

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Tammany House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. LocationStreet & number: 27221 Tammany House RoadCity or town: Abita Springs State: LA County: St Tammany ParishNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title: Carrie Broussard, State Historic Preservation Officer
Date**Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism****State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

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LA

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
District	<input type="checkbox"/>
Site	<input type="checkbox"/>
Structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object	<input type="checkbox"/>

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Camp
Agriculture
Industry

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Camp

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

Other/ Rustic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Wood

Roof: Metal/Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Tammany House, constructed c. 1935, is a one-story wood-frame residence situated on the rural grounds of the former Money Hill Plantation in St. Tammany Parish. Designed by local architect Douglass Freret, in a rustic architectural style, the residence features a “U” shape form with board and batten siding, four and six pane casement windows and board and batten doors on all four elevations. The residence features front and rear covered porches that are supported by simple wood columns and a roof that displays original wooden shingles beneath a metal standing seam roof. Although relocated on the same property, Tammany House retains the majority of its historic integrity/original materials and serves as the last surviving building from the once-thriving Money Hill Plantation, which played a significant role in both the economic and cultural development of the Lumber and Tung Oil industries in St. Tammany Parish during the 20th century.

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Narrative Description

Original Setting

Tammany House was originally located within the boundaries of the former Money Hill Plantation. Historic documentation from the 1930s-1940s show that the property was accessed via a long straight dirt road about five miles from its current location. The property was surrounded by rows of carefully planted Tung trees stretching in all directions with a white picket fence surrounding the house (**Figure #1**). At its original site, Tammany House was accompanied by several other structures. To the left stood a wood-frame barn with a gambrel roof, covered in wood shingles. To the right, there was a one-story wood-frame caretaker's house with a board-and-batten exterior featuring both a front shed roof and a main gable roof. At the rear of the property a raised wood-frame cistern was displayed. (**Figure #2**). All the buildings at Money Hill Plantation were built on site with a portable sawmill using Southern Pine trees from the grounds, as is still discernable today at Tammany House through its visible materiality and construction methodology.

In the 1950s, the surrounding buildings were demolished and Tammany House was relocated to its current site to make way for a new lake system being implemented by the Goodyear family in furtherance of improved land use. During this time, the wood frame residence was carefully dismantled piece by piece, transported, and then meticulously reassembled at its current location.

Current Setting

Tammany House's current location is reached via a winding rural dirt road bordered by dense thickets of Pine and wild Tung trees. At the end of the road a clearing opens, with Tammany House at its center, surrounded by lush green grass. The setting mirrors its original location, nestled in a tranquil rural landscape blending both wild and carefully tended natural elements. Portions of the man-made lake are subtly visible through the surrounding vegetation (**Image #2 & Image #3**).

Although Tammany House currently rests on a new concrete chain wall foundation, the property still retains its original "U" shaped form, wood construction materials, and floor plan. The residence features original gabled-hipped roof with a central hipped roof and adjacent gable roofs on the sides. The gable ends in the upper pediments feature wooden, louvered attic vents and a lower horizontal band to separate the pediment from the siding. The gables display deep overhangs with exposed slats underneath and exposed rafter tails. The roof displays a non-historic metal standing seam roof that was installed at an unknown time. Beneath the metal roof, the original wood shingled roof is visible. The roof features an original off set brick chimney with a flue cover with decorative cap elements. The building retains its original painted board and batten siding on all four elevations which was milled on site from southern pine and cypress trees at Money Hill (Image #1). Tammany House has maintained an overall continuity through its rustic style and timber frame materiality while retaining the majority of its original configuration and features based on historic documentation during the period of significance.

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South Elevation

From left to right on the south elevation, there are four-pane wooden casement windows without casings in the gable end, followed by another set of four-pane wooden casement windows without casings flanking the porch. Both sets of windows are adorned with wooden board-and-batten shutters with "S" style hooks. Within the porch, a partially open-air brick patio in a double basket weave pattern is displayed with a covered porch behind it. The open-air brick patio was added at an unknown time after Tammany House was relocated to its current location. The covered porch displays simple wooden columns and features brick flooring in a running bond pattern. The covered porch features a central entrance into the living room. The entrance features an unpainted double "X" styled board and batten door without a casing. The entrance is flanked by six pane wooden casement windows without casings and wooden board-and-batten shutters with "S" style hooks. On the left and right sides of the covered porch, side entrances are displayed into the interior kitchen (east side) and bedroom #2 (west side). The side entrances feature unpainted double "X" styled board and batten doors without casings. The porch roof displays unpainted wood slats that appear to have been replaced when the roof was remodeled at an unknown time (**Image #1 & Image #3**).

East Elevation

From the left to the right, the east elevation features one side entrance, one window, and a portion of a covered porch with a gable ended roof. The gable end of the roof features a louvered attic vent in the top of the pediment. The side entrance which leads into the kitchen displays an unpainted board and batten door without a casing. The window displayed is a six pane wooden casement window without casing with board and batten shutters. The covered porch covers both the east elevation and the north elevation of the building. The covered porch displays simple wooden columns and features brick flooring in a running bond pattern. The porch displays two entrances, one into the living room and the other into the kitchen. Both entrances feature unpainted board and batten doors without casings. The covered porch features a large brick fireplace with space for firewood or coal. The exterior fireplace was added in the 1970s and is not original to the building. The underside of the roof of the covered porch features exposed wood framing and slats (**Image #5**).

West Elevation

From the left to the right, the west elevation features two sets of six pane wooden casement windows without casings and wooden board and batten shutters followed by a non-historic window air conditioning unit followed by a four-pane single hung wood window with board and batten shutters followed by another non-historic window air conditioning unit and finally one set of six pane wooden casement windows without casings and wooden board and batten shutters. The gable end of the roof features louvered attic vents in the top of the pediment (**Image #6**).

North Elevation

From the left to the right, the north elevation includes two sets of six-pane wooden casement windows without casings, each paired with board-and-batten shutters. Adjacent to the second set of windows is a rear entrance leading into the living room. The rear entrance features an unpainted, double "X" styled, board and batten door without a casing. Above the entrance is a

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standing seam metal awning over original wooden shingles, followed by a set of six pane wooden casement windows without casing with board and batten shutters (**Image #7**).

Interior

The interior layout of the building features a spacious living room, a kitchen, two bedrooms, and two bathrooms. While much of the original layout and historic fabric has been preserved, some alterations were made following the building's relocation, which will be further addressed below.

Upon entering through the main entrance on the façade, one is greeted by a spacious rectangular room that serves as the living room and the central gathering space of the building. The room features original brick flooring arranged in a running bond pattern, complemented by large, exposed southern pine and cypress framing (**Image #9**). The living room has retained a near-identical appearance to when it was originally built, as seen in a photograph from the 1930s-1940s (**Figure #4**). The room also showcases original furniture crafted from sawed southern pine and cypress trees, including a couch, side tables, dining table, and chairs. Notably, the base of the round dining table is made from a 1,000-year-old redwood tree, a remnant from the logging days of The Great Southern Lumber Company. To the left of the living room is a large running bond patterned brick fireplace. The hearth of the fireplace displays a stack bond brick pattern while the large firebox displays a large wooden lintel with wooden shelf above. The top of the fireplace's smoke chamber rises in a tiered pyramidal pattern towards the roof (**Image #10**). To the left and right of the fireplace are the entrances to the kitchen and to the rear covered porch. The entrance to the kitchen features no door with exposed framing as a casing while the entrance to the rear porch features a board and batten Dutch door with exposed framing as a casing. On the right side of the living room, there is one entrance to Bedroom #1. The entrance features a board and batten door with a decorative diamond pane cutout in the upper center portion. The door displays exposed framing as a casing. Adjacent to the entrance to Bedroom #1 is a small built-in shelf; it is unknown if the shelf is original to the building or not. (**Image #11**). Looking north and south are the entrances to the front and rear of the building. The entrances display board and batten doors with original iron hardware and exposed framing as casings. Flanking both entrances are sets of six pane wooden casement windows with exposed framing as casings (**Image #12 & Image #13**). The living room displays an exposed wooden truss system with exposed roof rafters.

Moving to the east of the living room, you enter a large space that serves as the home's rustic kitchen. The running bond brick flooring continues in the kitchen. The walls and ceilings are painted board and batten. There is no historical documentation to confirm whether the painted finish was part of the building's original design. The kitchen includes three entrances leading to the exterior of the property, each featuring painted board and batten doors without casings and original iron hardware. Additionally, the kitchen is equipped with a four-pane wooden casement window, a set of four-pane wooden casement windows, and a six-pane wooden casement window, all without casings (**Image #14 & Image #15**).

Returning to the living room and entering the first of two bedrooms on the west, will be referred to as Bedroom #1, this space originally featured hardwood flooring in its original location,

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according to recollections from the Goodyear family. However, Bedroom #1 now features the running bond brick flooring found in the rest of the house. Upon entering, the bedroom has three doors along the right side. From left to right, the doors lead to a shared full bathroom, a walk-in closet, and a private bathroom. The bedroom has unpainted board and batten walls and ceilings and includes two sets of six-pane wooden casement windows, both without casings. The doors also feature an unpainted board and batten finish, without casings (**Image #16 & Image #17**). The private bathroom features unpainted board and batten walls and ceilings (**Image #17 & Image #18**). According to the Goodyear family's recollections, the bathrooms and walk-in closet were not part of the original design. The current bathrooms were once walk-in closets for the two bedrooms, while the existing middle walk-in closet was originally a fireplace, removed when the building was relocated (**Figure #5**). Moving across Bedroom #1 to the south, you enter the shared full bathroom through the far left door. This bathroom features unpainted board and batten walls and ceilings, along with a four-pane casement window, also without casing (**Image #20 & #21**). Exiting the shared bathroom, you then enter the second bedroom, referred to as Bedroom #2 towards the south.

Bedroom #2 continues the running bond brick flooring found throughout the house. According to recollections from the Goodyear family, this room originally had hardwood flooring in its original location. The bedroom is characterized by unpainted board and batten walls and ceilings, and it includes two sets of six-pane wooden casement windows and one four-pane casement window, all without casings. This room has one entrance leading to the front porch and another door leading to a walk-in closet, which was once the location of the shared fireplace. Both doors feature an unpainted board and batten finish, without casings (**Image #22 & Image #23**).

Integrity:

Under National Register guidelines, the residence retains enough of its appearance from c. 1930s to convey its locally recognized associations with Money Hill Plantation and its contributions both economically and culturally to St. Tammany Parish. The residence, although moved, retains its historic integrity to support its nomination to the National Register under Criterion A. Tammany House is the last remaining building to represent Money Hill Plantation, serving as a symbol of a once robust industry and community during the 20th century. This significance coupled with relatively few alterations to the historic building helps to mitigate the partial loss of integrity due to Tammany House having been relocated.

Location: Integrity of location is not intact. The building is not in its original location. Although moved, the new location is still within the confines of the original Money Hill Plantation and retains its rural setting.

Setting: The property has a change of setting from one rural location to another within the former Money Hill Plantation.

Design, Materials, and Workmanship: The property retains its original design, material, and workmanship with relatively few alterations.

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The two known exterior alterations to the building are the installation of a standing seam metal roof over the original wooden shingle roof at an unknown time and the addition of a c. 1970s exterior fireplace within the covered porch on the east elevation. On the interior, two alterations have occurred: the removal of the hardwood flooring in the bedrooms in 1956 and the removal of the fireplace between the bedrooms for the creation of closets and bathrooms at an unknown time. These are the only known alterations that have occurred at the building.

Feeling and Association: The building still conveys its original feeling and associations with the Tung oil industry and Money Hill Plantation.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☒ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1935-1966

Significant Dates

1935 _____

1966 _____

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Freret, Douglass _____

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Tammany House is locally significant under Criterion A, in the area of Agriculture & Industry, as the sole surviving structure from Money Hill Plantation, one of Louisiana's largest Tung oil farming and processing operations during the 20th century, specifically 1935 to 1966 which serves as the period of significance. Money Hill Plantation played a crucial role in the social and economic landscape of St. Tammany Parish, providing jobs in both agriculture and manufacturing, creating homes for workers, and even establishing a local school, elements of this once vibrant community that have since been lost. Tammany House stands today as a poignant reminder of the once thriving Tung oil industry, which had a transformative influence on the region's economic and social structure during the 20th century.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Tung tree (*Vernicia fordii*) is a deciduous tree native to China, with a history of cultivation spanning over 2,000 years¹. The name "Tung" comes from the Chinese word for "heart," a reference to the heart-shaped leaves of the tree.² The Tung tree can grow up to 40 feet tall and is known for its smooth bark and glossy, dark green leaves. Its flowers are particularly striking, featuring white petals tinged with dark red, branching lines³ (**Figure 6**). Ancient Chinese civilizations valued the oil extracted from the tree's seeds for its ability to protect wood from water damage, making it essential in the construction of boats, furniture, and other wooden structures.⁴ This crop, derived from exotic Chinese trees, shows how commodities can shape not only farming but economics, trade, everyday life, and regional identity,⁵ as evidenced by Money Hill Plantation in St. Tammany Parish.

The Tung tree was first introduced to the United States in 1902 by David G. Fairchild, a plant explorer in charge of the Systemic Seed and Plant (SPI) program for the United States Department of Agriculture.⁶ Early attempts at finding an ideal home for the Tung tree proved challenging for commercial purposes, between 1906-1907, 800 trees were sent to state experiment stations and gardeners in California, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, South Carolina, and Louisiana.⁷ From these samples, it was realized that the Tung tree grew best in areas which received at least thirty inches of rain a year, seldom froze, possessed nitrogen rich soil, and exhibited a well-drained terrain, thus the area best suited for Tung production proved to be a 100-mile-wide strip along the Gulf of Mexico, stretching from the Florida panhandle to southeastern Texas, an area which became known as the Tung Belt by the 1940s⁸ (**Figure 7**).

During the 1920s, the rapid industrialization of the United States led to the widespread clearing of vast southern pine forests to meet the demands of a growing consumer market.⁹ By the end of the decade, over 230,000 square miles of pine forests, stretching from Virginia to the Gulf South,

¹ Suszkiw, Jan. "New Ornamental Tung Tree a Story of Loss and Restoration." AgResearch Magazine, April 2014, 1.

² Brown, Karen, and William Keeler. "The History of Tung Oil." *Wildland Weeds* no. Winter, 2005, 5.

³ Suszkiw, Jan. "New Ornamental Tung Tree a Story of Loss and Restoration." AgResearch Magazine, April 2014, 2.

⁴ Courtney Carter et al., "Tung Oil: A Revival," *Review of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 20, No.2 (Autumn/Winter 1998), 667.

⁵ Snow, Whitney Adrienne. "Tung Tried: Agricultural Policy and the Fate of a Gulf South Oilseed Industry 1902-1969," 2013, 6.

⁶ Ibid, 25.

⁷ Ibid, 27.

⁸ Donald Worster, *The Wealth of Nature: Environmentalism and the Ecological Imagination* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), 53

⁹ Early Forestry V-VII.

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had been cut down.¹⁰ This deforestation left large areas of barren land, prone to soil erosion, which posed significant challenges. However, these former pine lands turned out to be well-suited for the cultivation of Tung trees, providing farmers with an opportunity to earn supplemental income from otherwise unproductive land.¹¹ This shift gave rise to a new industry in the emerging Tung Belt. At the same time, the United States became one of the largest importers of Tung oil, with China as the primary source.¹² The U.S. experienced a growing demand for Tung oil, especially in the paint and coatings industries as the economy boomed. The oil's unique properties made it an essential ingredient in high-quality varnishes, and it was also used in products like inks and linoleum, and as a drying agent in various other industrial applications.¹³ The introduction of Tung trees in the southeastern U.S. offered an alternative to imported oil and helped meet the rising domestic demand for this valuable resource. By 1927, the United States had become the primary market for Chinese Tung oil, importing 100 million pounds annually, though demand still outstripped supply. Recognizing the potential for growth, L.P. Moore (nephew of the founder of Benjamin Moore Paints) built the first mechanized Tung oil compressing mill in the world in 1928, marking the beginning of commercial Tung oil production in the United States.¹⁴ The turbulent political climate in China, had a direct impact on the availability and cost of Tung oil due to the impacts of World War I and the Great Depression. By 1931, Japan had invaded China marking the beginning of the Second Sino Japanese War and by 1941 with the attack on Pearl Harbor, greatly increased the instability in the importation of Tung oil into the United States.¹⁵ Because of its increased importance, the entire output of domestic Tung oil production went to the Army and Navy for war support, such as the coating of ammunition and the painting of ships, and Tung oil processors in the United States, including those at Franklinton, Bogalusa, and Covington in southeastern Louisiana, were called on to expand production.¹⁶ During World War II, Tung oil became a strategic commodity used by the armed forces for waterproofing clothing/tents, lubricating machinery, lining gas tanks, coating steel cans, insulating wire, radar and bombs, as well as varnish and paint for airplanes and seafaring vessels.¹⁷

After World War II, the Tung oil industry in the United States reached its peak, driven by a surge in demand for industrial applications and military needs in manufacturing, automotive, and

¹⁰ Snow, Whitney Adrienne. "Tung Tried: Agricultural Policy and the Fate of a Gulf South Oilseed Industry 1902-1969," 2013, 30.

¹¹ Robb, Jeffrey B., and Paul D. Travis. "The Rise and Fall of the Gulf South Tung Oil Industry." *Forest History Today* no. Spring/Fall, 2013, 17.

¹² Ibid, 17.

¹³ Kinabrew, Randolph George. "Tung Oil: On Economic Analysis." LSU Historical Dissertations and Theses. 7991, 1951, 68.

¹⁴ Brown, Karen, and William Keeler. "The History of Tung Oil." *Wildland Weeds* no. Winter, 2005, 4.

¹⁵ Robb, Jeffrey B., and Paul D. Travis. "The Rise and Fall of the Gulf South Tung Oil Industry." *Forest History Today* no. Spring/Fall, 2013, 18-19.

¹⁶ Brown, Karen, and William Keeler. "The History of Tung Oil." *Wildland Weeds* no. Winter, 2005, 5.

¹⁷ Snow, Whitney Adrienne. "Tung Tried: Agricultural Policy and the Fate of a Gulf South Oilseed Industry 1902-1969," 2013, 111.

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construction sectors.¹⁸ This post-war economic boom fueled the demand for high-quality paints, varnishes, coatings, and industrial finishes, all of which relied heavily on Tung oil. In response, the U.S. increased its domestic production of Tung oil, with continued funding from the U.S. Department of Agriculture for research into the best farming and cultivation practices.¹⁹ Many plantations expanded their Tung tree acreage during the early 1950s to meet this rising demand, while the construction of processing mills across the South, especially in Louisiana, increased to extract and refine oil from Tung seeds.²⁰ By the mid-1950s, the industry began to encounter significant challenges that would ultimately have lasting effects.

The rise of synthetic resins and oils in the mid-1950s marked a turning point for the Tung oil industry. These synthetic alternatives were not only cheaper to produce but also more stable and capable of being manufactured in large quantities.²¹ While the U.S. no longer imported Tung oil from China, countries like Brazil and Argentina emerged as competitive producers, offering Tung oil at much lower prices than U.S. plantations.²² The growing availability of synthetic substitutes and cheaper imports led to a global market glut, resulting in overproduction and a subsequent downturn in prices. This oversupply caused a market depression, significantly decreasing income for U.S. Tung oil producers.²³

Throughout the 1950s and into the 1960s, the industry's challenges deepened. As a result, many farmers who had invested heavily in Tung tree cultivation began to abandon the crop. The combination of declining prices, intense competition from imports, and the growing dominance of synthetic alternatives rendered Tung oil cultivation increasingly unprofitable.²⁴ Many plantations that had once been dedicated to Tung oil were repurposed for more lucrative crops, such as soybeans and cotton, which offered more stable yields and a more predictable income. Additionally, the high maintenance costs associated with Tung oil cultivation—particularly the labor-intensive harvesting process and the long maturation period of the trees—made it less attractive compared to other agricultural options.²⁵

The final blow to the U.S. Tung oil industry came on August 18, 1969, when Hurricane Camille, a Category 5 storm, made landfall along the Gulf Coast. With winds reaching 190 miles per hour and an exceptionally high storm surge, the hurricane caused catastrophic damage. Just a month before harvest, the storm devastated Tung oil plantations in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, flooding farmlands, uprooting trees, and destroying processing mills. Many plantations

¹⁸ Fry, Virginia Kay. "Factors Contributing to the Demise of Tung Production in the United States." *Economic Botany* 27, no. 1: 131–36, 1973, 121.

¹⁹ Robb, Jeffrey B., and Paul D. Travis. "The Rise and Fall of the Gulf South Tung Oil Industry." *Forest History Today* no. Spring/Fall, 2013, 18.

²⁰ *Ibid*, 20.

²¹ White, 126.

²² Fry, Virginia Kay. "Factors Contributing to the Demise of Tung Production in the United States." *Economic Botany* 27, no. 1: 131–36, 1973, 128.

²³ White, 122

²⁴ *Ibid*, 202.

²⁵ Brown, Karen, and William Keeler. "The History of Tung Oil." *Wildland Weeds* no. Winter, 2005, 4-5.

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experienced a complete loss, marking the end of Tung oil production in the U.S.²⁶ The combination of the market decline and the hurricane's destruction effectively brought the once-thriving industry to a close.

While the Tung oil industry in the U.S. ended in 1969, its impact on the history of the United States—particularly in Louisiana—remains a significant part of the region's agricultural and cultural legacy. The cultivation of Tung oil trees and the once-thriving mills played an important role in shaping the local economy, trade, and social structure during the 20th century. While the Tung oil industry in the U.S. came to an end in 1969, its influence on the Gulf Coast Tung Belt, especially in Louisiana, continues to be a significant part of the region's legacy. The cultivation of Tung oil trees and mills were pivotal in shaping the local economy, trade, and social structure during the 20th century. This legacy is best represented by Tammany House at the former Money Hill Plantation, which was once home to one of the largest Tung oil operations in the Gulf South and remains a testament to the industry's impact on the region. Money Hill Plantation was founded by Charles Goodyear II, son of the industrialist Charles Goodyear I who in 1902 created The Great Southern Lumber Company which would go on to become the largest sawmill in the world.²⁷ Charles W. Goodyear II was born in 1883, the son of Charles W. Goodyear I, a prosperous industrialist from Buffalo, New York, and the founder of the Great Southern Lumber Company in Bogalusa, Louisiana²⁸ **(Figure 8)**. Founded in 1902, the Great Southern Lumber Company acquired 300,000 acres of virgin timberland in Louisiana and designed a self-sustaining company town in Bogalusa.²⁹ The company went on to construct the world's largest sawmill, capable of processing one million boards of lumber per day.³⁰ After his father's death in 1911, Charles W. Goodyear II joined the company, quickly rising through the ranks to become vice president.³¹ In 1932, a breakthrough discovery revealed that paper could be made from the pulp of virgin southern pine trees which led Goodyear II to study reforestation techniques and paper manufacturing methods in Europe resulting in a large-scale reforestation program, planting thousands of seedlings on over 100,000 acres of cut-over land.³² Research indicated that slash pines produced better than virgin pine for use in the manufacturing of paper.—By the mid-1920s, the GSLC had established the world's largest privately owned, hand-planted reforestation area.³³ However, due to changing economic conditions, the company was dissolved in 1938, though its paper production operations continued.

As the Great Southern Lumber Company faced an impending decline, Charles Goodyear II turned his eye toward new opportunities. He found them in the cultivation of Tung trees and manufacturing of Tung oil. In 1935, he established Money Hill Plantation, purchasing a

²⁶ Ibid, 5.

²⁷ Barnett, James P. "Early History of Tree Seedling Nurseries in the South." USDA Forest Service, 2013, 44.

²⁸ Goodyear, C.W. *Bogalusa Story*. Buffalo, New York, 1950.

²⁹ Snow, Whitney Adrienne. "Tung Tried: Agricultural Policy and the Fate of a Gulf South Oilseed Industry 1902-1969," 2013, 71.

³⁰ Fricker, Donna. "The Louisiana Lumber Boom, c.1880-1925." Fricker historic Preservation Services LLC, 13-14.

³¹ Dossett, Mimi Goodyear. *Money Hill*. Abita Springs, Louisiana, 2014, 36,82

³² Goodyear, C.W. *Bogalusa Story*. Buffalo, New York, 1950, 163.

³³ Barnett, James P. "Early History of Tree Seedling Nurseries in the South." USDA Forest Service, 2013, 44.

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sprawling 12,500-acre, 9 mile long, 3-mile-wide property directly from the Great Southern Lumber Company.³⁴ While the origin of the name "Money Hill" is unclear, the most popular legend dates to the 1800s. It suggests that, fearing a British victory at the Historic Battle of New Orleans, locals buried gold on the land's highest point to keep it safe, hence the name Money Hill.³⁵ The land Goodyear purchased had been predominately clear cut of virgin pine trees for timber and served as an ideal location suitable for the cultivation and farming of Tung trees. In the same year, 1935, Goodyear would found the company Bogalusa Tung Oil Inc., a milling and processing center, with himself as president³⁶ (**Figure 9**). As the land of Money Hill was cleared of pine stumps and cultivated, Tung seedlings were grown in nurseries from selected seeds, then they were planted in contours to prevent erosion. It was during this time the United States government was sponsoring emergency work projects, among them the Civilian Conservation Corps. One of the Civilian Conservation Corporation camps was established at Money Hill, created the necessary roads and fences to connect the various buildings of the plantation³⁷ (**Figure 10**). After laying the groundwork for the cultivation and manufacture of Tung oil at Money Hill Plantation, the U. S. Department of Agriculture set up a Tung Research Bureau in Bogalusa which contributed much to the infant Tung industry in the Tung Belt.³⁸ Measured by maintenance and yield, Money Hill had the highest rating of any Tung plantation, and it was selected by the Tung Research Bureau for several experiments necessary to the development of the new enterprise in the Gulf South.³⁹ When the orchards came into commercial bearing, they yielded 7,000 tons of nuts, which, after being processed, produced a quick drying and highly waterproofing oil valued in a favorable market at half a million dollars.⁴⁰

Money Hill Plantation developed into a thriving agricultural enterprise, providing not only the means for Tung oil production but also a community for its workers. The plantation included homes for employees, sheds for farm equipment, an office, a general store, and even a parish school, although none of these buildings remain⁴¹ (**Figure 11, 12, 13,14**). The processing plant was located in nearby Bogalusa, where Tung nuts were crushed to extract the oil and then shipped in railroad tank cars for distribution.⁴² Tung oil production provided seasonal employment for thousands of people across the Gulf South. The labor demands varied throughout the year, with the busiest season being in the fall. Each October or November, growers hired men, women, and children to gather the nuts, which were then processed into oil in Bogalusa. During the planting season, which typically ran from December to March, growers would plant 50 to 60 trees per acre. The workforce primarily consisted of residents, both black

³⁴ Robb, Jeffrey B., and Paul D. Travis. "The Rise and Fall of the Gulf South Tung Oil Industry." *Forest History Today* no. Spring/Fall, 2013, 18.

³⁵ Goodyear, C.W. *Bogalusa Story*. Buffalo, New York, 1950, 186.

³⁶ *Ibid*, 187.

³⁷ Dossett, Mimi Goodyear. *Money Hill*. Abita Springs, Louisiana, 2014, 114.

³⁸ Robb, Jeffrey B., and Paul D. Travis. "The Rise and Fall of the Gulf South Tung Oil Industry." *Forest History Today* no. Spring/Fall, 2013, 18.

³⁹ Goodyear, C.W. *Bogalusa Story*. Buffalo, New York, 1950, 189.

⁴⁰ *Ibid*, 189.

⁴¹ Dossett, Mimi Goodyear. *Money Hill*. Abita Springs, Louisiana, 2014, 122.

⁴² Goodyear, C.W. *Bogalusa Story*. Buffalo, New York, 1950, 189.

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and white, many of whom sought to supplement their family incomes⁴³ (**Figure 15, 16, 17**). If local labor was insufficient, growers would hire outside workers. Tung crews were often brought in from neighboring towns or even from other parishes. Drivers would transport these workers to and from the orchards, making the harvest season a well-organized and somewhat festive annual event.⁴⁴ In many communities across the region, such as Covington, Franklinton, Bush, and Folsom, Louisiana, schools would dismiss students in the fall to participate in the harvest.⁴⁵ This practice reflected the deep integration of the Tung industry into local life, as families of all races and ages came together to help gather the crop. The Tung harvest became a tradition, with families and entire communities participating to bring in the nuts and ensure a successful season of production. The seasonal nature of the work fostered a strong sense of community involvement and played a significant role in the local economy. The importance of the Tung oil industry to the Gulf Coast economy and community in the 1930s was captured in a mural painted in 1939 for the Covington, Louisiana, post office. “Tung Oil Industry,” painted by Xavier Gonzalez and funded by the Treasury Department, depicts the use of cut-over timber land for the planting of Tung orchards and emphasizes the role of workers in the labor-intensive growing and harvesting of the Tung nuts⁴⁶ (**Figure 18**).

The deep relationship between the local community of St. Tammany Parish and the Tung oil industry is evidenced by the creation of a tourism industry in the late 1940s-1950s for the marketing and celebration of the important plant for the economy and sense of identity. According to *Down South Magazine*, Tung trees were “pink clouds in Dixie” while “St. Tammany Parish was known as “The Pink Parish.”⁴⁷ These descriptions best fit Tung groves for tourism postcards of blooming Tung trees that could be purchased throughout the Gulf Coast (**Figure 19**)⁴⁸. Hoping to provide an extra incentive for tourists to visit cities along the coast, growers billed the Tung tree as unique to the South. In this and other advertisements, Tung tours appeared alongside rose and azalea festivals and attracted thousands of sightseers during Blossomtime down south.⁴⁹ Tung queens in fairs like the Louisiana Tung Blossom Festival in Covington Louisiana appeared at festivals and parades each spring and high school football games each fall across the coast. Within St. Tammany Parish, in June of 1941, the first ever Louisiana Tung Queen was crowned surrounded by blooming Tung trees.⁵⁰ In addition to its critical economic impact, the Tung oil industry became a point of cultural pride and local tradition in St. Tammany Parish. During the annual Blossomtime season, Tung tours became a popular attraction, drawing thousands of sightseers who came to witness the striking beauty of

⁴³ Snow, Whitney Adrienne. “Tung Tried: Agricultural Policy and the Fate of a Gulf South Oilseed Industry 1902-1969,” 2013, 91.

⁴⁴ Ibid, 91.

⁴⁵ Ibid, 92.

⁴⁶ From Figure Numbers

⁴⁷ Snow, Whitney Adrienne. “The Gulf South Tung Industry: A Commodity History.” *Journal of Mississippi History* 77, no. 3 (2015), 186-187.

⁴⁸ Ibid, 188.

⁴⁹ Goodyear, C.W. *Bogalusa Story*. Buffalo, New York, 1950, 193-194.

⁵⁰ Snow, Whitney Adrienne. “The Gulf South Tung Industry: A Commodity History.” *Journal of Mississippi History* 77, no. 3 (2015), 188.

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the Tung tree blossoms alongside the region's famous rose and azalea festivals. These tours highlighted the significance of Tung production, showcasing the vast orchards and the harvest process, which had become a symbol of local agricultural life. The Louisiana Tung Blossom Festival in Covington, Louisiana, was one of the key events celebrating this industry. Each spring, the festival featured the crowning of the "Tung Queen," a tradition that added a festive, almost regal element to the celebration. The Tung Queen would make appearances at parades, local festivals, and even high school football games, spreading the spirit of the harvest season far beyond the fields (**Figure 20**). Her presence at community events underscored the importance of the Tung oil industry, not just economically but as a cultural fixture in the region. These festivals and community gatherings became a way to honor the contributions of the local workers and celebrate the harvest. The combination of agriculture, pageantry, and local pride attracted visitors from across the Gulf Coast, helping to elevate the region's profile and bring in tourism dollars. The annual events, such as the Tung Blossom Festival, provided a sense of continuity and connection, linking the community to its agricultural roots and providing an opportunity to showcase the beauty and importance of Tung cultivation in the South.

From the 1930s through the 1960s, Money Hill Plantation—with Tammany House at its center—not only reflected the prominence of the Tung oil industry in St. Tammany Parish but also served as a setting for leisure and social gatherings. While formal documentation specifically referencing Tammany House is limited, oral histories from the Goodyear family recall that the residence was used both as a base for managing plantation operations and as a venue for entertaining guests who visited Money Hill. These recollections underscore the dual role of the house as both a functional hub and a social centerpiece within the plantation landscape.

According to C.W. Goodyear II from his autobiography:

“here was a colorful setting for parties at Money Hill... we had built a plantation house, known as Tammany House, on high ground overlooking tung orchards in every direction as far as the eye could see. Off by itself at the end of an entrance road over a mile long, Tammany House had no modern conveniences, no electricity nor telephone.”⁵¹ C.W. Goodyear would go on to explain that:

“One of the parties at Tammany House, still talked about, was the time a quartet from New Orleans entertained guests by singing while a barbecue supper was served outdoors. It was a beautiful evening with a brilliant full moon. The forty or more guests, mostly from Bogalusa, departed at a late hour.”⁵²

Following Tammany House's relocation in 1956 for the creation of new manmade lakes, the property would be used more extensively for entertainment and leisure, eventually becoming a hunting lodge that would be used by both the Goodyear family and rented out for guests to use in

⁵¹ Goodyear, C.W. *Bogalusa Story*. Buffalo, New York, 1950, 193.

⁵² Ibid, 193.

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the 1960s. Following the death of Charles Goodyear II in 1968 and the destruction wrought by Hurricane Camille in 1969, the plantation's decline marked the beginning of a new chapter for the Goodyear family. Between 1970 and 1980, the land was transformed into a family-style campground, and later into a residential development featuring a golf course and nature preserve, within the original boundaries of Money Hill Plantation. Although Tammany House was relocated to its present location, it remains the sole surviving structure and a lasting tribute to the once thriving Tung oil industry and community that defined the parish during the 20th century.

Tammany House is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Agriculture and Industry as the sole surviving structure associated with the historic Money Hill Plantation. Operating from 1935 to 1966, the defined period of significance, Money Hill was among Louisiana's most prominent Tung oil production sites. The plantation contributed significantly to the economic and social development of St. Tammany Parish by providing employment opportunities, constructing worker housing, and fostering a unique cultural landscape centered around tung cultivation. Although relocated in 1956, Tammany House remains within its original setting and retains integrity of design, materials, and association. It stands today as the sole physical reminder of the broader community that once flourished at Money Hill and as a testament to the lasting influence of the Tung oil industry on the region's 20th-century history.

Tammany House
Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA
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Major Bibliographical References

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

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Snow, Whitney Adrienne. "Tung Tried: Agricultural Policy and the Fate of a Gulf South Oilseed Industry 1902-1969," 2013.

Suszkiw, Jan. "New Ornamental Tung Tree a Story of Loss and Restoration." *AgResearch Magazine*, April 2014.

"Tung Oil Is Louisiana's Newest Industry." *New Orleans Item*, May 14, 1939.

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Tammany House
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St. Tammany Parish, LA
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

9. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 30.534179 | Longitude: -89.949222 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Tammany House
Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA
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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Tammany house is accessed via a winding rural dirt road and is bounded on all sides by dense thickets of Pine and wild Tung trees. See map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The chosen boundary reflects only the footprint of the Tammany House although it is located within the larger historic Money Hill Plantation property.

10. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nathan Marx/Senior Tax Credit Manager
organization: Historic Pro Nola, LLC
street & number: 3819A Magazine Street
city or town: New Orleans state: LA zip code: 70115
e-mail nathan@hpnola.com
telephone: 205-908-2300
date: _____

Tammany House
Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Tammany House

City or Vicinity: Abita Springs

County: St. Tammany Parish

State: LA

Photographer: Nathan Marx

Date Photographed: October 2, 2024

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Tammany House
Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA
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- 01 of 23: North facade, camera facing south
- 02 of 23: View of surroundings, camera facing east
- 03 of 23: View of surroundings, camera facing west
- 04 of 23: North facade, camera facing south
- 05 of 23: East facade, camera facing southwest
- 06 of 23: West facade, camera facing southeast
- 07 of 23: South facade, camera facing northeast
- 08 of 23: South facade, camera facing northwest
- 09 of 23: Living room, camera facing southeast
- 10 of 23: Living room, camera facing east
- 11 of 23: Living room, camera facing northwest
- 12 of 23: Living room, camera facing north
- 13 of 23: Living room, camera facing south
- 14 of 23: Kitchen, camera facing northeast
- 15 of 23: Kitchen, camera facing southwest
- 16 of 23: Bedroom, camera facing northwest
- 17 of 23: Bedroom, camera facing southeast
- 18 of 23: Bathroom, camera facing north
- 19 of 23: Bathroom, camera facing south
- 20 of 23: Bathroom, camera facing north
- 21 of 23: Bathroom, camera facing south
- 22 of 23: Bedroom, camera facing northeast
- 23 of 23: Bedroom, camera facing southwest

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Figures



Figure 1: Driveway to Tammany House.



Figure 2: Tammany House.



Tammany House

Figure 3: Tammany House with neighboring buildings.



Living room, Tammany House

Figure 4: Interior of Tammany House.



Figure 5: Interior of Tammany House.

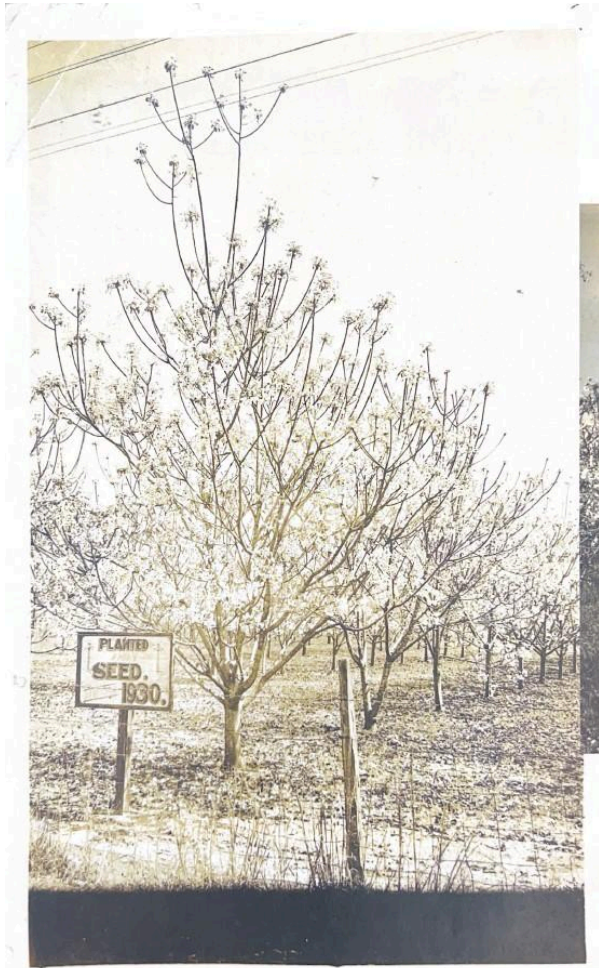


Figure 6: Tung tree in bloom.



Figure 7: Tung belt.

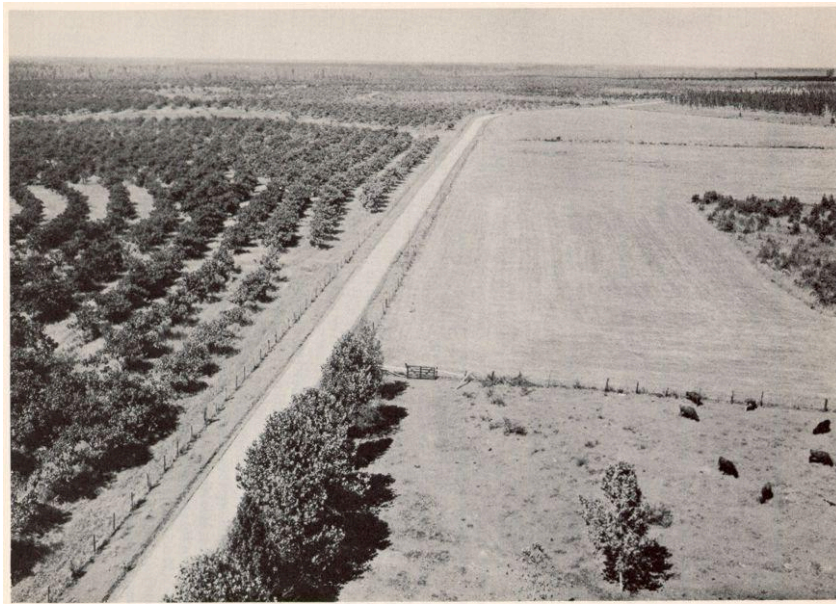


Figure 8: Charles W. Goodyear II.



1938

Figure 9: Money Hill Plantation entrance.



Money Hill tung plantation

Figure 10: Money Hill road/tung tree field.



Figure 11: Money Hill Plantation general store.

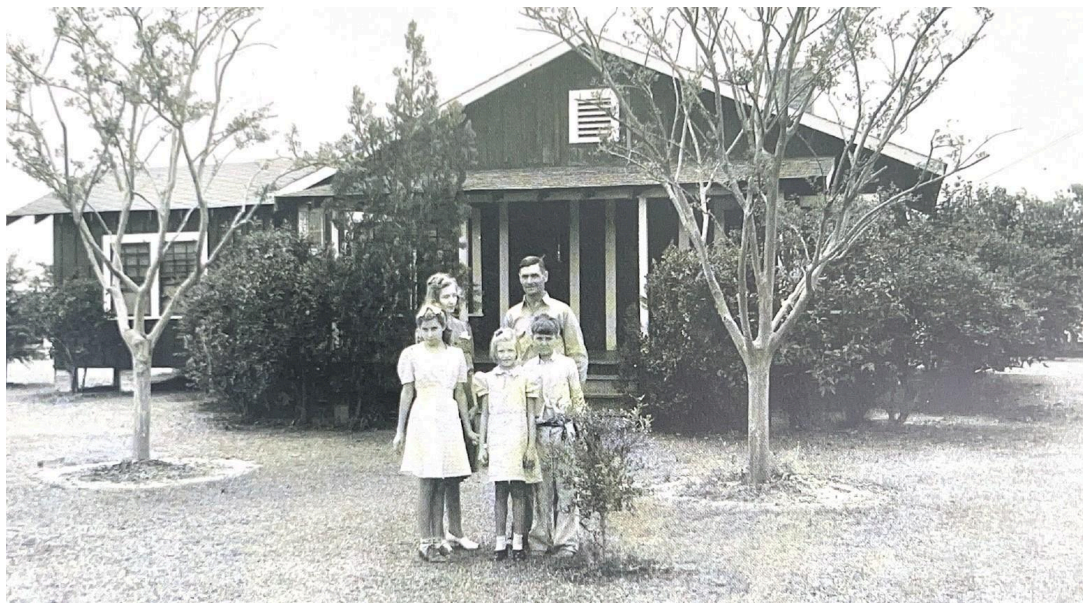


Figure 12: Manager and family.

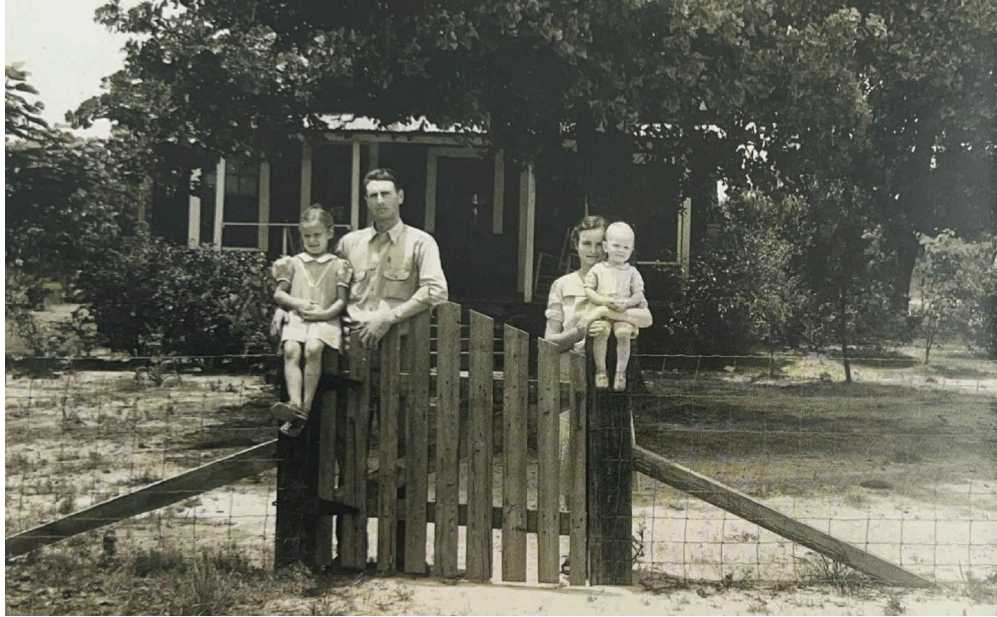


Figure 13: Foreman and family.



Figure 14: Money Hill Plantation horse barn.



Figure 15: Field hands.



Figure 16: Field hands.



Figure 17: Tung bagging.



Figure 18: *Tung Oil Industry*, Xavier Gonzalez, 1939.

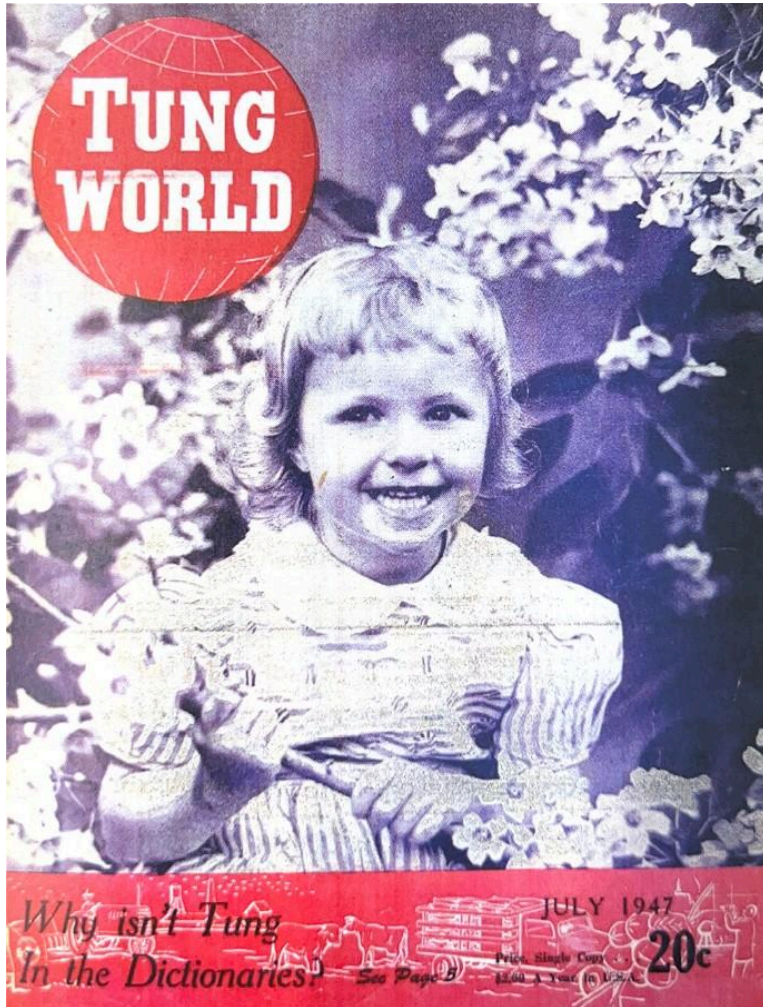
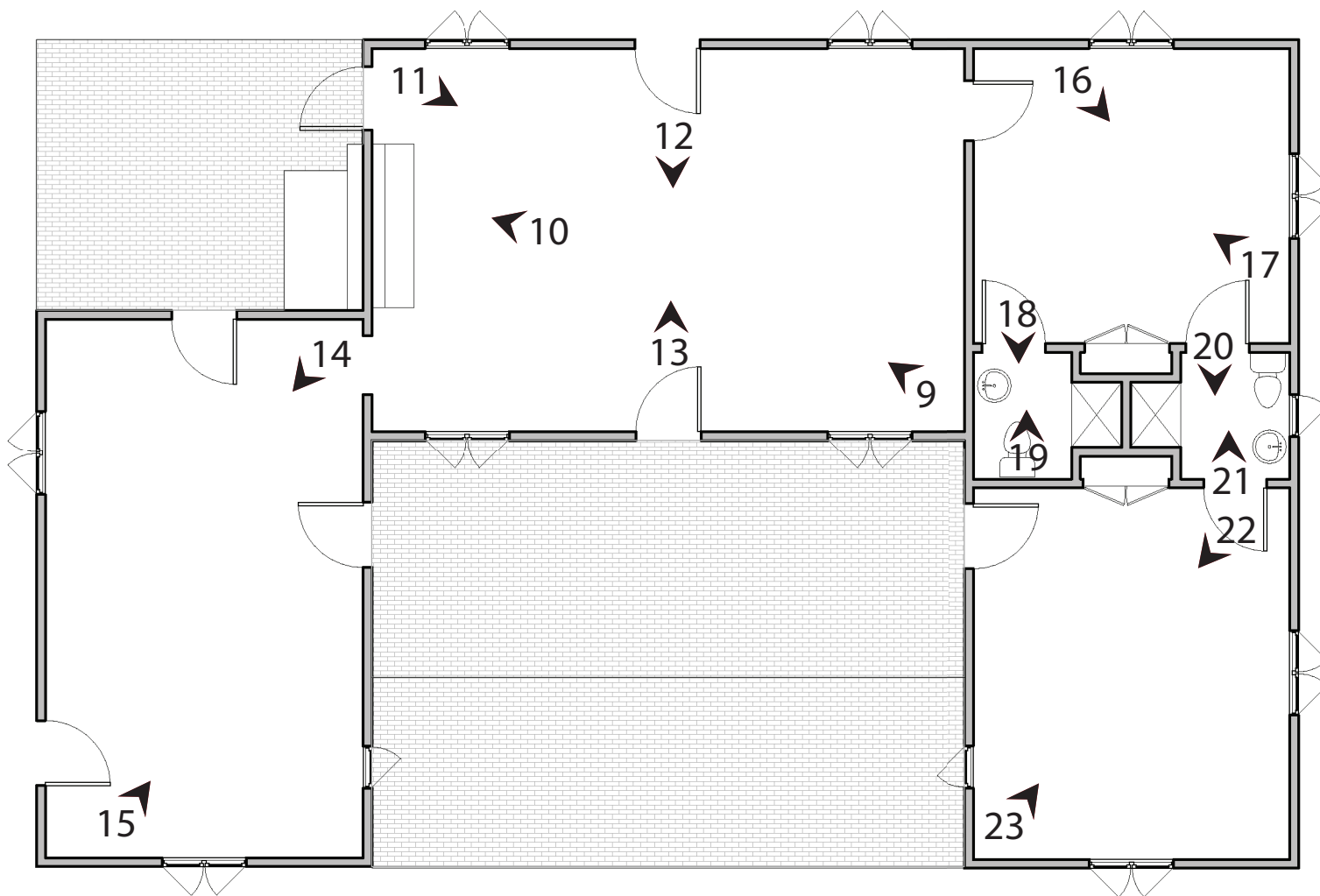


Figure 19: Tung oil advertisement.



Figure 20: Tung tree pageant.

TAMMANY HOUSE ROAD



27221 Tammany House Road, Abita Springs, LA 70420
October 2024



1. Front facade looking south.



2. Surroundings looking east.



3. Surroundings looking west.



4. Front facade looking south.

27221 Tammany House Road, Abita Springs, LA 70420
October 2024



5. Side looking southwest.



6. Side looking southeast.

27221 Tammany House Road, Abita Springs, LA 70420
October 2024



7. Rear looking northeast.



8. Rear looking northwest.

27221 Tammany House Road, Abita Springs, LA 70420
October 2024



9. Living room looking southeast.



10. Fireplace looking southeast.



11. Living room looking northwest.



12. Living room looking north.



13. Living room looking south.



14. Kitchen looking northeast.



15. Kitchen looking southwest.



16. Bedroom looking northwest.



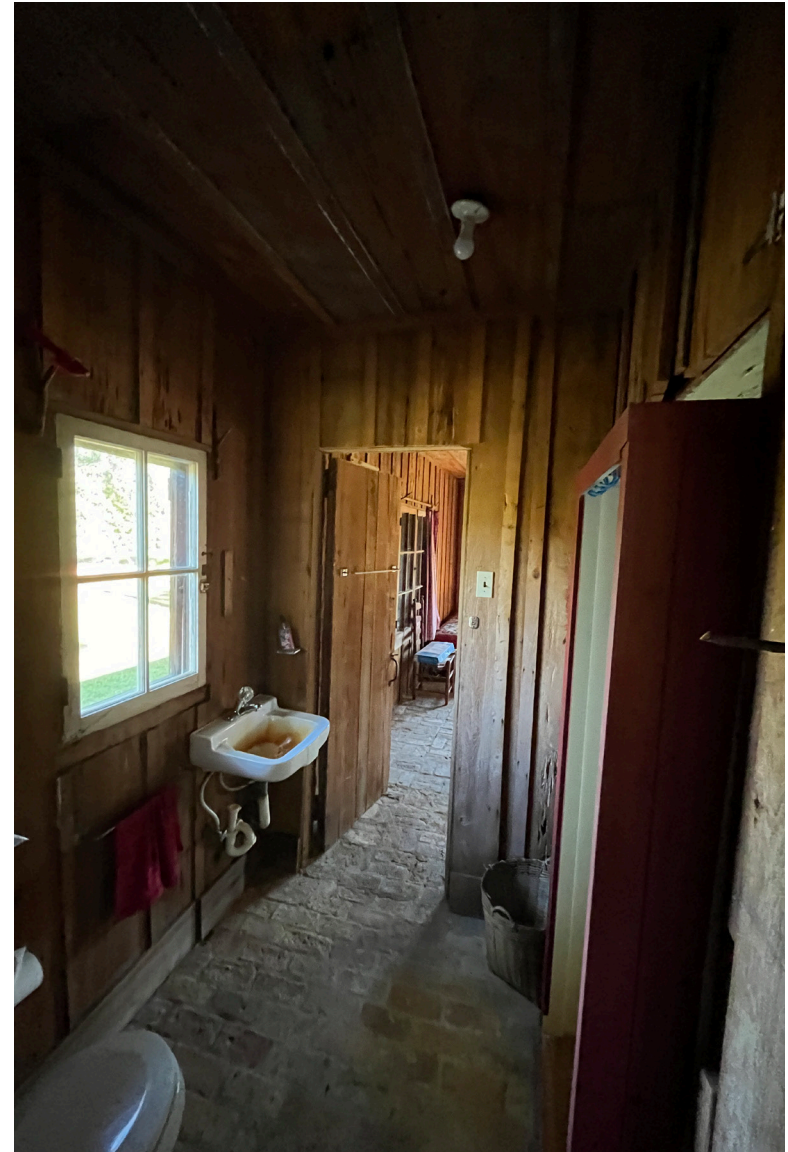
17. Bedroom looking southeast.



18. Bathroom looking north.



19. Bathroom looking south.



20. Bathroom looking north.



21. Bathroom looking south.

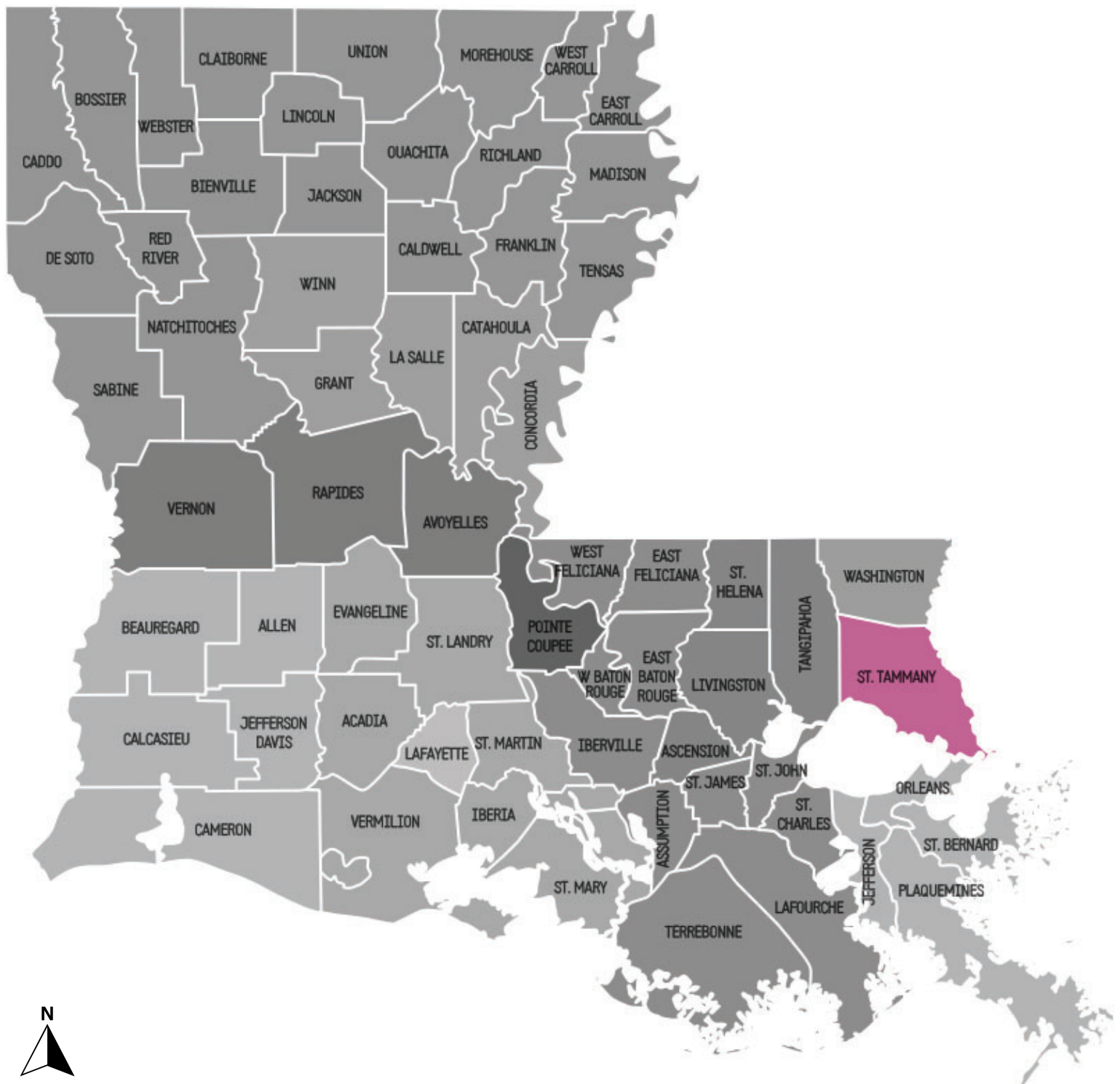


22. Bedroom looking northeast.

27221 Tammany House Road, Abita Springs, LA 70420
October 2024

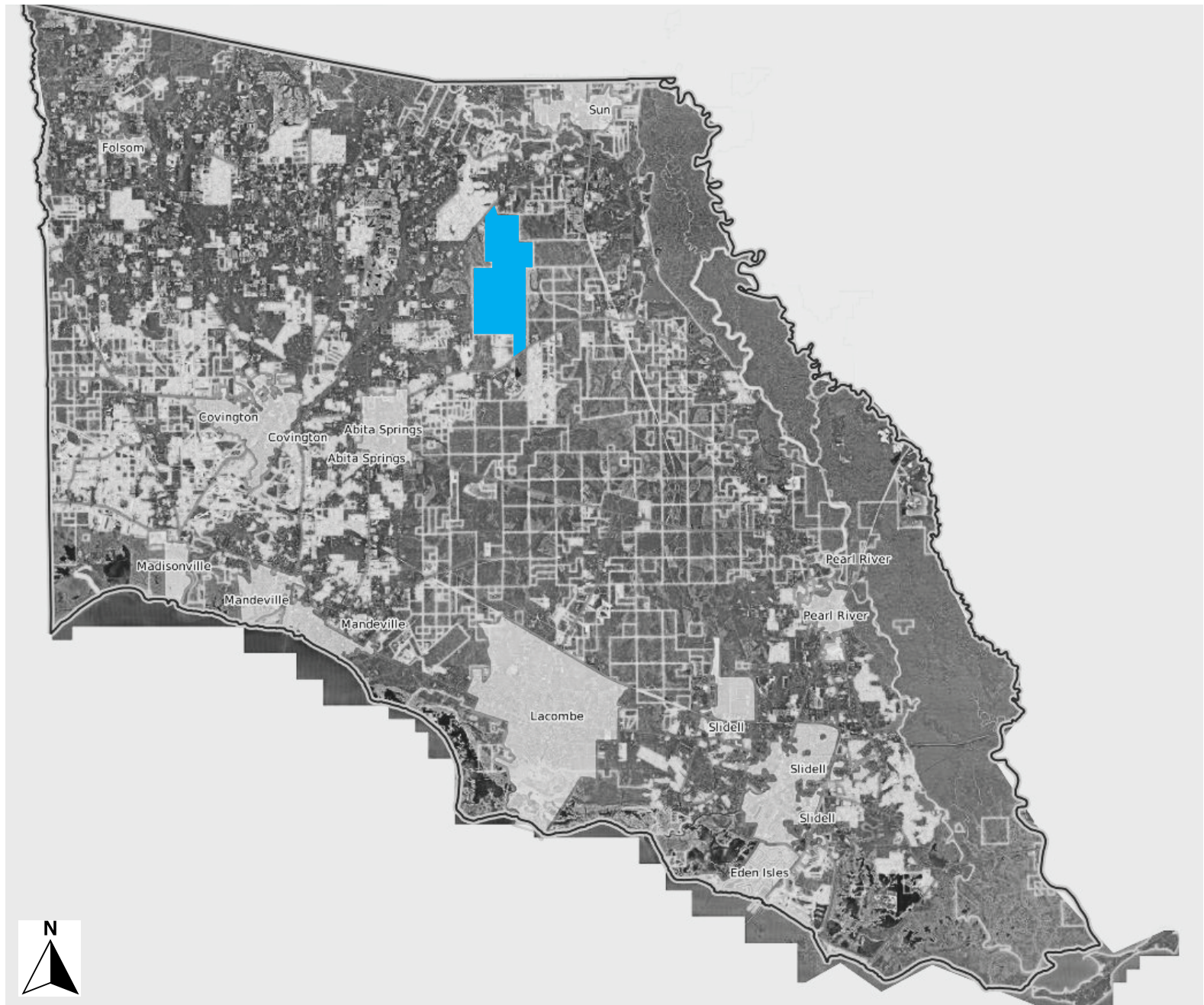


23. Bedroom looking southwest.



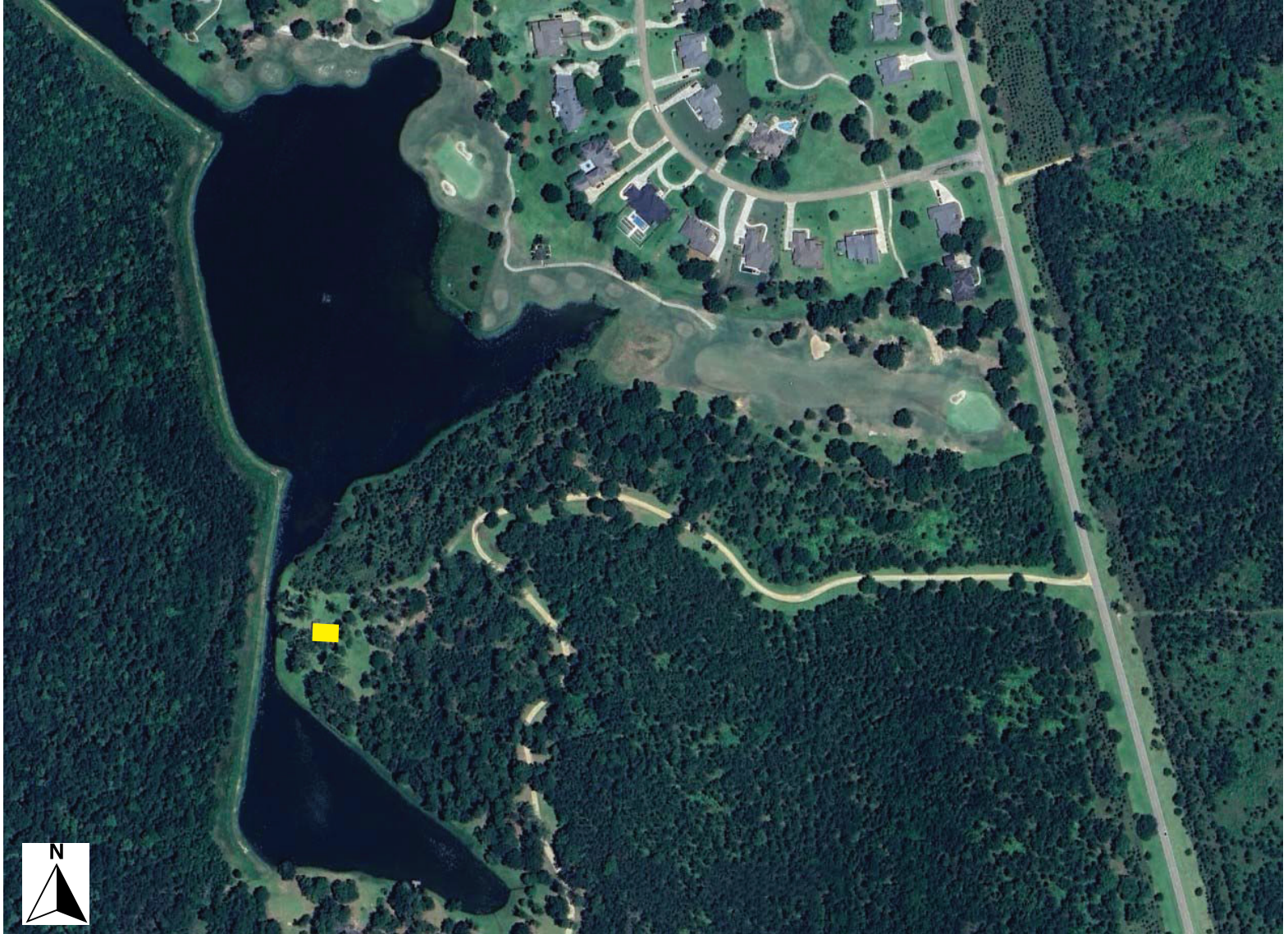
St. Tammany Parish located within the state of Louisiana.

Tammany House
27221 Tammany House Road
Abita Springs, LA 70420
Maps & Additional Info.



Money Hill property located within St. Tammany Parish.

Tammany House
27221 Tammany House Road
Abita Springs, LA 70420
Maps & Additional Info.



Location of Tammany House within Money Hill.

Tammany House
27221 Tammany House Road
Abita Springs, LA 70420
Maps & Additional Info.



Original Location of Tammany House and current location at 27221 Tammany House Road shown. Distance between is approximately 4 miles.

Tammany House
27221 Tammany House Road
Abita Springs, LA 70420
Maps & Additional Info.