1897-1973) managed with his wife Eleanor Lydia “Dee” Compton (1903-1988). In turn, the ownership and care of Magnolia Plantation fell to their daughter Elizabeth “Betty” Hertzog and several family members, to include Ambrose J. Hertzog III, Norman Gunn, Mary Johnston, Marie Louis Spencer, Sally Boggs, Irma H. Laufersweiler, and Dr. and Mrs. Ambrose J. Hertzog over the ensuing decades to the present.

During this extended period, the plantation landscape reflected changes due to larger trends including a cotton-related recession, the Great Depression, two world wars, and the mobility of the largely Black labor force despite institutionalized obstacles. Technological advancements in production and transportation also contributed to new modes of transit and greater mobility of both workforce and goods. The change to a wage labor system, demise of waterborne transport, and the introduction of motorized vehicles put new emphasis on the plantation store and the public road network. USGS Topographical maps provide evidence of trends affecting Magnolia Plantation during the early twentieth century (Figure 2.4-2.5). In the early 1900s, the Cane River was dammed at the north and south ends, which shifted waterborne transit to the Red River and created the Cane River Lake. The former river channel island, across from Magnolia Plantation, became a game and fish preserve in 1912. The rise of share cropping also led to the proliferation

of individual houses along the main road during this time as depicted on the 1944 topographical maps which capture the patterns of this period. The Hertzog Plantation adapted to the changes and was marked in local descriptors within the Cane River region. After generations of family ownership, the family persistence became embedded in place names, to include Hertzog Lake and Hertzog Swamp located in lowlands north and east of Magnolia Plantation.

In the early twentieth century, Magnolia Plantation gradually incorporated mechanization into agricultural practices. Cars, trucks, electricity, and telephones altered prior patterns in the landscape. In 1917, stables near the Main House were removed and other outbuildings were converted into garages. Automobile circulation and parking areas were established to access the Overseer's House during this period. Environmental changes also contributed to landscape change at Magnolia Plantation. In January 1939, a tornado damaged six of the eight remaining cabins of the Quarters and the Gin Barn, while it destroyed the gin's engine house. After this loss, Magnolia Plantation ceased ginning cotton on site, instead trucking bulk cotton to collection points for processing.

While machinery altered field patterns and modified production techniques, manual labor remained essential for production. Workers made limited economic progress in the decades following Emancipation (Miller 2004, 179-180). The plantation store, built in 1873, became the focal point in a wage, credit, and share based economy. In general, farm day laborers occupied the remaining cabins and small structures along the road. All plantation laborers relied on community networks, and diversified their livelihoods to survive. Ethnographic research depicts the range of activities and strategies of Magnolia Plantation residents:

They took odd jobs to supplement their wages. They grew gardens, gathered fruit from trees growing nearby, harvested edible wild plants, and canned, pickled, or dried the produce. They raised livestock, hunted wild game, and fished. Their knowledge of folk remedies enabled them to cure common ailments instead of relying solely on doctors and store-bought medicine. Families also ensured their survival by taking advantage of every

able-bodied family member. Not only did the adult men and women work but the children contributed also. (Miller 2004, 180)

An aerial photograph taken in 1941 by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service reveals patterns of continuity and change across the active plantation and provides a record of the cultural landscape prior to full modernization of farm practices in the subsequent two decades (Figure 2.6-2.7) (CARI-102 Collection of Natchitoches Parish Aerial Prints, 1941).

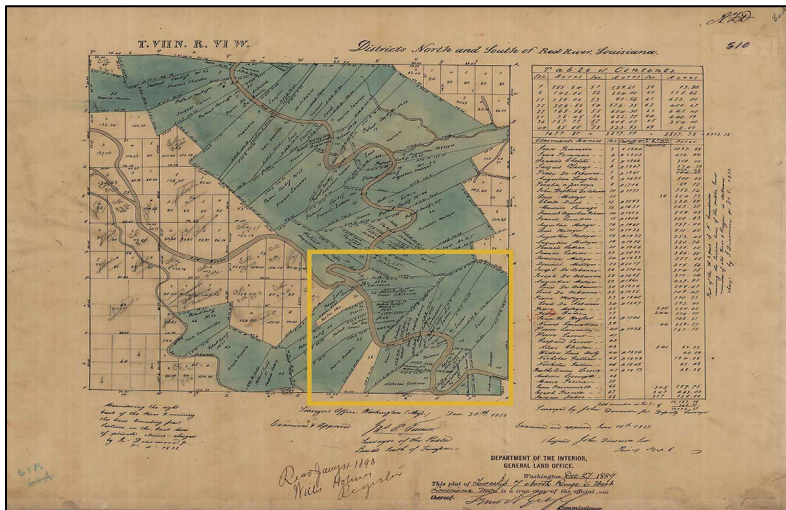


Fig 2.1. A 1889 plat map of properties derived from narrow French arpents along the Cane River shows the LeCompte and LaCour names on tracts comprising Magnolia Plantation along the east bank of the river. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.2. Detail of the LeCompte and LaCour holdings making up the core of the Magnolia Plantation along the Red River, which would later become Cane River.

Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.3. Detail from an 1858 plat map of Magnolia Plantation prepared by G.S. Walmsley illustrates the configuration of fields and roads, location and function of buildings and structures, and location of gardens and an oak allée at the Main House. Fields and pastures are shown in blue and beige. The four by six rows grid of Quarters would have housed a maximum of 48 enslaved families in 24 buildings. Wide black lines are labeled as “LEVEE” indicating a historic flood control feature. Courtesy CGHRC.

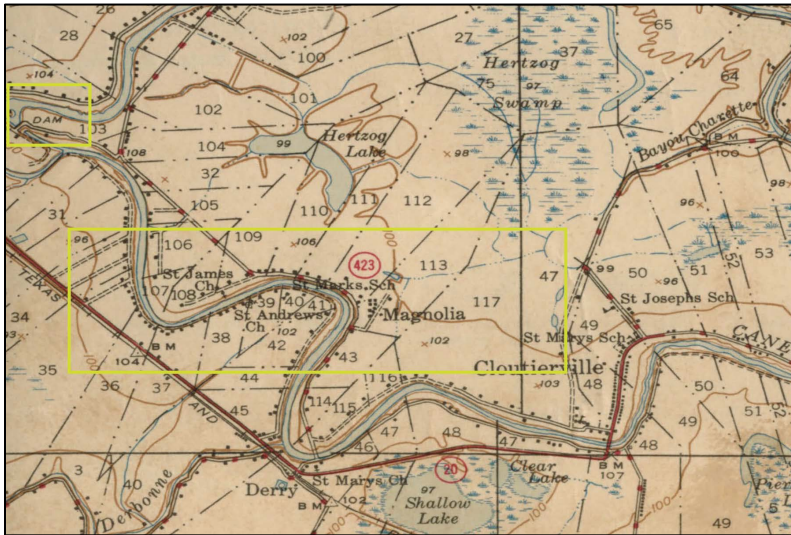


Fig 2.4. 1944 USGS topographical map area and detail show contextual changes to the setting of Magnolia Plantation during the early twentieth century. A dam located upriver helped to create Cane River Lake. The abundance of individual dwellings along the main roads around the plantation indicates changes in the plantation labor force. The influence of plantation family persists through place names such as Hertzog Lake and Swamp. Courtesy CARI.

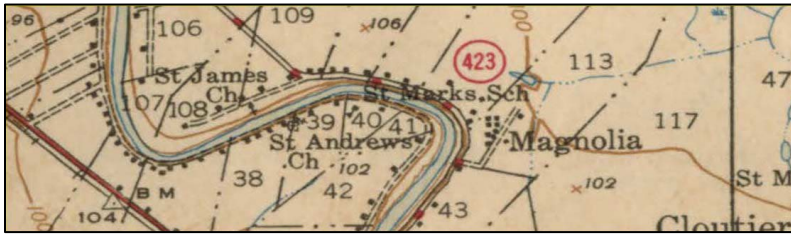


Fig 2.5. 1944 USGS topographical map detail show contextual changes to the setting of Magnolia Plantation during the early twentieth century. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.6. A 1941 aerial provides the earliest detailing of Magnolia Plantation landscape prior to modernization and mechanization of farm practices from the 1950s to the 1970s. Surrounded by productive fields and lowlands to the northeast, the core of the farm sits along the cut bank of a bend in Cane River. Detail below. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.7. The 1941 aerial photograph of Magnolia Plantation core area shows farm roads, fences, and tree rows extending northeast from River Road (LA-119) to define fields, pastures, orchards, and residential areas. Paths formed by residents and livestock crisscross the site. The landscape of the Quarters depict pathways and vegetation of a domestic landscape. The Main House landscape appears to the north. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.8. A circa 1930s photograph shows the bell tower rising above Mule Lot. Hogwire fence attached to railroad ties posts define boundaries. Live oaks are visible across the fenced fields. Courtesy LA State Library, LSU.



Fig 2.9. The log post steps of a stile attached to a tree enable people to cross a hogwire fence around the 1940s. The stile forms part of the primary path between the Quarters and Store. Courtesy CGHRC.



Fig 2.10. A photograph from the 1930s shows ornamental trees and shrubs growing near the Overseers House. A narrow path connects to the entry steps and goes around the building. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.11. Teams of mules and laborers plow fields at Magnolia Plantation in this photograph from 1941. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.12. Use of agricultural machinery around the 1940s still required many field hands. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.13. This image of either Cabin 4 or 5 captures the abundant gardens with a variety of plants outside of swept earth and turf yard areas established and maintained by residents during the mid-twentieth century. Courtesy CARI.

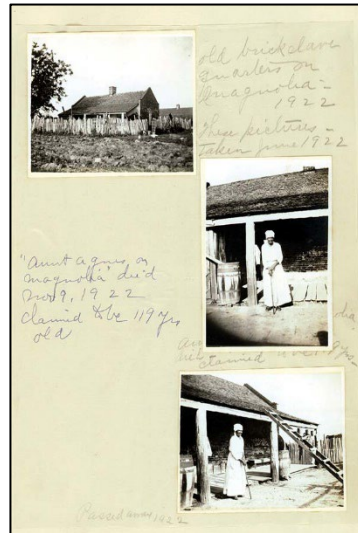


Fig 2.14. A series of photos taken in June 1922 show the yard and wood-plank porch of Cabin 2 with its resident, Aunt Agnes. A swept earth yard, rain barrels, and a ladder appear inside of the irregular picket fence with variation in fence post material and spacing. Courtesy CGHRC.



Fig 2.15. Vernacular picket fences employ irregular board lengths and low horizontal members, between Cabins 7 and 8 around the 1920s. No porch deck is present.

Magnolia Plantation Modernization, 1950 to 1993

During the second half of the twentieth century, the landscape of Magnolia Plantation transformed from an inhabited building cluster where the domestic life of laborers linked directly to farm crop production, to an increasingly mechanized farm with a waning resident labor force. Cabins appear inhabited through the 1950s with the some of the plantation labor force relocating off the property to nearby wooden cabins along LA-119 (Fuqua 2014). Over the next four decades plantation use shifted. By the 1990s, the Hertzog family engaged in corporate farming of the acreage and increased involvement in preservation of the physical heritage of the core plantation structures and landscape.

An annotated aerial photograph from around 1950 marks a transition to a mechanized and modernized agricultural and social complex at Magnolia Plantation (Figure 2.16) (CARI-145 Betty Hertzog of Magnolia Plantation Collection). The relatively low-quality image shows limited paths through fields and around the Quarters. Pencil lines demarcating the Quarters indicate a compact area of use, somewhat smaller than the early 1940s, possibly indicating field maximization and a reduced need for domestic and subsistence activities at the dwellings. Annotations enumerate field units used to manage agricultural production. At least twelve agricultural zones fell outside of the excluded areas of the Quarters, Gin Barn, Seed Barn, Stable, Store, Overseer's House, Main House, and other dwellings along the road. The following zones are shown within the current NPS boundary:

1. Field between road and Quarters
2. Mule Lot and eastern pastures
3. Fields east of the Quarters
6. Fields surrounding of the Overseer's House and orchard to the east (offsite)
7. Blacksmith Shop, tree row, and pasture to the north (offsite)

While episodic documentation limits a comprehensive understanding of landscape character throughout this time period, the aerial photograph sequence and plan L6 Circa 1958 Landscape

Plan, do provide sound evidence of cultural landscape evolution. L5 1958 aerial and L6 Circa 1958 Landscape Plan capture in detail the plantation core landscape at this time when workers and animals were present. These useful graphics are detailed in the 1958 Plan narrative below.

Since mechanized farming required fewer hands, day labor workers, sharecroppers, and tenant farmers all decreased and largely ended in the 1960s. The Hertzog's diversified field crops and expanded the raising of cattle. Production still required day laborers who commuted to the farm, although a small number of the day laborers continued to live in the cabins until the 1970s. During this period, farm workers' lives and patterns of movement increasingly branched beyond Magnolia Plantation. While the Magnolia Store remained important, it no longer served the prior functions as the hub for provisions and social life. As noted in an ethnography of the plantation:

Family ties or social and economic interests created social networks that crossed town and plantation boundaries. Magnolia's cotton was ginned at the Cohen's place, Lakeview plantation, and Magnolia residents sometimes bought clothes and supplies at the Cohen's plantation store. Recreational facilities, such as juke joints, race tracks and baseball fields, work, and ties of kinship brought Magnolia tenants in contact with their neighbors and neighboring places, such as Lakeview and Melrose plantations. (Crespi 2004, 27)

River Road was included in the Louisiana State Highway System in 1928 and renamed LA-119 in 1955. The name LA-119, rather than River Road, is employed for the remainder of this report.

The 1955 aerial photograph reveals how the unfolding process of labor mechanization and the reduction and eventual elimination of tenant farming, sharecropping, and day laborer hand work resulted in landscape change at Magnolia Plantation (Figure 2.17-2.18) (CARI 0001 Resource Management Records Collection, 1955). The fields and pastures expand with productive land use changes. With increased use of automobiles, plantation circulation patterns changed and foot traffic to the Store and elsewhere around the Plantation Yards lessened. The familiar "Y" shaped path west of the Quarters faded with decreased use and a new road appeared across the Gin

Yard from Cabins 1 and 2 linking to a LA-119 access point near the Mule Lot. Changes in field usage also suggest that the corn crib was erected, or moved to its 2020 location, when the field west of the Overseer's House was clearly separated into north and south divisions by a circular-shaped entry drive and parking area. A corn crib photograph is included in the 1979 NR nomination at a location other than the 2020 location, though it is unknown if the corn crib in the photo is the same corn crib on site today. By 1955, the Garage was present near the Overseer's House, as was a shed with gable roof and flat roof extension in the current location of the Cotton Picker Shed.

The process of vehicular accommodation and simplification of farm patterns continued in the late 1950s as depicted on L5 1958 Aerial and the larger contextual setting shown on the same photograph (Figure 2.19-2.20) (CARI-102 Collection of Natchitoches Parish Aerial Prints, 1958). Sources indicate that between the reclassification of the Louisiana highway system in 1955 and 1957, a portion of LA-119 near the southwest corner of the property was realigned. The straightening of the road required the removal of the Seed Barn directly west of the Gin Barn and its reconstruction approximately 130 feet to the northeast. That shift in alignment also created a sliver of land west of LA-119, between road edge and river bank, that today is within NPS ownership.

The Main House and the Overseer's House reduced in practical importance as points of day-to-day farm management during this period. By the mid-1960s, the Overseer's House was unoccupied since the plantation no longer required a resident farm manager (Hartrampf, Inc. 2004, 15).

L7 1972 Aerial documents evolution near the end of the period of significance (Figure 2.21-2.22) (CARI-102 Collection of Natchitoches Parish Aerial Prints, 1972). This useful photographic capture shows the landscape a few years before 1976, which signals the end of the period of significance. Changes noted on this plan include that the ruins of Cabin 9 are not highly visible as the cabin site has dense vegetative growth surrounding it. Note also that the Cotton Picker Shed, constructed at some point between after 1958, appears on this aerial view, replacing the two

earlier sheds in this same location. The Long Barn, dating to 1963 to 1972, is also shown at the north edge of the gravel parking/drive area west of the Overseer's House and north of the Store. It was removed by Museum Contents between 1994 and 1997 as a non-contributing feature.

In 1973, following the death of Matt Hertzog, the fields were leased and farming of the plantation was transferred to a corporation. The last residents of the Quarters moved off-site during this transition (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019, 8-3). The landscape setting and singular presence of the Main House also changed when a contemporary-style house and yard were constructed immediately west of the Main House around 1976.

By the late 1970s, many plantation landscape features deteriorated due to lack of use for farm operations. Trees self-sowed and grew along fence lines and in untended areas including at the property boundary along River Road. In response, the Hertzog's and local supporters embarked on a preservation campaign to record and stabilize the plantation outbuildings. The Hertzog family donated approximately 19 acres encompassing the Quarters and Plantation Yards including 21 buildings to a non-profit organization called Museum Contents, Inc. in 1976 (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019, 8-3, 8-14-15). An organization focused on protecting Natchitoches community artifacts, Museum Contents sponsored and obtained state funding for the stabilization of the brick cabins and the Gin Barn throughout the 1980s and early 1990s. Three years after it acquired Magnolia, the plantation was entered in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019, 8-15).

In 1989, the Family Farm Recognition Program honored Magnolia Plantation as a National Bicentennial Farm (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019, 8-4). At the time, the various owners of the approximately 2,400-acre plantation included Elizabeth "Betty" Hertzog, Ambrose John Hertzog III, Norman Gunn, Mary Johnston, Marie Louis Spencer, Sally Boggs, Irma H. Laufersweiler, and Dr. and Mrs. Ambrose J. Hertzog. Betty Hertzog resided in the Main House after the death of her mother Lydia in 1988. Mr. Ambrose J. Hertzog, Jr., son of Dr. Ambrose, lived in the contemporary house directly west of the Main House.

A 1990 aerial photograph depicts the plantation landscape at that date (Figure 2.23) (CARI-102 Collection of Natchitoches Parish Aerial Prints 1990). Only small fields east and north of the Overseer's House are in productive use. Vegetation along fence lines within the plantation core grew freely, possibly due to dual desires to reduce maintenance and to buffer the private Main House grounds from the non-profit owned spaces of the Plantation Yards and Quarters. A row of trees also grew along the property edge along the River Road. The aerial also shows evidence of new grading with a distinct north-south swale in the center of the yards west of the Quarters. The swale does not appear in earlier documentation such as a 1982 aerial photograph.

The 18.23 acres of the Plantation Yards and Quarters were stewarded by the Museum Contents, Inc. for some two decades prior to the creation of the Cane River Creole National Historical Park. Despite the best efforts of Museum Contents and the Hertzog family, the period between the 1970s and 1990s appears to be one of landscape decline. Stabilization and repair efforts focused on buildings with extensive work undertaken at the Quarters and especially at Cabin 1. Removal of later Quarters building additions restored some of the historic landscape to an earlier period. A 1993 architectural conservation survey and assessment noted that although the cabins had been stabilized, vines and trees growing at the building foundations threatened their integrity (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019, 8-4).

The establishment of the park in 1994 put in place the institutional framework for the later acquisition of the outbuildings and surrounding property by the NPS beginning in 1996. The Main House and farm land remain in private ownership of Hertzog family descendants and 2,400 acres of farm land is leased to industrial farms (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019, 8-15). Chapter 3: Existing Conditions continues the recent history of the Magnolia Plantation cultural landscape from 1994 to the present.



Fig 2.16. An aerial photograph from around 1950 marks a transition to a modernized farm. Fields are numbered for agricultural management. Pencil lines around the Quarters show a compact area. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.17. A 1955 aerial photograph shows field arrangements, pedestrian patterns, cattle paths, features near the Overseers House, and the occupancy of cabins 1, 3, and 8. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.18. A 1955 aerial photograph provides the earliest record showing the cattle dipping vat, highlighted with an orange box. This image reveals the incomplete grid of the eight remaining cabins and the footprints of other cabins. The ruin of Cabin 9 appears as a vegetative blur south of the second row of cabins. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.19. This 1958 aerial photograph reveals larger and simplified field patterns around Magnolia Plantation than in years past. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.20. This detail view of a 1958 aerial photograph depicts simplified circulation patterns across the Plantation Yards and the partially inhabited Quarters in locations with maturing trees and other vegetation. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.21. This 1972 aerial photograph, shows the plantation and surrounding area along the Cane River. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.22. This 1972 aerial of the plantation depicts the boundaries of core from surrounding fields. The beaten earth areas documents traffic. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.23. A 1990 aerial shows the core separated from fields by dense tree rows and groves along fence lines. Large trees grow within the Quarters, Overseers House, and Main House landscapes. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.24. A 1960s photograph shows a tree protected by a board enclosure. The white post and plank fencing is specific to areas with horses. This view captures the dense riverbank with trees allowed to grow tall and aid erosion control. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.25. In 1961, the fence north of the Store consists of top and bottom boards likely with panels of hogwire..
Courtesy CARI.

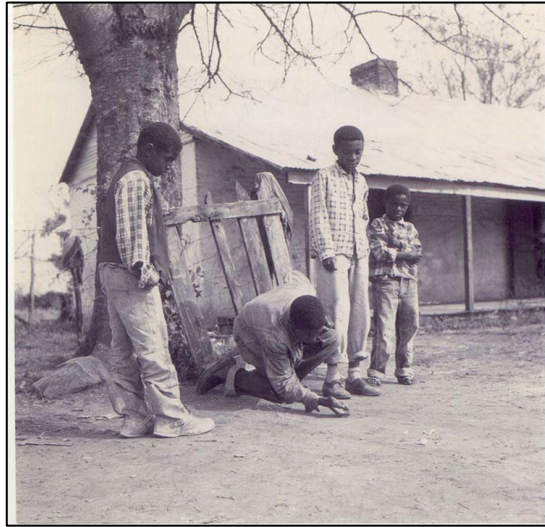


Fig 2.26. Boys play marbles on the swept compacted earth yard. Note the picket gate connected to a hogwire fence, using a tree for a fence post, in an image that may date to the 1960s. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.27. In the background of this 1960s photograph, a fence at the edge of a cabin yard depicts a board top rail between posts, and likely contains hogwire infill. The fence transitions to a picket fence. Courtesy CARI.

Persistence and Evolution Conclusion

In summary, the Magnolia Plantation cultural landscape persisted and evolved for more than a century. Over the decades the land uses varied to a degree, though the occupied landscape remained legible until 1976. As the period of significance drew to a close, the shift to commercial farming and intensive mechanization resulted in a gradual reduction of resident labor and occupation of the site. By 1976, the result of mechanization yielded unoccupied buildings and a closed plantation Store.

The circa 1941 and 1958 period plans capture the active plantation landscape with productive farming and residential land uses underway. While details of this landscape deteriorated over the years from 1976 to the present, this historic documentation can serve as a basis for landscape preservation treatment recommendations (set forth in subsequent chapters of the CLR).



Fig 2.28. 1858 Survey. GS Walmsley Map, 1858, original map in the collection of CGHRC, CARI ARCHIVES. Not to scale.



Fig 2.29. 1941 Aerial. 1941 Aerial, CARI ARCHIVES.

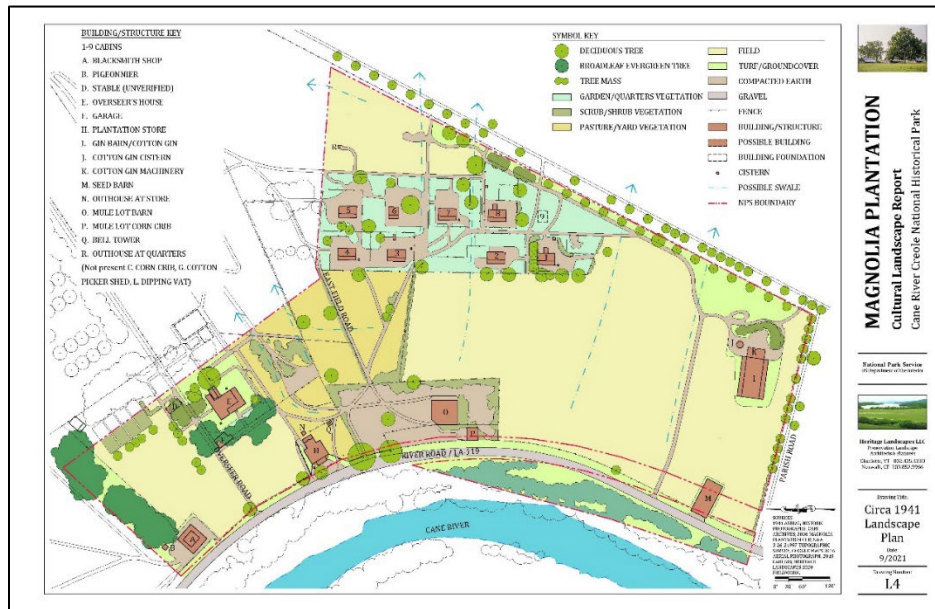


Fig 2.30. Circa 1941 Landscape Plan. 1941 aerial, historic photographs; 2006 Magnolia Plantation CLR; N&A 3-26-21997 topographic survey, google maps 2016 aerial photograph; 2019 CARI GIS; heritage landscapes 2020 fieldwork.



Fig 2.32. Drawing L6. Circa 1958 Landscape Plan. 1958 aerial; 2006 Magnolia Plantation CLR; N&A 3-26-21997 Topographic Survey, google maps 2016 aerial photograph; 2019 CARI GIS; Heritage Landscapes 2020 fieldwork.

Magnolia Plantation Recent History, 1994 to 2020

President Bill Clinton established the Cane River Creole National Historical Park (CARI) and the Cane River National Heritage Area by signing Public Law 103-449 on November 2, 1994 (US Congress, H.R. 1348/Public Law 103-449). Including both Oakland and Magnolia Plantations, the heritage area and national park protect and preserve the plantation landscapes and the present the stories of families who lived and worked there over centuries. Both entities also steward and interpret the national significance of the Cane River Creole culture in the region. While the majority of Magnolia Plantation remained in Hertzog family ownership into the 1990s, the non-profit organization Museum Contents Inc. gifted ownership of 17.71 acres that now composes the park to the NPS in January 1996 as the first portion of CARI (NPS Southeast Region 1996; Firth and Turner 2006, 169). This property, Tract 101-01 of the newly established park, included the plantation yards and Quarters in which enslaved and later wage laborers dwelled but not the

Store and surrounding landscape (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019, 1-4; Magnolia Plantation Site Map). Presence of underground fuel tanks and contaminated soils, related to the Store's earlier use as a gas station, required that the Store parcel (Tract 101-02) be conveyed separately. Museum Contents facilitated the removal of the underground storage tanks and NPS accepted the additional 0.52 acres of Store landscape along with the additional responsibility of soil remediation in February 1998 (HRS 2019, 9-1).

Prior to the donation of the property to the NPS, Museum Contents, Inc. spent the majority of their time and energy on improving Cabin 1. The structure received the most extensive stabilization and repair efforts prior to 1993 with a new roof and replica porch. Museum Contents may have also removed some buildings and landscape features throughout the property, though features may have also been lost to neglect and deterioration. The Bell Tower and the Seed House both appear in the 1972 aerial photograph, included with the previous chapter, but are not present by 1994. The Long Barn, visible in the parking area west of the Overseer's House in both the 1972 and 1994 aerial photographs, is no longer in place by 1998. Local knowledge recalled removal of the barn before NPS stewardship. At least one foundation stone for the Long Barn remained in or close to its original location near the Corn Crib after the removal of the shed. The Mule Barn (possibly Shadow LCS 92410), a stable within the historic Mule Lot south of Plantation Store, also was removed around 1996.

Early Studies, Planning Documents, and Investigations

A series of studies and investigations with recommendations to understand, assess, and plan the stewardship of Magnolia Plantation characterized the period of NPS management between 1994 and 2020. In general, the inventories, assessments, and stabilization work undertaken in the 1990s informed concurrent planning efforts. In July 1996, the US Senate Appropriations Committee approved \$5.6 million for stabilization, repairs, and exhibits at the park (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019, 9-1). The funds were for both Oakland and Magnolia Plantations, but initial funding at Magnolia went toward stabilization of plantation outbuildings in poor condition and a month-long archeological investigation (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019, 9-2). The earliest studies and assessments included a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) conducted in 1996. The

Level 0 inventory was completed in July and the Level 1 inventory was completed in December (National Park Service 1996). The 1996 CLI formally introduced the NPS to the historic value of the Magnolia Plantation cultural landscape with a chronology, a list of potential contributing landscape characteristics and features, and an understanding of missing site features (Figure 2.33).

Concurrently, a building assessment reviewed and inventoried the twelve Magnolia Plantation buildings (Yocum 1996). The study determined that most major plantation buildings were constructed circa 1840s with only the Store built during the post-Civil War era. The building assessments ultimately informed a series of future line item construction projects, known as Construction Package 101 and 103. However, before major planning and construction initiatives could begin, the NPS needed a baseline survey of the plantation conditions. In 1997, Nowlin & Associates (N&A) completed a topographic survey showing buildings, fences, and trees within the new NPS property (Figure 2.34). The survey recorded height and canopy width of 75 trees but did not include trunk diameter or identification. Annotations describe all fences present at this time with material and height; for example, “4.5’ high board” fence extended southeast of the store and 3.5’-5.5’ high hog wire and barbed wire surrounded the Overseer’s House. In total, the survey captured the overall spatial organization at the early establishment of the park.

Archeological investigations published in 1999 also guided early planning efforts and uncovered and documented artifacts from prehistory, plantation, and tenant farming periods. The report developed a series of maps locating archeological feature types on the property. Distribution of structure, food, clothing and agriculture objects provides evidence of historic land uses and possible locations for missing landscape features (Figure 2.35) (Keel 1999). Early ethnographic studies and reports supplemented understanding of the landscape and culture in 1996 and 2004 (Gregory 1996, 89-96; Crespi 2004). The park also completed a cistern study in 1998 (Keel and Raupp 1998).

All of these early studies and investigations fed into the planning process for the Cane River Creole National Historical Park General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

(GMP), which was completed in 2001. The document provided an overall approach to historic property management and interpretation for the park. Public meetings beginning in 1998 provided the NPS an opportunity to share progress on the planning process and gain understanding of local residents' desires for learning at and about the plantation. The GMP published five management and interpretation alternatives with varied levels of intervention. The preferred alternative preserved and rehabilitated the landscapes and buildings and established "a quality onsite visitor experience and strong partnerships with the community" (National Park Service 2000, iv). The GMP proposed that Magnolia Plantation provide a "discovery experience" learning environment with brochures, wayside exhibits and/or audiotapes, in contrast with the active interpreter-led programs and demonstrations proposed at Oakland Plantation. Recommended new construction at Magnolia Plantation included a parking area for 10 cars and 2 buses sited in the historic Mule Lot (Figure 2.36). Development at Magnolia would be a very small area of the site and would solely be for visitor parking and access. Visitor orientation and restrooms would be provided at the Store, while a pathway system would be developed to help visitors navigate throughout the site (National Park Service 2000, 46-48).

As provided in the Draft GMP, interpretation and rehabilitation of the Plantation was to "reflect the appearance of the plantations when they were still family-run plantations reliant on a resident labor force (circa 1948)." This draft language was presented to the public in June 2000 with a 60-day comment period. The final GMP published in January 2001 revised the date of interpretation to circa 1960 for both Magnolia and Oakland Plantations. The reasoning for this revision as presented in the Comments and Responses section of the Final GMP follows:

Based on concerns expressed by the public and Louisiana state historic preservation officer, the preferred alternative has been modified to propose the date of significance to be circa 1960. By doing this, the potential impacts on structures from removing, altering, or moving them to a pre-1960 location would be eliminated. Other ways can be used to illustrate to the public what the landscape may have looked like at different times in its history. Also, the use of the 1960 date for making cultural landscape management decisions does not prevent the park from depicting

how life on the plantation changed from one period to the next through programs and interpretive exhibits. Using a 1960 date also does not commit the National Park Service to perpetuating building treatments used during the 1950s that are damaging to the structure. The paramount responsibility is to protect the resources, even if that means in certain circumstances that certain building treatments would reflect an earlier timeframe. (National Park Service 2001, 5)

As the park worked its way through the GMP planning process, Magnolia Plantation was opened to the public with limited weekend tours beginning in the spring of 1998. Distinct in the NPS system as a recent acquisition, rather than waiting for park to complete rehabilitation and interpretation work, visitors were provided an opportunity to observe investigations and preservation efforts underway. From 1998 to 2008, all buildings at Magnolia were preserved, first through initial stabilization funding and later as part of Construction Packages 101 and 103. Some of the earliest NPS stabilization efforts focused on Cabins 2-8 with structural, walls, and roof repair and removing trees from cabin foundations (Hartrampf, Inc. 2004, 9-7). Historic Structures Reports for the Magnolia Store (1997), Blacksmith Shop, Pigeonnier and Garage (2003), Overseer's House (2004), and Gin Barn (2004) were completed at the same time (Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. 2019, 9-14- 9-15).

Magnolia Plantation was designated as a National Historic Landmark in December 2001 with national significance under Criterion 1, association with significant historical event, and Criterion 5, composed of integral parts that collectively form an entity of exceptional historic significance or illustrate a way of life or culture. The Plantation was deemed significant for its connection with the US agricultural economy through plantation and sharecropping and tenant farming eras. In addition to the large and intact plantation complex, the nomination particularly references the surviving slave cabins in the Quarters and Cotton Gin (National Historic Landmarks Survey, 2001). A year later in 2002, a Historic American Buildings Survey was completed of the Big House (Main House) including survey of the house garden and back yard, as well as some of the NPS-owned outbuildings.

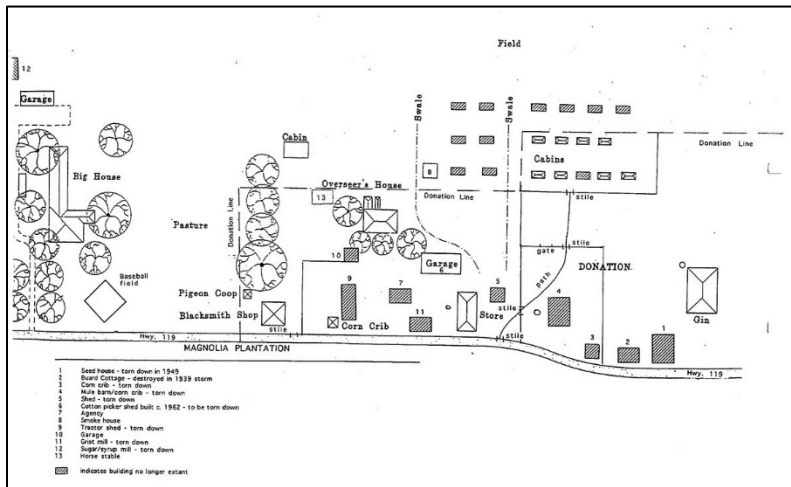


Fig 2.33. The 1996 Cultural Landscape Inventory recorded the locations of extant and missing buildings and structures as well as large trees present in 1996 as part of earliest NPS investigations. Courtesy CARI, N&A.

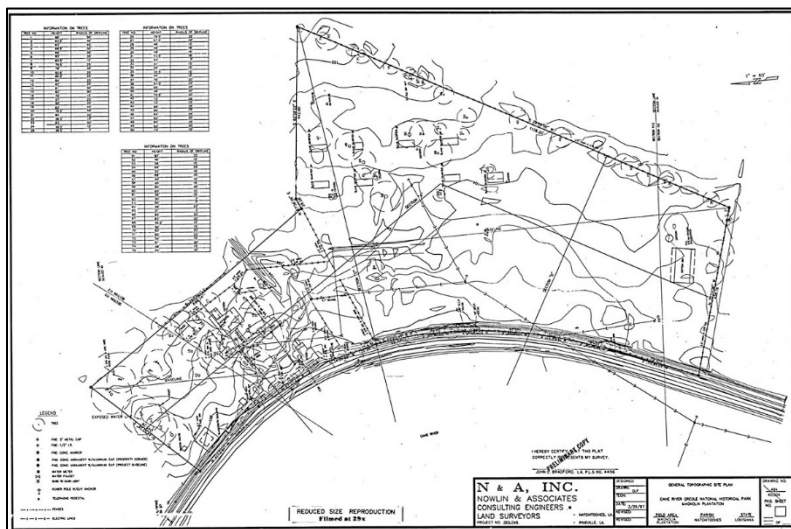


Fig 2.34. The 1997 survey recorded topography, buildings, fences and trees on the NPS property. Courtesy CARI,

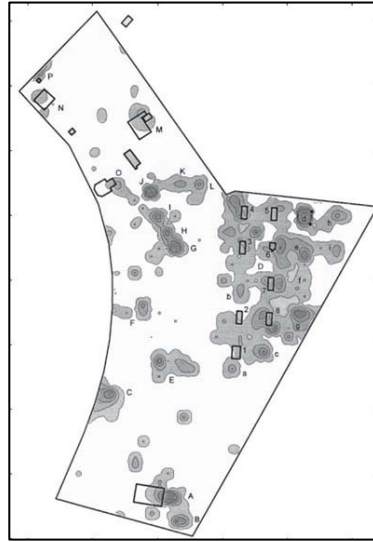


Fig 2.35. A map one shows the distribution of structure-related archaeological features, suggesting locations of non-extant historic buildings and structures. Courtesy NPS SEAC.

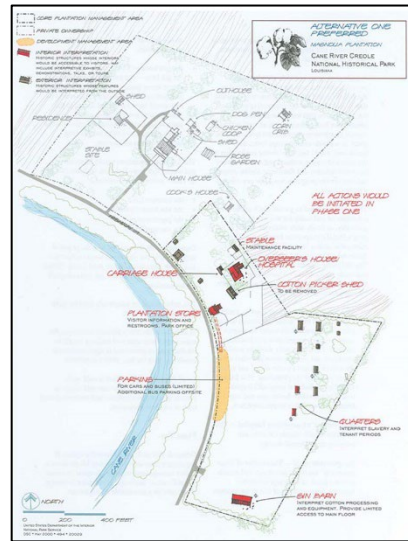


Fig 2.36. An alternative plan for the 2001 GMP located parking for 10 cars and 2 RVs or buses with additional bus parking available off-site. Courtesy NPS DSC.

Early Preservation and Construction Activities

Based on the approved 2001 General Management Plan, construction for visitor access began in earnest at Magnolia Plantation shortly thereafter. Three CARI line item construction packages were contracted with an NPS preservation crew undertaking smaller projects. The packages included projects for both Oakland and Magnolia Plantations. Projects for the Magnolia Plantation property include:

1. Construction Package 101, Summer 2004: construction of the visitor parking lot; rehabilitation of the Store for visitor services; upgrade site utilities
2. Construction Package 103, 2006-2008: architectural rehabilitation of Overseer's House, Cabins, Gin Barn, and Blacksmith Shop. (Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc 2019, 9-5-7)

Additional details on the work completed in these construction packages can be found in Chapter 9 of the 2019 Historic Resource Study.

As work on the buildings progressed, a trail system was also planned for Magnolia. Previous trail alignments had been designed by the NPS Denver Service Center in 1997 and 2000 (Figures 2.37-2.38). The first was a curvilinear design connecting the various elements of the site, while the later was a more segmented and linear alignment. Ultimately, the park ended up with a blend of the two via a mown path trail system. Aerial photographs from 2004 to the present show mown paths linking landscape features and buildings. This mowed looping trail system with some sections of rubberized matting deliberately connects plantation features in a logical progression through the landscape.

By 2003, the NPS removed two outhouses built between 1982 and 1994 east of Cabin 5 (Harpers Ferry Center 2006; National Park Service 2018). The former outhouse locations gathered accumulated soil, site debris and architectural material removed from the Cabins. The resulting "archeomound" fostered volunteer trees and added maintenance demand. Park staff began

removing the collected materials and volunteer vegetation on the mound in 2016 and completed the removal of the debris pile in 2020.

The NPS restored cisterns at Quarters cabins 3, 4, and 7 in 2010. In the same process, the two cisterns at the northwest and east corner of the Overseer's House were filled rather than being restored (National Park Service 2018). As initial major construction projects came to a close in 2008 and specific preservation work tapered off around 2010, the park became more reliant on in-house staffing supplemented by specific project funding to continue landscape and building preservation and repairs.

A series of six aerial photographs document the removals and additions to the Magnolia Plantation landscape with aerial photographs from 1994, 1998, 2004, 2009, 2013 and 2016 as well as August 2005 views from a powered parachute (Figures 2.58 to 2.67). Aerial comparisons, across these recent decades, aid in understanding the high degree of continuity in overall park spatial organization and land uses for the past 30 years. They also document specific changes. These aerial photographs are included as captioned figures.

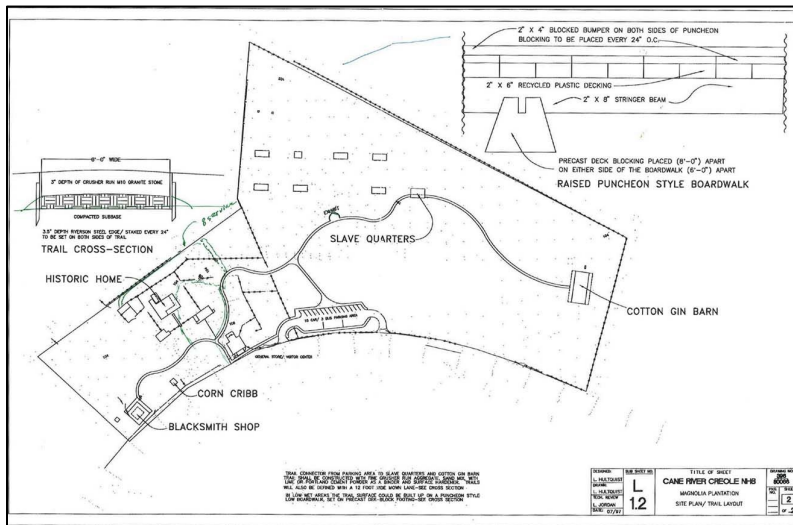


Fig 2.37. Preliminary trails alignment and proposed materials at Magnolia Plantation dated 1997 prioritizes connecting key features including the Gin Barn, Cabin 1, the Store and Blacksmith Shop via a curvilinear path. Courtesy NPS DSC.

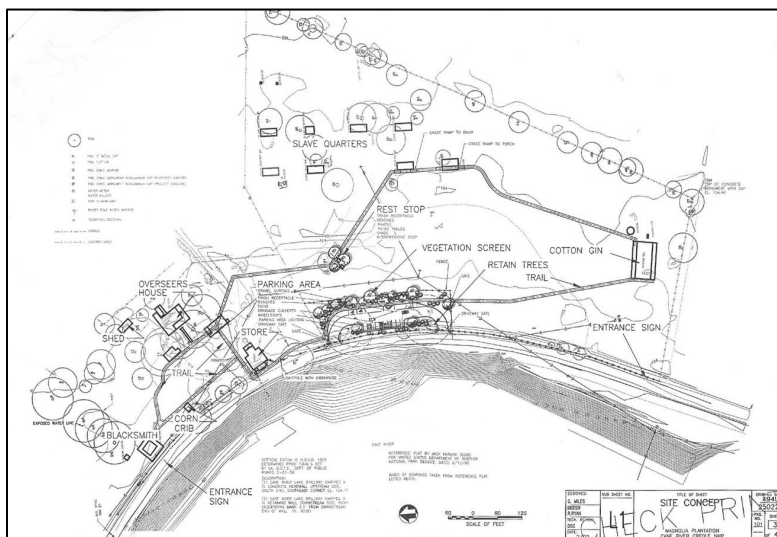


Fig 2.38. Revised trails alignment and site concept plan from 2000 forms a loop between key features. Courtesy NPS DSC.

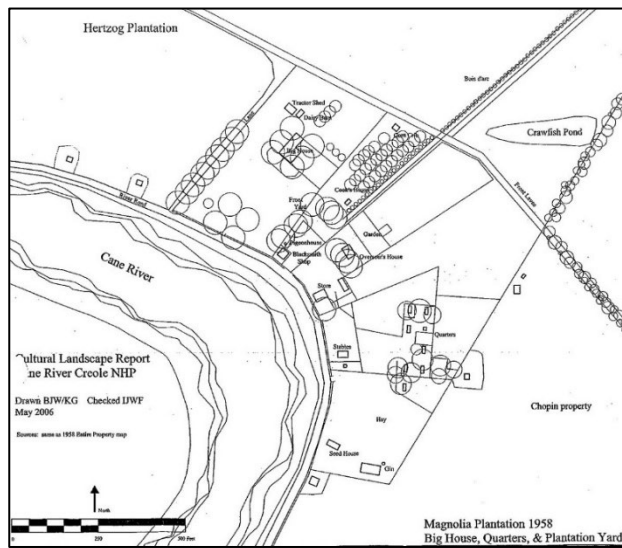


Fig 2.39. A 1958 period plan included with the 2006 CLR illustrates spatial relationships around the time of the recommended circa 1960 period of significance. The CLR proposed rehabilitation of missing and deteriorated landscape features present circa 1960. Courtesy Firth and Turner.



Fig 2.40. The Long Barn north of the Store is no longer present in this 1998 view. Path traces through the Gin Yard connect to LA-119. Courtesy CARI-102.



Fig 2.41. The parking area from Highway 119 was in place by 2004. Hedgerows and fences are no longer present. The angled property boundary north and west of the Quarters was reinforced by a drive. Courtesy Google Earth.



Fig 2.42. August 2005 view of Quarters and field with close mown patterns evident. Trees within the Quarters provide shade, while those along fence and field lines define space. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.43. The parking area located in close proximity to the Store and Quarters disrupts the historic core plantation yards landscape area, on August 16, 2005. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.44. August 2005 view shows adjacent productive lands maintains agricultural setting. The steep slope to the Cane River presents challenges for stormwater management, erosion, and access issues. Courtesy CARI.

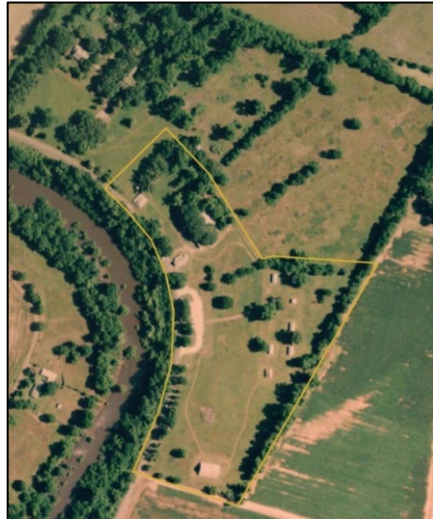


Fig 2.45. August 2009 aerial. An interior path between the Gin Barn and parking area replaces the earlier path to the road. A new path forms a direct route between the parking lot and Quarters. Courtesy Google Earth.



Fig 2.46. In this April 2013 view, the framing of the site with fence-line trees around an open space are clear while interior walks and former land use divisions are less apparent. Courtesy Google Earth.



Fig 2.47. A large deciduous tree present west of the Quarters in 2013 is missing by March of 2016. Courtesy Google Earth.

Recent Guiding Documents, Plans and Improvements

While the General Management Plan (2001) set the early foundation for the park, additional plans and studies continued park development. A 2004 NPS paper, “A Brief Ethnography of Magnolia Plantation” prepared by Muriel Crespi, documented interviews and revealed the complex cultural landscape at Magnolia Plantation. From 2006 to 2019, the park completed the following baseline documents: Long-Range Interpretive Plan (2006), Cultural Landscape Report Part 1 (2006), Quarters Historic Structure Report (2013), Foundation Document (2015), Ethnographic Study (2017), Wayside Exhibit Plan (2018), and Historic Resource Study (2019).

The park’s long-range interpretive plan (LRIP) completed in 2006 outlined primary interpretive themes and visitor experiences for Magnolia Plantation (Harpers Ferry Center 2006). Continuing the “discover experience” approach resolved in the GMP, the LRIP recommended locations for new focused learning features. The plan identified specific structures for interior interpretive features including the overseer’s house/hospital, plantation store, two quarters, and the Gin Barn. Recommendations thoughtfully presented aspects of the life and activities of the plantation over time though often presented mixed periods of interpretation to concurrently depict the landscape as it would have been in 1860, 1940, and 1960.

Completed in 2006, the Magnolia Plantation Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) Part 1 provides landscape history, analysis and preservation recommendations for the property (Firth and Turner 2006). This document exhibits few historic documents, with limited photographs and detailed mapping. The 2006 CLR recommendations align with the GMP, focusing efforts on rehabilitation of missing and deteriorated circa 1960 character and features, rather than the mid-1970s. A 1958 period plan provides some guidance in historic organization and alignments. Recommendations from the CLR Part 1 include:

1. Repair and reconstruction of fence lines with gates and stiles in historic locations recapture historic spatial organization.
2. Presentation of historic bare soil walks may be stabilized with polymer or cement blended into the soil. Reestablishment of the historic practice of rainwater collection

from building roofs and maintenance of existing drainage ditches can alleviate some stormwater issues.

3. Distinct ground plane treatment differentiates between historic land uses with infrequently mown meadow grasses in historic cultivated crop lands, shorter mown lawn in pasture areas, and cement or polymer-mixed bare soil in animal pens and corrals.
4. Partial restoration of mixed garden vegetation at the Overseer's House and Quarters Cabins 1 and 2.

List of Classified Structures (LCS) condition assessments were completed in 2014, which itemized historic and contributing features with subsequent updates in 2018 and 2019 (National Park Service 2018). The recent updates captured additional contributing landscape features through the period of significance.

The 2015 Foundation Document provides a groundwork for planning and management decisions, outlining core values, purpose, significance and features and identifying dynamic trends, issues and opportunities (National Park Service 20015). Identified resources, values and features essential to the park character and significance include Magnolia Plantation's character as a "vernacular cultural landscape... set in a rural, agricultural setting."

The Historic Resource Study, completed in June 2019, provides a comprehensive understanding of Magnolia Plantation's social and physical history. Following the NHL nomination, the study notes the period of significance from 1835 to 1939, "when the plantation owners ceased cotton ginning, although Magnolia continued to operate as a plantation past this date," but explains that park management and interpretation targets the 1960s (Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. 2019, 1-2).

Throughout these planning efforts, the landscape and buildings were maintained by park staff with limited project funding. By 2014, efforts to improve accessibility included installing rubber trail mats in select locations and an accessible lift at the Overseer's House (Commonwealth

Heritage Group, Inc 2019, 9-9). The porch and adjoining trail at Cabin 1 were also rebuilt in 2014-2015 to increase accessibility with the addition of ramps.

In 2017, the park continued improvements to the Magnolia landscape trail system by re-installing rubber trail mat at the visitor parking lot, adding a gravel path and wood footbridge to link the parking lot to Cabin 1, and installing one 18-inch culvert along the gravel access drive southeast of the Overseer's House (Mardorf 2017, February 6-7). These trail locations adhered to the 2006 CLR recommendation for a loop generally following Plantation Era footpaths in the core of the site and the new gravel path along the 1950s road alignment that linked Cabin 1 to LA-119 (Figure 2.67). The goal of the trail project was to improve accessibility of existing mown trails which were dotted with fire ant mounds and frequently flooded. Existing trail mats, previously laid on unprepared bare soil, were reinstalled on a prepared trail surface. As described in the project Section 106 compliance package, ground preparation included surface leveling with disturbance not to exceed two inches and the addition of compacted limestone aggregate to fill low areas. This fill ranged in depth from one to ten inches with "tapered edges to blend into surrounding grade." This base was then overlaid with a geotextile fabric and topped with rubber Safety Deck II mat held in place with six to eight-inch plastic and metal spikes. A final compaction effort leveled the surface. The footbridge was constructed with lumber and secured to concrete blocks with no footings or ground disturbance (Mardorf 2017, February 6-7). Executed with AmeriCorps volunteer labor, constructing this important access project proved challenging with a youth volunteer crew. Near project completion, volunteers were directed to deposit and spread gravel between the footbridge and Cabin 1 to complete that trail segment without rubber mats. In terms of durability and appearance, the trail mat system has fallen short of expectations, not providing an even and level path surface. The gravel trail portion is difficult to maintain as it lacks sufficient subbase or edging so gravel spills beyond the intended path width and weeds quickly infiltrate the path surface. Regardless, the path as improved provided visitors with more direct access to the Quarters, and provided a direct route back to the parking lot (Mardorf and Faqua 2020).

Between 2017 and 2019, another campaign of preservation actions at the Quarters replaced bricks and repointed exterior elevations on all cabins (Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc 2019, 9-7). Red square metal plates are visible on the exterior cabin walls from tie rods installed on the Cabins during this time (Mardorf and Fuqua 2020). Porches consisting of new posts, roof frames, and metal roofing panels were added to Cabins 2 to 8 in 2018 and 2019 while porch floor framing and decking was omitted. Masonry and carpentry work were completed by skilled staff from the NPS Historic Preservation Training Center. Archeological monitoring was performed by CARI staff and resulted in several new archeological finds related to daily life at the cabins, namely evidence of food remains, and uncovered elements from games and gambling.

A surface of gray, compacted crushed limestone gravel topped all roads and the visitor parking area in fall of 2018. The gray crushed stone surface of the visitor parking area and access road differentiated these new circulation patterns from the historic patterns, historically paved in tan-colored chert. The 2004 rustic log wheel stops at parking spaces were replaced with concrete wheel stops for a more formal appearance and to reduce fire ant mounds and visitor tripping hazards. The wood park entrance sign was replaced with a metal sign in early 2019. An interpretive sign was added to the parking lot area in 2017, while “this way to trail” wayfinding signs were added in 2017 to 2019.

During 2018 and 2019 episodic vegetation management campaigns cleared recent volunteer growth. In spring of 2018, preservation arborists from Blue Ridge Parkway pruned large specimen trees, focusing on the live oak near the Overseer’s House and Blacksmith Shop, and removed small trees from interior fence lines. The live oak pruning work increased tree canopy resilience to the high winds of the two 2020 hurricanes. Over the winter of 2018 to 2019, a forestry contractor removed over 120 trees under 25-inch DBH along with vines and shrubby undergrowth on the north and east property lines in the Quarters area. During Summer 2019, the large pecan tree along LA-119 near the Store, known as the “pitty pat tree,” was lost. The large diameter trunk remained from Summer 2019 to November 2020, marking the tree’s former size and location. Prior to August 2020, NPS attempted to propagate saplings from the remaining genetic material; however, winds from Hurricane Laura removed the last living sprout from the

tree and the stump was subsequently removed in November 2020. Despite this recent tree work, the trees at Magnolia continue to shed limbs and pose safety hazards to staff and visitors. At least three large tree limbs east of the Overseer's House and south of the Quarters were lost during the summer of 2020. Several trees and large limbs also came down along LA-119 and along the east property line as a result of Hurricane Laura in late August 2020.

Outside of the park boundary, additional landscape changes have impacted the site. Significant adjacent action is taking place along the Cane River as hydrological processes proceed to undermine the bank of LA-119 to the west of the Store. Issues of road collapse were first noted and reported to the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) in November 2017 following increased flooding. Further deterioration necessitated road closure in front of the Store in June 2018, and a permanent barricade was installed summer 2019. Since 2017, approximately 3 to 5 feet of ground has been lost in the area as the embankment along the river destabilizes, making Magnolia Plantation accessible only from the South. A second area of road collapse has begun to the south of the visitor parking lot access drive. Should this deterioration progress into LA-119, visitor access to the park will be blocked from both north and south. While the park has attempted to find a possible solution to the road collapse through a variety of partners, LA-119 remains within DOTD jurisdiction and state funding for any type of bank stabilization or repair of the road in its current alignment is not anticipated in the foreseeable future. In April 2021, DOTD announced that \$5 million had been secured for a realignment project, but the funds were not enough to repair the embankment slide along the current road.

Acknowledging future needs at Magnolia, the park has several projects in planning and design phases as of 2020. These projects include the replacement of the trail mat and mown path system with paved asphalt, rubber surfaced walks; reestablishment of field drainage ditches; and installation of waysides throughout the property. Additional description of ongoing and planned projects at Magnolia Plantation is included in Chapter 5 of this report.

Hurricane Laura, August 27, 2020 and Hurricane Delta, October 9, 2020

During the Summer of 2020, Hurricane Laura hit the Louisiana coast as a Category 4 hurricane on Thursday, August 27. The historic storm made landfall near Cameron, approximately 170 miles south of Natchitoches, closely following the track of Hurricane Rita in 2005. The storm retained its intensity as it made its way up the western side of the state and was still a Category 2 hurricane as it entered Natchitoches Parish and remained a Category 1 hurricane as it approached the Louisiana-Arkansas border. As the largest hurricane to hit the Louisiana coast since the 1850s, the storm changed the existing landscape at Magnolia Plantation as this CLR was being written.

Hurricane Laura toppled and uprooted several trees along the property boundaries and interior fence lines, large limbs and branches were torn from trees and strewn across the landscape, and vehicular access to the plantation was blocked for a few days until LA-119 could be cleared. As trees fell, fences were broken as well. Building damage was minimal, mainly limited to minor roof damage on the north Gin Barn dormer and a broken fire suppression pipe inside of the Gin Barn that sprayed the wood cotton screw press with water for nearly 48 hours.

Following the hurricane, the NPS Arborist Incident Response (AIR) team was deployed to assist the park with stabilization and recovery efforts. The 4-person team spent approximately 10 days cutting and removing trees from the Oakland and Magnolia landscapes with chainsaws, wood chipper, aerial lifts, and tractors with assistance from park staff and additional staff from Vicksburg National Military Park. Upon their departure, Magnolia Plantation reopened to the public on September 21, though several trees remain down along the east property line, east of the Quarters. The park secured \$160,000 in emergency repair and rehabilitation funding to remove the remaining trees through contracts in fall and winter 2020. Due to the widespread tree losses, the existing 2020 landscape witnessed considerable change. Those changes to vegetation were recorded and used to update Plan L14 2020 Landscape Plan to show removed trees and the current status in October 2020.

Only six weeks after Hurricane Laura, Hurricane Delta made landfall in nearly the exact same spot along the Gulf Coast as a Category 2 storm on Friday, October 9. Though the storm was

quickly downgraded, the storm brought tropical storm force winds and extended periods of rain to Magnolia Plantation, flooding the grounds and saturating soils. Damage from Delta was relatively minor with additional tree limbs and branches down, minor roof damage to the Blacksmith Shop, and damage to some shutters at the Overseer's House.



Fig 2.48. The yellow line shown on this 2017 map delineates a trail loop of new and re-laid rubber mat. The project installed a new culvert and footbridge, shown at the orange circles. This trail loop follows the recommended route described in the 2006 Cultural Landscape Report.



Fig 2.49. Post Hurricane Laura view looks southeast to record work underway. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.50. A second lift view looking south showing post Hurricane Laura status. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.51. This view reveals tree canopy losses and machinery tracks after the hurricane. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.52. Trees with partial canopy remaining and machinery tracks from clean-up activity are visible in this image looking east southeast from the Store, from a lift. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.53. View west toward Cane River shows vegetation damage along banks. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.54. Large deciduous tree uprooted by high winds, located in the field west of the Quarters. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.56. Post hurricane damage particularly to trees seen during clean-up. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.57. A large old tree along east property boundary fence uprooted by hurricane winds, shown after being sawn into pieces. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.58. Live oak trees lost branches but were not uprooted.
Courtesy CARI.



Fig 2.59. Limbs down and trees damaged along the east fence
line. Courtesy CARI.

Chapter 7: Uses

Functions and Uses

Seq. No. (R)	Major Category (R)	Category (R)	Use/ Function (R, if exists)	Historic (Yes/No)	Current (Yes/No)	Primary (Yes/No)
	Domestic (Residential)	Multiple Dwelling	Family Duplex	Yes	No	Yes
	Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	No
	Commerce/Trade	Department Store (General Store)		Yes	No	Yes
	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Field		Yes	No	Yes
	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agricultural Outbuilding		Yes	No	Yes
	Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)		Yes	No	Yes
	Health Care	Hospital		Yes	No	Yes
	Recreation/Culture	Museum	Exhibit	No	Yes	No

Public Access

Public Access

Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative

[enter text here]

Associated Ethnographic Groups

Seq. No. (R)	Ethnographic Group [Select from drop down pick list.]	Current (Yes/No)	Historic (Yes/No)

Ethnographic Study Status:

Yes- restricted information

Ethnographic Narrative:

Magnolia Plantation has a long association with African-Americans and Creoles of Color.

Chapter 8: Analysis & Evaluation

Analysis and Evaluation Summary

The following is from the 2021 Cultural Landscape Report: Magnolia Plantation.

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

The Magnolia Plantation landscape witnessed and responded to numerous significant events through American history. Magnolia Plantation landscape character-defining features reflected the evolving economic, social and political context of cotton agriculture through plantation eras of colonialism, slavery, day laborer and tenant farming and the expansion of mechanized agriculture. For example, changing compacted soil paths reflected changes in movements of people and animals across the landscape. Increasing mechanization of plantation agriculture diminished the extent of foot-worn paths and reduced the number of resident laborers in the cabins, among other changes.

Magnolia Plantation stands as a representative example of a southern cotton plantation. Fences, paths and vegetation organize the extant complex of agricultural, residential, management and support landscapes including fields, Gin House, pastures, eight remaining brick cabins, Overseer's House and plantation store. Landscape organization reflects the functioning agricultural landscape and the social movements of plantation management and laborers while responding to the local conditions of mostly-level native topography, arcing adjacent river and drive, and intense summer heat. The brick slave quarters and naturalized bulbs remaining in former yards are especially distinctive.

These are discussed further in under the following:

Natural Systems and Features

Spatial Organization

Topography

Vegetation

Circulation

Buildings and Structures

Views and Vistas

Small-Scale Features

INTEGRITY

The cultural landscape of Magnolia Plantation possesses historic integrity by exhibiting varying degrees of integrity for each aspect. The study area demonstrates adaption to major changes over the past 50 to 60 years. Extant landscape features attest to the demise of the plantation system, transition to industrial agriculture, and the preservation efforts of the NPS, the Hertzog family, and the local preservation community. A sense of the inhabited and working landscape that Magnolia Plantation evoked in the mid-twentieth century remains through the framework of extant buildings and structures set within a larger agricultural context of farm roads, tree rows, and scattered small-scale elements. Overall, Magnolia Plantation retains the identity for which it is significant and thus reflects historic integrity.

Location

The relationship between the Magnolia Plantation landscape and its location along the Cane River of the Red River system is vital to understanding its origin, development, and relationship to surrounding environmental and social contexts. The location of the plantation, set within a meander of the Cane River, evokes a sense of plantation history, American slavery, the US Civil War, and the economic transition after emancipation and into the twentieth century. Magnolia Plantation retains integrity of location.

Design

The design of Magnolia Plantation as expressed through the layout of key landscape features such as buildings and field patterns reflect the origins in the French ardent long lots and plantation layout during the colonial period of the eighteenth century. The collection of extant landscape features demonstrates adaption to evolving farm products and technologies over centuries and reflects the decisions made during the period of significance. Essentialized by remaining buildings and structures, the distribution of core plantations functions along the River

Road (LA-119) and the parallel course of the Cane River conveys the historic organization of space, construction and production technologies, and materials. The spatial relationships between major features, such as between the eight brick cabins of the Quarters and the live oaks clustered around the Overseer's House, create a visual relationship that is both functional and aesthetic. This relationship remains substantially unchanged since the period of significance; however, other missing or degraded landscape features demonstrate the loss of some design qualities. The absence of most interior historic fences and paths reduces the ability to understand the functioning of plantation yards. In the case of the mule lot south of the Store, the visitor parking lot occupies a portion of this an important space that once contained the Mule Lot stable, fencing, and related features. In addition, a recently established row of trees along LA-119 alters the once open visual relationship between the core of the plantation and the riverine landscape to the west. Also, the absence of a domestic landscape of fences, pens, and gardens at the Quarters impedes the expression of the historic vernacular design of this area during the tenant farming era. Despite these losses and a small number of modern additions, the relative number, scale, and configuration of extant features that hold significance enables Magnolia Plantation to convey a sense of the historic landscape and demonstrate integrity of design. A degree of replication of historic contributing features that are missing today would bolster integrity to the tenant farming era.

Setting

The setting of Magnolia Plantation largely reflects the character of the plantation during its historical role through the mid-twentieth century. Within the plantation, recent fence lines and tree rows form divisions between the NPS holding and private parcels of the historic plantation. To a degree, these recent divisions diminish the historic character of the overall plantation complex but were required to separate NPS lands from adjacent property owners. Nevertheless, the placement of the plantation in relation to surrounding features and open space provides continuity with the past despite minor changes. Proximity to the Cane River, farm roads that create field divisions, and the surrounding countryside of agricultural fields reflect changes from decades of agricultural transition and growth of vegetation. Urban development exemplified by the loss of twentieth century sharecropper houses and very limited scattered construction of

modern homes throughout the region do not alter the pervasive qualities of the rural, agrarian setting in which the plantation lies. However, if modern housing subdivisions such as those south of Natchitoches and surrounding Oakland Plantation were to be developed in the area around Magnolia, the setting would be substantially altered. For now, the Magnolia Plantation larger landscape context remains rural and open as little residential development has occurred nearby, shaping an intact setting and context. With the creation of Cane River Lake and separation from Cane River, the lands to the south retain relatively low real estate value, while acreage surrounding Natchitoches and Cane River Lake have increased in value. These factors aid in the preservation of Magnolia Plantation and its broader setting. The study area demonstrates a high degree of integrity of setting.

Materials

Most landscape features of Magnolia Plantation are resources that consist of original materials dating to the period of significance, including compacted earth, wood fence posts, wire fencing, brick cabins, and vegetative materials including grasses harvested as hay, live oak, water oak, sycamore, hackberry, and pecan trees and naturalized bulbs in the Quarters landscapes. These local materials demonstrate regional traditions in the French Creole plantation style and help define a sense of time and place for Magnolia Plantation. The plantation landscape possesses integrity of materials.

Workmanship

The remaining built elements of the Magnolia Plantation landscape show workmanship through rare and unique technologies and use of materials in construction. The use of brick for the cabins of the Quarters demonstrates the wealth and desire for durability by the LeCompte family and the skill of the possibly enslaved or indentured masons that built the residences. The planting of specific tree species, like live oak, to provide year-round shade by the Overseer's House reflects workmanship of planting design. Surviving small-scale features such as the wooden purple martin house by the Store also expresses vernacular carpentry skills and alludes to the traditional practice of placing a roost in highly social areas to reduce nuisance insect populations. Magnolia Plantation expresses integrity of workmanship.

Feeling

The landscape of Magnolia Plantation cultivates a semblance of agricultural life. While many small-scale elements and features of an active farm and collection of homes no longer persist, the plantation landscape does possess enough of its original design, materials, workmanship, and setting to evoke the feeling of the property's layered history. The collective impact of extant landscape features provides integrity of feeling as the plantation continues to express its identity as a working farm reliant on resident labor.

Association

The presence of sufficiently intact landscape features at Magnolia Plantation readily conveys its historic significance related to NRHP criteria identified in the 2001 NHL and the 2006 Cultural Landscape Report. Association of the cultural landscape with these criteria continue to the present: Criterion A: Association with cotton plantation history; Criterion C: Representative of distinctive cotton plantation landscape characteristics; and Criterion D: Archeological potential to yield important historical information. Magnolia Plantation retains integrity of association as the place where historic events and plantation production and residential activities occurred.

Landscape Characteristics and Features

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation.

Historic Condition:

1941

Natural systems and topography of Magnolia Plantation relate to the fluvial rivers system of the Cane River and the related soils upon which the farm was originally sited. Fertile soils of very

fine sandy loam underlay the plantation’s residential areas and most of the area for farm fields and yards within the study area (Figure 2.1) (Heritage Landscapes 2019). Originally woodland, the highly modified landscape reflects some 200 years of farming operations.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

2020

The plantation is situated on the east bank of the Cane River and benefits from the rich soils and level topography. The Cane River follows the old channel of the Red River which is a tributary of the Mississippi. The alluvial soils accreted over geologic time support hardwood species with community variation relating to soil drainage. The climate supports a long growing season with hot summers, heavy rainfall, and high humidity. Hurricanes from the Gulf of Mexico in late summer and early fall drop heavy rain with strong winds. Additional detail on the natural systems present at Magnolia Plantation is available in the 2006 Cultural Landscape Report Part 1 (Firth and Turner 2006, 13-17). The 2020 landscape is mostly flat with drainage ways cut to facilitate water movement from west to east.

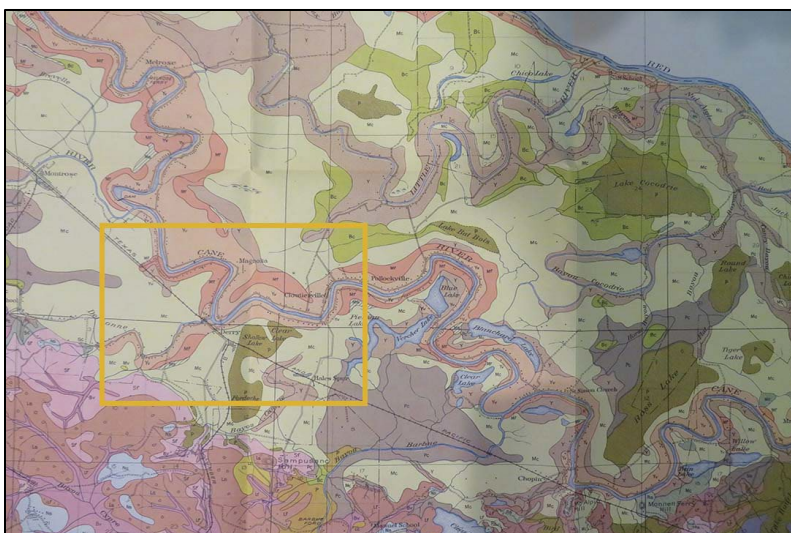


Fig 3.1. A 1921 soil map shows the undulating oxbows of the Cane River channel southwest of the Red River. Very fine sandy loam (shown in two shades of peach) is deposited along the banks of the Cane River with clay (in brown and pale yellow) in lowlands beyond the river deposition areas.

Courtesy CARI.

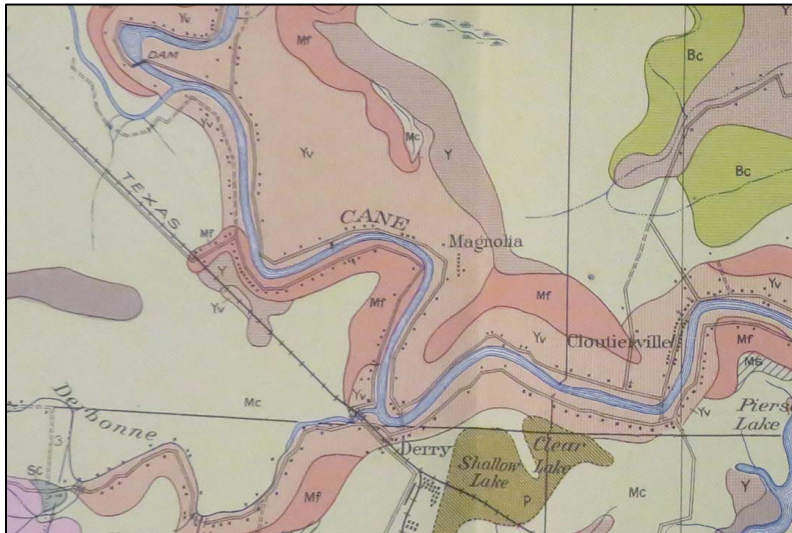


Fig 3.2 Depositions of Yahola, very fine sandy loam (“Yo” in pale peach), compose the soils immediately surrounding Magnolia Plantation. Dots locate buildings and structures, including the Cabins grouping, near the word Magnolia along River Road (LA-119). Courtesy CARI.

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

Historic Condition:

1941

In the 1940s, Magnolia Plantation comprised approximately 2,570 acres, including the 18.23 acres that make up the NPS property. The circa 1941 Landscape Plan (LP) depicts how fences and tree rows defined fields, pastures, and domestic lots. Land divisions spread in angular patterns to the east from the curving road that follows a Cane River channel bend. Individual land division names are associated with their use, such as the Mule Lot south of the Store.

Landscape patterns are a spatial manifestation of historic socioeconomic diversity at Magnolia Plantation. Outside NPS boundaries, the Main House serves as a home to the plantation owners. Fences and a line of live oak trees separate the Main House landscape, representing the highest

socioeconomic rung of the circa 1941 plantation landscape, from the working landscape to the south. Mirroring the overseer's function on the plantation, the Overseer's House geographically divides the space between the plantation owners and labor residences. Constructed on piers and sited to rise above other plantation structures, the Overseer's House expresses white dominance over the working landscape. The cluster of two rows of aligned cabins creates a gridded area known as the Quarters. Day laborers resided in the buildings which historically housed enslaved workers. Each of the eight cabins of the Quarters have a yard often defined by swept ground, fences, gardens and other vegetation. The Overseer's House, structures, and fields lie between the residences of the farm laborers and the Main House to the north.

Farm roads and paths often run parallel to field edges; however, a hierarchy of pedestrian paths crisscross the fields connecting the residential areas of the Quarters and the Overseer's House with various farm buildings, with particularly strong access routes to the Store.

1958

In the later 1950s the core area of the plantation continues to exhibit overall spatial and visual organization, as evolved from the 1940s. The 18.23 acres of NPS Plantation Yards and Quarters area shape much of the core area of the plantation, with the Main House and grounds to the north as the accompanying core area parcel. L6 Circa 1958 Landscape Plan graphically captures documented spatial patterns and visual organization to include fenced fields, pastures and gardens, that add definition to generally open views across the Yard and through the Quarters. Zones of dense live oak canopy and boundary tree rows define specific aspects of the core property. In addition, smaller detailed spaces are defined around structures, adding more intricate patterns to the overall open character of the landscape. Property and land use divisions create angular patterns related to uses, extending from LA-119 into the property. Pastures and yards are concentrated to the north, while fields predominate to the south.

Land uses are shaped by contributing features remaining from earlier periods to include the Mule Lot south of the Store and a fence-edged defined Quarters zone. Relying on the 1955 and 1958 aerial photographs and some ground photography, it is apparent that the families living in

the Quarters use gardens and yard spaces around the cabins, though to a lesser degree than they did in 1941. Circulation around the cabins and from the Quarters to the Store and fields is evident in relatively narrow foot paths linking destinations and crossing fences at stiles. However, the aerials also show a decrease in foot traffic, which is a marked change in spatial organization between the 1940s and late 1950s as routes of foot traffic reduce in width and intensity.

Conversely, increased cattle and mules shaped different circulation patterns along fence lines and along routes to a cattle watering pond in the pasture north of the Quarters. Also, increased vehicle uses reveal changes in vehicular circulation patterns. For example, a new parking area and delivery zone north of Store emerges during this time. The landscape opens to a number of wide viewsheds, achieved from LA-119, and within the core area from various positions.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

2020

Paths, buildings, vegetation, and fences divide the primarily open landscape. The plantation yards of LCA 1 respond to the arcing form of LA-119 and the Cane River, with buildings, tree lines, and the parking lot aligned to the arced highway. Linear fences and tree lines at irregular angles subdivide the interior landscape area. The linear alignment of the Quarters organizes the LCA 2 landscape. Mown trails between the Quarters reinforce this gridded organization along the western row while some arced trails and mown areas surrounding the Quarters deviate from the linear pattern.

The line of live oak trees at the north property edge function within a larger pattern, extending east beyond the NPS property boundary and turning to align north-south near the Cook's Cabin, framing in the low open landscape. Additionally, the pattern of live oak tree rows is repeated in a similar size and configuration north of the Main House outside the NPS property.

Topography

Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect).

Historic Condition:

1941

Relatively level terrain characterizes the topography of the study area. Slopes range from one to two percent across the site. Elevation across the plantation varies approximately six feet, with higher ground at 106 feet above sea level (fsl) by the main farm buildings and structures near the road. Swales, commonly referred to as drainage ditches, south of the Overseer's House and east of the Store help to drain the gently undulating yards. While the predominantly level terrain facilitates direct infiltration, it is likely that the microtopography of the plantation landscape directed rainwater away from paths and toward the main east-west swale.

The core area is predominantly flat with some gentle slopes and swales between the Overseer's House and the cabins that convey stormwater from west to east toward a lower bayou. Efforts to facilitate drainage across the generally flat terrain occurred throughout the mid-twentieth century. Two distinct ditches drained surface runoff eastward to the fields between the Plantation Store and the Quarters. The roughly parallel ditches define the edges of the field east of the Plantation Store. Comparison of aerial photographs dated 1955 and 1958 reveals modification of the northern of the two ditches to create a direct connection to a pond to the east.

Indicators of modified microtopography remaining in 2020 suggest the locations of these swales, or drainage ditches, that previously facilitated storm water movement. Deduced from contemporary topography and historic feature locations, the swales shown on L6 Circa 1958 Landscape Plan intersect within the landscape capturing excess water in the nearly level fields. Primary north-south swales cut through the fields between LA-119 and the Quarters direct water to the center of the field. With no significant grade change across the property north to south, water drained east along intersecting cut drainage to lower elevations.

Circulation continuity and changes are evident on L6 Circa 1958 Landscape Plan. An increase in automobile access altered plantation circulation patterns with a somewhat circular parking zone north of the Store and compacted earth or gravel area west of the storefront porch. A new route, possibly a road or a wide multiple-use path appeared across the open field to connect to Cabins 1

and 2 linking to a LA-119 at the south end of the Mule Pen. The familiar “Y” shaped path linking Store to Quarters remained and narrowed with decreased use.

Smaller topographic changes may have occurred as land uses, circulation, and buildings changed. In particular, when the entry drive and parking area appears north of the Store, the corn crib may have been moved to its 2020 location at that time. Similarly, as the two sheds (and later Cotton Picker Shed) were erected near the Overseer’s House, as the southwest portion of LA-119 shifted the road east, and as the Seed Barn moved about 130 feet to the northeast, the ground plane likely changed.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

2020

The mostly level ground plane of Magnolia Plantation presents challenges to stormwater management. Elevation across the property varies approximately five feet, between 101 and 106 feet in elevation above sea level. A three-foot rise to meet LA-119 occurs at the western property edge. The terrain of the park pitches gently to the east. Beyond the boundary, overall drainage patterns flow northeast to a large bayou named Hertzog Swamp. The historic levee system visible in the 1858 Walmsley Plat Map was largely demolished in the field and pasture areas by James Hertzog in the 1970s, but the levee system remains intact to the east of the Main House (Mardof 2021). These structures prevented backwater flooding from the Red and Little River Systems and their absence from the 2020 landscape may contribute to contemporary flood conditions.

Onsite drainage is partially facilitated by a microtopography of shallow, remnant historic ditches and a more recent north-south swale that convey some surface runoff generally eastward. However, poor drainage and ponding are also evident. Two relatively distinct ditches, or vegetated swales, are located west of the Quarters and south of the Overseer’s House. Dredged sometime between 1982 and 1990, the ditch west of the Quarters directs water north from the north part of the field by the Gin Barn and the area between the Plantation Store and the Quarters. This ditch connects to the west-to-east flowing ditch south of the Overseer’s House into an adjacent pasture on private lands. Expanded in the late 1950s, this drainage feature historically

conveyed water from the area east of the Plantation Store to the Hertzog Swamp northeast of the plantation core. South of this ditch, little evidence remains of a second west-to-east running ditch located along a field edge near the Quarters, although it is recorded on the 1996 CLI plan.

Evidence of historic drainage swales remains in the 2020 landscape. Remnant ditch alignments shown on L14. 2020 Landscape Plan are recognizable through careful study of microtopography in available topographic maps. These ditches were observed on site during rain events and field verified. The primary north-south swale west of the Quarters continues to gather and store water, necessitating the addition of a pedestrian bridge over the remaining swale. Intersecting east-west swales are less evident in the 2020 landscape, having been incrementally leveled by bank erosion and sedimentation accretion. The northernmost east-west swale is still evident in the landscape and is marked by an 18-inch culvert under the gravel access drive south of the Overseer's House along the eastern property line.

The relatively flat topography at Magnolia Plantation remains consistent with its historic character; however, poor drainage across the property creates frequent ponding and muddy conditions. Ponding especially occurs along the foundations of the cabins, along the circulation network of mown paths, and in the open space east of the Quarters. Frequent storms and rainy conditions often create a backlog of landscape maintenance, particularly in terms of mowing, bush hogging, and accessing the maintenance area east and north of the Overseer's House. Staff regularly have to wait for ground conditions to dry-up before carrying out maintenance work. The movement and setting caused by oscillation between wet and dry conditions adds to masonry wall issues at the cabins. Fluctuating climatic conditions exacerbate challenges to landscape management. Anticipated climatic changes including more intense rain and storm events may disrupt increasingly extended periods of drought. The combination of dry soils and fast precipitation may increase flood events and erosion with impacts to infrastructure, archeology, buildings, and landscape.

A slope along the west edge of LA-119 immediately west of the property drops to the Cane River. This waterway shaped the historic plantation land use and continues to exert influence on the

adjacent landscape. Increased storm intensity and frequency have caused the river to regularly extend beyond its channel and flood the embankment adjacent to the road, causing the road embankment to rotate – undercutting the road and creating an embankment failure. Previous failure points along the same stretch of LA-119 were repaired by the Louisiana Department of Transportation Division (LADOTD) in the early 2000s, though repairs did not stretch far enough north to the point of the current collapse. Park staff first noticed the issue in November 2017, and LADOTD closed LA-119 near the Magnolia Plantation Store in June 2018. The road is now permanently barricaded with no traffic permitted through in either direction (Figures 3.3 and 3.4). LADOTD has indicated that the failure point is 65-feet below the road surface and is one of several issues along LA-119. Though the main problem is subsurface, erosion from stormwater may also be contributing to the issue. To a lesser degree, erosion may be occurring west of the road where stormwater rushes off of the road and down the steep slope to the river. Simultaneously, surface stormwater may be moving from east to west across the plantation landscape until reaching the slightly elevated road, forming a dam. Held against the east edge of the highway, slow moving water may be infiltrating and undercutting soils from the east.

Feature Name: Relatively level ground plane

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: West-east drainage swales

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Micro topographic evidence of historic drainage swales that require restoration

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Relatively level ground plane

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Traces of historic swales

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: South-north swale (cut in post plantation era)

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Raised ground plane over time, and swales filled in, contributing to excess ponding, lack of water movement east and south and around Cabin foundations

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing



Fig 3.3. Route LA-119 is closed to traffic near the plantation Store in this December 2019 view. Barriers mark the road closure to indicate unsafe road conditions. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.4. Embankment failure along the slope of Cane River west of LA-119 and west of the Store has compromised the road integrity. Heritage Landscapes.

Vegetation

Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.

Historic Condition:

1941 LCA 1

Vegetation of the Plantation Yards consists of garden and ornamental plantings at the Overseer's House, tree rows along field edges, scattered trees, and fields of pasture grasses and hay. Limited areas of rough turf occur in interstitial locations by roadside buildings and at the Overseer's House. In the 1940s, sheep cropped areas of turf. Documentation of vegetation is limited; however, oral history offers insights, for example indicating that a blackberry (*Rubus sp.*) patch located near the Blacksmith Shop was used for making table wine (Crespi 2004, 29). An orchard, vegetable gardens, and other fields associated with the Plantation Yards are located outside of the study area east of the Overseer's House.

Farm managers grew flowering shrubs and fruit and ornamental trees at their residence during the mid-twentieth century. The limited photographic record of the Overseer's House shows small trees, shrubs, and a narrow path inside a picket fence at the southwest side of the yard (Figure 2.9). Trees at the Overseer's House include plum (*Prunus persica*) and pear (*Pyrus communis*) though their precise location is unknown. A bed of ornamental groundcover plants, to include iris (*Iris sp.*) and cast iron plant (*Aspidistra sp.*), grow on the southeastern side. L3 1941 Aerial photograph also shows a possible garden or fenced enclosure with four internal sections, adjacent to a row of large trees north of the Overseer's House.

Tree rows marked some fence lines, field edges, and roads of the Plantation Yards. Illustrated on L4. Circa 1941 Landscape Plan, large live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) trees grew in a row along a fence line near the Blacksmith Shop and west of the Overseer's House. It is likely that they are contemporaneous with the remaining double allée of live oak trees at the Main House depicted on the annotated plat map of 1858 (Keel 1999). Informal and partial rows of unidentified trees mark farm roads south and east of the Gin yard. The relatively thin tree rows do not appear to resemble a hedge, like a row east of the Overseer's House, beyond the study area. There and in other locations on the plantation, farmers planted and managed the growth of Osage-orange (*Maclura pomifera*), known locally as bois d'arc, as living fences to delimit livestock areas.

Scattered trees of the Plantation Yards provide shade for people and animals. Planted pecan trees provided nut food value in addition to shade. Individual trees grew at edges of roads and yards such as near the Store, in the Mule Lot and the pasture to its north, and in a few locations along River Road. Farm managers took precautions to protect specific trees from livestock and pests with documented efforts occurring throughout the plantation. In the field directly north of the Blacksmith Shop, the limewashed trunks of some trees protect them from disease and temperature extremes (Figure 3.5). This practice also occurred by the Main House and the Quarters.

Non-pasture fields of the Plantation Yards produced a rotation of crops and fodder including cotton, corn, and hay and fields. Harvesting of these areas transitioned to machine work with the

support of manual labor during this decade. The 1940s saw mules used in farming extensively but not exclusively (Hertzog II 1941). By the late 1930s, there is documented use of tractors for harvesting; however, the configuration of farm fields and turning radius of tractor-driven farm implements failed to reach corners, requiring hand labor for harvesting of these leftover cultivated rows (Crespi 2004, 33-34). Also, mechanized devices such as hay baler require a considerable amount of accompanying manual labor to gather, load, and stack the bales (Hertzog II 1939).

1941 LCA 2

During the 1940s, vegetation of the Quarters consists of a basically sunny space with varied, scattered trees, a tended ground plane of mixed ornamental and functional gardens in the cabin yards, and productive ground covering plants. Vegetation in shared areas includes the variably maintained herbaceous grasses and wildflowers and broadleaf ground covers visible in the progression of photograph from the south (Figures 3.6-3.7). Mounded herbaceous plants appear around inhabited cabins and the ruined Cabin 9. A photograph from November 1904 shows a more open landscape with lower maintained ground plane of turf between the cabins (Figure 3.8) (Collins 1904).

Interviews with former residents elicited their recollections of flowering trees, shrubs, and gardens in the Quarters during the middle of the twentieth century (Crespi 2004, 88). Large shade trees visible in the early twentieth century photograph do not persist in the 1940s; however, other fruit and canopy trees near cabins provide shade and edible crops to include pecan, fig (*Ficus carica*), peach, plum, and jujube (*Ziziphus zizyphus*) (Crespi 2004, 28-29). In the 1940s, limewash appears on the trunks of some trees in the Quarters, as at the Main House and Blacksmith Shop.

Produce from the cabin gardens forms an important component to resident diets, as required by the Hertzog's for occupancy in the Quarters. One worker grew a row of sunflowers within the fenced yard of Cabin 3 in the 1920s. Leaves from sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) growing naturally along Cane River, and at least one "filé tree" documented in the field east of the Quarters landscape, were used according to the local tradition as a gumbo ingredient known as file (Crespi

2004, 8, 24, 29). According to ethnographic documentation of local practices, roots of the sassafras tree were harvested in the winter and used to prepare a medicinal tea.

Quarters families tended abundant gardens of both food crops and ornamental plants. Ornamental plantings remaining in the 2020 landscape provide compelling evidence that cabin residents collected and planted bulb flowers within their fenced yards. Residents may have brought bulbs with them when moving in and others may have taken plant material with them when moving out.

A 1960s photograph reveals a diverse mixture of plants in another cabin garden to include sugar cane (*Saccharum sp.*) and the flowers of cockscomb (*Celosia sp.*), and possibly zinnia (*Zinnia sp.*). Archeological research substantiated the use of cabins gardens as part of a subsistence practices.

The evidence for this can be seen in their purchases of seed from the store, as well as archeological evidence of canning activities: jar and lid liner fragments. Former residents recalled that they relied more on their gardens and livestock for food than they did the Magnolia store. They cultivated and canned, jarred, or dried beans, corn, cucumbers, garlic, mustard greens, okra, sweet peas, onions, peanuts, pumpkins, red peppers, tomatoes, and turnips. Residents also grew Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes and stored them in holes dug into banks and covered them for later use. Although not a major crop, some grew sugar cane that they had processed into syrup at a local mill operated by a Magnolia sharecropper. A former resident from a nearby plantation remembered they also made cane beer from the foam that formed during sugar processing. (Miller 2004, 87)

Plants grown within the Quarters served medicinal as well as dietary purposes (Miller 2004, 88). Gardens supply skilled healers, known as root doctors, herb doctors, or vine healers, with plants for poultices, ointments, and infusions. For example, plantation workers gave children tea from chinaberry tree (*Melia azedarach*) fruit to eliminate worms and cure fevers. One chinaberry tree is

visible in historic views of the yard of Cabin 8 (Figure 3.8). Other chinaberry trees were present near the north and south ends of the Quarters (Crespi 2004, 27-28). Other fever-reducing plants used by residents include castor bean/palm of Christian (*Ricinus communis*) leaves, peach leaves and bitter weed (possibly *Helenium amarum* or *H. tenuifolium*). Folk doctors also used the leaves of cedar (*Cedrus* or *Juniperus* species) for rheumatism. Additional plants with ethnobotanical significance that grew then and remain at Magnolia Plantation include elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), wild onions or garlic (*Allium sp.*), and others (Alabama Natural Heritage Program, 2011).

1958 LCA 1

L5 1958 Landscape Plan captures the vegetation palette, field and fence patterns, and individual trees documented in the landscape. The areas to the north appear to be in pasture reflecting increased animal husbandry, while areas to the south are turf/groundcover or fallow fields. This large turf/ground cover or fallow field area extends south and west of the Quarters to a cleared area around the Gin. Mown turf around the Store reflects change that accompanies fewer residents. Large live oak and water oak (*Quercus nigra*) trees at the Overseers House and at the north property edge remain and two large pecan trees flank the front of the Store. Other trees, likely volunteer growth of pecan, hackberry, and other scrub trees extend along the east boundary.

A circa 1960s photograph taken near the Blacksmith Shop shows a wood cage around a small tree likely added to protect that tree from damage by horses. This practice of fencing-in desirable trees may have occurred elsewhere on the plantation in areas where livestock grazed or were penned. The image also reveals a mass of large trees, vines, and shrubs on the riverbank, likely providing soil stabilization and erosion control on that steep slope.

1958 LCA 2

1958 vegetation within the Quarters appears to show a combination of shade trees, fruit or nut trees, and gardens organized in fenced enclosures around the inhabited cabins.

L6 Circa 1958 Landscape Plan also shows four dense patches of vegetation, possibly crops or smaller trees, near Cabins 4, 7, and 8. The pattern of trees around the cabins in gardens appears similar, though less dense. Pecan and hackberry are likely to be found along fence and boundary margins, while small fruit trees appear in the Quarters area.

In addition to fruit and nut trees, resident gardens continue to include food crops, medicine, and flowers with fenced boundaries. Photographs indicate a mixture of plants occupying the same beds such as sugar cane and cockscomb. The existing perennial bulbs in cabin yards include St. Joseph's lily (*Hippeastrum x johnsonii*), Spanish (or Texas) copper lily (*Habranthus tubispathus*), crinum lily (*Crinum sp.*), red spider lily (*Lycoris radiata*), Byzantine gladiolas (*Gladiolus byzantinus*), pink rain lily (*Zephyranthes grandiflora*), autumn rain lily (*Zephyranthes candida*), and daffodil (*Narcissus sp.*), likely date to this period or remain from even earlier gardens. The Spanish copper lily, for example, is a short herbaceous plant with dark yellowish-orange to copper-colored petals that may date to the earliest years of Magnolia Plantation. While the species is found throughout South America, Mexico, and the Caribbean, local lore holds that the bulbs in the Cane River region were a gift from Spanish colonizers who established missions and presidios along the El Camino Real de los Tejas in Texas and northwestern Louisiana beginning in the late seventeenth century (Fuqua 2020).

Subtle landscape changes occur in LCA 2 by 1958. Swept yards surrounding the garden spaces decrease in size, perhaps an indication of smaller families or simply a change in the practice of keeping large areas free of vegetation. On the outskirts of the Quarters, mown areas increase with mixed species turf around Cabin 2 and to the west of Cabin 5. To the northeast of the cabins, a pasture area replaces a former crop field.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

LCA 1 2020

Deciduous trees and a small number of ground plane plants mainly make up the vegetation of LCA 1. Despite the historic property name, no magnolia trees grow within the Magnolia Plantation park boundaries. Remaining historic magnolias at the Main House may be seen from

the north park boundary, though they are in poor condition. Pecan, hackberry, water oak, and live oak comprise the majority of the plantation canopy. Exceptionally large oak trees stand as witness trees, present on the property from the nineteenth century. A row of five live oak line the northern property boundary and may date to at least 1858 (Figures 3.10-3.11). Several of these trees display the traditional practice of limewashing the trunks of large trees. The washing was carried out in the summer of 2019 as a demonstration project for a children's summer camp. The use of lime reduces disease from fungus and insects while the white color reveals insect and animal damage and protects trees from excessive heat by reducing light absorption and heat accumulation in the bark and trunk. Moreover, the highly-visible, orderly and clean aesthetic may have bolstered the local appeal of limewash on trees. A mix of live oak and water oak shade the west face of the Overseer's House (Figure 3.12). Large, low branches rest on the ground to form a mass of leaves in front of the house (Figure 3.13). Hackberry grows among other self-sown trees along several fence lines. The stump of a large pecan remained near the Store until late 2020; the tree, known as the "pitty pat tree" fell during the summer of 2019. Attempted propagation from this tree was ongoing prior to Hurricane Laura in August 2020. The stump marking the former tree location was removed during Hurricane Laura clean-up efforts in fall and winter 2020.

The majority of the property contains a ground plane of common turf species as well as wild onions which produce a strong odor. The open turf landscape is managed in two ways, differentiating uses. Paths and areas surrounding buildings are regularly mown height with a riding lawnmower to a height of 2-3 inches. These areas are illustrated on plan L14. 2020 Landscape Plan in a slightly darker green annotated "Mown Turf" which is classified by NPS as B1 Functional Short turf. Larger expanses, shown in a bright green and labeled "Rough Turf," classified as B2 Functional Tall turf, are cut less frequently to a taller height. When open area grasses reach 18-24 inches, they are bush-hogged to 6-8 inches tall. Park maintenance staff tries to avoid allowing grasses to reach 36 inches, at which point, tick and rat populations noticeably rise and cutting at that taller height causes added stress to the park machinery. However, wet conditions at Magnolia frequently mean that some areas are not bush hogged as often. The ethnobotanical study and Vascular Plants Inventory identify three species of hay in the field

areas: dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*); Bermuda (*Cynodon dactylon*); and bahia grass (*Paspalum notatum*). Classification of this turf field is currently also B2. These historic hay species are among the botanical assets of Magnolia Plantation. They were harvested and bailed for use until 2017, under permits with the park (Crespi 2000; Alabama Natural Heritage Program 2011).

In contrast with the mown landscape classes B1 and B2 the front yard of the Overseer's House contains English ivy (*Hedera helix*). English ivy also grows on the live oak trees at the plantation Main House, outside the NPS property. A fence on the west margin of the Overseer's yard bounds this garden area, effectively containing the ivy groundcover, while short turf covers the opposite side (Figure 3.14). North and south of the Overseer's House, masses of established cast iron plant grow in clumps at the base of large oak trees, and dense groupings of resurrection fern (*Pleopeltis polypodioides*) sprout from the live oak branches creating layers of complementary vegetation textures (Figure 3.15). Additionally, poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) and Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*) seasonally appear, possibly introduced and spread by bird droppings.

LCA 2 2020

Deciduous trees, turf, and ornamental, naturalized ground plane plants make up the vegetation of the Quarters. Individual canopy and ornamental trees dot the landscape among the Quarters. A large sycamore tree is located between Cabins 7 and 8 and an American elm (*Ulmus americana*) in the open area east of Cabin 5. As of 2020, the elm was a standing dead tree, which was removed after Hurricane Laura, reportedly planted by park staff in the early 2000s to replace an earlier historic elm in that same location. Other notable trees in the Quarters include a pecan (*Carya illinoensis*) tree east of Cabin 5, pecan west of Cabin 2, pecan southeast of Cabin 8, and smaller elm trees near Cabins 3 and 6. Of these, only the sycamore near Cabin 7 and the pecan southeast of Cabin 8 appear to be from the historic era.

Self-sown mixed tree and shrub vegetation follow the north property boundary. Some of the Osage orange, locally referred to as bois d'arc, present along this boundary fence in 2020 may have been purposely planted or regenerated from earlier plantings. These thorned trees are

valued for their natural defense and dense wood. Pecan trees as well as volunteer hackberry and other vegetation informally line the east property edge from the cabins to the Gin Barn.

In addition to mown turf, notable groupings of naturalized bulbs bloom in spring and summer near individual cabins. Species observed during fieldwork include St Joseph's lily and daffodils (*Narcissus papyraceus*, *N. pseudonarcissus*, *N. jonquilla*, and others). Other species known to staff to be present include crinum lily and Byzantine gladiolas (Mardorf and Fuqua 2020; Cooney 2014; Alabama Natural Heritage Program 2011). After summer and autumn rain events, pink rain lilies, Autumn rain-lily, red spider lilies, and perennial Spanish (or Texas) copper lilies bloom, brightening the mixed species turf (Figure 3.16).

LCA 1 Vegetation Continuity and Change

The tendency for vegetation to grow along fence lines is captured in 1941, while it decreases with fewer fences shown in 1958, and further decreases within the interior of the landscape by 2020. The boundary fence provides the exception as vegetation grows along the property margins, but changes era to era. The live and water oak row at the Overseer's House repeats through to the present, as does the live oak row north of the Blacksmith Shop along the park boundary.

Field crops and pasture with scattered canopy trees characterized the majority of LCA 1 vegetation during the period of significance. Pasture fields held grasses and hay, maintained at a low height by grazing animals. Crops including cotton, corn, and hay filled the field near the Gin, worked and harvested by a combination of labor, mules, and mechanized equipment. These two vegetation types, related to agricultural uses, no longer persist in the Magnolia Plantation landscape. Instead, a mown ground plane fills the expanses that would have historically held productive vegetation. Around the buildings and along the paths, the ground plane is mowed at a height of 2 to 3 inches, and elsewhere the ground is mown via bush hog that cuts grasses to 6 to 8 inches. Park staff attempt to bush hog the grounds when the taller grasses reach a height of 18 to 24 inches. This activity effectively conveys the character of the historic pasture grasses.

Documentation supports that ornamental and fruit-bearing vegetation was grown near the Blacksmiths Shop and at the Overseer's House during the period of significance. In general, the presence of ornamental and edible plants is greatly diminished over time. For example, blackberries once found near the Blacksmith Shop are no longer present. A bed of herbaceous flowers as well as fruit and flowering trees including plum and pear that populated the residential landscape of the Overseer's House are no longer present. The diminished, remaining ornamental character at the Overseer's House includes a groundcover of English ivy and groupings of cast iron plant west of the house. These plants at the Overseer's House, various flowering bulbs in LCA 1 (St. Joseph's lily, red spider lilies, and rain lilies), and the flowering bulbs at the Quarters all persist from earlier gardening activities. The 2020 landscape does not include flowering trees. The mown turf to the north of the Overseer's House today, differs in character from the historic garden area there, that was organized in a linear pattern.

The characteristic feature of scattered mixed canopy trees to shade people and animals continues in 2020 along with somewhat diminished tree rows along fence lines, field edges, and road. The emblematic large broad crowns of live oak and water oak trees near the Overseer's House and Blacksmith Shop persist in location and scale to the present. Pecan trees, also a constant presence on the property are noted in LCA1 and along the east edge of LCA 2.

Informal tree lines historically marked landscape edges in several locations: near the Overseer's House; around the Mule Pen; and south and east of the Gin Barn. Remnants of these linear plantings remain in 2020 with larger trees possibly dating to the period of significance, while smaller trees have likely volunteered from on-site seed sources. The landscape and vegetative edge of the Mule Pen is missing in 2020. A line of large live oak trees persists east of the Blacksmith Shop, maintaining separation between the Plantation Yards and the Main House (Figure 3.17). A second line of large mixed live oak and water oak mark the west edge of the Overseer's House landscape. These witness trees stand from the period of significance, contributing to the landscape patina of age.

LCA 2 Vegetation Continuity and Change

Plan L 20 Vegetation Comparison diagram captures both continuity and change in the trees and fence line or hedgerow patterns, but fails to yield data about gardens or productive crop fields. Quarters vegetation is diminished in 2020 in terms of tree canopy, though two large trees that were present during the period of significance remain today. Historic fences may have better defined garden vegetation spaces and swept yards, but are not accurately shown on the diagrams.

Vegetation in LCA 2 became increasingly simplified between 1941 and 2020. Noticeable changes include the more uniform mown turf, limited interior tree canopy, and lack of gardens with the exception of remnant vascular plants marking former gardens, bear little resemblance to the varied garden vegetation, scattered trees, and productive crops historically present in the Quarters landscape. A scattered tree canopy is seen in 2020 in different locations and density than 1941 or 1958 (Figure 3.18). For the Quarters area, only two large trees present in 2020 remain from the early 1970s and prior--a 40-inch caliper sycamore between Cabins 7 and 8 and 38-inch caliper pecan (*Carya illinoensis*) east of Cabin 5. Historic garden vegetation included sunflowers (*Helianthus spp.*), squash (*Cucurbita spp.*), and sweet potatoes among other edible plants within the fenced cabin landscapes (Figure 3.19). The mixed plant types formed a mosaic of textures and shades of green that does not exist today. Field crops extended outside the fenced gardens (Figure 3.20). In contrast to gardens and crops, mown turf, cut at short and longer heights, covers the majority of the 2020 ground plane, presenting a nearly homogeneous carpet of green when flourishing or beige for the non-growth weeks during the winter.

Remnants of historic plantings interrupt the continuous ground plane of turf grass. St. Joseph's lily, Spanish (or Texas) copper lily, crinum lily, red spider lily, Byzantine gladiolas, pink rain lily, autumn rain lily, and daffodil remain, likely from the period of significance, in naturalized patches within the cabin landscapes (Figure 3.19). The largest groupings of daffodil and St. Joseph's lily remain in loose lines west of Cabin 1 with red spider lily and rain lily visible across the LCA 2 landscape after rain events. These groupings preserve and present historic vegetative material and character. There is also documentation of limewash on tree trunks in the historic Quarters landscape which is no longer present in 2020.

Feature Name: Row of live oak along north NPS property boundary near Blacksmith Shop

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Row of water oak and live oak trees west of the Overseers House

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Large tree along west and east perimeter fence lines dating to Period of Significance

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Remnant flowering bulbs: St. Joseph's lily, red spider lily, rain lilies, and daffodil

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Pasture lot hay species

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Overseer's House west garden space (English ivy and cast iron plant)

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Scattered canopy and ornamental trees

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Remnant flowering bulbs at Cabins 1, 2 and 8: St. Joseph's lily, Spanish (or Texas) copper lily, crinum lily, red spider lily, Byzantine gladiolas, pink rain lily, autumn rain lily, and daffodil

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Osage orange trees along boundary fence

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Pecan trees along east boundary fence

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Sycamore tree between Cabins 7 and 8

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Pecan tree east of Cabin 5

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Mown turf and bush hog ground plane around Overseer's House and Plantation Store

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Tall field grasses in meadow north of Gin Barn

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Expanse of mown ground plane

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Open mown area east of cabins

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing



Fig 3.5. Pasture animals graze the open grass landscape with live oak trees lining the far pasture edge. Note lime wash on a tree trunk north of the current NPS property. A trough is present east of the Pigeonnier and Shop. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 3.6. Crop vegetation, including corn as seen in this view, filled fields south of the cabin landscapes. (CARI-nd-CA-Magnolia cabin cammie henry8). Courtesy CGHRC.



Fig 3.7. Three images taken after the 1939 tornado show Quarters landscape details. Small, scattered fruit and nut trees and rough ground plane vegetation grow in the cabin yards. Vines climb the walls of the roofless Cabin 9, south of Cabin 8. Courtesy CGHRC.



Fig 3.8. A compound-leaf tree shades the cabin west face within a wood and hog wire fenced informal garden landscape. This early view captures squash or sweet potato foliage and pole beans. Courtesy CGHRC.



Fig 3.9. About 20 residents of Quarters gather under a large pecan tree with a vertical board picket fence around a garden or communal hog pen in this 1904 image. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 3.10. Near the Blacksmith Shop a row of large live oak trees mark the north park boundary, providing a visual edge. These large oak trees remain as witness trees. The sandstone and pipe may signal a former water trough location. Annabel Jones, courtesy CARI.



Fig 3.11. Traditional limewash on several live oak trunks dates to a summer camp activity in 2019. The practice protects trees from disease and excessive summer heat. The deteriorated Cook's Cabin, visible beyond the background tree row, is outside NPS holdings. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.12. This view helps illustrate the massive scale of the oaks at the Overseer's House. The tree shades three picnic tables. The Cotton Picker Shed (background) restricts views to the Store. A new unpainted aluminum lift installed in 2020 (not pictured) blends into the landscape. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.13. A row of large live oak and water oak tower over the Cotton Picker Shed (right) and Garage (left) and the Overseer's House (center). A low branch drops to the ground in front of the House limiting views through. Heritage Landscapes.

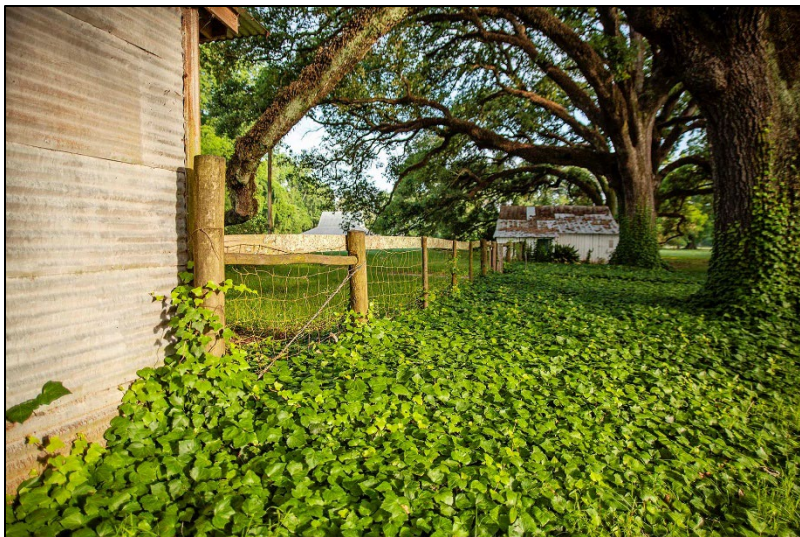


Fig 3.14. A groundcover of English ivy fills the landscape in front of the Overseer's House with limited spread beyond the fence into the lawn. Annabel Jones, courtesy CARI.



Fig 3.15. English ivy surrounds large oak trunks, offset from the Overseer's House by turf and narrow walk. In the foreground, clusters of cast iron plant grow beneath the spreading branches of oak trees as do resurrection fern.

Annabel Jones, courtesy CARI.



Fig 3.16. Perennial bulbs in the landscape of the Cabin 1 landscape remain, to include St. Joseph's Lily and daffodil foliage. These flowering bulbs persist former cabin gardens as remnants of residential landscapes. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.17. The character of an open groundplane continues, without pasture land use. Grand, historic live oak trees remain as edge-defining vegetation and display trunks with worn lime wash. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.18. The center axis of the Quarters shows open landscape with a few remnant garden plants in the mixed turf. The large tree to the right is a historic sycamore. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.19. The current open landscape around Cabin 8 that may include some remnant St. Joseph's lily and daffodil foliage. Historic fences that enclosed domestic animals or gardens are missing. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.20. Naturalized groupings of daffodil and St. Joseph's lily remain within cabin landscapes. These plant material remnants express historic vegetation and are largely extant at Cabin 1. Heritage Landscapes.

Circulation

Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

Historic Condition:

1941 LCA 1

Circulation at the Plantation Yards consists of a combination of vehicular and pedestrian patterns that convey people, goods, and animals across the site. In the 1940s, all vehicular routes are also used for foot and equestrian traffic. The apparently unpaved, earthen surfaces enable movements between the residences, fields, and River Road--the main north-south public road along the Cane River (now Hwy 119). This chapter refers to the public road with the longstanding historical name of River Road, which was incorporated into the Louisiana State Highway System in 1928 as LA-423 and reassigned as LA-119 in 1955. Three major farm roads occur within the study area, located north and south of the Overseer's House and across the Gin Yard. These three interior roads, Overseers Road, East Field Road, and Gin Yard Road respectively, are named for clarity. Gasoline pumps, likely added in front of the Store in the 1920s, contribute to the formation of a vehicular pullover off the public road.

Secondary routes link production and equipment storage areas. Though vehicular and pedestrian routes are comparably sized and surfaced, yard paths connect laborers to places of work, centers of farm management, and essential services. Primary paths indicate the importance of the Store to the residents of the Quarters. An earthen path creates a distinctive "Y" shape in a fenced yard and connects shared pathways to Cabins 3 and 4 to the Mule Lot and then to the Store. This livestock yard between the Quarters and Mule Lot also confines any tethered, large livestock owned by residents of the Quarters (Firth and Turner 2006, 146). A variety of secondary paths link the Store to the area around the Overseer's House and the Blacksmith Shop to the Main House. The repeated livestock movements create additional paths in the pastures of the Plantation Yards.

Due to the density of fences and frequency of pedestrian movement across the Plantation Yards, farm hands constructed stiles as an efficient method of crossing fence lines without needing to

build a gate. A stile made of upright log steps allowed pedestrians to cross over the wood and hogwire fence at the large pecan tree north of the Mule Lot entry gate. One of at least three stiles in the Plantation Yards, it formed part of the main path between the Quarters and the Store on River Road. In general, hogwire fence material is composed of a pattern of wire squares forming a constant fabric between fence posts and rails. Depending on the date and manufacturer, there are subtle differences in hogwire fabric wire wrapping and dimensions. Contemporary hogwire fabric may not precisely match historic wrap and dimensions though it provides a compatible character.

1941 LCA 2

A well-used hierarchy of pedestrian routes comprise the Quarters circulation network in the 1940s. Pedestrian movements reach to and from destinations and coalesce at stiles over fence lines. Vehicular access occurs outside of the study area as one farm lane runs to the east of the Quarters and connects the area to the fields of Magnolia Plantation; however, by 1955, a road leads directly into the compound from River Road.

A primary north-to-south path runs between the two rows of cabins. Passing through the Quarters, this path bends to the west and continues directly to the Store and other destinations in the Plantation Yards. The path forms the eastern terminus of the distinctive “Y” shaped route in the Plantation Yards through the first half of the twentieth century. The south end of the primary path extends to the Gin field, other roads and fields to the south. From this main spine within the Quarters, a dense path network connects cabins to the main route and to each other. Some paths also connect across fence lines to adjacent fields and pastures where residents’ personal livestock and possibly one outhouse are located. A sequence of three photographs from about 1940 shows the primary path entering the Quarters from the south, passing by the standing ruin of a Cabin 9, and crossing into the yard of Cabin 8.

The material of footpaths and the unplanted, swept surfaces of home yards consists of exposed, compacted earth in the 1940s. To create a uniform walking and work surface as well as to reduce proximity to insect pests and other animals like rodents and snakes, residents maintained the

ground immediately outside of the buildings by sweeping. Space for gardens and other domestic functions lie outside of these clear areas. Turf and groundcovers of variably maintained heights create a walking surface beyond the edges of main earthen paths.

1958 LCA 1

Circulation routes added between 1941 and 1958 record new patterns of on-site movement. By 1958 some simplification of beaten earth paths appears to reflect fewer residents and demonstrate more livestock movements. The number of narrow footpaths decrease and wider routes increase, which appears to document increased vehicle traffic between structures and across fields. The “Y” path alignment between the Quarters and Store remains, while paths between cabins connect to destination routes. West of the Overseer’s House and north of the Store, an earth or gravel entry drive and parking area with a central planting area replaces half of a former fenced field. This new circulation route accesses the Garage and a shed with two rooflines, smaller than the current Cotton Picker Shed west of the Overseer’s House.

1958 LCA 2

Significant changes to circulation routes occurred in the Quarters during this time. Vehicular access shifted to the west to link the area to LA-119. The 1955 aerial shows a visible route extending westward from Cabins 1 and 2 to LA-119, then turning south to run parallel along the highway to a point north of the Seed Barn. Another farm lane runs to the east of the Quarters along the eastern fence line, connecting the Quarters to the fields to the south.

With a decrease in occupancy, the Quarters pedestrian circulation, predominantly composed of compacted earth paths, shows a simplification from 1941 to 1958. While fence lines and trees clearly remained at Cabins 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, the size and complexity of Cabin yards was reduced from decreasing daily use and decreasing reliance on the landscape for subsistence. By 1958 Cabin 2 appears to be unoccupied, while the remaining seven cabins have smaller fenced yards and fewer swept yards. Narrower circulation routes internally linked the areas between Cabin 4 and 7 and Cabin 8. To the west, a portion of the Y-shaped pedestrian path leading to the Store remained, linking to the north and south of Cabins 3 and 4.

As seen elsewhere in the Magnolia landscape, the Quarters shows a less dense and less used network of pedestrian paths due to a decreased level of foot traffic. Overall, this decrease in labor occupancy is due to the increased mechanization of agricultural and reduced reliance on manual labor.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

LCA 1 2020

Circulation includes former farm lanes, a gravel parking lot, and pedestrian paths. Primary access to Magnolia Plantation is from the south from Highway 1 to LA-119 due to the LA-119 road closure near the Store. Visitor traffic enters the park from LA-119 through a gated one-way drive via a concrete apron. The apron turns into a gravel drive and travels north to a gravel and concrete parking area with two bus parking areas, eleven standard vehicle parking spaces, concrete-paved accessible spaces, each with concrete wheel stops. The 30-foot-wide gravel drive continues north to a second gated concrete apron onto LA-119. North of the Store, a vehicular gate provides access to an internal gravel drive that arcs east passing south of the Cotton Picker Shed and Overseer's House and intersects an internal farm lane which follows the east property boundary. Just south of this intersection, an 18-inch culvert conveys stormwater below the farm lane from the swale system off the NPS property to the east. To the north, the road extends behind (east) of the Overseer's House to the Stable, now used as a maintenance shop. To the south, the gravel lane follows the fence line and extends into LCA 2. All of the gravel roads, including the parking lot, were resurfaced with compacted gravel in November 2018. Two additional gated vehicular accesses serve park maintenance, just south of the Blacksmith Shop and northwest of the Gin Barn. Both of these gates align with former historic roads and access drives, though both access drives now consist of turf without a visually difference from surrounding grassy landscape.

A series of trails prescribes pedestrian movement within the property. Rubber geogrid, specifically "Safety Deck II," underlays primary trails for structural reinforcement and improved accessibility. The rubber mat trails link with crushed stone trails to form routes between many

landscape features. A crushed stone trail extends east from the parking lot with a wood bridge to cross a drainage ditch and link to Cabin 1. Reinforced mat trails follow the west edge of the parking area to the Store. From the Store, the mat trail links north to a gravel farm lane and a rubber mat trail spur extends north toward the Blacksmith Shop and Overseer's House. A link of rubber mat trail leads from the front of the Overseer's House to the small accessible lift on the south façade. Visibility of the rubber geogrid varies. The green matting is generally visible above the soil but nearly imperceptible where vegetation grows through covering the mat. Though intended to be accessible, installation without a proper base course and current surface variations fail to meet access standards. Also, the mat trails are difficult to maintain. The permeable surface requires frequent mowing or weed wacking and temperature fluctuations pop the gridded tiles and spikes that hold them in place, create tripping hazards.

Short mown turf routes form secondary trail connections for visitor access and link the sections of rubberized trails. Mown turf paths loop from the parking area to the Gin Barn to the south, to the Quarters and back across the open field to the parking lot. Short mown turf also encircles each of the cabins and the Gin Barn to prevent overgrowth and simultaneously shapes a walking route around each building. A separate mown trail spur extends north to the Blacksmith Shop. These trails become exceptionally muddy with standing water in wet weather, making them virtually impassable for the typical visitor. Trails with geogrid support also suffer water inundation.

Universal accessibility is incomplete on the property. Rubber mat paths extend in spurs to connect the parking area, Quarters, and Store but do not form a complete loop and omit the Blacksmith Shop and Gin Barn, which are accessed along mown paths. Further, due to warping and subsurface instability, the rubber matting does not form an ADA-compliant continuous, level walking surface.

LCA 2 2020

A gravel access road at the north property boundary in LCA 2 connects to LA-119 through LCA 1 and provides the only vehicular circulation route to this landscape character area. The road is mainly used by park staff and contractors working on the Quarters. Rubber matting, mown turf,

and gravel surface paths provide pedestrian access through LCA 2. A diminished interior path system marks the change from inhabited—used daily by many people crossing the landscape; to lightly visited—with few visitors moving around the park and no productive landscape. Additionally, the purpose and alignment of the existing circulation provided for park visitors focuses on functionality, not the historic alignment of paths and drives.

LCA 1 Circulation Continuity and Change

The extent of paths and farm lanes through the Magnolia Plantation landscape diminished between circa 1941 and 2020. The active and populated landscape circa 1940s and 1950s formed a web of compacted soil paths, worn by frequent foot traffic of people and animals. Where paths crossed fence lines, stiles provided an efficient crossing method which were faster and less expensive to construct than gates. The adjacent road, LA-119, historically served as part of the pedestrian network with paths linking to the road from the Gin and Seed House, Store and Overseer’s House, and Quarters. By 1958, as the plantation increasingly used mechanized agricultural methods and more vehicles, the walk network simplified with narrow worn footpaths. With an increase in vehicles, a large clearing of compacted earth or gravel formed a roughly circular vehicle and equipment parking area between the Garage, Overseer’s House, and Store. The historic heavily used and compacted footpaths are not visible today although compacted soils may remain along former alignments.

In 2020, an elongated U-shaped gravel drive and parking area accommodates visitor vehicles. Gray crushed limestone gravel, mown turf, and rubber mat geogrid surfaced paths, connect landscape features through LCA 1. A gravel path, including a small wood bridge over a low-lying swale, connect the parking area and Quarters landscapes and corresponds to location and alignment of a circa 1958 route. Further north, the mown path to the Quarters lies between two circa 1958 path locations. The existing gravel access drive passing between the Store and Overseer’s House first appears in 2004. This new circulation alignment fails to follow a historic route, nor does the mown trail connecting the Store and Blacksmith Shop. While these drives and paths effectively connect landscape features today, they do not reflect historic movement

patterns. None of the current paths or drives exhibits the historic material character of exposed, compacted earth or tan-colored chert.

Unsafe road conditions limit Magnolia Plantation access from the north along LA-119. This route served as the primary access route to the property throughout plantation history. As a result of embankment failure and soil instability, noted first in November 2017, a road barrier in front of the Magnolia Store permanently closed vehicular access in June of 2018. As noted in the previous chapter, there is also a second area of collapse starting near the site parking lot access. These soil stability issues along Cane River limit site access and may eventually impact site stability on NPS lands. Landscape Plan, these routes connect the eight cabins in LCA 2 and connect to the Gin Barn and parking lot in LCA 1. A primary path along the west façade of Cabins 1-4, provides visitor access to the cabins via a combination of mown grass and rubber matting. At Cabin 1, ascending and descending concrete paver ramps at the wood porch provide accessible access to the building. (Figure 3.21). A crushed gravel walk with wood footbridge extends from the north of Cabin 1 to the LCA 1 parking area. Mown paths continue south and link to the Gin Barn in LCA1.

LCA 2 Circulation Continuity and Change

Circulation patterns historically reflected the frequent movements of people and animals, wearing compacted soil paths through the landscape. As resident labor decreased after the mid-twentieth century, the extent and complexity of paths through the residential landscape of LCA 2 diminished as well. In 1941, compacted soil paths connected swept earth surfaces immediately surrounding each cabin in straight lines and gently arcing routes. By 1958, the extent of swept earth around each cabin significantly diminished with no visible paths between the cabins. Routes instead passed through LCA 2 to areas of work, connecting crop fields and pastures, connecting LA- 119 with Cabin 1, reflecting the reduced dependence on residential labor and lessened vibrance of life and activity around the cabins. The 2020 LCA 2 landscape reflects little of the historic circulation character, mown turf grass paths now connect the eight cabins. The extent of mowing around the cabins follows former fence boundaries that were present in circa 1958, with linear routes connecting the west faces of Cabins 1 through 4 and the east faces of

Cabins 5 through 8. The mowing pattern creates a circular area around the buildings forming arcs that connect Cabins 1 to 8 and Cabins 3 to 7 in a pattern not historically present.

Rubber geogrid matting underlays segments of the primary walking path at Cabins 1 and 2. Added between 2014 and 2017, the mats somewhat improve accessibility and define visitor access paths. This non-contributing feature somewhat improves landscape accessibility though, where the green mat rises above the grade, detracts from historic character and creates tripping hazards.

Feature Name: Historic alignment of gravel path from parking area to Cabin 1, not materials

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Open space in front of Plantation Store formerly part of daily circulation use (former gas pump location)

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Connecting paths between cabins, though in altered locations and material

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Rubber mat trail subsurface

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Crushed limestone trail surface

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Concrete drive aprons

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Crushed gravel and concrete parking area

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Alignment of mown paths

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Mown turf path surface

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Concrete paver ramp at porch of Cabin 1

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing



Fig 3.21. This view into the park property from the adjacent Big House yard shows a two-strand twisted wire fence marking the property boundary. Beyond, metal posts between wood posts line the property east edge near the Cooks' Cabin, outside of NPS property. A large pecan trunk is evident. 11/10/2019. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.22. Wheel stops define 11 parking spaces in the gravel parking area with concrete paving at the handicapped space. A small traffic sign indicates a one-way traffic direction. Interlocking rubber mats improve access along the walks from parking area to Plantation Store. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.23. Along this gravel path between the parking area and Cabin 1, a wood foot bridge crosses a north-south drainage ditch remnant. Annabel Jones, courtesy CARI.



Fig 3.24. Green rubber trail matting defines the walk between the parking lot and Store with a ramp accommodating access to the elevated porch. The matting is largely visible in this area, though vegetation obscures the matting in other areas. Heritage Landscapes.

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity.

Historic Condition:

1941 LCA 1

In the 1940s, the Plantation Yards contain a high concentration of buildings and structures. Remaining buildings recorded on the 1858 map in this part of Magnolia Plantation include: Blacksmith Shop, Pigeonnier, Overseer's House, Cotton Gin and its engine house, and the Seed House. Buildings constructed between 1858 and the 1940s include Stables by the Overseer's House, Garage, Store, an outhouse by the store, and Mule Barn in the Mule Lot. Structures at the plantation include a bell tower, corn cribs, and cisterns at the Overseer's House, Store and Gin. The siting of several of these buildings and structures reflects the common practice on active farms of relocating facilities to more practical places over time.

Note that later structures not present at this date include: C. Corn Crib, G. Cotton Picker Shed, L. Dipping Vat. Several buildings are concentrated in the north of the Plantation Yards. The ca. 1840s Blacksmith Shop stands at the north end of the study area adjacent to River Road. The Pigeonnier, constructed ca. 1840–1855, is located northeast of the Blacksmith Shop after relocation from an area south of the Overseer’s House sometime after construction. The Overseer’s House dates to the 1840s when it served as the hospital for the enslaved workers and, and from 1864 to 1897, as the home of the Hertzog family, while the main house was rebuilt after the Civil War. The central location and constellation of nearby landscape features and pathways indicate the importance of this farm manager’s house to the activity in the Plantation Yards. The 1941 aerial photograph fails to clearly depict the Stable or Garage in their 2020 locations near the Overseer’s House. However, these secondary buildings appear to date to from the early twentieth century (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019). To the north of the Overseer’s House, the ca. 1920 Stable includes a dog pen in front of the structure. Its location may have changed around the mid-twentieth century. The Garage lies under the canopy of live oak northwest of the Overseer’s House. Constructed around 1910, the storage building is used for farm machinery. To the west of the Garage and Overseer’s House, the Store sits along River Road and serves as the primary social and economic hub for the plantation workers. Constructed ca. 1873 and rebuilt prior to 1883, it functions as a place of gathering and recreation in addition to the provision of food, medicine, clothing, and other staple supplies (Hertzog II 1940). Direct pathways between the Quarters and the Store emphasize the importance of foot traffic between them during the 1940s. An outbuilding, likely an outhouse, is located along a fence to the east in back of the Store, around the 1930s. A stable in the Mule Lot southwest of the store completed the cluster of farm buildings at the north end of the Plantation Yards.

With a backdrop of trees growing along a farm road, the Cotton Gin Barn and Seed House rise out of a field at the south end of the Plantation Yards. The gin complex includes the barn constructed in the 1850s and remnants of an extension to house a steam engine built around 1870. Though it processed cotton for nearly two centuries, the large building had been used to store hay since the 1920s. The engine house extending from the east of the Gin exhibits damage from a

tornado that struck Magnolia Plantation in January 1939. West of the Gin Barn, a large seed house stands along River Road. Historically this building was associated with the Gin but little is known about its specific uses in the 1940s, as it was removed sometime after 1958.

Structures of the Plantation Yards include a bell tower, corn cribs, and cisterns at the Store and Gin. Photographs show the plantation bell tower rising above fence lines between the Store and the Overseer's House. The bell would ring to mark transitions in the daily work schedule and alert residents and workers to emergencies. The bell and tower remained at least until the 1950s (Malone, 11). A large corn crib is located near River Road immediately southwest of the Mule Lot stables in the 1940s; documentation is unclear if this is the same as the extant corn crib at a different location.

Water cisterns exist at the northwest and east corner of the Overseer's House, at the Store, and near the Gin (Keel and Raupp 1998, 3-7). North of the Store porch, a wooden plank covering for a cistern also served as a table for games and bench for resting. Collected rainwater from the north half of the roof filled this cistern. Another cistern, of fifteen-feet in diameter with a brick reservoir, lies adjacent to the northeast corner of the Gin Barn.

1941 LCA 2

Buildings and structures of the Quarters include residential cabins, outhouses and cisterns in the 1940s. The Dipping Vat is documented by the 1950s but may have been present earlier. The cabins are labeled as numbers 1 to 8. Ruins of the Cabin 9, south of Cabin 8, were present at this time, though uninhabitable and lacking a roof. The remaining Quarters of the original twenty-four brick double family units, were built circa 1845 for enslaved workers, and possibly built by enslaved people with building craft skills although there is no clear documentation of the builders. During the 1940s, each cabin typically housed one family; however, during the period of slavery, two families occupied each two-room cabin – one family on each side of the cabin. Records from 1938 count only seven resident families within the eight cabins, so occupancy may not be consistent. The two, partial rows of four cabins create an irregular grid pattern on the ground plane, which is a remnant of the historical pattern.

Each cabin plot offers family space for personalization and some basic comfort. Deeply shaded porches provide protection from the heat and space for socializing during the waning hours of the day and on weekends. The surrounding yards are multiuse zones for work and pleasure. There are no sanitary services within the cabins and privy locations are largely unknown during this time period; however, it is possible that one outhouse occurs east of Cabin 5 in the 1940s.

1941 Quarters Cabins

The 1941 Quarters cabins exhibit alterations over time with exterior additions extending along the west face of Cabins 3 and 4 and with added rooms to the east face of Cabins 1 and 8. Also note that several cabins have additions at this point in time to increase living space. Cabins 3 and 4 appear to have larger additions that run the length of the west elevation as the width of those two buildings is wider than that of Cabin 2, while Cabins 1 and 8 have smaller appendages or rooms to the east. These lines match to “ghost” lines on the west elevations of the buildings. Additions to cabins were likely removed in the 1990s by Museum Contents or early 2000s by the NPS.

Other structures in LCA 2 include cisterns at the cabins with gutters directing roof drainage into them. Cabins 1, 3, 4, and 7 each had a cistern in the 1940s. Rain barrels connected to roof gutters supplemented cisterns. Cisterns provided a location for preserving food as well as fresh, cool water. For example, residents would put jars of milk and wrapped ice in a bucket and lower them into cisterns for preservation (Miller 2004, 46-47).

1958 LCA 1

Additions to buildings and structures for this time period include the Corn Crib, a shed with two roof lines in the location of the Cotton Picker Shed with a slightly smaller footprint, and Dipping Vat, all related to plantation farm use and evolution (Commonwealth Heritage Group 2019, 9-13, 9-14). The Corn Crib was likely moved to its current location during this time, and the two sheds were built in a nearby location (same location as Cotton Picker Shed today). All three buildings edged the circular gravel drive and parking lot, just north of the Store and west of the Overseer’s

House. The Dipping Vat was added to the area east of the Quarters and is addressed in the discussion of LCA 2 below. Moved buildings or structures include the Seed Barn, located farther north after the improved and realigned LA-119; the Mule Lot Corn Crib that was shifted east; and the Bell Tower that was moved slightly east. Small structures, no longer seen in 1958 include one outbuilding east of the Store (likely an outhouse). Cisterns for the Store and Gin remain in place. Some farm structures may have been set on foundation stones, which appear in the cultural landscape decades later after the structures themselves have been removed.

1958 LCA 2

Buildings and structures remained relatively similar between 1941 and 1958. . Displaying part of the earlier pattern, the 1955 and 1958 aerial photographs reveal somewhat legible former building footprints of the historical, missing cabins within the Quarters. Both aerials also show seven two-room cabins and one half-cabin in place. Most of these cabins were serving as housing for the reduced on-site workforce for Magnolia Plantation by the mid to late 1950s (Keel 1999).

Five small buildings appear in the vicinity of Cabins 1, 3, 4, and 8, while Cabins 1 and 8 depict small additions to increase living space. The separate small buildings may be sheds, outhouses, or perhaps outdoor kitchens. A small outbuilding east of Cabin 5, originally visible in 1941, is no longer visible by 1958, but does correspond with an outhouse in a similar location in later aerials. Later photographs show that two small structures were built in the field east of the Quarters between 1982 and 1994 and were removed between 2000 and 2003.

A concrete Dipping Vat was added to the Quarters area during this time. Over several decades, cattle production increased as reliance on farm labor decreased. The Dipping Vat was critical in maintaining herd health as it was used to treat cattle for ticks. The linear Dipping Vat forces livestock to walk or swim single file through the five-foot deep, insecticide-filled reservoir. As shown on the plan, the structure is surrounded by fences, pens, and corrals to separate treated and untreated cattle. The structure may predate 1955, but it is first confirmed in its location along the fence line east of Cabin 7 in the 1955 aerial. Oral tradition suggests the structure exists at Magnolia Plantation in the 1930s or 1940s; however, a 1936 farm study fails to mention the

dipping vat, nor is it clearly visible on the 1941 aerial photograph. This vat remains in place today in the 1955 location, without the surrounding fences, pens, or corrals.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

All of the buildings and structures present in the 2020 landscape are contributing resources listed in the 2001 Magnolia NHL nomination or later determined eligible by Louisiana SHPO.

LCA 1

The Plantation Store serves as a visitor contact station with direct walking trail and exterior American flag highly visible from the parking area (Figure 3.25). Collected rainwater from the north half of the roof is stored in an historic cistern northwest of the building. Downspouts direct rainwater from the southern roof face into lawn areas. To the east, the Overseer's House includes an added elevator lift to provide universal access to the porch and building interior (Figure 3.26). This ADA lift was replaced in Spring 2020 with an aluminum one that blends into the landscape more effectively. To the north, the Blacksmith Shop is open to visitors with tools and equipment on exhibit inside (Figure 3.27). Nearby the Pigeonnier is surrounded by temporary fencing to restrict visitor contact (Figure 3.27). At the south end of the property, the Gin Barn encloses the historic gin machinery and is open for visitors (Figures 3.28 and 3.29). Adjacent to the Overseer's House, the Stable is in use for maintenance storage as is the Garage (Figure 3.30). The Corn Crib stands as an interpretive element between the Blacksmith Shop and Plantation Store (Figure 3.31). The Cotton Picker Shed is used for maintenance equipment storage and display of a 1960s John Deere Cotton Picker, historically used on Magnolia Plantation, in the southernmost bay (Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc 2019, 9-14). Cisterns within LCA 1, repaired by the NPS, remain present at the northwest corner of the Store and northeast corner of the Gin Barn (Keel and Raupp 1998, 3-7).

LCA 2

Eight cabins remain in 2020. The quarters for enslaved workers and later wage laborers are organized in a grid pattern with paired entrance doors oriented to the west (Figure 3.32). A galvanized metal porch roof supported by wood posts extends shade over the west face of each

building, though most cabins do not have reconstructed porch flooring with the exception of Cabin 1. Cabin 1, the southeastern building, expresses the most complete rehabilitation efforts including a historically-furnished interior and porch furnishings to support interpretation of plantation life to visitors. Ramps made of concrete pavers at either end of Cabin 1 link to the reconstructed wood porch decking which is accessed along stabilized mat paths. Gutters collect and convey rainwater from the porch roof to a folded sheet of corrugated metal and into the historic cistern, capped with a wooden cover (Figure 3.33-3.34). These four were rehabilitated during NPS ownership. It is likely that cisterns were historically present at each of the Quarters buildings at the turn of the twentieth century and may require archeological investigations to locate (Keel and Raupp 1998, 3-7).

A concrete Dipping Vat remains near the east property edge, covered and surrounded by temporary orange safety fence (Figure 3.35).

LCA 1 Buildings and Structures Continuity and Change

The patterns of buildings diminished over the period from the mid-twentieth century to the present, and a few small buildings were added. Many of the buildings and structures from the period of significance persist in 2020. The extensive number and condition of remaining buildings contribute greatly to the overall landscape historic character. Contributing buildings and structures, include the Plantation Store, Overseer's House, Blacksmith Shop, Pigeonnier, Gin Barn, Garage, Stable, Cotton Picker Shed, and Corn Crib. Remaining contributing cisterns include those at the Gin and Store, which are actively used to collect roof water.

The Bell Tower, documented in two constructed forms, is missing from the landscape. Recorded on the 1972 aerial, does not show up on the 1994 or 2004 aerial views. The Mule Pen and Mule Barn housed the Hertzog-bred mules and positioned along the main road, prominently featured the animals for sale. This unique and valuable aspect of twentieth century history is missing from the landscape today, while the current parking lot intrudes on the former site of these characteristic features. The Seed House, shown in both orange and green, was moved and later

removed. Positioned along LA-119, a companion in functional use to the Gin Barn nearby, this large structure is present on the 1972 aerial and disappears before the 1994 aerial view.

A wood bridge along the path between the parking area and LCA 2 Quarters was added in 2017 and passes over a typically wet swale. Bridges are not a part of the historic landscape vocabulary and this non-contributing feature deviates from the historic character to address contemporary visitor needs.

LCA 2 Buildings and Structures Continuity and Change

The eight cabins present in circa 1941 and circa 1958 remain in 2020. The preserved buildings continue to express historic organization and materials with some change. The eight cabins remaining from the Magnolia Plantation period of significance display historic form and red brick material with whitewash remnants. Replaced building and porch roofs installed during NPS ownership reflect historic form but differ from historic material. Historic, wood shingle roofs have been replaced with metal which was used as roofing during the 1950s and 1960s. The wood shingles are seen in historic views; however, metal roofing has a longer life cycle and is more sustainable in the Louisiana climate.

The location and number of outhouses additions or small secondary buildings for the Quarters changed over time. Documentation shows some of these present in circa 1941 and 1958. Two outhouses recorded in a 1997 survey were located east of Cabin 5, but are no longer present.

Remnants of the former cattle dipping vat east of the Quarters remain from the mid-twentieth century. In 2020, the feature is protected behind a safety fence and covered with metal lids due to contamination from pesticide use.

Feature Name: Blacksmith Shop

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Blacksmith Shop, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91559

Feature Name: Corn Crib

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Corn Crib, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 100497

Feature Name: Cotton Gin Cistern

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Cotton Gin Cistern, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91644

Feature Name: Cotton Picker Shed

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Cotton Picker Shed, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 92411

Feature Name: Garage

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Garage, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 100737

Feature Name: Gin Barn

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Gin Barn, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91561

Feature Name: Overseer's House

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Overseer's House, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91558

Feature Name: Pigeonnier

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Pigeonnier, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91560

Feature Name: Plantation Store

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Plantation Store, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91557

Feature Name: Stable

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Stable, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 100652

Feature Name: Store Cistern

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Store Cistern (Magnolia Plantation)

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 100635

Feature Name: Slave Cabin 1

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Slave Cabin #1, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91562

Feature Name: Slave Cabin 2

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Slave Cabin #2, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91563

Feature Name: Slave Cabin 3

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Slave Cabin #3, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91564

Feature Name: Slave Cabin 4

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Slave Cabin #4, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91565

Feature Name: Slave Cabin 5

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Slave Cabin #5, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91566

Feature Name: Slave Cabin 6

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Slave Cabin #6, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91567

Feature Name: Slave Cabin 7

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Slave Cabin #7, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91568

Feature Name: Slave Cabin 8

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Slave Cabin #8, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91569

Feature Name: Slave Cabin Cisterns [Cabin 1]

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Slave Cabin Cisterns (4), Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91643

Feature Name: Slave Cabin Cisterns [Cabin 3]

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Slave Cabin Cisterns (4), Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91643

Feature Name: Slave Cabin Cisterns [Cabin 4]

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Slave Cabin Cisterns (4), Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91643

Feature Name: Slave Cabin Cisterns [Cabin 7]

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Slave Cabin Cisterns (4), Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 91643

Feature Name: Dipping Vat

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Dipping Vat (Magnolia Plantation)

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 100500

Feature Name: Wood bridge on gravel path leading to Quarters

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Wood porch of Cabin 1

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Porches of Cabins 2-8

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing



Fig 3.25. The Store serves as the visitor contact station for the park. North roof storm water is captured to fill the historic cistern, located to the north of the building. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.26. This view captures the setting of the Overseer's House with a rear addition and L-shaped fence in foreground. Live and water oak trees flank one side with a pecan tree seen on the other side. An ADA lift provides visitor access to the porch. Annabel Jones, CARI.



Fig 3.27. A broad roof overhang shades the Blacksmith Shop. A large live oak and the Pigeonnier provide context for the building. Temporary, plastic fencing controls visitor contact with the Pigeonnier. Annabel Jones, CARI.



Fig 3.28. Expansive turf ground plane surrounds the isolated Gin Barn. The round concrete cistern tank beside the Gin Barn holds rainwater from the large roof. A mature pecan tree is located at the right. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.29. Rubber mat surfaces the ground plane below the Gin Barn roof overhang. Gutter leads to the cistern at the right edge of this photo. 2020 hurricanes damaged the structure. Annabel Jones, CARI.



Fig 3.30. The sheet metal Stable building with corral, northeast of the Overseer's House, serves as maintenance storage in 2020. Two pecan trees trunks flank it. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.31. A three-sided wooden corn crib likely moved several times during the period of significance contributes to visitor understanding of the property's agricultural heritage. Annabel Jones, CARI.



Fig 3.32. Organized in a grid pattern, Quarters buildings face west with rebuilt extended galvanized metal porch roofs to shade the structure from hot afternoon sun. Annabel Jones, courtesy CARI.



Fig 3.33. Porch roofs of corrugated metal were added to all cabins to replace missing historic roofs. They shade the west façade of each Quarters building. As shown in this photograph, most buildings do not have porch decking, but have a dirt floor surface. The concrete edge of a below-ground cistern is visible beside the building (yellow circle). 11/10/2019. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.34. Gutters on the Cabin 1 porch convey rainwater to folded sheet of corrugated metal which spills into the historic cistern. 11/10/2019. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.35. Safety fencing surrounds the covered dipping vat at the east boundary of LCA 2, alerting and protecting visitors from the trip and fall hazard and toxic soils. 11/10/2019. Heritage Landscapes.

Views and Vistas

A views is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived.

Historic Condition:

1941

The relatively flat terrain of the study area offers open views in all directions. Focal points include farm and residential buildings and structures which serve as property landmarks and destinations. From near the Gin Barn, the hills of Kisatchie National Forest are visible to the west. In the 1940s, occasional tree rows along field edges partially screen otherwise open views. An approximately twenty-foot-high bell tower made from a scaffold of wood poles rises above the Plantation Yards between the Store and the Overseer's House (Figures 2.8-2.9). The tower creates a visual and audible point of reference within the study area. Rising above the horizon to the north of the study area is the Main House and its surroundings, dominated by massive live oak trees (Figure 3.5). In the 1940s, as today, the Main House and Overseer's House nest within the mass of grand old oaks which impede direct views into the residences from the public road and to the Store to the east. A visual buffer of live oaks also lines a field edge north of the Blacksmith Shop effecting separation of the Main House from both LCA1 and LCA2. While the live oaks provide strong forms and edges, partial views open irregularly through the slot between the bottom of the oak canopy and the ground plane.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

2020

The generally open landscape affords panoramic views into and within the property. Open views across the former sweet potato area and Mule Lot appear expansive (Figure 3.36). In 2020, the flat, open grassy landscape permits wide views across the property to the Quarters. Dense vegetation on the Cane River bank forms a relatively impermeable visual boundary at the west frontage of the property. Views reach well beyond the property edge in all other directions where boundaries of low fences and vegetation partially screen extended views to adjacent agricultural landscapes. Within the site, few features disrupt panoramic views. A mosaic of fences and fence

line vegetation would have defined views across the historic landscape, today large oaks serve as the primary spatial element dividing landscape features in the 2020 landscape. The combined effect of the live oak and water oak trees in front of the Overseer's House and along the north property boundary distinguish the lawn east of the Blacksmith Shop as a separate space (Figures 3.37-3.38).

Views and Vistas Continuity and Change

For the park property, the 2020 landscape generally expresses more open views and vistas than the historic landscape as some small-scale features are no longer present. Fences in the 1941 and 1958 landscape partially screened and divided views (Figure 3.39). Typically, eye-level views extended over the fences, under live oak canopy, and across the broad, flat terrain. While views continue in 2020, the loss of a number of subdividing fences open views to a greater extent than historically present, while dropped live oak tree branches partially obscure specific views. For example, a low oak branch compromises an historically significant view to and from the Overseer's House main façade. This single large branch reaches to the ground, blocking views to and from the west porch. A line of live oaks east of the Blacksmith's Shop effectively visually buffer the Main House to the north in 2020 as it did during the period of significance, preserving visual character.

There are several missing buildings that formerly contributed to views and to the visual space-shaping patterns between 1958 and today. Historically, these currently missing buildings were present: The shed southwest of the Overseer's House apparent on the 1958 aerial, current site of the Cotton Picker Shed; Tall bell tower rising above the Plantation Yards southeast of the Store; Mule Barn and unnamed shed near it; Seed House; And Outhouses and additions to cabins.

The former Overseer House shed is replaced with the somewhat larger Cotton Picker Shed, leaving no gap in spatial organization. The Bell Tower served as a visual and auditory focus of plantation life apparent across the landscape and marking times of work day. This missing feature diminishes historic view character and daily soundscape. The Mule Barn was another

notable spatial feature and a focal element along LA-119. The distinctive Seed House served as a frontage element adding mass along LA-119 that is missing today.

There are also views upon approaching the property and views out from within it that are important to the character of the landscape within an adjacent context. Views to the river and riverbanks along LA-119 and approach views to Magnolia Plantation along the highway when arriving from north and south offer previews of the park and overviews of landscape character. When arriving from the north, the sweeping curve of LA-119 with the Blacksmith Shop, Pigeonnaire, and later Store on the left cue visitors to this special place. Similarly, when approaching from the south, the curve of LA-119 with the Gin Barn and Quarters in the distance creates a unique arrival experience. The full visual experience is truncated today with the road closure along LA-119. Within the park, views of the broader plantation fields beyond the park boundary, as well as the views to the core property highlight the former holdings of the LeCompte-Hertzog planter families. Views to adjacent cultivated crops, including cotton, corn, and soybeans, and adjacent pastures with grazing cattle connect the plantation present to its past.

The current 2020 circulation patterns serve as the route to experience the landscape visually. As that circulation has evolved for access, not on historic alignments, the perception of visual space has been altered. In terms of visual change, a striking landscape change is the loss of fences. Today a much more open landscape greets park visitors. In contrast, the historic landscape was subdivided by fences based on landscape uses. These patterns are no longer evident. Vegetation patterns have also changed over time. For example, the mid-twentieth century historic Quarters area had more trees, such as smaller fruit bearing trees, larger canopy trees offering shade, and pecan, a protein-rich food source. The appearance of the Quarters historically, as seen in sharecropper era views, shows both trees and gardens created a more vertical landscape that complemented the cabin building massing.

From within the landscape, the views west from the Gin vicinity toward the hills of Kisatchie National Forest are visible, especially during winter months. Also, the viewshed facing southeast from the Quarters and Gin to Cloutierville remains visible. Open views across areas of fields of

crops and pasture remain. During the period of significance, the Magnolia Plantation property reached far beyond the plantation yard and quarters landscapes of LCAs 1 and 2. Views to these fields extended north, east and south, partially screened with fence and tree rows. Extended views beyond the NPS property perimeter to adjacent agricultural fields persist in 2020.

Feature Name: View from Blacksmith Shop and Plantation store north to bend in LA-119 (within NPS property)

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: View looking south from the curve in LA-119 of Blacksmith Shop, Magnolia Plantation Store, and fields (north of NPS property)

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: View north from the curve in LA-119 of Gin Barn and Quarters (south of NPS property)

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Open views across field north of the Gin Barn from LA-119 to fields and Quarters

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Visual screen of live oak trees between Plantation Yards and Main House

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: View from LA-119 across former spatial defining features (i.e. fences)

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: View of historic arpents (colonial land divisions) marked by tree lines

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: View west from LCA 1 to foothills of the Kisatchie National Forest

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Visual and spatial pattern of the Quarters buildings in a grid seen from LCA2, LCA1, and approach via LA-119

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: View west from LCA 2 to foothills of the Kisatchie National Forest

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Open views across core of plantation landscape without former spatial defining features (i.e. fences)

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Recently established row of trees along LA-119 alters the once open visual relationship between the plantation core and riverine landscape to the west

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Unobstructed views between cabins

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Open view from Quarters to south and west

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing



Fig 3.36. Looking northwest, this open panorama across the open Magnolia Plantation landscape reaches to the dense vegetation along the Cane River along LA-119. Bright clumps of vegetation reveal the foliage of flowering plants. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.37. Live oak trees lost branches but were not uprooted. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 3.38. Oak and pecan trees around an expanse of mixed species turf creates a distinct visual space east of the blacksmith shop. The deteriorated Cook's Cabin is shaded by canopy to the left. Views extend north and east to fields beyond the property. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.39. Two-rail fence separates grass pasture areas with the blacksmith shop and pigeon house beyond the fence in this 1961 view. Children use the field northeast of the blacksmith shop for a game of baseball. Courtesy CARI.

Small-Scale Features

Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.

Historic Condition:

1941 LCA 1

The cultural landscape of Magnolia Plantation contained many small-scale features that served farm uses in the 1940s. Many of these features are altered, relocated, or removed over time in accordance with the needs of the plantation. Photographs provide documentation of selected plantation features while others remain unknown. A large timber hay rack, for example, provided fodder for mules and other livestock in the Mule Lot south of the Store (Figure 2.8).

In the 1940s, fences and gates define spaces throughout the Plantation Yards. Fenceposts materials include Osage orange, cedar, bald cypress, pine, other local species, and repurposed railroad ties. Gates generally consist of milled lumber with metal hinges. Fence types range from posts with planks, hogwire, or barbed wire to picket fences in residential areas.

Simple field fences, alone or together with rough field edge vegetation, confine livestock to pastures or exclude animals from planted areas. Some of these fences consist of three strands of barbed wire attached to irregularly-spaced narrow wooden posts (Figure 3.42). Farm workers would need to regularly inspect, repair, and replace the lines, some of which likely remained from 1886, when Matthew Hertzog purchased 3,960 feet of wire fence (Firth and Turner 2006, 116).

Fences demarcate the plantation boundary at River Road and define internal spaces of the Plantation Yards. To the north near the Blacksmith Shop and by the adjacent horse pasture, roadside fences consist of four strands of barbed wire with log fence posts spaced approximately six feet on center (Figure 3.43). Extending east from the Blacksmith Shop, an interior fence separated the pasture and row of live oak from the field north of the Blacksmith Shop. A photograph from the 1920s shows that higher branched tree limbs allow partial views between

the bottom of the tree canopy and the top of the approximately four-foot-high picket fence (Figure 3.5)

Portions of the fence between the Blacksmith Shop and the Store consist of posts and irregular planks that may have been supplemented with twisted or barbed wire (Figure 3.40). Fencing south of the Store and connected to the Mule Lot includes repurposed railroad ties for posts. The approximately five-foot posts and widely spaced planks compose the fence around the 1940s (Figure 3.44). East of the Store, a post and plank fence separate the back of the Store from a work yard with an outbuilding that appears to be an outhouse. The approximately four-foot-high fence consists of five boards facing the work yard (Figure 3.41). A metal vehicular gate just south of the Blacksmith Shop aligns with remnants of a historic land or road on the 1858 Walmsley plat.

Along the road bounding the Mule Lot, fencing appears to consist of hogwire topped with a single strand of barbed wire (Figure 2.8). Four-foot-high recycled railroad ties serve as posts for the enclosure. The entry gate to the lot is a single swing gate with seven horizontal boards of varying widths, bracketed on ends with double vertical boards, and braced by a double diagonal board. Two gates with double crossed braces lead out of the Mule Lot near the northeast corner. The hogwire fencing may have been replaced around the 1930s with a fence of wood posts and boards in some locations such as between the main Mule Lot gate and the Store.

The various fencing at the Overseer's House expresses a similar character to the boundary fence at the Main House, a more decorative fencing than elsewhere. Parallel detailing at these two homes may reflect the comparable higher social standing of the residents. A circa 1930s white-washed picket fence borders the west side of yard and perhaps the north side of this fenced yard (Figure 2.10). These 1930s picket fence sections of narrow, even spacing, were attached to four-foot-high posts. Each picket had an angle cut top that sloped in one consistent direction. In a location near the south end of the west fence, two pickets are cut level with the horizontal brace. On the south and east sides of the Overseer's House, fencing consists of hogwire stretched between posts, with angled braces, documented in a 1940s image (Figure 3.45).

Aside from the picket fence around the Overseer's House, the utilitarian fences of the Plantation Yards contrast with the those of the Main House outside of the study area. At the Main House, an ornamental, woven wire fence with vertical and horizontal strands and a rounded top pattern surrounds the garden (Figure 3.46). Four-foot-high posts with top and bottom rail support the fence wire fabric with a matching steel tube gate with an ornamental top scroll. Together the fence and gate form a complementary ensemble that is unique to the Main House.

1941 LCA 2

The assortment of small-scale features at the Quarters includes the diverse and functional elements that support domestic livelihoods and leisure of resident families. Barrels, boxes, crates, ladders, clotheslines, toys, rocking chairs, and tables are all captured in images. Vernacular alterations to Quarters' architecture are indicated in the benches created by installing boards between the porch posts, documented in historic photos. Images indicate roughly-built scaffolds and frames supporting cabin gutters. Residents used trees to hang ropes and tools and support fences or gates. Cabin yards contain animal pens and small enclosures to keep hogs, geese, and ducks. Nesting areas are likely present for free ranging chickens. Fences at the Quarters define space and separate home yards from public space. Light poles and electric supply wires, though unknown in location, appear in the landscape after electrification, around 1946. Historic Quarters images are often undated, ranging over four decades from the 1920s to 1960s. Due to this lack of precise dates, descriptions address general character with specific details where possible.

The visual colors are also of importance within the Quarters area. Brick yields a color similar to the earth tones at Magnolia Plantation. However, some historic images show exterior brick surfaces limewashed or whitewashed. Other images indicate the exterior walls plastered over with a parging using a white cementitious product that created a bright white visual, and adversely affected the exterior masonry surfaces.

L3 1941 Aerial documents the general location of plantation fences. Employing this and other sources, plan L4 shows what is known about fences, illustrating this important character-defining feature that shapes space. Fences typically define the edges of fields and yards at Magnolia

Plantation, but the Quarters area does not demonstrate a uniform enclosure in the 1940s. Instead, most residents define their individual cabin yards with fences in various locations, materials, and designs to suit their land uses. Handmade fences and gates vary widely in the Quarters and residents employed available materials including branches, milled lumber, and hogwire.

Historic photographs provide detail about the fences and other small features of Cabins 2, 3, 7, and 8 circa 1940s. An upright picket fence borders the south and west sides of Cabin 2. Irregular sized palings average about five feet in height. The palings are braced by branch poles on the interior along the west fence and on the exterior of the palings along the south fence. Relatively narrow spacing suffices to contain or exclude small animals. Inside the fence, the yard includes a clothesline and a swept earth floor extending four to ten feet from the cabin.

Cabin 3 displays a carefully constructed picket fence spaced tightly along the west side facing the corn or hay fields and along the south side of the yard against the Quarters path (Figure 2.26). Sunflowers rise above the inside of the fence. The resident cut the vertical board palings at a height of approximately five feet. A shorter gate, at about four feet, faced the path in the southwest corner of the enclosure. Two metal hinges and upright planks formed an inverted 'V' echoing the angle of the cabin's gabled roofline. The fence line east of the gate consists of narrower palings planted with climbing vines. Fences are braced on the interior with two boards at approximately four feet and at the ground level.

Between Cabins 7 and 8, a whitewashed, upright picket fence shows rabbit-tight spacing with irregular paling heights of four to six feet (Figure 3.48). Extra branches brace the bottom of the fence to about sixteen inches off the ground. A horizontal rail braces the palings on the inside of the fence. People could access the enclosure from the central shared path through a framed gate with a diagonal brace. The poor condition of the porch roof and boarded window suggest that the Cabin 7 was either abandoned at this time or damaged by a storm. A rear fence at Cabin 7 appears with four-foot-high posts on the north side of the house.

A fence or pen on the south side of Cabin 8 uses branch posts, about four feet high with a branch top rail and wood plank infill (Figure 3.8). The two to three-foot-high fence enclosed or excluded livestock. A swing gate with upright planks provided access near the southwest corner just north of a tree.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:

LCA 1 2020

In the park's determination of National Register Listing eligibility (2018), fences and gates were considered holistically as a contributing landscape feature, not necessarily itemized by type and location. This study extends that understanding to document each of the several fence types dividing the 2020 landscape as shown on plan L9. 2020 Fences. Twisted wire, without barbs, strung between metal posts forms the north property boundary (Figure 3.39). Hog wire fence with top and bottom wood boards defines the west boundary with LA-119 near the Blacksmith Shop and Store and demarcates the front edge of the Overseer's House front garden (Figures 3.50). Further south along the LA-119 boundary to the west of the Store, the painted board fence with three and four rails stand in varied conditions with some portions of fence missing (Figure 3.51). Hog wire, barbed wire, and wood posts continue along LA-119 and turn to shape the south property edge (Figure 3.52). Locations where fence remnants remain in deteriorated condition, especially south and east of the Store and south and east of the Overseer's House, reference historic material uses and organization (Figures 3.53 and 3.54).

The Purple Martin Bird House is constructed with multiple nesting cavities and mounted to a tall wooden pole south of the Store to support colonial nesting birds (Figure 3.54). Purple martins are common in the area though staff has not observed active use of this birdhouse. This bird house appears to be different than the bird house visible in historic views north of the Store.

Small-scale features added in the contemporary landscape support current needs and uses.

Directional and interpretive signage occurs throughout the property to guide vehicle traffic, welcome visitors, and provide information including call-in numbers and QR codes for audio tours (Figures 3.55-3.57). A low-profile bicycle rack at the parking area supports multimodal visitor access. A recycle bin between the parking area and Store provides a needed service but

contrasts with the historic landscape character (Figure 3.51). Wood barrel trash cans present on the property blend effectively with the plantation character while blue recycle bins draw undue attention. Several movable wood picnic benches, generally grouped under large shade trees, afford visitor seating. Additional seating at the Overseer's House porch includes a porch swing, 1950s style lawn chairs, and wood benches.

LCA 2

Few small-scale objects and furnishings are present in the 2020 LCA 2 landscape. Within LCA 2, fencing is only present along the north and east property boundary. North of the quarters, contemporary wire fencing strung between trees and wood posts references the historic landscape character (Figure 3.53). To the east, mixed post types including wood, trees, and metal, support barbed wire. Materials including railroad ties and bricks are stockpiled east of the Cabins. Previous breaches in the property boundary fence have allowed feral hogs to enter the property, damaging the cultural landscape and unearthing archeological resources. The perimeter fence has been maintained since late 2018 to limit the potential for feral hog intrusion.

Other small-scale features within LCA 2 include metal chairs on the porch of Cabin 1, referencing daily residential life in the mid-twenty-first century. The interior of Cabin 1 is historically furnished, as recommended in the 2015 Historic Furnishings Report, to reflect conditions at the end of the plantation era. Also, at Cabin 1, paired information signs repeat the interpretive sign vocabulary present in LCA 1. Mounted to a porch post, a simple painted slate sign identifies the building and a hanging card provides a dial-in number and QR code for audio tour and additional information.

LCA 1 Small-scale Features Continuity and Change

While several small-scale features persist, others are missing today. Specific documented small features include those near the Store, which served as the social heart of the historic landscape. Features included a pair of gasoline pumps in front and boxes and barrels on the porch which served as casual seating (Figures 3.62-3.63). A martin house perched at the top of a tall pole south of the Store remains in 2020, though it has been relocated from its original location north of the

Store. On the Overseer's House porch, wood benches and porch swing remain today, hinting at the former historic residential use.

Fences are particularly important to the shaping of landscape spaces. The definition of spaces with fences of different types is an aspect of the park missing today as few interior fences remain. The perimeter fences are also important and intact, as they still serve a purpose of restricting site access and keeping out feral pigs. The historic landscape included fences of post and rail, woven wire, hog wire, scrap wood, and wood pickets. The park perimeter fence while intact today with both new and historic alignments, likely contains fence posts installed over time. The frontage fence along LA-119 changed with the road shift to the east. The fence east of the Overseer's house aligns on a park boundary, not a historic one. Sequential fence alignments, captured from aerial photographs, indicate placement while type of fence construction is not documented in all locations. The historic materials, details, alignments of selected fences are known, as seen on Plan L4 1941 Fences, for some areas that also have companion photographs, however many fence alignments are clear but actual fence types are unknown.

Fences serve as a character-defining feature of the historic landscape that give clues to historic land use. For example, wood rail fence indicated enclosures for horses or mules, as was present and remains south of the Store linking to the former Mule Lot (Figure 3.66).

While the historic landscape included diverse fence types, contemporary additions of metal T-posts and barbed wire complicate and confuse the fence typologies of the contemporary landscape. Fences added since the close of the period of significance include the boundary fence east of the Overseer's House. While this fence marks the 2020 property edge, the landscape composition extended east and was defined differently in the period of significance. Park maintenance mechanic, Ron Bolton, has verbally stated that the barbed wire fences east of the Overseer's House and north of the Quarters were erected by the adjacent farmer to allow cattle grazing on the adjacent fields.

LCA 2 Small-scale Features Continuity and Change

A boundary fence along the 2020 eastern property boundary holds the historic fence location. Some wood fence posts may date to the period of significance though many posts have been replaced with metal T-posts over time. The fence along the north edge of LCA 2, was repaired in a 2018 tree removal project to exhibit a vernacular style compatible with historic character, however, it does not appear to be on an historic alignment.

Fences which historically divided the individual residential landscapes do not remain in 2020. Historic ground views record the character of tall picket fences at several of the residences (Figure 3.68). In 1941, fences enclosed most of the individual cabin landscapes with additional smaller enclosures, likely for small livestock or vegetable gardens. Changes in fence locations by circa 1958 suggest changes to land use with greater subdivisions for livestock. Although no ground photography records details, a series of fences east of the cabins, seen on the 1950s aerial views, near the cattle dipping vat may have held cattle and other livestock before leading them through the vat. No internal fences are present in LCA 2 in 2020 though the east and west edges of the LCA 2 mown paths follow the outer 1958 fence alignments.

Two mid-twentieth century period metal chairs on the porch of Cabin 1, offer an image of the casual uses of the peopled historic landscape. Wood barrels, ladders, and wood benches seen in historic ground views and other small features likely to have been present in the historic landscape are not present in 2020.

Feature Name: Machinery Pedestal Near Gin Barn

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Machinery Pedestal Near Gin Barn (Magnolia)

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 100736

Feature Name: Martin House (Bird House)

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Martin House (Bird House), Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 100457

Feature Name: Fences/Gates [remnants throughout LCA 1]

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Fences and Gates, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 1131606

Feature Name: Mule Lot Fence

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Mule Lot Corral - Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 1131630

Feature Name: Fences/Gates [remnants along east boundary of LCA 2]

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource name: Fences and Gates, Magnolia Plantation

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 1131606

Feature Name: Sandstone footing [remnant in LCA 1]

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Electric meter on west side of Cabin 2

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: NPS park sign with brick piers

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Directional traffic signs

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Slate signs with building names

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Interpretive kiosk at parking lot

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Parking wheel stops

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Bicycle rack

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Recycling bin

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Trash bins

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Metal gate at each end of the parking area

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Fence along east property boundary behind Overseer's House

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Signs and barriers blocking road access in front of the Store Stable

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Plastic safety fence surrounding Pigeonnier

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Electrical transformer covers (east perimeter at Overseer's and Quarters)

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Metal porch chairs

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: Plastic safety fence surrounding the Dipping Vat

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing

Feature Name: North boundary fence with mix of wood posts, tree stump posts

Feature Contribution: Non-Contributing



*Fig 3.40. During the 1940s, the Store on LA-119 functions as a major social and economic hub. The covered cistern located between the front porch and irregular board fences collects rainwater and serves as a bench and table.
Courtesy CARI.*



Fig 3.41. A fence and outbuilding, likely an outhouse, define a yard east of the Store in the early twentieth century. The flywheel and cylindrical tank may have been a part of a water pump system. Courtesy LOC.



Fig 3.42. Simple split log poles and three strands of barbed wire make up a fence alongside a cotton field in the 1930s. Courtesy LSU.



Fig 3.43. In the early twentieth century, a combination of branches, split and milled posts hold four barbwire strands to form the fenced roadside boundary near the Blacksmith Shop. The curved posts are from Osage orange. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 3.44. A board fences, picket gate, and trees form the plantation boundary south of the store in the early twentieth century. The roof of a stable and the plantation bell tower appear in the yard. A portion of stile step is visible at the right side of the image. Courtesy CGHRC.



Fig 3.45. Sheep maintain the turf east of the Overseers House, circa 1940s. Wire fencing on posts on the south and east sides of the yard differs from the picket fence along the west side. The roof gutters and modifications to capture rainwater from both structures and feed the Overseers House cistern. Courtesy LOC.



Fig 3.46. Ornamental wire fencing and a preassembled tube and wire gate at the Main House related to the Overseer's House regular picket fence. Both of these contrast with utilitarian fences of the Plantation Yards and garden or pen fences of the Quarters, circa 1940s. Courtesy CGHRC.



Fig 3.47. Sunflowers grow behind the picket fence of vertical boards and gate at Cabin 3 around 1920. This view shows a fence with trimmed boards, unlike the fence on the scrapbook page, Courtesy CGHRC.



Fig 3.48. View of Cabin 7 and Cabin 8, circa 1920s. Courtesy CGHRC.



Fig 3.49. Wood posts with hog wire and unpainted wood top and bottom rails form a clear boundary with LA- 119 between the Blacksmith Shop and Store. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.50. A hog wire fence with top and bottom wood boards defines the front edge of the Overseer's House garden. White wash or paint on the top rails and two large square posts flank the walk and relate to the white building. The round intermediate posts are unpainted. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.51. Whitewashed or painted board wood fences with round posts and face picket are in varied condition east of the Store, with some elements missing. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.52. New wood posts support hog wire and a string of barbed wire west of the parking lot along LA-119. Hog wire fabric varies in size and material of various metals. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.53. A remnant fence east of the Store is composed of hog wire with wood posts. Stumps of trees grown into the fence remain. A single lower fence board suggests the fence may have had top and bottom wood rails in the past. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.54. Standing wood railroad ties remain marking a former fence line and fence posts along the Mule Lot south of the store. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.55. The primary park entrance sign with brick piers is relates to the on-site materials of the brick cabins in the Quarters. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.56. An interpretive kiosk at the parking lot welcomes visitors to the park; a low profile bike rack is to the left. A pedestrian-scaled light mounted on a wood pole illuminates the path. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.57 Traditional painted slate signs identify each plantation building, while a sign hanging below includes dial-in number and QR code to access an audio tour information. The location of this sign on the Overseer's House porch requires visitors to walk off the path to reach the sign. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.58. A paved ramp cuts into both ends of the Cabin 1 wood porch deck to reach the porch and furnished interior. The accessible path extends to Cabin 2 and connects to the gravel walk to the left, leading to the parking area. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.59. A purple martin bird house mounted to a repurposed wood utility pole stands south of the Store. The foreground trunk is a recently demised pecan, known as the "pitty pat tree." A blue recycle bin draws attention and detracts from the historic character. Heritage Landscapes.

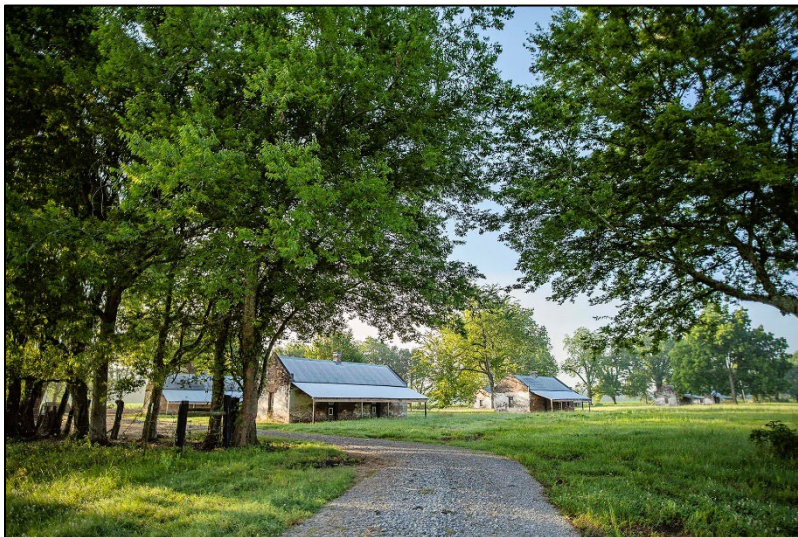


Fig 3.60 A contemporary fence demarcates the park boundary north of the Quarters. Strung with wire between trees and wood posts, this NPS era vernacular-style fence also includes small sections with top boards, presenting a rustic appearance. Annabel Jones, courtesy CARI.



Fig 3.61. This contemporary repeat view illustrates remaining pastoral character in the grassy landscape and the missing fence north of the blacksmith shop. With historic rail fence no longer present, views across the landscape are more open. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.62. The storefront porch, fence, and drive organize the landscape west and south of the store. The groundplane appears to be primarily loose soil and gravel surface with shared pedestrian, vehicular, and equestrian use. Two gas pumps face the drive. A purple martin birdhouse is seen to the left of the store in this 1962 historic view. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 3.63. Trail mat reinforces the circulation surface with added ramp to facilitate porch access. The contrasting surface detracts from the open, undefined circulation seen in the earlier view. A low stone step is present in the historic location. Missing features include the gas pumps, purple martin birdhouse (relocated to the south), gravel paved frontage and wooden box bench. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.64. Overseer's House side view of south façade with sheep on a high lawn, not close cropped. Fences to right may be a paddock. Live oaks trees located left or west, and tree canopies to the right add scale, mass and shade. Courtesy LOC.



Fig 3.65. Although animal grazing no longer occurs around the Overseer's House, mown lawn conveys some character of the historic pasture grasses. Large canopy trees persist in the background of this repeat view. Single post is a remnant of a historic fence line present in the 1940s and a post and wire fence remnant remains behind the photographer of this image. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.66. Fence, wood box, and steel barrel accommodate seating and a post-mounted hook ties off a horse in front to the store in this 1961 view. A broad three-rail fence encloses a Mule Pen with a Mule Barn beside the store. An electric line to the building is visible at the top of the image. An air-conditioning unit is installed in the foreground window. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 3.67. The purple martin house remains, now relocated so the south of the Store. A similar three-rail fence holds the edge of the historic animal enclosure. An added ramp provides improved accessibility to the porch. Missing features include the barrel, wood box, layered fences, Mule Pen and Mule Barn are longer present, extending views over the open landscape to the parking area. Heritage Landscapes.



Fig 3.68 Closely spaced pickets with irregular heights enclose this cabin. Recently cultivated soils fill the foreground of this 1922 view. Courtesy CGHR



Fig 3.69. This 1960s color image depicting a freshly-painted Cabin 1 or 2 was the image used as the basis for the replica gutter, shown in the view below. Courtesy CARI.



Fig 3.70. Fences, barrels, benches, and ladders are not present while red metal chairs on the porch and galvanized metal washtub hanging on the wall of Cabin 1 reference the presence of historic furnishings of the mid-twentieth century. The gutter extension to the cistern is a replica of a documented historic feature. Heritage Landscapes.

Chapter 9: Condition Assessment

Assessment Interval:

6

Condition

Condition:

Good

Condition Date:

05/09/2022

Primary Inspector Name:

[opt. enter name here]

Profession/Credentials:

[opt. enter selection here]

Narrative:

The Magnolia Plantation cultural landscape has undergone changes that have altered the historic appearance of the site including the loss of small-scale features, such as fences, and historic circulation patterns. The addition of modern features like the visitor parking area and volunteer vegetation obscure and alter the spatial organization and views. Though these additions have altered the character of the site, the continued presence of features such as the Store, Cabins, Overseer's House and historic vegetation evoke the historic use and character of the site. The overall landscape maintains the seven aspects of integrity allowing the site to be in "good" condition. A cultural landscape report was completed in 2021 addressing these alterations and providing guidelines on the continued use and maintenance of the landscape, which could allow the landscape to be in "good" condition.

Impacts

Seq. No.	Type	Impact Type – Other	Internal Source?	External Source?	Narrative	Date Identified
	Erosion		No	Yes	The erosion of the Cane River bank is leading to the deterioration of LA-119 and has caused limited access to the landscape.	05/09/2022
	Exposure to the Elements		No	Yes	Hurricanes continue to impact the landscape causing damage to structures and vegetation.	05/09/2022
	Vegetation/Invasive Plants		Yes	No	Volunteer species are growing along old fence lines and previously disturbed ground.	05/09/2022
	Operations on Site		Yes	No	Vegetation management practices, such as the lawn management for circulation, and other management practices has impacted the site.	05/09/2022

Chapter 10: Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Stabilization Measure Narrative (R)	Stabilization Cost (R)	Stabilization Cost Date (R)	Estimate Level (R)	Cost Estimator (R)	Cost Narrative

Approved Treatments

Type	Completed	Approved Treatment Doc.	Doc Date	Narrative	Approved Treatment Cost	Cost Date	Estimate Level	Estimator	Cost Narrative
		Magnolia Plantation Cultural Landscape Report	2021						

Chapter 11: Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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	Cane River Creole National Historical Park	CARI 0002		NPS CARI Archives, Magnolia Plantation Records	Natchitoches, Louisiana				
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**Magnolia Plantation
Cane River Creole National Historical Park**

	Jason T. Raupp	River Creole National Historic Park, Louisiana		Center, SEAC Accession Numbers 943 & 1304					
	Keel, Bennie C.	A Comprehensive Subsurface Investigation at Magnolia Plantation	1999	Tallahassee, Florida: Southeast Archeological Center					
	Lee, Dayna Bowker et. al.	Oral History and Ethnographic Interviews with Traditionally Associated People of Cane River Creole National Historical Park	2015	December, NPS, CARI			https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2266798	2266798	
	Marcy Frantom	"Limewash: An Old Practice and a Good One: Cane River Creole National Historical Park,"	2017	Dec. 6, NPS online 08/17/2020: https://www.nps.gov/articles/limewash-an-old-practice-and-a-good-one.htm					
	Mardorf, Carrie A	email to DCRT Section 106	2017	CARI, 7 February					
	Mardorf, Carrie A	Letter to Kristin Sanders, re. Request Consensus Determination of Eligibility, Magnolia Plantation	2018	CARI, June 12					
	Mardorf, Carrie A	letter to Phil Boggan, Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer	2017	CARI, 6 February					
	Mardorf, Carrie A.,	Letter to Phil Boggan, Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer, re. Initiation of Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act	2017	CARI, March 22					

**Magnolia Plantation
Cane River Creole National Historical Park**

		(NHPA) and request for concurrence on PEPC 70160							
	Miller, Christina E.	Slavery and its Aftermath: The Archeological and Historical Record at Magnolia Plantation	2004	A Dissertation submitted to the Department of History, Tallahassee, FL: Florida State University					
	National Historic Landmarks Survey	Letter to Ms. Laura Soulliere	2001	CARI, 10 December					
	National Park Service	"Places," Cane River Creole National Heritage Area, Louisiana,"		https://www.nps.gov/crha/learn/historyculture/places.htm .					
	National Park Service	Cane River Creole National Historical Park Mowing and Roadside Operations Plan	2017	NPS, CARI, Sept. 15					
	National Park Service	Cane River Creole National Historical Park General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement	2001	US DOI, NPS					
	National Park Service	Cane River Creole National Historical Park Foundation Document	2015	NPS, SERO, September					
	National Park Service	Magnolia Plantation Cultural Landscape Inventory	1996	Cane River Creole National Historical Park, NPS, SERO, Cultural Resources					
	National Park Service	Master Cane River Creole National Historical Park	2018	spreadsheet file, NPS, CARI, December					

**Magnolia Plantation
Cane River Creole National Historical Park**

		List of Classified Structures							
	National Park Service	Special Resource Study Environmental Assessment: Cane River, Louisiana	1993	NPS, Denver Service Center					
	Pyzner, John, David Himelrick, and Don Ferrin	The Louisiana Home Orchard	2007	Pub. 1884, Louisiana State University Agricultural Center and Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service, Feb.					
	Richards on, Michelle and Charlie Pepper	Cane River Creole National Historical Park (CARI) Trip Report – Cultural Landscape Preservation Maintenance	2020	NPS, OCLP, February					
	Smith, F. Todd	The Caddo Indians: Tribes at the Convergence of Empires, 1542-1854	1995		College Station: Texas A. and M. University Press,				
	Susan Turner Associates, LLC/JKOA	Oakland Plantation Cultural Landscape Report: Phase 2	2021	Cane River Creole National Historical Park, NPS, July					
	US Congress, Public Law 103-449	“To establish the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor in the State of Connecticut, and for other purposes	1994	H.R. 1348-6 “Title III—Cane River Creole National Heritage Park,” Nov. 2, 108 Stat. 4752					
	Yocum, Barbary	Magnolia Plantation: Building Materials Assessment and Analysis	1996	Lowell: NPS Northeast Cultural Resources Center, August					

Supplemental Information

Seq. No.	Supplemental Information Title	Supplemental Information Narrative

	Raised ground plane over time, and swales filled in, contributing to excess ponding, lack of water movement east and south and around Cabin foundations	Non-contributing									
	Vegetation										
	Row of live oak along north NPS property boundary near Blacksmith Shop	Contributing									
	Row of water oak and live oak trees west of the Overseers House	Contributing									
	Large tree along west and east perimeter fence lines dating to Period of Significance	Contributing									
	Remnant flowering bulbs: St. Joseph's lily, red spider lily, rain lilies, and daffodil	Contributing									

	Pasture lot hay species	Contributing									
	Overseer's House west garden space (English ivy and cast iron plant)	Contributing									
	Scattered canopy and ornamental trees	Contributing									
	Remnant flowering bulbs at Cabins 1, 2 and 8: St. Joseph's lily, Spanish (or Texas) copper lily, crinum lily, red spider lily, Byzantine gladiolas, pink rain lily, autumn rain lily, and daffodil	Contributing									
	Osage orange trees along boundary fence	Contributing									
	Pecan trees along east boundary fence	Contributing									
	Sycamore tree between Cabins 7 and 8	Contributing									

	Pecan tree east of Cabin 5	Contributing									
	Mown turf and bush hog ground plane around Overseer's House and Plantation Store	Non-Contributing									
	Tall field grasses in meadow north of Gin Barn	Non-Contributing									
	Expanse of mown ground plane	Non-Contributing									
	Open mown area east of cabins	Non-Contributing									
	Circulation										
	Historic alignment of gravel path from parking area to Cabin 1, not materials	Contributing									
	Open space in front of Plantation Store formerly part of daily	Contributing									

	circulation use (former gas pump location)										
	Connecting paths between cabins, though in altered locations and material	Contributing									
	Rubber mat trail subsurface	Non-Contributing									
	Crushed limestone trail surface	Non-Contributing									
	Concrete drive aprons	Non-Contributing									
	Crushed gravel and concrete parking area	Non-Contributing									
	Alignment of mown paths	Non-Contributing									

	Mown turf path surface	Non-Contributing									
	Concrete paver ramp at porch of Cabin 1	Non-Contributing									
	Buildings and Structures										
	Blacksmith Shop	Contributing				Blacksmith Shop, Magnolia Plantation	91559				
	Corn Crib	Contributing				Corn Crib, Magnolia Plantation	100497				
	Cotton Gin Cistern	Contributing				Cotton Gin Cistern, Magnolia Plantation	91644				
	Cotton Picker Shed	Contributing				Cotton Picker Shed, Magnolia Plantation	92411				
	Garage	Contributing				Garage, Magnolia Plantation	100737				

	Gin Barn	Contributing				Gin Barn, Magnolia Plantation	91561				
	Overseer's House	Contributing				Overseer's House, Magnolia Plantation	91558				
	Pigeonnier	Contributing				Pigeonnier, Magnolia Plantation	91560				
	Plantation Store	Contributing				Plantation Store, Magnolia Plantation	91557				
	Stable	Contributing				Stable, Magnolia Plantation	100652				
	Store Cistern	Contributing				Store Cistern (Magnolia Plantation)	100635				
	Slave Cabin 1	Contributing				Slave Cabin #1, Magnolia Plantation	91562				
	Slave Cabin 2	Contributing				Slave Cabin #2, Magnolia Plantation	91563				

	Slave Cabin 3	Contributing				Slave Cabin #3, Magnolia Plantation	91564				
	Slave Cabin 4	Contributing				Slave Cabin #4, Magnolia Plantation	91565				
	Slave Cabin 5	Contributing				Slave Cabin #5, Magnolia Plantation	91566				
	Slave Cabin 6	Contributing				Slave Cabin #6, Magnolia Plantation	91567				
	Slave Cabin 7	Contributing				Slave Cabin #7, Magnolia Plantation	91568				
	Slave Cabin 8	Contributing				Slave Cabin #8, Magnolia Plantation	91569				
	Slave Cabin Cisterns [Cabin 1]	Contributing				Slave Cabin Cisterns (4), Magnolia Plantation	91643				
	Slave Cabin Cisterns [Cabin 3]	Contributing				Slave Cabin Cisterns (4),	91643				

						Magnolia Plantation					
	Slave Cabin Cisterns [Cabin 4]	Contributi ng				Slave Cabin Cisterns (4), Magnolia Plantation	91643				
	Slave Cabin Cisterns [Cabin 7]	Contributi ng				Slave Cabin Cisterns (4), Magnolia Plantation	91643				
	Dipping Vat	Contributi ng				Dipping Vat (Magnolia Plantation)	100500				
	Wood bridge on gravel path leading to Quarters	Non- Contributi ng									
	Wood porch of Cabin 1	Non- Contributi ng									
	Porches of Cabins 2-8	Non- Contributi ng									
	Views and Vistas										

	View from Blacksmith Shop and Plantation store north to bend in LA-119 (within NPS property)	Contributing									
	View looking south from the curve in LA-119 of Blacksmith Shop, Magnolia Plantation Store, and fields (north of NPS property)	Contributing									
	View north from the curve in LA-119 of Gin Barn and Quarters (south of NPS property)	Contributing									
	Open views across field north of the Gin Barn from LA-119 to fields and Quarters	Contributing									
	Visual screen of live oak trees between	Contributing									

	Plantation Yards and Main House										
	View from LA-119 across former spatial defining features (i.e. fences)	Contributing									
	View of historic arpents (colonial land divisions) marked by tree lines	Contributing									
	View west from LCA 1 to foothills of the Kisatchie National Forest	Contributing									
	Visual and spatial pattern of the Quarters buildings in a grid seen from LCA2, LCA1, and approach via LA-119	Contributing									
	View west from LCA 2 to foothills of the Kisatchie National Forest	Contributing									

	Open views across core of plantation landscape without former spatial defining features (i.e. fences)	Non-Contributing									
	Recently established row of trees along LA-119 alters the once open visual relationship between the plantation core and riverine landscape to the west	Non-Contributing									
	Unobstructed views between cabins	Non-Contributing									
	Open view from Quarters to south and west	Non-Contributing									
	Small-Scale Features										
	Machinery Pedestal Near Gin Barn	Contributing				Machinery Pedestal Near	100736				

Magnolia Plantation
Cane River Creole National Historical Park

						Gin Barn (Magnolia)					
	Martin House (Bird House)	Contributing				Martin House (Bird House), Magnolia Plantation	100457				
	Fences/Gates [remnants throughout LCA 1]	Contributing				Fences and Gates, Magnolia Plantation	1131606				
	Mule Lot Fence	Contributing				Mule Lot Corral - Magnolia Plantation	1131630				
	Fences/Gates [remnants along east boundary of LCA 2]	Contributing				Fences and Gates, Magnolia Plantation	1131606				
	Sandstone footing [remnant in LCA 1]	Contributing									
	Electric meter on west side of Cabin 2	Contributing									
	NPS park sign with brick piers	Non-Contributing									

	Directional traffic signs	Non-Contributing									
	Slate signs with building names	Non-Contributing									
	Interpretive kiosk at parking lot	Non-Contributing									
	Parking wheel stops	Non-Contributing									
	Bicycle rack	Non-Contributing									
	Recycling bin	Non-Contributing									
	Trash bins	Non-Contributing									
	Metal gate at each end of the parking area	Non-Contributing									

	Fence along east property boundary behind Overseer's House	Non-Contributing									
	Signs and barriers blocking road access in front of the Store Stable	Non-Contributing									
	Plastic safety fence surrounding Pigeonnier	Non-Contributing									
	Electrical transformer covers (east perimeter at Overseer's and Quarters)	Non-Contributing									
	Metal porch chairs	Non-Contributing									
	Plastic safety fence surrounding the Dipping Vat	Non-Contributing									
	North boundary fence with mix of wood	Non-Contributing									

**Magnolia Plantation
Cane River Creole National Historical Park**

posts, tree stump posts											
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