



**Fairview-Riverside State Park**  
*Otis House Museum*  
**Madisonville, Louisiana**  
**Lesson Plans \_\_\_\_\_**  
**Northshore Industry and Home Life 1885-1935**

**Summary:** Placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1998, the Otis House at Fairview-Riverside State park provides an excellent opportunity for students to examine local history and gain a glimpse of life during a period of major industrial and cultural change.

**Grade Level: 4** These lesson plans feature primary documents, maps, and activities designed to meet grade level expectations and reinforce the guided student tour of the Otis House.

Guided tours of the Otis House are free to registered school groups. Call 985-792-4652 to schedule a tour.

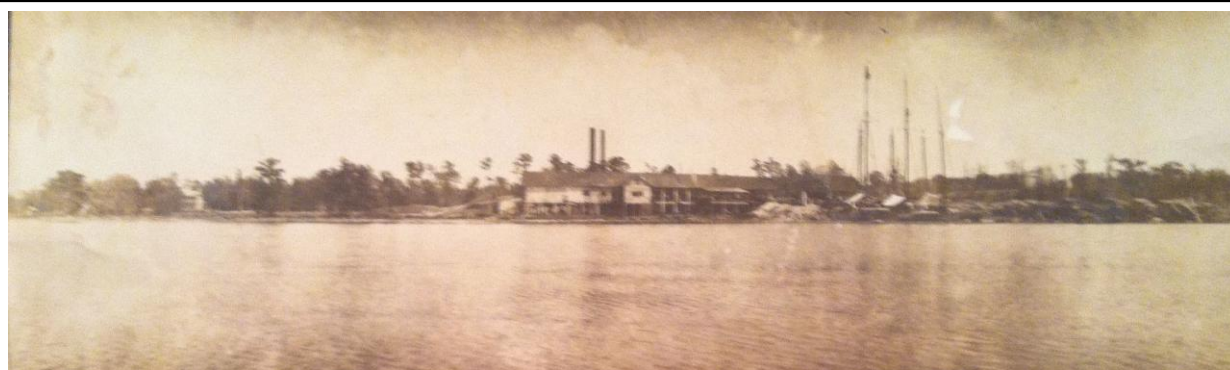
Prepared by Ann Durel, Interpretive Ranger III

**Contents**

<b>Overview and Photographs</b>	<b>2-5</b>
<b>Lesson Plan Descriptions and Grade Level Expectations</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Lesson 1 Faded Sawmill Towns: Jayville and Houltonville</b>	<b>7-13</b>
<b>Lesson 2 Searching the Census: Industry and Employment</b>	<b>14-22</b>
<b>Lesson 3 Skidder Camps and Queen Anne Homes</b>	<b>23-30</b>
<b>Lesson 4 Household Work and Play 1885-1935</b>	<b>31-37</b>
<b>Lesson 5 Excursions and Sojourns</b>	<b>38-43</b>
<b>Appendix and Bibliography</b>	<b>44-46</b>



**Otis House Museum**  
**Fairview-Riverside State Park**  
**119 Fairview Drive**  
**Madisonville, LA 70447**  
**Phone 985-792-4652**  
**Fax 985-845-4010**  
[www.lastateparks.com](http://www.lastateparks.com)  
**Tuesday-Saturday - 9:00a.m.-5:00p.m.**



**Close your eyes and imagine standing under a moss-draped Live Oak along the Tchefuncte River during the late 1800s. Listen for steam whistles, clanking chains, creaking buggy wheels, children playing, and church bells of a bustling sawmill community known as Jayville.**

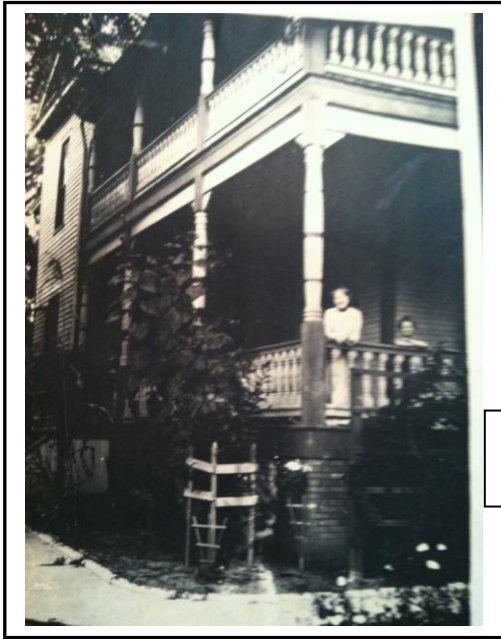
**The Otis House, built as a family home in 1885 by sawmill owner W. T. Jay, is the final remnant of that community. The two-story Queen Anne structure features 12' ceilings, eight fireplaces, heart pine flooring and many unique artifacts.**

**In 1895, Jay secured rights-of-way from property owners west of the Tchefuncte River for construction of a railroad line to transport timber from St. Tammany and Tangipahoa Parish pine forests. The Dummy Line Railway continued to transport fresh cut logs when brothers Charles and William Houlton purchased the Jay holdings in 1906. Jayville became Houltonville and the population grew to support a one-room schoolhouse, two churches, a U.S. post office, and the Houlton-Johnston Co. general store.**

**The seemingly endless forests of timber encouraged intense logging, stripping forests with little thought of reforestation. As the sawmill industry declined, the Houltonville sawmill, general store, and post office faced closure. Sawmill workers then sought other employment while the entire country coped with effects of the Great Depression.**

**When Frank Otis purchased the Houlton property in 1936, little evidence of the sawmill industry existed. As owner of the world's largest mahogany manufacturing company located in New Orleans, Otis possessed first hand knowledge of the timber industry and the means to obtain the property.**

**At his death in 1962, Otis bequeathed the house and its contents to the State of Louisiana. Sounds of the old sawmill are gone, replaced with the constant rumble of highway traffic. But, one may still hear children playing on the grounds, and on occasion, church bells ringing in the distance.**



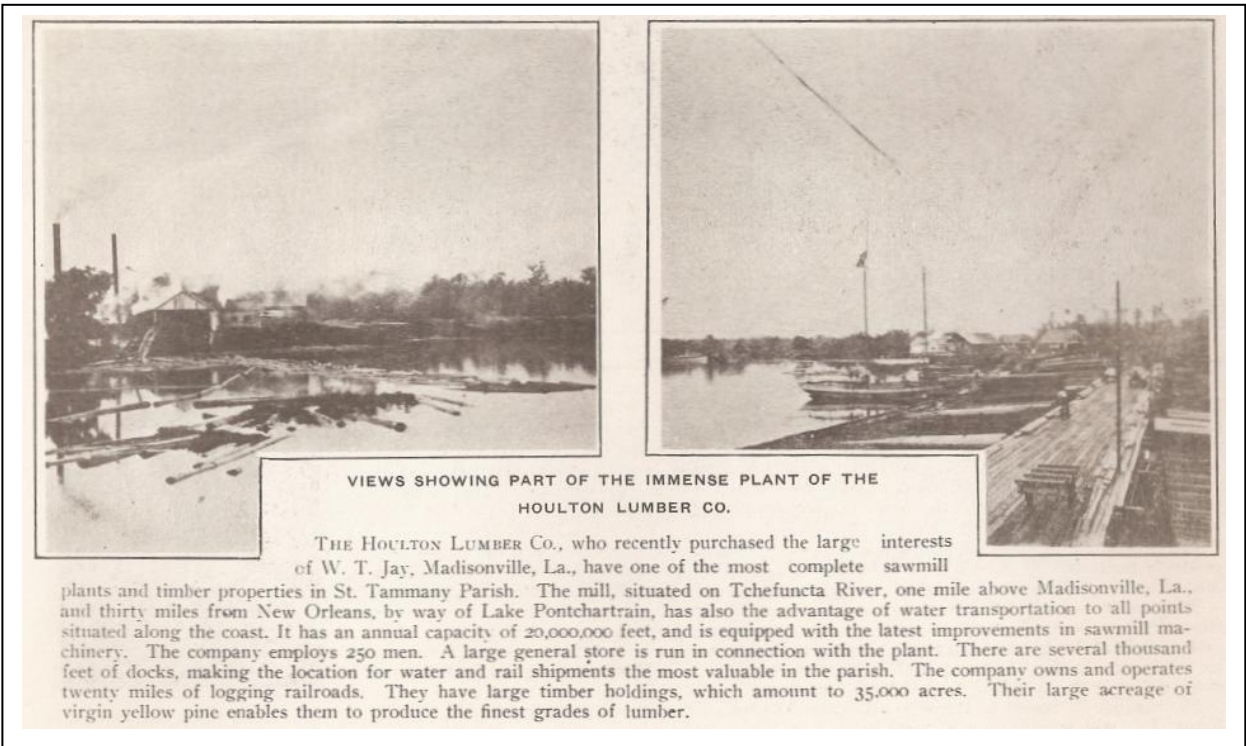
**Members of the Jay family on the porch.**



**Floating logs ready for processing at the Jay sawmill.**



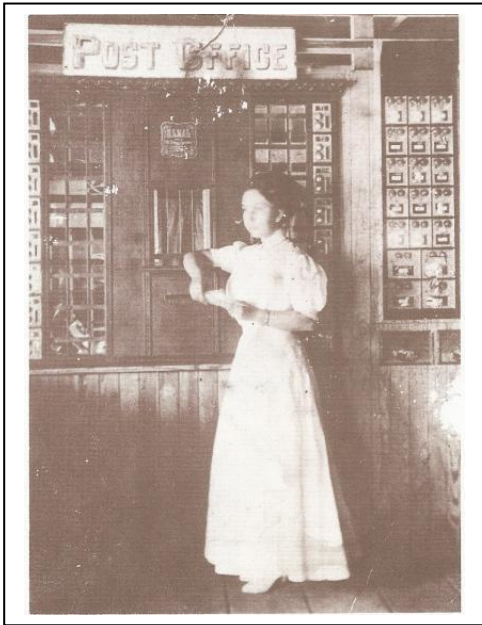
**Dummy Line Railroad c.1890  
Madisonville to Uneedus**



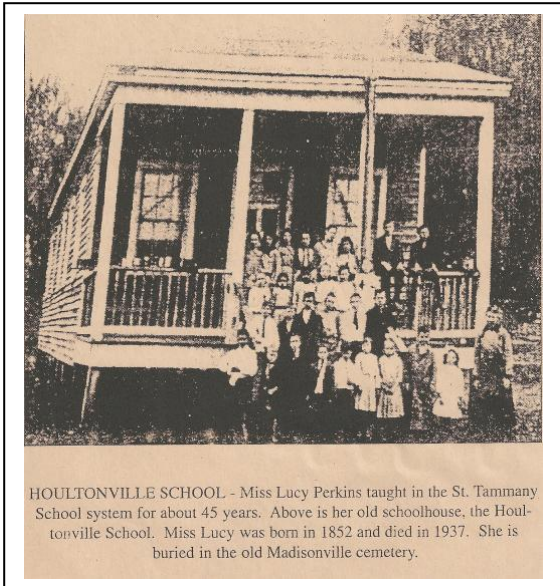
The World Famous "Ozone Belt" R.K.R. Inc. Cov. La.



Houlton and Johnston Store, Houltonville c.1905



Postmistress Bianca Oliver Chatellier  
 Houltoville c.1905  
 St. Tammany Historical Society Gazette



HOULTONVILLE SCHOOL - Miss Lucy Perkins taught in the St. Tammany School system for about 45 years. Above is her old schoolhouse, the Houltoville School. Miss Lucy was born in 1852 and died in 1937. She is buried in the old Madisonville cemetery.

Houltoville School Students and Teacher Miss Lucy Perkins  
 Saint Tammany News Banner



White City – Commercial Establishments  
 and Boat Docks  
 Vessels New Camelia, left  
 Badeaux’s Ferry, right  
 St. Tammany Historical Society Gazette

	Lessons	Content	CCSS and GLE Standards and Benchmarks
Lesson 1	<u>Faded Towns: Jayville and Houltonville, LA</u>	The relationship between industrial activity, natural resources, geographic features and the impact of industrial activity in community development and change is examined. Students will study varied maps to recognize community change over time.	Grade 4 G-1A-E1, G-1A-E2, G-1B-E1 G-1B-E3, G-1C-E2 G-1D-E4, E-1A-E1 H-1A-E3, H-1A-E2 H-1C-E1, H-1C-E3 G-1C-E3  CCSS. ELA-Literacy W.4.1 CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.4.7
Lesson 2	<u>Searching the Census: Families and Occupations</u>	Students will study primary records to discover changes in predominate occupations, and demographics of the Jayville/Houltonville population between 1900 and 1930. Activities include conducting a census of school classes.	Grade 4 G-1C-E3, G-1C-E5 H-1A-E1  CCSS. ELA-Literacy.W.4.7
Lesson 3	<u>Skidder Camps &amp; Queen Anne Homes</u>	Life of the laborer and the merchant is contrasted, including work environment and housing. Features of Queen Anne architecture are examined and the National Register of Historic Places is defined.	Grade 4 G-1D-E1, G-1D-E4 E-1A-E3, E-1A-E7 E-1A-E6, E-1A-M8  CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.4.2a CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.4.2d CCSS Literacy W.4.3
Lesson 4	<u>Household Work and Play 1885-1935</u>	Studying primary sources, students will compare family roles, cultural customs, the daily routine to maintain a late 1900s household, and changes that new technology offered by the 1930s.	Grade 4 H-1A-E1, H-1A-E2 H-1A-E3, H-1B-E1  CCSS. ELA. Literacy W.4.1.D CCSS ELA Literacy RI.4.5 CCSS ELA Literacy RI.4.9
Lesson 5	<u>Excursions and Sojourns: Getting from Here to There</u>	Modes of transportation, routes, and time schedules for travel between the Northshore and New Orleans during the early 1900s is compared to travel today.	Grade 4 G-1A-E1, G-1C-E2 H-1A-E3, H-1B-E2, H-1C-E1  CCSS.ELA.Literacy W.4.1b

## Lesson 1

### Faded Towns: Jayville and Houltonville

Share the information on pages 2-5 with students to prepare for lesson one.

Student Objectives: \*To recognize the importance of natural resources and geography in the establishment of towns.  
 \* To identify, read, and learn the use of varied maps.  
 \* To locate and identify natural and man-made features on maps.  
 \* To describe change over time by map comparison.  
 \* To describe and locate features discovered by archaeological investigation.

Materials: \*United States map  
 \*Louisiana parishes map A  
 \*United States Geological Survey maps B,C - Madisonville/Houltonville  
 \*Legend for USGS maps B and C  
 \*Map Study Activity-page 12  
 \*Archaeologist map D  
 \*Small magnifying lenses

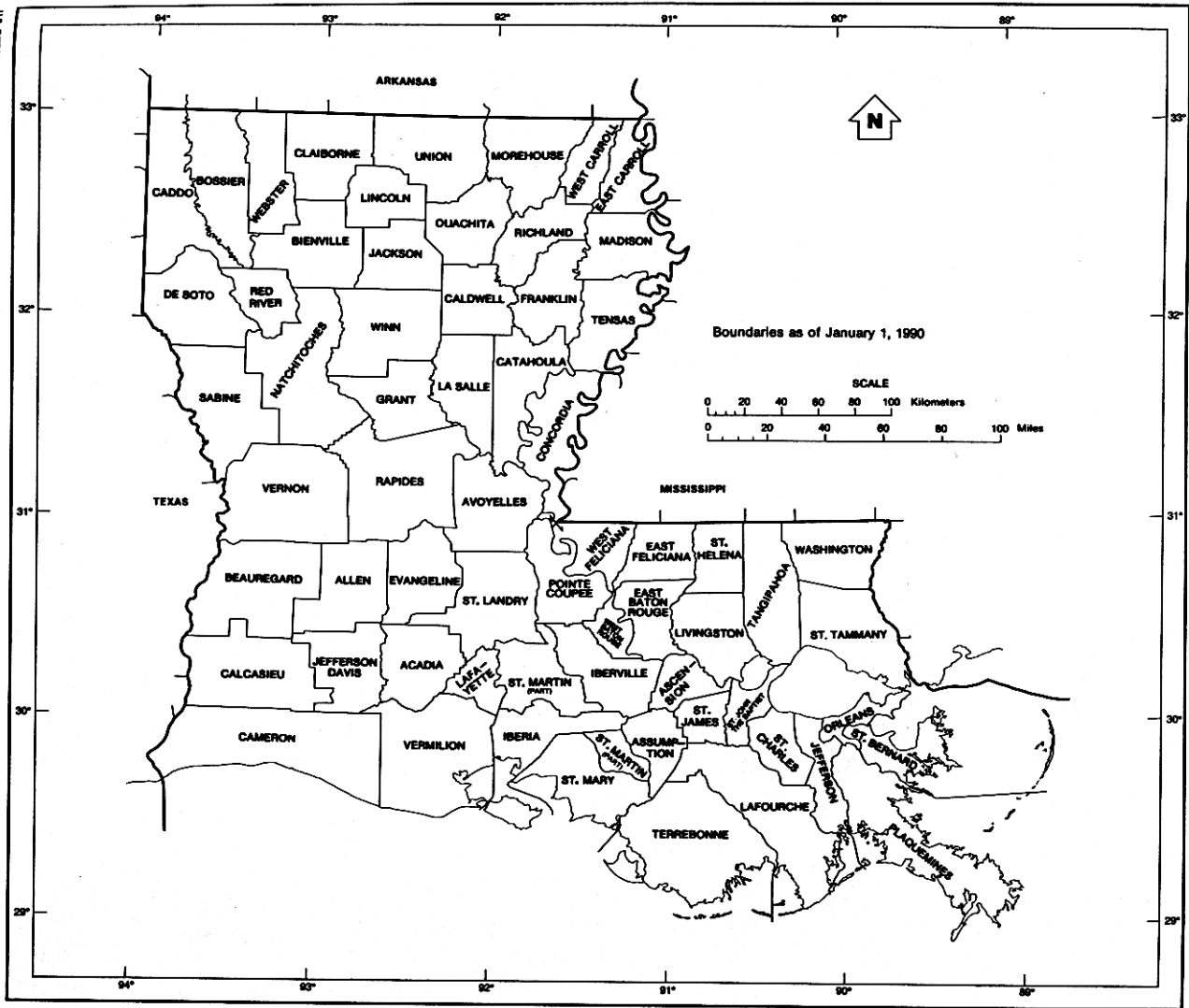
Lesson Content:

1. Provide a U.S. map to indicate eastern and Great Lakes areas of logging operations and explain that depletion of timber during the 1800s encouraged lumbermen to migrate toward southern forests rich with yellow pine. Emphasize that steam power and railroad lines accelerated logging activity.
2. Have students examine Map A to locate St. Tammany Parish, Tangipahoa Parish, and Lake Pontchartrain. Explain that timber lands in the western area of St. Tammany near the Tchefuncte River and the southern portion of Tangipahoa Parish contributed to the establishment of communities such as Jayville and Houltonville that no longer exists.
3. Share the early history of the Jay sawmill and subsequent purchase by the Houltons. Distribute or display images of Houltonville establishments to familiarize students with its features.
4. Distribute map B to students and identify the type of map as a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map (US Topo) that includes contours to illustrate elevations and symbols to represent streets, buildings, waterways, and other features. With the map legend students will locate features to complete the map study activity.
5. Distribute map C for students to locate the same features and recognize a changing landscape.
6. Map D by Archaeologist Allen Saltus illustrates lost structures of Houltonville and the surrounding area.
7. Have students examine a current map to locate Dummy Line Road at Madisonville, the former railroad bed that extended to timber lands in Uneedus. Emphasize the students' place in history with ongoing landscape changes brought with new roads, homes, and businesses.

# MAP A – LOUISIANA PARISHES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census  
MAPS

LOUISIANA G-1



<http://www.hearthstonelegacy.com/louisiana-parishes-map.htm>



## MAP B – HOULTONVILLE AND MADISONVILLE - USGS 1935



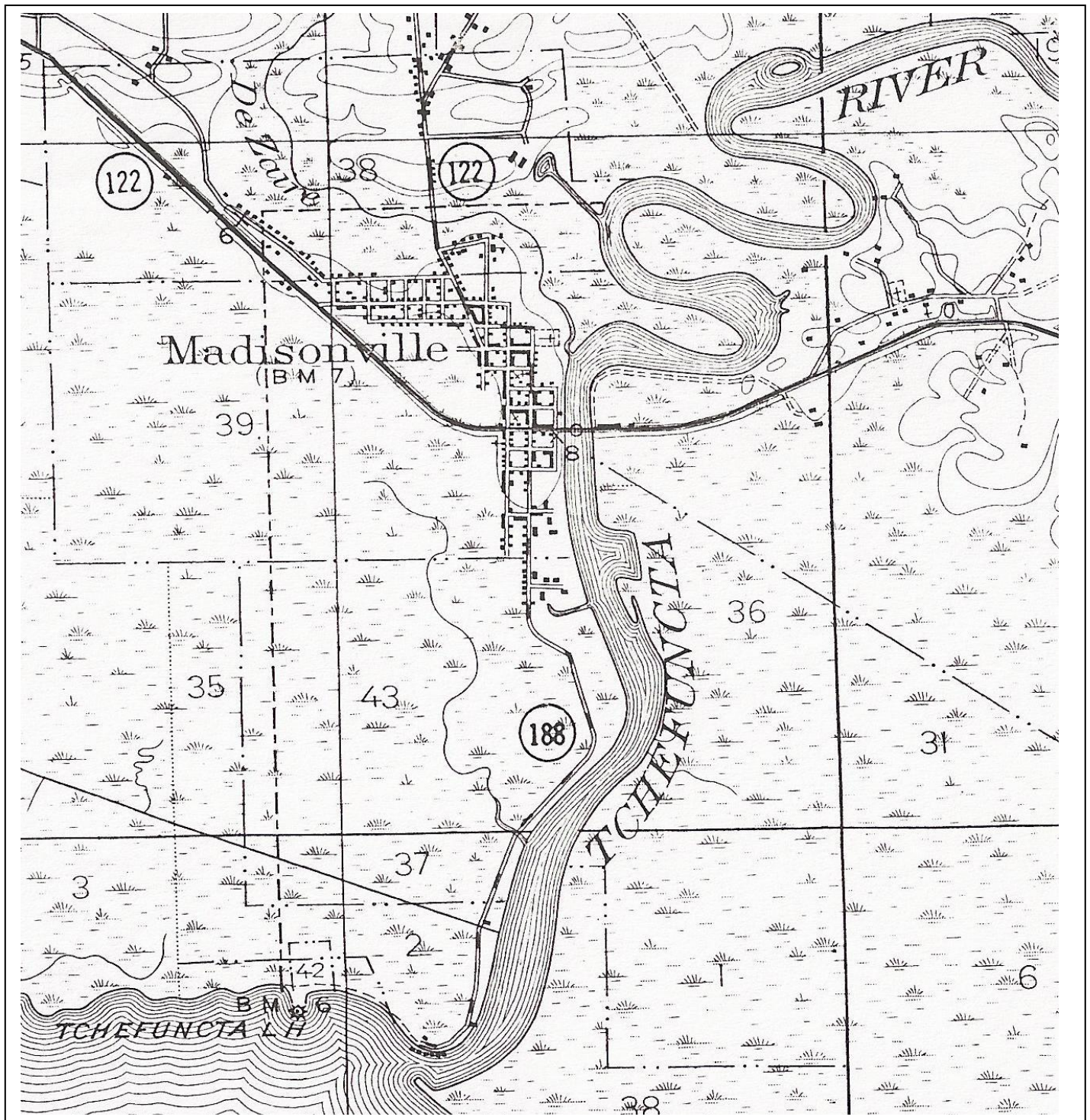
Find original clear maps at [nationalmap.gov/historical/](https://nationalmap.gov/historical/)

Click on Historical Topographic Map Collection at the bottom of the page

In search box: Louisiana, All scales, Covington, Historical to find above 1935 map that features Madisonville and Houltonville.

Note: Otis House and railroad tracks on the west bank of the Tchefuncte added to the above map for location identity.

## MAP C – HOULTONVILLE AND MADISONVILLE - USGS 1950



Find original clear maps at [nationalmap.gov/historical/](https://nationalmap.gov/historical/)

Click on Historical Topographic Map Collection at the bottom of the page

In search box: Louisiana, All scales, Covington, Historical to find above 1951 map that features Madisonville and the Houltonville location.

BUILDINGS AND RELATED FEATURES		ROADS AND RELATED FEATURES	
Building		Please note: Roads on Provisional-edition maps are not classified as primary, secondary, or light duty. These roads are all classified as improved roads and are symbolized the same as light duty roads.	
School, house of worship		Primary highway	
Athletic field		Secondary highway	
Built-up area		Light duty road	
Forest headquarters*		Light duty road, paved*	
Ranger district office*		Light duty road, gravel*	
Guard station or work center*		Light duty road, dirt*	
Racetrack or raceway		Light duty road, unspecified*	
Airport, paved landing strip, runway, taxiway, or apron		Unimproved road	
Unpaved landing strip		Unimproved road*	
Well (other than water), windmill or wind generator		4WD road	
Tanks		4WD road*	
Covered reservoir		Trail	
Gaging station		Highway or road with median strip	
Located or landmark object (feature as labeled)		Highway or road under construction	
Boat ramp or boat access*		Highway or road underpass; overpass	
Roadside park or rest area		Highway or road bridge; drawbridge	
Picnic area		Highway or road tunnel	
Campground		Road block, berm, or barrier*	
Winter recreation area*		Gate on road*	
Cemetery		Trailhead*	
		SUBMERGED AREAS AND BOGS	
		Marsh or swamp	
		Submerged marsh or swamp	
		Wooded marsh or swamp	
		Submerged wooded marsh or swamp	

Example of Map Symbols Chart – United States Geological Survey  
 Download full map symbols at  
<http://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/TopographicMapSymbols/topomapsymbols.pdf>



## Archaeologist Map D

During the 1980s, archaeologist Allen Saltus studied part of the Tchefuncte River and Lake Pontchartrain and found abundant evidence of historic structures and submerged vessels.

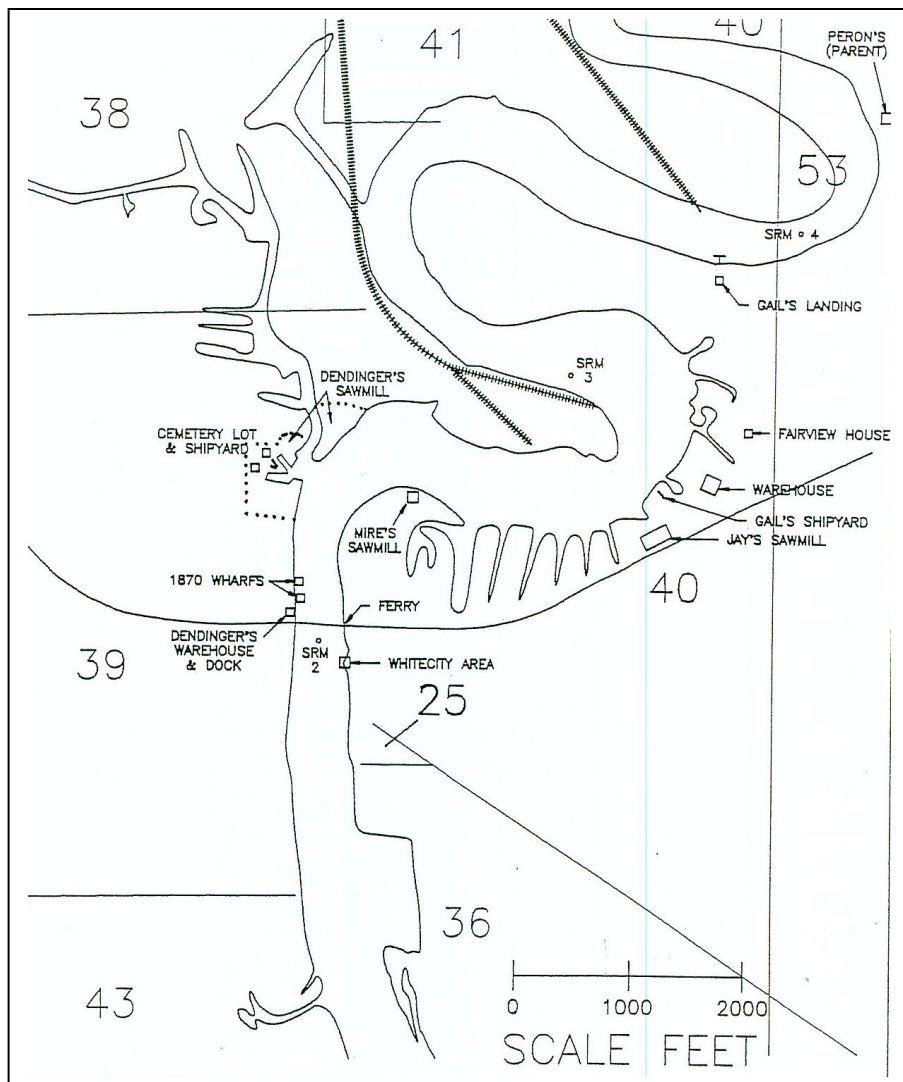
On map D below, students may find the following features confirmed by archaeology investigations.

Jay's Sawmill  
 White City  
 Ferry landing  
 Fairview House (Otis House)  
 Railroad tracks

Using the scale find the difference of the two following measurements.

Measure the distance from Gail's Landing to Jay's sawmill over land.

Measure the distance from Gail's Landing to Jay's sawmill by water.



## Lesson 2

### **Searching the Census: Families and Occupations**

- Student Objectives: \*To determine Houltonville's primary occupations during a time span by examining U.S. census records.  
\*To analyze the role of women in the home and workplace.  
\*To recognize the place of birth of persons listed on the census.  
\*To examine factors that initiated occupational changes.
- Materials: \*History of the U.S. Census is found at:  
[https://www.census.gov/history/www/through\\_the\\_decades/overview/](https://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/)  
\*U.S. Census schedules, Houltonville 1900, 1910, 1930 and partial transcription.  
\*Census schedules, pages 15-21 and class census form, page 22.
- Lesson Content:
1. Provide background information or have students research the first U.S. census. Copies of the original documents will familiarize students with the form and content. Clearer details may be found on the transcriptions. Point out that Bernard P. Marigny is noted as the enumerator of the 1900 St. Tammany Parish Ward 4 census. Sawmill owner W. T. Jay and family as well as numerous laborers are listed. The Sheridan family labored at the sawmill for approx. 30 years.
  2. Repeat with the 1910 and 1930 census to reveal the change of sawmill ownership, immigrants, female employment, and family members.
  3. Fourth Grade Class Census – On the census sheet, page 22, have students conduct a census of their class and other classes.

**Partial Transcription of Part 1 and Part 2 original documents-pages 16-17**  
**U.S. CENSUS 1900 – WARD 4 – ST. TAMMANY PARISH - HOULTONVILLE**

Names	Relation	Date of Birth	Age	Single, married, widowed or divorced	Place of Birth	Occupation
<b>Jay, Monticello</b>	<b>Head</b>	1877	21	Married	Louisiana	Mill Foreman
<b>Ethlynn</b>	<b>Wife</b>	1878	22	Married	Louisiana	
<b>Roy M.</b>	<b>Son</b>	1899	1	Single	Louisiana	
<b>Jay, W. T.</b>	<b>Head</b>	1858	42	Married	Louisiana	Merchant
Lavinia	Wife	1862	37	Married	Louisiana	
Clifton	Son	1889	11	Single	Louisiana	At School
Eva	Daughter	1881	18	Single	Louisiana	At School
Minter	Daughter	1892	7	Single	Louisiana	
Purnell, Olivia	Sister	1850	50	Widowed	Louisiana	Clerk
Jay, Georgie	Sister	1853	47	Single	Louisiana	Teacher
Jay, Ellenor	Mother	1813	87	Widowed	England	
<b>Sheridan, Frank</b>	<b>Head</b>	1855	45	Married	Louisiana	Mill Laborer
Augustine	Wife	1866	34	Married	Louisiana	
Mary	Daughter	1885	15	Single	Louisiana	At School
Frank	Son	1887	13	Single	Louisiana	At School
Cecelia	Daughter	1890	10	Single	Louisiana	At School
Walter	Son	1892	8	Single	Louisiana	
Gorges	Son	1894	6	Single	Louisiana	

In the small community of Jaysville named for sawmill owner W.T. Jay, many men worked as sawmill laborers to support large families.

In the above 1900 census, find the Jay household under Jay, W.T. in the first column. How many children are included in the Jay household? \_\_\_\_\_

What other adults lived with the family? \_\_\_\_\_

What are their ages and how are they related to Mr. Jay? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the occupation of Georgie Jay? \_\_\_\_\_

Find the Sheridan family under Sheridan, Frank.

Where did Mr. Sheridan work? \_\_\_\_\_

How many children are included in the Sheridan family? \_\_\_\_\_

Some of the children, Walter age 8, Gorges age 6, and Minter age 7 are not At School. Why do you think they do not attend school?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

U.S. CENSUS 1900 - WARD 4 - ST. TAMMANY PARISH - HOULTONVILLE

Part 1 - Jay Family

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

B

SCHEDULE No. 1.-POPULATION.

Supervisor's District No. 6 Sheet No. 19  
Enumeration District No. 82

St. Tammany Parish

Fourth Ward

Name of Institution, Ward of city, X  
Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division, day of June, 1900, Enumerator.

Table with columns: LOUISIANA, NAME, RELATIVE, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, NATIVITY, CITIZENSHIP, OCCUPATION TRADE, OR PROFESSION, EDUCATION, SEXED IF MAR. Includes handwritten entries for the Jay family and others.



U.S. CENSUS 1900 - WARD 4 - ST. TAMMANY PARISH - HOULTONVILLE

Part 2 - Sheridan Family

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

Supervisor's District No. 6 Sheet No. 19  
Enumeration District No. 88

Township or other division of county Fourth Ward Name of Institution, \_\_\_\_\_

Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division \_\_\_\_\_

Enumerated by me on the 18th day of June, 1900, Edward P. Manning Enumerator. Ward of city, X 7 2 3

No.	LOCATION.	NAME.	RELATION.	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.	BIRTH.	BIRTHPLACE.			CITIZENSHIP.	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION.	EDUCATION.	SPEAKS OF ENGLISH.
						Year of Birth.	Month.	Day.				
3643		Mrs. Mary B. Sheridan	Wife	Mar. 18 1844	18	Mar.	18	44	18	18	18	18
		Agnes	Daughter	Mar. 18 1875	25	Mar.	18	75	18	18	18	18
		John	Son	Mar. 18 1878	22	Mar.	18	78	18	18	18	18
		Robert	Son	Mar. 18 1881	19	Mar.	18	81	18	18	18	18
		Thomas	Son	Mar. 18 1884	16	Mar.	18	84	18	18	18	18
		William	Son	Mar. 18 1887	13	Mar.	18	87	18	18	18	18
		Mary	Daughter	Mar. 18 1890	10	Mar.	18	90	18	18	18	18
		John	Son	Mar. 18 1893	7	Mar.	18	93	18	18	18	18
		Thomas	Son	Mar. 18 1896	4	Mar.	18	96	18	18	18	18
		Robert	Son	Mar. 18 1899	1	Mar.	18	99	18	18	18	18
		William	Son	Mar. 18 1902		Mar.	18	02	18	18	18	18
		Mary	Daughter	Mar. 18 1905		Mar.	18	05	18	18	18	18
		John	Son	Mar. 18 1908		Mar.	18	08	18	18	18	18
		Thomas	Son	Mar. 18 1911		Mar.	18	11	18	18	18	18
		Robert	Son	Mar. 18 1914		Mar.	18	14	18	18	18	18
		William	Son	Mar. 18 1917		Mar.	18	17	18	18	18	18
		Mary	Daughter	Mar. 18 1920		Mar.	18	20	18	18	18	18
		John	Son	Mar. 18 1923		Mar.	18	23	18	18	18	18
		Thomas	Son	Mar. 18 1926		Mar.	18	26	18	18	18	18
		Robert	Son	Mar. 18 1929		Mar.	18	29	18	18	18	18
		William	Son	Mar. 18 1932		Mar.	18	32	18	18	18	18
		Mary	Daughter	Mar. 18 1935		Mar.	18	35	18	18	18	18
		John	Son	Mar. 18 1938		Mar.	18	38	18	18	18	18
		Thomas	Son	Mar. 18 1941		Mar.	18	41	18	18	18	18
		Robert	Son	Mar. 18 1944		Mar.	18	44	18	18	18	18
		William	Son	Mar. 18 1947		Mar.	18	47	18	18	18	18
		Mary	Daughter	Mar. 18 1950		Mar.	18	50	18	18	18	18
		John	Son	Mar. 18 1953		Mar.	18	53	18	18	18	18
		Thomas	Son	Mar. 18 1956		Mar.	18	56	18	18	18	18
		Robert	Son	Mar. 18 1959		Mar.	18	59	18	18	18	18
		William	Son	Mar. 18 1962		Mar.	18	62	18	18	18	18
		Mary	Daughter	Mar. 18 1965		Mar.	18	65	18	18	18	18
		John	Son	Mar. 18 1968		Mar.	18	68	18	18	18	18
		Thomas	Son	Mar. 18 1971		Mar.	18	71	18	18	18	18
		Robert	Son	Mar. 18 1974		Mar.	18	74	18	18	18	18
		William	Son	Mar. 18 1977		Mar.	18	77	18	18	18	18
		Mary	Daughter	Mar. 18 1980		Mar.	18	80	18	18	18	18
		John	Son	Mar. 18 1983		Mar.	18	83	18	18	18	18
		Thomas	Son	Mar. 18 1986		Mar.	18	86	18	18	18	18
		Robert	Son	Mar. 18 1989		Mar.	18	89	18	18	18	18
		William	Son	Mar. 18 1992		Mar.	18	92	18	18	18	18
		Mary	Daughter	Mar. 18 1995		Mar.	18	95	18	18	18	18
		John	Son	Mar. 18 1998		Mar.	18	98	18	18	18	18
		Thomas	Son	Mar. 18 2001		Mar.	18	01	18	18	18	18
		Robert	Son	Mar. 18 2004		Mar.	18	04	18	18	18	18
		William	Son	Mar. 18 2007		Mar.	18	07	18	18	18	18
		Mary	Daughter	Mar. 18 2010		Mar.	18	10	18	18	18	18
		John	Son	Mar. 18 2013		Mar.	18	13	18	18	18	18
		Thomas	Son	Mar. 18 2016		Mar.	18	16	18	18	18	18
		Robert	Son	Mar. 18 2019		Mar.	18	19	18	18	18	18
		William	Son	Mar. 18 2022		Mar.	18	22	18	18	18	18

**U.S. CENSUS 1910 – WARD 4 – ST. TAMMANY PARISH – Fourth Ward**  
**Houltonville – Partial transcription – Original-page 19**

<b>Names</b>	<b>Relation</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Married, Single or Widowed</b>	<b>Place of Birth</b>	<b>Occupation</b>
Houlton, William	Head	46	Single	Minnesota	Proprietor Sawmill
Charles	Brother	44	Single	Minnesota	Proprietor Sawmill
Kendall, Katherine	Sister	37	Widow	Minnesota	None
Kendall, Margarita	Niece	5	Single	California	None
Ferguson, Augusta	None	30	Widow	Germany	Servant Housekeeper
Rhodes, Mary	None	31	Single	Mississippi	Servant-Cook
Visjow, Louis	None	64	Single	Louisiana	Servant- Yardman

**The Houlton brothers, owners of the Houltonville sawmill lived in the present day Otis House with other family members.**

**Where were William and Charles Houlton born? \_\_\_\_\_**

**Both brothers did not have wives or children in 1910. How is the child Margarita age 5 related to the Houlton brothers?**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**In column 6, find persons employed by the Houltons. What services did they provide?**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

U.S. CENSUS 1910 - WARD 4 - ST. TAMMANY PARISH - HOULTONVILLE

STATE Louisiana			DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR-BUREAU OF THE CENSUS THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910-POPULATION															SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT No. 4		SHEET No. 19 B								
COUNTY St. Tammany			NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE Fourteenth Ward															WING OF CITY Houma		ENUMERATOR H. B.								
TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY			ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 28 DAY OF April 1910																									
LOCATIONS	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	RACE			SEX			AGE			EDUCATION			MARRIAGE			INDUSTRY			PROPERTY			VALUE			
				White	Black	Other	Male	Female	Infants	Never	Once	Twice	None	Under 6	6-12	13-18	19-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+	None	Wages	Prof.	Inv.	Real Est.	Per. Prop.	Total
319	Hill	J. Bergman	Husband	M	W	40	21	11	Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi	English	Never	None	Sawmill	W	20	0	40	40								
		Samantha	Wife	F	W	32	20	17	Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
		Gabe	Son	M	W	15	8		Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
		Jules	Daughter	F	W	13	8		Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
		Mattie	Daughter	F	W	9	8		Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
		Norman	Son	M	W	3	8		Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
350	Maldonado	Agencia	Husband	M	W	47	21	9	Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi	English	Never	None	Sawmill	W	20	0	40	40								
		Carolina	Wife	F	W	44	21	9	Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
		Joseph	Son	M	W	19	8		Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi	English	Never	None	Sawmill	W	20	0	40	40								
		Joseph	Son	M	W	17	8		Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi	English	Never	None	Sawmill	W	20	0	40	40								
		Amelia	Daughter	F	W	15	8		Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
		Amelia	Daughter	F	W	3	8		Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
		Anna	Daughter	F	W	18	8		Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi	English	Never	None	Sawmill	W	20	0	40	40								
355	Maldonado	Emilia	Wife	F	W	27	21	2	0	0	0	English	Never	None	Sawmill	W	20	0	40	40								
		Ellen	Wife	F	W	21	21	2	0	0	0	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
		Anderson	Partner	M	W	13	8		Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana	English	Never	None	Sawmill	W	20	0	40	40								
351	Hines	Joseph	Husband	M	W	42	21	0	0	0	0	English	Never	None	Sawmill	W	20	0	40	40								
		Grace	Wife	F	W	39	21	0	0	0	0	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
		Phyllis	Daughter	F	W	29	8		Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana	English	Never	None	Sawmill	W	20	0	40	40								
		Lena	Daughter	F	W	23	8		Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana	English	Never	None	Sawmill	W	20	0	40	40								
		Thomas	Daughter	F	W	21	8		Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
		John	Daughter	F	W	16	8		Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana	English	Never	None	Sawmill	W	20	0	40	40								
352	Coston	Jesse	Husband	M	W	42	21	2	0	0	0	English	Never	None	Flouring Mill	W	20	0	40	40								
		John	Wife	F	W	39	21	3	0	0	0	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
353	Edwards	James	Husband	M	W	37	21	1	0	0	0	English	Never	None	Sawmill	W	20	0	40	40								
		John	Wife	F	W	34	21	1	0	0	0	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
354	Houlton	William	Husband	M	W	44	21	1	0	0	0	English	Never	None	Sawmill	W	20	0	40	40								
		Elizabeth	Wife	F	W	41	21	1	0	0	0	English	Never	None	Sawmill	W	20	0	40	40								
		Andrew	Son	M	W	37	21	1	1	1	1	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
		Maryann	Daughter	F	W	35	8		Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
		Augusta	Daughter	F	W	30	8		Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
		Charles	Son	M	W	31	8		Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								
		Victor	Son	M	W	68	8		Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana	English	Never	None	None	W	20	0	40	40								

**U. S. CENSUS 1930 – WARD 4 – ST. TAMMANY PARISH – HOULTONVILLE**  
**Partial Transcription – Original-page 21**

Name	Relation	Age	Married, Single or Widowed	Place of Birth	Place of Birth of Father of this person	Place of Birth of Mother of this person	Occupation
<b>Washington, Willie</b>	<b>Head</b>	35	Widowed	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana	None
Joshua	Son	16	Single	Louisiana			Laborer-Sawmill
Beatrice	Daughter	15	Single	Louisiana			None
Harold	Son	8	Child	Louisiana			None
Thomas	Son	4	Child	Louisiana			None
<b>Penn, Meliachia</b>	<b>Head</b>	39	Married	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana	Farmer-Truck Farm
Alberta	Wife	32	Married	Louisiana	Louisiana	Mississippi	None
Irma	Daughter	11	Single	Louisiana			None
Deborrah	Daughter	10	Single	Louisiana			None
Esther	Daughter	8	Single	Louisiana			None
Isaah	Son	6	Single	Louisiana			None
Meliachia	Son	3	Single	Louisiana			None
Curtis	Son	1	Single	Louisiana			None

In 1930, the Houltonville sawmill no longer existed. Smaller sawmills continued to mill logs and employ laborers. In Houltonville, many laborers relied on farming or worked odd jobs to support a family.

Find the Washington family on the census above. List the only person and his age working to support the family. \_\_\_\_\_

How many children are included in the Penn family? Where were their grandparents born?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

What method of transportation that replaced the horse and buggy allowed Mr. Penn to operate his business? \_\_\_\_\_

# U.S. CENSUS 1930 - WARD 4 - ST. TAMMANY PARISH - HOULTONVILLE

State Louisiana Incorporated place \_\_\_\_\_  
 County St. Tammany Parish Ward of city \_\_\_\_\_ Block No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Township or other division of county Ward A Unincorporated place 4th Ward Institution \_\_\_\_\_  
 Department of Commerce - Bureau of the Census FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930  
 Enumeration District No. 32-10 Sheet No. B  
 Supervisor's District No. 8 Enumerated by me on April 3, 1930, Maurice J. Shays 8294

PLACED OF ABODE	NAME	RELATION	HOME DATA	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	EDUCATION	PLACE OF BIRTH			MOTHER TONGUE OR NATIVE LANGUAGE OF FOREIGN BORN	CITIZENSHIP, ETC.	OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT	VETERANS
						PERSON	FATHER	MOTHER					
22 34	Cole Leonard	Head	0 2000	M 1902 66 S	7-20-20	Mississippi	North Carolina	Mississippi		Farmer	General Farm 1880	yes	10
23 35	Jackson Blodine	Head	0 2000	M 1902 44 M 22	7-20-20	Louisiana	Mississippi	Louisiana		Lumber mill	Lumber mill 1914	yes	10
	Wife - H			F 1904 42 M 22	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Daughter			F 1904 18 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Son			M 1904 17 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Son			M 1904 13 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Son			M 1904 10 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Son			M 1904 9 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Son			M 1904 4 1/2 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Son			M 1904 2 1/2 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
24 36	Pickens James	Head	0 2000	M 1902 38 M 29	7-20-20	Alabama	Mississippi	Mississippi		Lumber mill	Lumber mill 1914	yes	10
	Wife - H			F 1904 31 M 18	7-20-20	Louisiana	Mississippi	Louisiana		at home			
	Son			M 1904 7 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
25 27	Bayler Francis	Head - H	0 2000	M 1902 58 M 12	7-20-20	Louisiana	Mississippi	Mississippi		at home			
	Daughter			F 1904 31 M 18	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
26 39	Ward James	Head	0 2000	M 1902 62 M 25	7-20-20	Alabama	Louisiana	Louisiana		Lumber mill	General Farm 1880	yes	10
	Wife - H			F 1904 67 M 14	7-20-20	Mississippi	Louisiana	Mississippi		at home			
	Son			M 1904 16 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Daughter			F 1904 15 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Son			M 1904 8 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Son			M 1904 4 1/2 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
28 40	Denn Melba	Head	0	M 1904 39 M 27	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		Farmer	General Farm 1880	yes	10
	Wife - H			F 1904 32 M 20	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Mississippi		at home			
	Daughter			F 1904 11 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Daughter			F 1904 10 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Daughter			F 1904 8 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Son			M 1904 6 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Son			M 1904 3 1/2 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Son			M 1904 1 1/2 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
29 25	Reynolds	Head - H	0 2000	M 1904 70 M 24	7-20-20	Louisiana	Mississippi	Mississippi		at home			
30 22	Brown Ida	Head - H	0 2000	F 1904 58 M 20	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home	at home 1870	yes	10
	Daughter			F 1904 18 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Daughter			F 1904 13 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
31 23	Henry Wesley	Head	0 2000	M 1904 61 M 39	7-20-20	Louisiana	Mississippi	Mississippi		at home			
	Wife - H			F 1904 62 M 30	7-20-20	Louisiana	Mississippi	Mississippi		at home			
	Son			M 1904 24 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
32 24	McCoy James	Head - H	0 2000	M 1904 59 M 37	7-20-20	Louisiana	South Carolina	Louisiana		at home			
	Wife - H			F 1904 57 M 33	7-20-20	Louisiana	Mississippi	Louisiana		at home			
	Son			M 1904 15 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Son			M 1904 15 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
33 25	McCoy John	Head	0 2000	M 1904 62 M 30	7-20-20	Louisiana	Kentucky	South Carolina		at home			
	Wife - H			F 1904 57 M 27	7-20-20	Louisiana	Mississippi	Louisiana		at home			
34 46	Bullman Robert	Head - H	0 2000	M 1904 52 M 23	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Daughter			F 1904 16 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
	Son			M 1904 12 S	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			
35 47	Boyd James	Head	0 2000	M 1904 42 M 27	7-20-20	Louisiana	Illinois	Louisiana		at home			
	Wife - H			F 1904 43 M 19	7-20-20	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana		at home			

ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED IN COLUMNS INDICATED: (Use an abbreviation for race or country of birth of the mother except Louisiana, Va., and Ark.)

ENTRIES ARE REQUIRED IN THE SEVERAL COLUMNS AS FOLLOWS:

Col. 1, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 21 - For all persons.  
 Col. 2, 3, and 4 - For heads of families only.  
 Col. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 - For all persons 11 years of age and over.



## Lesson 3

### Skidder Camps and Queen Anne Homes

#### Student Objectives:

- \*To understand reasons for the growth of the southern lumber industry.
- \*To recognize the role and lifestyle of laborers in the logging industry.
- \*To identify tools used in the logging industry.
- \*To recognize the importance of steam power and railroads in the growth of the logging industry and establishment of new towns.
- \*To recognize features and architectural details of Queen Anne style homes built during the *Timber Boom* years of the late 1800s.

#### Materials:

Reading : “Piney Woods and Dummy Lines: The Life of a Logger”

Activity Sheet 3A: Photographs, reading comprehension, and matching.

Pay Day – Students will experience choices necessary when paid by scrip instead of legal tender.

Activity Sheet 3B: Defining architecture and the National Register.

Activity Sheet 3C: Recognizing Queen Anne features.

Activity Sheet 3D: Historic Architectural Elements Hunt

#### Lesson Content:

##### Skidder Camps

1. Have students complete Reading 1 and emphasize that conservation was not a consideration during extensive logging of southern pine forests. During the 1800s, vast lands seemed to offer an endless supply of timber. Yet, lumbermen did migrate to the south due to depletion of eastern and northern forests. The loggers’ workday amongst the pines and weather elements may be compared to sawmill workers and sawmill owners.
2. Students may study photographs taken during the turn-of-the-century to recognize the use of wood for everyday items that are now made of plastic or other man-made materials. With emphasis on the western migration and establishment of towns along railroad lines, students will understand the increased need for timber goods.

##### Queen Anne Homes

3. Have students go online to locate the Jay House (Otis House) in the Historic Register.

<http://www.crt.state.la.us/hp/historicplacesdatabase.aspx>

They will find answers to Activity Sheet 3B on the first documents form.

4. Sheet 3C - Definitions will help students identify Queen Anne features of the illustrated Otis House.

5. The Historic Architectural Elements Hunt is designed for students to recognize interior elements of the Otis House during a guided tour. Students will determine if an element is simply aesthetically pleasing or fulfills a specific need.

## Piney Woods & Dummy Lines -The Life of a Logger

During the 19th Century, parishes north of Lake Pontchartrain seemed to have endless forests of yellow pine trees and acres and acres of cypress trees. Fourteen sawmills operated in St. Tammany Parish in 1850, most located near streams or rivers to float timber to sawmills and provide water for men and livestock. Logging increased as railroads provided access to inland forests. In 1895, sawmill owner W. T. Jay built a dummy line railroad to transport cut logs. The railway extended from the Tchefuncte River at Madisonville to the town of Uneedus in Tangipahoa Parish.

Until the late 1800s, men called *choppers* used axes to cut the trees at waist height, leaving large wasteful stumps. The crosscut saw, also called a two-man saw, replaced the ax as the major tool used in *falling* trees, as people from miles around gathered to watch *loggers* use the new tool. Compared with the ax, crosscut saws cut trees faster and closer to the ground. Oxen pulled or *skidded* the cut logs to wagons. Ox *drivers* used eight to twelve foot long whips made of cowhide to make the oxen team pull.

Loggers and sawmill laborers worked six days a week from sunrise to sunset and received payment of *scrip*, small tokens stamped with a cent or dollar value. The workers could only use *scrip* to purchase goods at the company store. The life of *loggers*, described in the following paragraph, differed from that of workers at the mill who lived in houses with families or in lodges with other sawmill workers.

“At dawn or before the men put on their heavy *brogans*, slipped on their home-made jeans and shirts, and started the activities of the day. Immediately after dressing the drives hastened to the woods in search of the oxen that had been turned loose to graze during the night. When the oxen had been penned and *yoked*, the drivers ate breakfast and prepared the noon lunch to be consumed in the woods. At nightfall the long workday ended. Supper was prepared and the oxen fed a small amount of grain and cottonseed meal. Perhaps after an hour or so following nightfall, the men ended a full day of work and were soon asleep on a bed of leaves inside the *pole hut*.”<sup>1</sup>

As wagons of cut logs reached rivers, workers branded each log with the owner’s mark, rolled the logs into the water, and used chains and *chain dogs* to create log rafts that floated directly to sawmills. Log jams occurred frequently, often knocking out or damaging bridges along the route. To lift logs from obstructions, *rafters* walked on top of the floating logs and used *peavies* and cant hooks, wooden poles featuring hooks and spikes.

Near the sawmill, log pens or ponds held the floating logs for processing. Large troughs called *jackladders* featured chains to hoist the timber into the mill. Saws, planers, and other tools powered by steam cut the raw timber into finished lumber or poles. Schooners transported shipments of finished board lumber and poles to New Orleans and foreign ports. The large sawmills continued to process timber until southern pine forests became depleted by the 1920s. Reforestation efforts increased as people realized that America did not have an endless supply of timber.

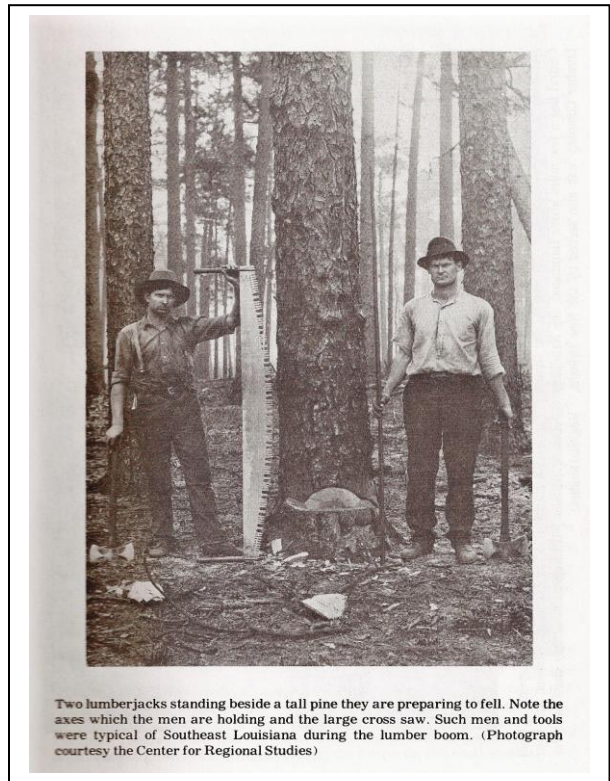
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<sup>1</sup> Dissertation, History of Forest Industries in the Longleaf Pine Belt of East Louisiana and Mississippi, 1840-1915 by Mollie Wade Hickman, B.S., M.A. Univ. of Texas, Austin, Texas June 1958<sup>1</sup>





**An example of a Jack Ladder, a trough used to pull logs into the mill for sawing into board lumber.  
Otis House Collection**

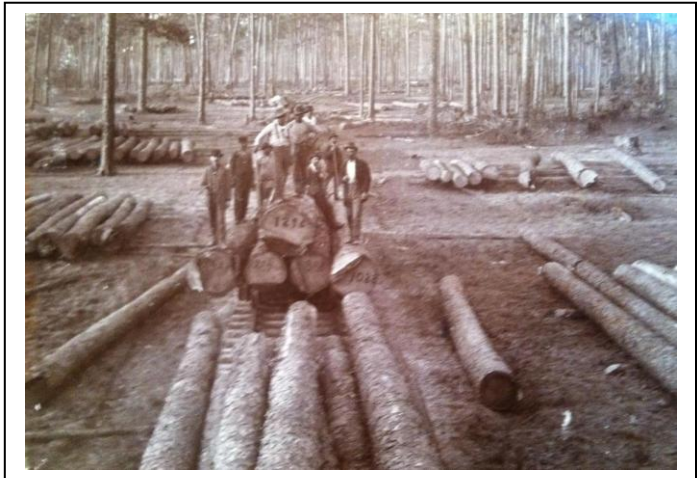


Two lumberjacks standing beside a tall pine they are preparing to fell. Note the axes which the men are holding and the large cross saw. Such men and tools were typical of Southeast Louisiana during the lumber boom. (Photograph courtesy the Center for Regional Studies)

**Southeastern Center for Regional Studies**



**Drivers with oxen skidding timber.  
Mr. Kentzel's Covington**



**Jay loggers along the railroad line.  
Otis House Collection**

## Activity Sheet 3A

### Piney Woods & Dummy Lines – The Life of a Logger – Reading Comprehension



**Two-man Crosscut Saw**



**Chain Dogs**



**Portable Sawmill Steam Engine**

**What new tool of the 1880s allowed faster and more efficient logging of timber?**

---

**What type engine furnished the power to operate locomotives and sawmills?**

---

**Why was the dummy line railroad built?** \_\_\_\_\_



---

**Why did Mr. Jay build his sawmill near the Tchefuncte River?** \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Locate the words in the left box below and find clues in the passage to match with the definition.**

a. peavey	_____ Dropping trees by cutting through the main stem.
b. logging	_____ Long wooden pole with a spike or hook to move logs.
c. skidding	_____ Mr. Jays' railroad used to move timber.
d. choppers	_____ The process of hauling cut trees to wagons or trains.
e. Dummy Line	_____ Men who used axes to cut trees.
f. felling	_____ Type of timber plentiful north of Lake Pontchartrain during the 1800s.
g. oxen	_____ Livestock used to move timber.
h. yellow pine	_____ A chain with a spike at each end used to make log rafts.
i. chain dogs	_____ A two-man saw used to cut trees.
j. crosscut saw	_____ The business of cutting and processing timber.

	<h2 style="margin: 0;">PAY DAY</h2> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px auto; width: 80%;"> <p style="margin: 0;">Front and back of the Houltonville sawmill scrip to be redeemed at the Houlton &amp; Johnston Co. Store.</p> </div>	
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Loggers and sawmill laborers worked ten to eleven hours each day, six days each week. In 1917, sawmill worker Frank Sheridan received \$9.00 per week. Sawmill owners often paid workers with tokens. The tokens, also known as *scrip* could be used at the company store to purchase goods. Food, tools, fabric, chicken feed, brooms, buckets, and many other items could be purchased at the Houlton and Johnston store. If the worker wanted cash for his token, the store paid 80 cents for each dollar token.

**SPENDING SCRIP OR CASH**

<p>If you received an allowance or a present today in <i>scrip</i> instead of cash that had to be used at one store, which store would you choose and why?</p>
<p>Write the reasons why you prefer scrip or cash. If you exchanged your scrip for cash, deduct 20% to determine the amount you would receive.</p>

## Activity Sheet 3B

# The National Register of Historic Places & Queen Anne Architecture

What is the National Register of Historic Places?

“The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of buildings, structures, objects and districts deemed worthy of preservation because they illustrate something about our nation's history or culture.”



The plaque pictured is placed at Otis House (Jay House) to confirm that the house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

To find answers to the questions below go to:

[www.crt.state.la.us/HP/](http://www.crt.state.la.us/HP/)

Click on National Register at selections.

Click down to Register Database.

Click Search and type in Jay House and Madisonville when page appears.

A structure must be at least 100 years old to qualify for the Historic Register. Mr. William Theodore Jay built the home for his wife Livinia and their four children in 1885? Determine the age of the house. Does it qualify for the Historic Register?

What is architecture? \_\_\_\_\_

What architectural style is listed for the Jay House on the National Register?

\_\_\_\_\_

When did the house receive approval for placement on the Register? \_\_\_\_\_

What industrial connection makes the house significant to local history? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The house is a Queen Anne style structure built during the late Victorian Era when Queen Victoria ruled England. Why do you suppose architects chose the name Queen Anne for their houses? Learn about the name at the following website.

<http://architecture.about.com/cs/housestyles/a/queenanne.htm>

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Activity Sheet 3C - Exterior Queen Anne features of Otis House

As sawmills cut logs into board lumber to frame homes and create poles for telegraph lines, planing mills shaped pieces of wood into doors, window sashes (frames) and decorative trim for the exteriors and interiors of homes.

Draw lines to connect each architectural element featured below to the Otis House.

Decide if the element is only functional, only decorative, or both functional and decorative.

**corbelled chimney tops** - bricks are stepped up and outward from the flat vertical side of the chimney.

**cross-gabled roof** – a gable forms a triangular shape at the end of the roof, cross-gabled has two.

**two-tier gallery** – a gallery is an outdoor porch or platform, also know as a veranda.

**turned columns and balusters** – posts along the porch are referred to as *columns* and the spindles that form the porch railing are *balusters*. Instead of simple blocks of wood, they are each turned on lathes (woodworking tools) to form decorative shapes.

**brackets** – decorative wood placed at the top of porch columns, ceilings, or within stair balusters, often as a fan shape.

**floor-length windows** – along the porch, long windows also provided access to porches and helped keep the house cool during hot summers without air-conditioning.

**Turned  
columns  
And balustrade**

**Two-tiered  
gallery**

**Floor-length  
Windows**



**Corbeled  
chimneys**

**Cross-  
gabled roof**

**Fan  
brackets**

Activity Sheet 3D

# Historic Architectural Elements Hunt Otis House Museum

During a visit to the museum, locate the features pictured below and learn more about their uses and construction during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Are the features functional, decorative, or both?



Transom – glassed sash above doors.



Ornate metal door hinge.



Newel post at bottom of stair.



Mantel with turned column.



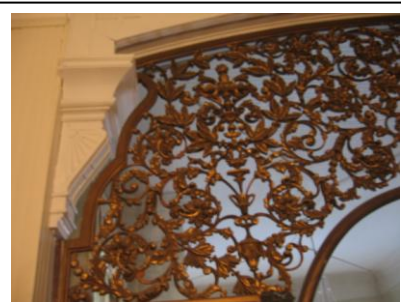
Metal door knob and back plate featuring floral designs and scrolls.



Beaded board walls, reeded baseboards.



Decorative corner block.



Carved wooden screen flanked by brackets.

## Lesson 4: Household Work and Play -1885-1935

**Student Objectives:** To discover how technology impacted household chores and leisure activities during the 1880s-1930s time span. The lesson will prepare students for the Otis House tour where they will identify artifacts noted.

**Materials:** Oral History - Emma Baham Hyde interview by Carolyn Hall-Marsha Healy, June June-1975.

Oral History - “Things of the Past” by Hilda D. Streck

Activity sheet 4-A Days of the Week Chores and Quilting

Activity sheet 4-B

4-C

Activity sheet – Inventions That Changed Daily Life

### Lesson Content:

1. Have students read excerpts from the oral histories of Emma Baham Hyde and Hilda D. Streck. Emma and Hilda each experienced childhood during the turn-of-the-century era. Emma’s father worked at odd jobs as a laborer, while Hilda’s father owned a sawmill. Each family differed in economic status, yet they shared similar living conditions and activities of everyday life. A Venn diagram may be used to compare similarities and differences.

2. Activity sheet 4-A depicts the weekly routine common to households during the 1880-1920 era and emphasizes the components of hand-made quilts.

3. Activity sheets 4-B and 4-C challenges students to investigate inventions that changed community life and care of the household. Divide students into groups and distribute advertisements that illustrate available products and services of transportation, communication, housework, and leisure activities. Students will analyze these products and services to determine how each brought new employment opportunities, reduced physical labor, or changed leisure activities.

5. The timeline activity sheet, *Inventions that Changed Daily Life*, will help students recognize common items that were not common during certain time periods. Research to discover information on various inventions is encouraged.

Hilda Davis Streck, "Things of the Past" (excerpt)  
Born 1902 - Lacombe, St. Tammany Parish

"When I was a child we did not have running water. We used a hand pump, and my Mother used a large wooden bucket which was covered. The dipper hung on a nail beside the bucket in the kitchen. This water was used for cooking and drinking water. There was a large wood range in the kitchen with a reservoir attachment that usually had warm or hot water in it. For bathing, we used large wash tubs and placed them in the hot sun to heat for our bath. This sounds crude, doesn't it, but we thought nothing of it in those days. We did not have screen windows or doors. It was hard fighting flies. Mother used what we called "Fly Paper." The flies, when coming in contact with it, would attach on it and die. The beds had canopies, and mosquito bars hung from them to protect one from the mosquitos. This would get pretty warm sometimes on a hot summer night, but it was better than a mosquito buzzing around, biting you. There were people who did not have mosquito bars, and they would smoke their house out and close the doors and windows to keep the mosquitos out. I suppose anyone trying to live like that today would die, but the daylight hours would bring such wonderful, fresh, clean air. As the years passed, things got better and screen wire was available and there was no need for locks on the doors and windows, as no one tried to steal from one another."

"Fishing in the Bayou in those days was good. I remember in the summertime, after the 6 o'clock whistle would blow in my Dad's mill, my sister Nora and her two children and I would go to the Bayou and catch a mess of fish. For bait, we would peel the bark from the pine trees that were hauled to the mill site before being pulled up the ramp to be sawed into lumber. Under this bark there was a worm we called "sawyers" that we would use for the fish bait. We would cut this bark with a hatchet and peel it off. A great sport in those days was a moonlight hayride. A gathering of young folks would go in a wagon of hay, drawn by horses and they would sing songs and have a great time."

"In 1915 I experienced my first hurricane. I never thought anything like that could happen and believe me, I was plenty frightened. We had sliding doors in the dining room that opened onto the porch. That wind blew one of the doors off the track and threw it in the middle of the floor. Before this happened, I remember that there was thunder and Dad said the worst is to come now, there is going to be a change in the direction of the wind. The railroad bridge was damaged going across Lake Pontchartrain. The telegraph wires were out of order. My sister was living in New Orleans with her husband and we had no communication from them for days. The Catholic Church was blown down, but the statues were all saved."

Explain how the family heated bath water. How often do you believe people bathed during the early 1900s? Why?

What two methods did people use to communicate with friends and relatives living in New Orleans?

Do you believe that the family could prepare for the 1915 hurricane? Why or why not?



Mrs. Emma Baham Hyde interview by Carolyn Hall-Marsha Healy, 1975-Bogalusa.

Mrs. Emma Baham Hyde was born in 1887 in Madisonville, the next-to-youngest of the twelve children of Louis Baham and Rose Baham. Near Lee's Landing Louis Baham built his family a house, "a nice one . . . It was all white . . . big front porch, kitchen and dining room on the wing . . . the trim was blue and white. All that land out there was theirs." But the family moved as Baham, a "house carpenter," found jobs in various places, and the pretty homestead became only a memory; for, when young Emma was five, her mother died. "My mama was at New Orleans when she died . . . Her heart was bad. The family was in Madisonville when the sad news came. As if from some premonition, Emma had wept unaccountably all afternoon. When she came home on a wagon from her uncle's house, she saw "My little sister on the green playing "fate" with the other children. My brother called for Aunt Idelle. He told her Rose, my mother, had died. They brought her on the Camellia." The family awaited the body at Madisonville wharf, and they laid Rose to rest in the Madisonville Cemetery that night.

But the ceremonies of life with which the Camellia is associated for Emma Hyde were not all sad ones. For her family, a religious one, special events included trips on the riverboat. "That's how my children went to Covington when confirmation was coming. The bishop would go to one spot for rural visitations. While a horse and buggy, or a wagon, was faster than the Camellia, it was not as much fun." A ride to Covington was festive; "Sometimes dancin, picnics on that boat. She was white, bigger than this house," Mrs. Hyde recalls. The cost of a trip, she says, was about a dollar and a half, "never much."

Mrs. Hyde says that she went "mostly to New Orleans," more than to Covington, so accessible was the city because of the boat. Her first trip on it probably was shortly after her mother's death. An aunt, her mother's sister, "took me to New Orleans . . . till my first communion," in St Rose Church at Bayou Road and Broad. Emma went to school there, "close to home so I could go and be in sight of home." But "they had so much sickness" and an older sister "found me so poor and told my brother I looked terrible" in the city. "My older brother married and could take me" so Emma returned to Madisonville, where she lived until the last few years.

In the small river town, Emma worked hard and her boundries were close, except for the trips on the river and lake, to seek medical help or to visit relatives in the city. The church, St. Xavier's across the street, and the backyard clothes boilers of Madisonville families were her usual destinations, and after a hard morning's work, she returned home to feed her husband, five stepchildren, and her own six children. Her religious faith sustained her when she had "to work so hard and have nothin," when storms frightened her, when she was very ill after birth of her last child. She remembers happily her seeing the actual arrival of the stained glass windows for St. Francis Xavier Church: "we lived right across the street from it. That's where I was when they brought glasses-in long truck-every glass had its cage in the truck"; she saw the glass installed "in windows and on the altar and on the door."

I'm dyin now to go home," Mrs. Hyde says wistfully thinking of her friends and family, some still living and in Madisonville. "We always lived as a family . . . and we always made it."

As children, what types of games and other entertainment did Emma enjoy?

What types of transportation did people use to visit neighbors, nearby towns, or New Orleans?

How many children did Ms. Emma care for? Did she also work outside of her own home?

## 4-A - Days of the Week Chores 1885-1935

**Monday**  
Wash Day

**Tuesday**  
Ironing Day

**Wednesday**  
Mending Day

**Thursday**  
Market Day

**Friday**  
Cleaning Day

**Saturday**  
Baking Day

**Sunday**  
Rest



The lack of modern conveniences during the 1885-1935 time-span required a routine of weekly work to maintain a household. Quilting, a necessity at that time, is still popular today. The following activity offers an opportunity for students to be creative while learning about the geometric components of quilts, fractions, types of symmetry, and design inspiration.

### Picking a Pattern

Nature is only one of the many factors that influenced quilt design. The popularity of certain patterns may be recognized during specific time periods.

Have the students determine shapes used to construct the Otis House quilts illustrated and to discuss the following questions.

- \*What do you think influenced the design?
- \*What shapes did the quilter use to create the quilt?
- \*How many colors are used in each quilt?
- \*Do some patterns give a feeling of motion?

On graph paper students will follow the five steps below to design their own quilt block pattern.

1. Gain inspiration from nature, structures, classic quilt patterns, or some aspect of community life.
2. Use one to three shapes to sketch the design.
3. Choose a color scheme.
4. Transfer the design to a 6" x 6" block on graph paper.
5. Color and name the design.



Nine Patch



Rising Sun



Mariners' Compass



Windmill



Baby Blocks or  
Tumbling Blocks



Crazy Quilt

## Activity Sheet 4-B

### DAILY LIFE IN ST. TAMMANY - 1905

**One Dollar a Year.**

**Terms, CASH IN ADVANCE**

Entered in the Postoffice at Covington  
La., as second-class matter

## Yellow Fever Report.

These are reports issued by the City Board of Health for the twenty-four hours immediately preceding 6 o'clock Wednesday afternoon:

Deaths from yellow fever	6
New cases of yellow fever	19
New foci	6
Totals to date:	
Deaths	380
Under treatment	273
Discharged as cured	611
Cases of fever to date	2,866

**60 Days Free Trial**

LOWEST FACTORY PRICES  
WE PAY THE FREIGHT



The Only Refrigerator that is FREE of Breeding Places for Disease Germs.


**The "Monroe"**

The Monroe Refrigerator has food compartments of solid, non-white, absorbable Porcelain Ware, included in one piece with enameled exterior. Its interior, in champagne, or cream, or red, or blue, is completely smooth. All other refrigerators have compartments with the inevitable corners and crevices which get clogged up with decaying food and breed the germs which cause diphtheria and typhoid.


**MONROE REFRIGERATOR COMPANY,** Station B Lockland, CINCINNATI, OHIO  
Representatives: J. B. Moore, Manufacturers of Best Portable Refrigerators.

## The Waverly Bicycles

**The Highest of all High Grades!**



**Waverly Scorchers,**  
**\$85.00**



**Waverly Belle,**  
**\$75 to \$85**

For catalogue apply to  
**E. F. Perilloux & Co**  
Sole Agents,  
Slidell, La.

# Buggies.

We have just received a car load of Buggies, the Anchor, none better. Come and let us show them to you.

**D. M. WADSWORTH & BRO.**

## Best and Cheapest PIANOS

All the Leading and Standard High Grade PIANOS and ORGANS sold on the Monthly Instalment plan. Be sure to write to us before purchasing. We save you money on anything in the Music line.

## GRUNEWALD

### ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

**Covington Lodge, No. 121, K. of P.**  
At the Town Hall, Covington, La.  
**Wednesday Night, June 27, 1894.**  
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR HALL FUND.

Reception Committee—C. L. Hosmer, Percy S. Barrell, A. Z. Strain, Jr., F. W. Hosmer, E. J. Frederic.  
Floor Committee—W. G. Keeney, M. H. Smith, H. E. Warren, D. C. Frazier, H. T. G. Weaver.

ADMISSION, 50 Cents—Children under 12 years, 25 Cents.

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Covington, La. Post office, Friday, June 1, 1894:

Ard Martha Miss	Quave Ophelia Mrs
Allen Clara Miss	Roberts Henry
Brown J W	Ritcherson John
Brown Robert	Thornhill E W
Doyle John	Ward J M
Holloway Hansel W	Wells Willie 2
Hoffman J L	Williams John B
McKay Les	Williams Jacob
McKay R L	Williams Jacob I
Peters John	

Not called for in thirty days from date, the above letters will be sent to the Dead-Letter Office.

Persons calling for the same will please pay advertised.

A fee of one-cent additional postage is required on all advertised letters.

(CHAS. HEINTZ, P. M.)

**Do You Own HORSES OR MULES?**



**EMMETT'S SPECIFIC**

**COLIC & BOOTS**

**is guaranteed to Cure in Every Case.**

NO BREACHING—DOSE: ONE TABLESPOONFUL.

L. J. McDONALD, Proprietor, New Orleans, La.



**CLAIRETTE SOAP.**

MADE BY THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis.

### For Sale

**Six fine MILK COWS** Good breed, perfectly gentle, home raised. Apply to  
**W. K. BRADSHAW,**  
Louisburg, La.

## Activity 4-C DAILY LIFE IN ST. TAMMANY 1935

Compared to the products advertised for 1905, how did each of these products change the way people lived?



**BETTER LOOKING**      **BETTER COOKING**

**LESS WORK**

Pay As Little As **\$5.00** Down

**FLORENCE OIL RANGE**

Come in and see this Amazing Value

See the clean, wickless "focused heat" burners; the big rock wool insulated oven with Fingertip Heat Control; the open, deep, level cooking top, like a gas range. Strong and sturdy, finished in gleaming porcelain enamel in modern colors—your choice of green and ivory, buff and ivory or black and ivory.

Come in and let us show you the 22 big features that have made Florence the ONLY oil range for a million women! You'll also be amazed to learn how easy it is to own a Florence.

**BURNS FURNITURE CO.**

### EASTER NEEDS

<p style="text-align: center;">For Men</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>EASTER TIES</b></p> <p>Polka dots on rayon crepe and striped broadcloths here.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>25c</b></p> <p>WASH TIES 10c and 19c</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">For Boys</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Shirts</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>50c</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PATTERNS: COLORS, WHITE</b></p> <p>Fast color broadcloths cut just like dad's!</p> <p>Boys' Belts . . . . . 10c and 25c</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Men's Kerchiefs</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>5c</b></p> <p>White lawn, satin and rayon stripes. Big 17x17 inch size.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Men's Belt</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>25c</b></p> <p>Brown and white solid brown or black.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SPECIAL MEN'S ATHLETIC Shirts or Shorts</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>25c</b></p> <p>Shirts are ribbed cotton. Shorts are fast color patterned broadcloth. Made to govt. standards.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>BOYS' SHIRTS</b></p> <p>Ribbed cotton. Rayon trim.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>15c</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>BOYS' SHORTS</b></p> <p>Fast color perale.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>19c</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Boys' Ties</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>10c</b></p> <p>Ready tied and four-in-hands in popular fabrics.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>BOYS' CAPS 25c</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Boys' Wash Suits</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>25c &amp; 50c</b></p> <p>(Over styles and attractive shades)</p>

**BURNS FURNITURE CO.**  
Member of Ben Franklin League of Retail Stores

## MAJESTIC THEATRE

ANOTHER **10c** Special Hour

Saturday, March 16th  
GEORGE O'BRIEN  
In Harold Bell Wright's Famous Story  
**"WHEN A MAN'S A MAN"**  
Comedy, Novelty and "Tallapin Tommy"  
Open at 2 P.M. **FIRST HOUR 10c FOR EVERYBODY**  
After 3 P.M. Regular Saturday Admission

<p style="text-align: center;">Tuesday and Wednesday March 19 and 20 Presenting <b>"HANER"</b> Magician and Hypnotist Complete Change of Picture Program Daily Open each day at 7:00 P.M. Admission, 15c and 25c <b>WATCH FOR THE LADY</b> In Meyers' Furniture Store window in a 25-Hour Sleep!</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sunday and Monday March 17 and 18 Presenting Ann Harding and Robert Montgomery in <b>"BIOGRAPHY OF A BACHELOR GIRL"</b> Comedy, News and Novelty Added! Open Sunday at 4:00 P.M. Monday at 7:00 P.M.</p>
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Thursday and Friday, March 21 and 22  
Presenting  
Katherine Hepburn in Sir James M. Barrie's  
**"LITTLE MINISTER"**  
Comedy and News Added      Open Daily at 4 P.M.

**W**hy not buy a new 1935 refrigerator...instead of an old-style or obsolete one...

And why not get a genuine Frigidaire '35 with the Super Freezer...when you can do so for as little as **15<sup>c</sup>** a day?

Be sure the name **FRIGIDAIRE** is on the refrigerator you buy



**ON DISPLAY AT KITCHEN CARNIVAL  
SMITH HARDWARE CO.**

TELEPHONE 17      COLUMBIA ST.      COVINGTON, LA.

Every Man, Woman and Child can

**SMITH**

That is why

**Electric Lights Talk.**

You can have them at little cost

**THEY TALK BUSINESS**

And are a pleasure and convenience in Your Home

**ST. TAMMANY ICE & MEAT CO. LTD.**

Buy them at the **WORLD'S LOWEST PRICES**  
Save on operating costs, too!

 <p style="text-align: center;">Sedan Delivery, \$515 1107 Wheelbase</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Half-Ton Pick-Up, \$465 112 Wheelbase</p> <p style="text-align: center;">*1 1/2-Ton Truck, \$720 137 Wheelbase</p>	<p>The most important consideration of all, in buying and operating trucks, is economy. Economy of first cost and operating cost. And the most economical trucks on the market today are—Chevrolet Trucks. They sell at the world's lowest prices. They give maximum operating economy, too, because they're powered by valve-in-head six-cylinder engines. And they will keep on saving you money, day after day and year after year, because Chevrolet builds so much extra quality and rugged reliability into them that their service is as carefree as their price and operating costs are low. See your Chevrolet dealer and get the right truck for your job at the world's lowest price.</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., DETROIT, MICH. Compare Chevrolet's low different prices and see C. M. A. C. Member of General Motors Corp.</p>
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**CHEVROLET TRUCKS**

**SMITH CHEVROLET COMPANY**

NEXT TO MAJESTIC THEATRE      COVINGTON, LA.      TELEPHONE 75

## Inventions That Changed Daily Life

### 1885 The Jay Residence



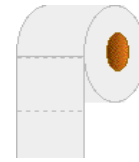
Toothpaste in Tube



Clothing Zipper



Travel Trunk



Toilet Tissue

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### 1905 – The Houlton Brothers Household



Ice Cream Cone



Crayons



BandAid



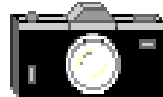
Light Bulb

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### 1935 – The Otis Residence



Automobile



Camera



Pop-up Toaster



Computer

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**Discuss the use of the above items and circle one item in each time span that was not available in the household during that year.**

**Are all of these items still used today?**

**Which items do you think have changed the most in appearance?**

**Which have not changed?**

**Which item do you believe was the best invention? Why?**

**Search the Internet to research the invention of each item.**

## Lesson 5: The Incredible Excursion

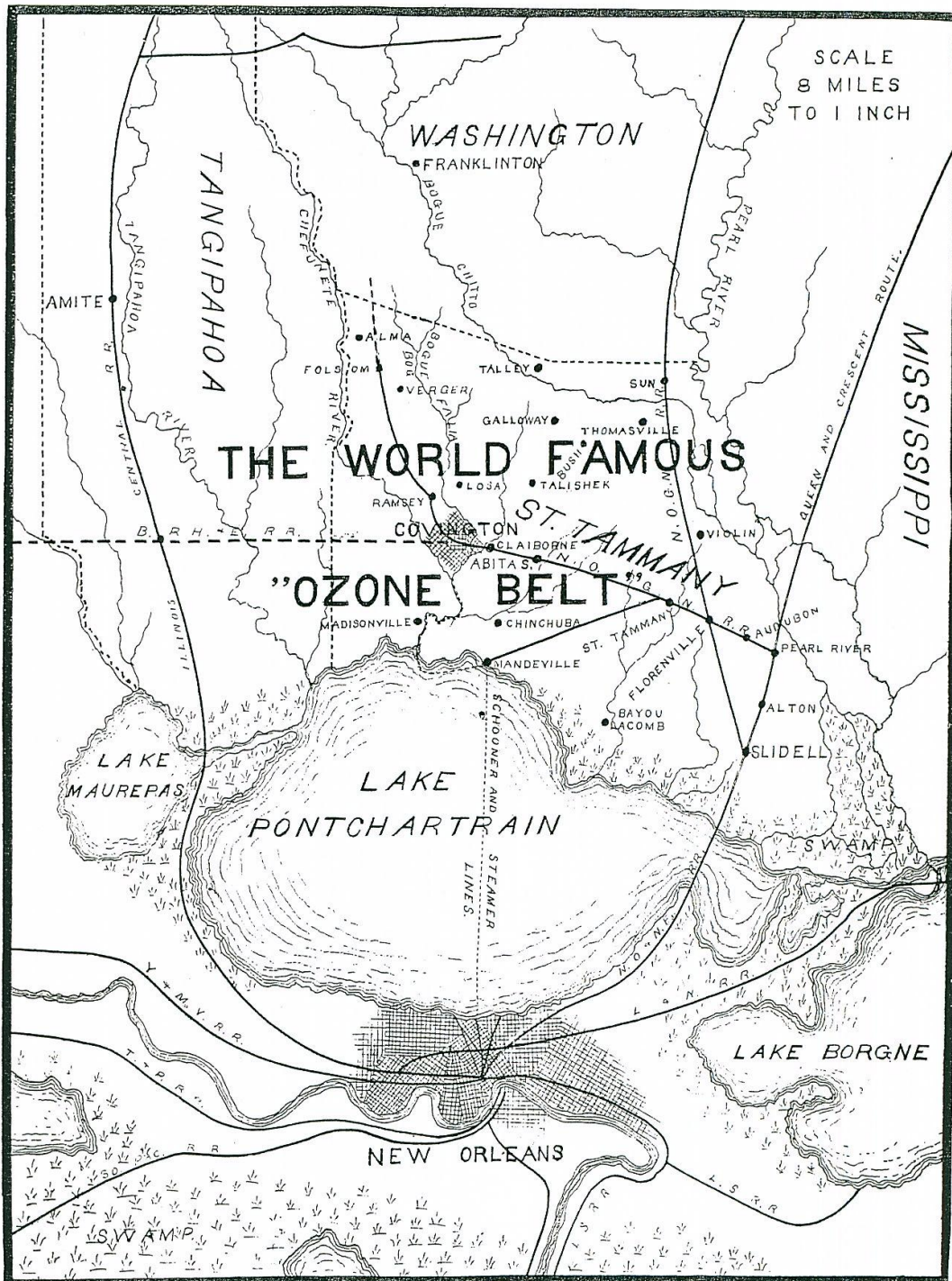
- Student Objectives:
- \* To examine transportation *routes* across Lake Pontchartrain during the early 1900s.
  - \*To recognize past *methods of transportation* prior to automobiles and improved roads.
  - \*To implement analytical skills by creating a 1914 itinerary based on primary source materials.
  - \*To compare methods, cost, and time required today to a 1914 trip.

- Materials:
- \*Map featuring railroad, trolley railways, and steamer routes.
  - \*Advertisements of steamship and railroad companies featuring time schedules and cost of travel.
  - \*Photographs of steamers, trains, and trolleys of the period.

Lesson Content:

1. Divide the class into groups. Distribute one “Incredible Excursion” map to each group of students.
2. Provide the map on page 39 and advertisements on pages 40-43 for students to recognize available transportation, routes, and rates from New Orleans to Covington in 1914. Students may choose one of the three following routes and methods of transportation..
  1. New Orleans to Covington on the New Camelia after stops at Mandeville and Madisonville.
  2. New Orleans to Mandeville on the New Camelia and by trolley to Covington.
  3. East Louisiana Railroad to Covington through Pearl River.
3. Each group must decide how they would like to travel to from New Orleans to Covington compete in the *Incredible Excursion*. The group that reaches Covington in the least amount of time will be recognized. Group names may be *Top Travelers*, *Super Sojourners*, *Time Travelers*, *Rail Riders*, etc.
4. Provide a blank chart (page 42) for each group to list details of the trip. (Method, cost, time, etc.)
5. When all groups have planned a trip, give out an envelope that contains a situation that may affect their plans. For example, the train is 15 minutes late due to an obstruction on the tracks, the steamer arrived 20 minutes late due to bad weather, etc. The groups have the option of altering travel plans to accommodate the situation or stay with the original itinerary.
6. Students will compare total cost, travel routes, and time required for the same trip from New Orleans today.

*"The Incredible Excursion"*



The World Famous "Ozone Belt" by J. I. and W. Sanford. R.K.R. Inc. Cov. La.

## East Louisiana Railroad.



### Change of Schedule.

Commencing SUNDAY, April 1st, trains will run as follows:

No. 8, daily, except Sunday—

Leave New Orleans at 4:20 p. m.  
 Arrive at Covington, 6:38 p. m.  
 Arrive at Mandeville, 6:32 p. m.

No. 10, Sunday and Wednesday only—

Leave New Orleans at 8:20 a. m.  
 Arrive at Covington, 10:38 a. m.  
 Arrive at Mandeville, 10:33 a. m.

No. 7, daily except Sunday—

Leave Covington and Mandeville at 6 a. m.

Arrive at New Orleans at 8:20 a. m.

No. 9, Sunday and Wednesday only—

Leave Covington and Mandeville at 5 p. m.

Arrive at New Orleans at 7:35 p. m.

Local train leaves Covington at 8:30 a. m., and connects at Pearl River Station with the Northeastern Cannon Ball train, arriving at New Orleans at 12:50 p. m.

Local train leaves Pearl River Station at 11:30 a. m., connecting with both Nos. 1 and 6 Northeastern passenger trains.

Arrives at Mandeville at 1:05 p. m., and Covington at 3:50 p. m.

E. S. FERGUSON, G. P. A.  
 A. POITEVENT, Superintendent.



### EAST LOUISIANA RAILROAD

RATES: \$2.00 Round Trip to Covington, \$1.00 one-way

N.O. to Pearl River – 62 miles  
 Pearl River to Mandeville – 49 miles  
 Pearl River to Covington – 46 miles

Mandeville, Madisonville and Old Landing.

THE STEAMER

### NEW CAMELIA

Commencing April 16, 1905

Will leave Millueburg, on the arrival of cars from I. and N. Depot, head of Canal street.

DAILY, (except Sundays and Wednesdays 4 p. m. train.

Returning leaves Madisonville, DAILY, at 5 a. m.

Water and weather permitting

### EXCURSIONS

Mandeville, Lewisburg, Madisonville and Old Landing.

Sundays and Wednesdays 8 a. m. Train.

Freight received daily at the Louisville and Nashville Railroad depot, head of Girod street.

W. G. COYLE & CO., Agents.  
 No. 323 Carondelet st. cor. Union.

### NEW CAMELIA

RATES:

\$1.50 Round Trip \$0.75 one-way to Covington.

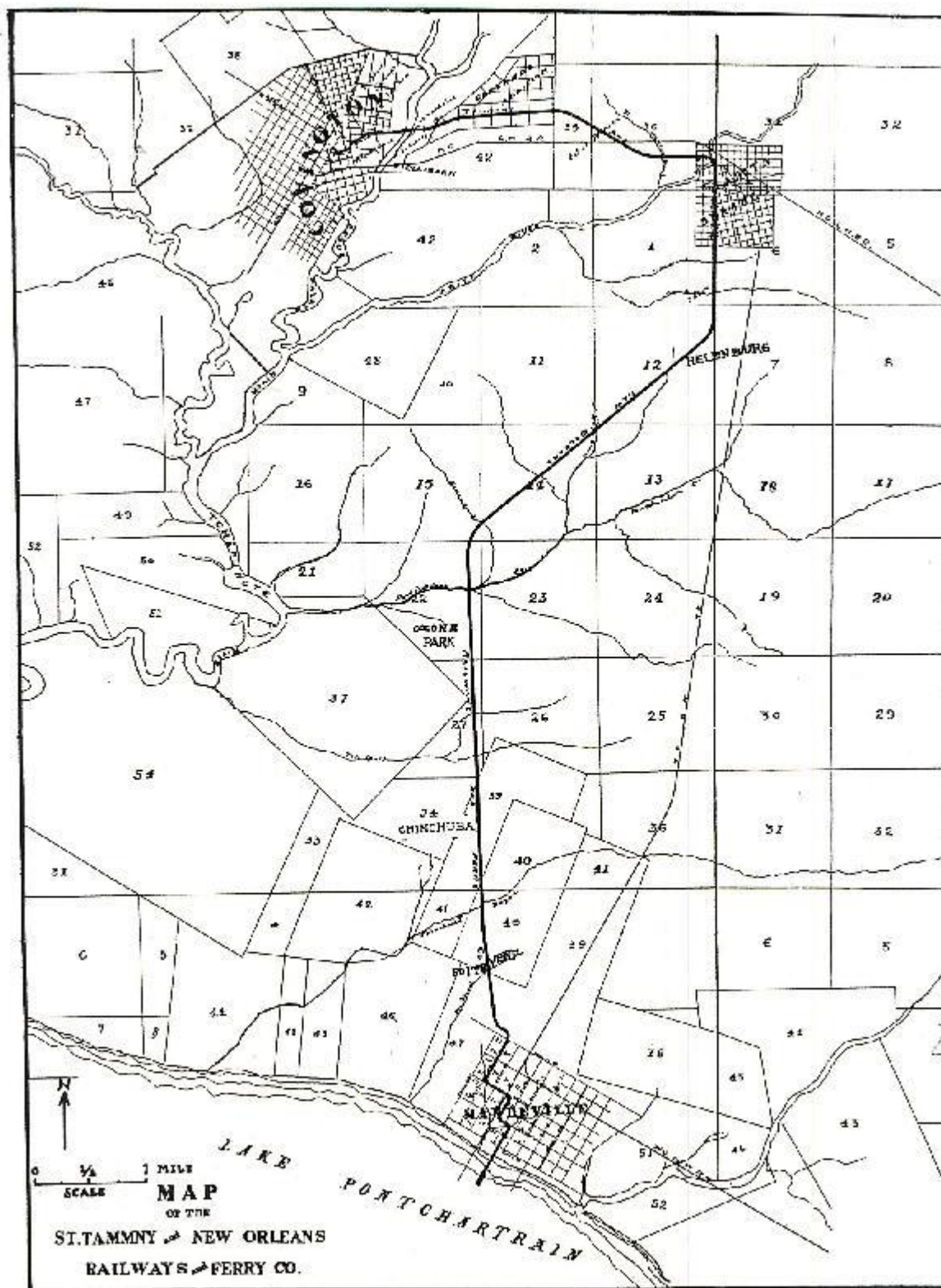
\$1.00 Round Trip or \$0.50 one-way to Mandeville or Madisonville

New Orleans to Mandeville – 34 miles  
 Mandeville to Madisonville – 7 miles  
 Madisonville to Covington-Old Landing – 7 miles



Read Across	Leave Covington	Leave Madisonville	Leave Mandeville	Arrive N.O.	Leave N.O.	Arrive Mandeville	Arrive Madisonville	Arrive Covington
Mon-Fri	5:30a.m.	6:30a.m.	7:30a.m.	9:45a.m.	5:10p.m.	7:25p.m.	8:30p.m.	9:30p.m.
Saturday	5:30a.m.	6:30a.m.	7:30a.m.	9:45a.m.	2:30p.m.	4:45p.m.	6:00p.m.	7:00p.m.
Sunday	5:30a.m.	6:30a.m.	No Stop	8:45a.m.	8:30a.m.	10:45a.m.	11:50a.m.	1:00p.m.
	3:30p.m.	4:45p.m.	6:00p.m.	8:15p.m.	7:30p.m.	No Stop	9:45p.m.	No Stop





Louis C. Herrick Collection (Cartographer unknown)

Map of the St. Tammany and New Orleans Railways and Ferry Company. Mandeville to Covington round-trip with stops at Poitevent, Chinchuba, Ozone Park, Helenburg, and Abita Springs.

## St. Tammany and New Orleans Railways

### and Ferry Company. 1912.

FROM MANDEVILLE.

Trip No.	Leave Mandeville	Chin-chuba	Ozone Park	Helen-burg	Abita Springs	Covington
1	4:30	4:42	4:48	4:55	5:05	5:20
2	7:00	7:12	7:18	7:25	7:35	7:50
3	9:00	9:15	9:18	9:25	9:35	9:50
*4	11:00	11:12	11:18	11:25	11:35	11:50
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5	1:00	1:12	1:18	1:25	1:35	1:50
6	3:00	3:12	3:18	3:25	3:35	3:50
7	5:00	5:12	5:18	5:25	5:35	5:50
*8	7:30	7:42	7:48	7:55	8:05	8:20

\*On trip No. 4 car leaves Mandeville at 11 a. m., or on arrival of boat.  
 \*On trip No. 8 car leaves Mandeville at 7:30 p. m., or on arrival of the boat.

On Wednesdays and Sundays special car leaves Mandeville at 2 p. m.

#### SOUTH BOUND FROM COVINGTON.

Trip No.	Covington	Abita Springs	Helen-burg	Ozone Park	Chin-chuba	Mandeville
*1	5:30	5:45	5:55	6:02	6:08	6:20
2	8:00	8:15	8:25	8:32	8:38	8:50
3	10:00	10:15	10:25	10:32	10:38	10:50
4	12:00	12:15	12:25	12:32	12:38	12:50
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5	2:00	2:15	2:25	2:32	2:38	2:50
6	4:00	4:15	4:25	4:32	4:38	4:50
7	6:00	6:15	6:25	6:32	6:38	6:50
8	8:30	8:45	8:55	9:02	9:08	9:20

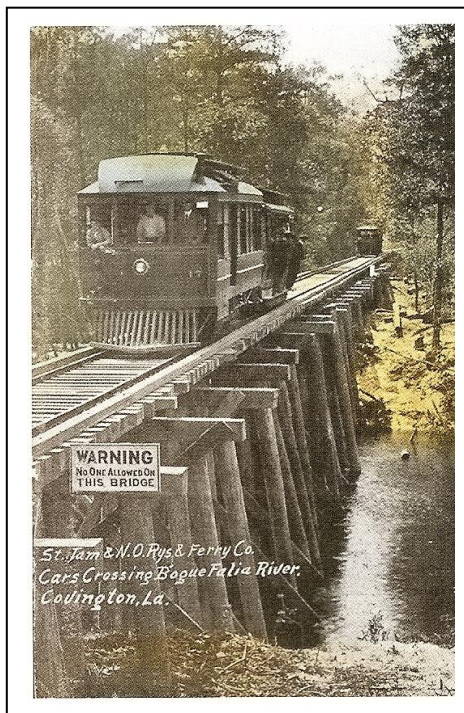
\*On trip No. 1 cars connect with boat for New Orleans daily. Round trip fare on this trip 25 cents.  
 On Wednesdays and Sundays special car leaves Covington at 2 p. m., connect with boat for New Orleans.

#### EXCURSION DAYS—WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS—25 CENTS ROUND TRIP.

RATES:

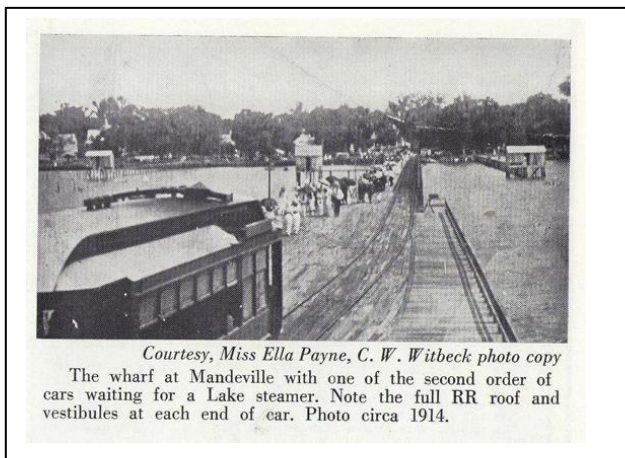
Between Mandeville and Covington, round trip, 45 cents; one way 25 cents.  
 Between Mandeville and Abita Springs, round trip, 35 cents; one way 20 cents.  
 Between Covington and Abita Springs, round trip, 15 cents; one way 10 cents.  
 Between way points at the rate of 3 cents per mile.  
 100 Mile rds.—without limit or restriction—\$1.50.

See schedule/rate partial transcript of above page 43.

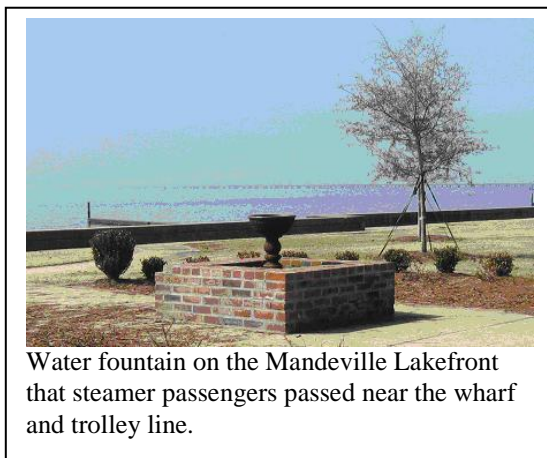


Above and left-Trolley car and schedule of the St. Tammany and N.O. Railways and Ferry Company.

Below-Trolley car at the Mandeville wharf between Carroll and Coffee St. Water fountain on the Mandeville lakefront near the wharf and trolley line.



Courtesy, Miss Ella Payne, C. W. Witbeck photo copy  
 The wharf at Mandeville with one of the second order of cars waiting for a Lake steamer. Note the full RR roof and vestibules at each end of car. Photo circa 1914.



Water fountain on the Mandeville Lakefront that steamer passengers passed near the wharf and trolley line.

**St. Tammany and New Orleans Railways and Ferry Company  
Rates: Mandeville to Covington 45 cents round trip, 25 cents one way**

<b>Trip Number</b>	<b>Depart Mandeville</b>	<b>Arrive Covington</b>
1	4:20 a.m.	5:20 a.m.
2	7:00 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
3	9:00 a.m.	9:50 a.m.
4	11:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
5	1:00 p.m.	1:50 p.m.
6	3:00 p.m.	3:50 p.m.
7	5:00 p.m.	5:50 p.m.

**1914 Excursion from New Orleans to Covington**

Using the chart below, students will plan a trip from New Orleans to Covington in 1914. The map on page 39 indicates the types of transportation available and routes. Students will choose a travel method and trace the route in marker on a copy of the World Famous Ozone Belt Map. Students will compute time and cost required for the 1914 excursion and compare routes, cost, and time needed for the same trip today. Have students find the approximate location of their home on a current map and pinpoint that approximate location on the World Famous Ozone Belt map.

<b>Transportation Method</b>	<b>Departure Time</b>	<b>Fare</b>	<b>Stops (Towns along the route)</b>	<b>Arrival Time</b>	<b>Total Travel Time</b>

## Appendix

### Chronological Table – Otis House Property at Fairview-Riverside State Park

Late 1700s – Charles Parent, Sr. obtains a 2,637 acre Spanish land grant.

1804 – Jacques Lorance settles on the property and establishes a brickyard.

1820 – Charles Parent, Jr. acquires the property for cattle grazing and rice farming.

1885 – W. T. Jay purchases part of the original land grant tract from J. R. Hosmer. Jay builds a family home and sawmill. Act of sale states the purchase price as two-hundred dollars, half collected at the sale, and the remainder due in six months at 8% interest.

1906 – Charles and William Houlton purchase the home and sawmill from Jay. At the time of sale, the Jay sawmill produced twenty million board feet of lumber per year. Act of Sale included a sawmill, planing mill, blacksmith shop, dry-kiln, lumber shed, machine shop, and electric plant.

1917 – Covington Lumber Company purchases the home and sawmill from the Houltons-Lake Superior Piling Company.

1918 – The Houltons reclaim the property from the Covington Lumber Company.

1936 – Frank Griffith Otis purchases the property from the Houltons-Lake Superior Piling Co. at a cost of \$4,550. Otis named his estate Fairview after his mahogany plantation in Central America.

1962 – At Otis' death, the State of Louisiana acquires the property by a bequest.

1963 – Park opens for picnicking only.

1964 – Camping facilities added.

1989-1991 – Volunteers of the St. Tammany Historical Society offer tours part-time on the first floor of Otis House.

2000 – Full time curator and interpretive ranger hired for museum development, guided tours, and other programs.

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