

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

12 1982

1. Name

historic _____

and/or common Abita Springs Historic District

2. Location

LA 435, LA 36 and LA 59

street & number see map _____ not for publication _____

city, town Abita Springs _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 1st-Robert Livingston

state LA code 22 county St. Tammany Parish code 103

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name multiple ownership

street & number _____

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Tammany Parish Courthouse

street & number _____

city, town Covington state LA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Ia. Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Ia. State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Baton Rouge state LA

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

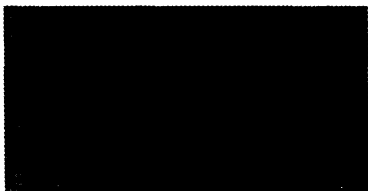
The Abita Springs Historic District is comprised of most of the commercially and residentially developed areas of Abita Springs, a late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century resort community about fifty miles north of New Orleans. The town's origins as a vacation refuge for residents of New Orleans are reflected in its layout and pattern of development. There are a few modifications, but the streets are generally laid out in a grid pattern that is intersected diagonally by Highway 36 and the East Louisiana Railroad tracks. The most densely developed area is in the northern section of the district near the Abita River and the springs that were the main attraction of the town. The bulk of the residences are within walking distance of the springs, the commercial district, churches, and the now demolished train depot.

The largest number of buildings in the district date from the turn-of-the-century. Many of them are either shotguns or North Shore type houses (Bldgs. 44, 69, 105). The former provided an easy and cheap housing type to construct for use as a second house for the New Orleans middle class. The latter was a variation of the shotgun and is characterized by a "T" shaped building block with a projecting section surrounded by galleries on three sides. Numerous doors lead from each room to the galleries. The houses of this period are stylistically characterized by shingled gables, windows with borders of small lights, and Eastlake or Colonial Revival porches (Bldgs. 44, 69, 77, 105, 116, 125). Other houses of this period are more reflective of the Queen Anne period and feature irregular floor plans, as well as projecting bays and porches (Bldgs. 40, 43, 117). There are more substantial buildings of this period that feature Queen Anne (Bldg. 49) and Colonial Revival (Bldg. 51) styling, but they are few in number and are in no way extravagant. Like the smaller examples of their period, their most dominant features are their porches.

The second largest number of residences date from the 1910 to c. 1930 period. As is the case with the older residences, they are generally modest buildings that show the architectural influences of their period. In this case, the decorative features are bungalow in character. The plans of some of the houses do not appear to have changed over the years, but contemporary features have been added to the exteriors of the small gable-fronts buildings (Bldg. 9, 79, 95). In addition to these architecturally plain houses, there are some more "full-blown" examples of the bungalow style in the district.

(CONTINUED)

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Abita Springs Historic District Item number 7

Page 2

7. Description/Continued

The sparsely developed commercial area contains stores, churches, public buildings and attractive open space. There are two small stores that date from the early period of the town's development. They are gable-fronted buildings that resemble many rural stores throughout the state (Bldg. 35). The two-story store at 501 Maple (Bldg. 74) has Stick-style trim in its gable end and retains its historic character despite alterations. Rauch's Grocery (Bldg. 56) is a more architecturally ambitious building and boasts a brick, pilastered, false front with parapet. Of special note are two early gas stations that are located within the district (Bldgs. 72, 85). The most impressive has decorative brick work and brick posts supporting the roof over the service area. It is still in commercial use. The principal municipal building is the town hall, a remodelled schoolhouse that was built around 1900 (Bldg. 38).

There are two historic churches in the Abita Springs Historic District. The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, built around the turn-of-the-century, is a simple, clapboard, Gothic Revival building with its entrance in a corner tower (Bldg. 36). The Catholic Church, built in 1924, is a eclectic brick structure that combines Romanesque, Byzantine, and Mission Revival features (Bldg. 71).

Twenty-nine per cent of the buildings in the district are intrusions. They are not concentrated in any one area and are not obtrusive in scale. A number of them are modest residences of the 1940's and 1950's, and, being compatible in size and scale, illustrate the continuing theme of weekend and summer home use in the district.

Abita Springs is not a conventional tightly packed historic district as one might find in an old commercial center. The buildings are widely spaced in a heavily forested environment. In some areas there is only one small house per block. However, this sparse, bucolic character is not detrimental to the district as a National Register candidate. Rather it is an attribute because it strongly conveys the feeling of a rural "back-to-nature" health resort.

INVENTORY BREAKDOWN ACCORDING TO PERIODS:

c. 1900	75	41.7%
c. 1920	55	30.5%
post-1930 (intrusions)	50	27.8%
TOTAL	180	100.0%

(CONTINUED)

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet ^{Abita Springs Historic}
District

Item number 7

Page 3

7. Description/Continued

The boundaries of the district were drawn around the concentration of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century buildings. Outside the district, the number of intrusions rises and the density of structures declines.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates n/a Builder/Architect n/a

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Criteria A & C

Abita Springs is significant in the area of architecture because it clearly illustrates a late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century community that served as a weekend and summer resort for inhabitants of the New Orleans metropolitan area. The town once had several hotels, but due to declining business, they were closed and only one remains standing. That hotel, the Longbranch, is being nominated separately to the National Register. The buildings that remain are the single family residences and commercial, civic, and religious structures that served the community.

The residential buildings reflect their use as second homes and are generally small with large porches to accommodate a leisurely, outdoors-oriented lifestyle. The large residences are not grand examples of their period or style, but show that they were built to serve the same purpose as the smaller houses.

In the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, a number of Ozone resort communities developed north of Lake Pontchartrain. Of these, Abita Springs has retained more of its original backwoods resort character than any other. It is the one which best shows the important rural aspect of these communities. Although there are several comparable resorts which have somewhat more elaborate architecture, each has been significantly impacted by commercial redevelopment caused by automobile through traffic. Abita Springs has been spared this and thus retains not only many of the original buildings but also the "village in the wilderness" feeling which was sought by resort goers.

The district is significant in the area of science because the town was developed as an early health resort. It was part of the Ozone Belt on the northern shore of Lake Pontchartrain, where New Orleans residents retreated, particularly during the summer months when yellow fever was a threat, to relax in the clean, fresh air. A special draw to Abita Springs was the sparkling, artesian water that came from the local springs. Indian legends told of the curative powers of the water, and as early as 1854, the area was promoted in New Orleans as a health resort. The town grew slowly after the Civil War, but its big boost came in 1887 when the East Louisiana Railroad was opened. The train brought large numbers of people to visit the town and sample the water. One of the major reasons for the declining fortunes of Abita Springs after World War I was the advance of medical theory which, by eliminating such diseases as yellow fever, alleviated the medical necessity for refuges such as Abita.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Abita Springs Historic District file, Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office.

"History of Abita Drawn from Newspaper Files," St. Tammany Farmer, July 31, 1975, p.4.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property appr. 162 acres

Quadrangle name Covington, LA

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	1 5	7 8 3 8 2 0	3 3 7 5 6 0 0	B	1 5	7 8 5 0 0 0	3 3 7 5 7 4 5
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 1 5	7 8 1 5 0 8 1 0	3 3 7 4 6 3 1 0	D	1 5	7 8 3 9 7 0	3 3 7 4 4 9 5
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached Abita Springs Historic District Map. See also Item 10 continuation sheets.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula Johnson, Joann Hanson, Gloria Curtis

organization Abita Springs Historical Commission

date March 1981

street & number Town Hall

telephone 504-892-0711

city or town Abita Springs

state LA 70420

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Robert B. DeBlieux

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date January 25, 1982

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date 3.12.82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Abita Springs Historic District Item number 9 Page 2

9. Bibliography (Continued)

Johnson, Paula Patacek. "The Spring of Abita Builds a Town." St. Tammany Historical Society Gazette, vol. 2, April, 1970.

Villere, Keith. Historic Preservation of Abita Springs. St. Tammany Parish Planning Commission, 1980.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Abita Springs Historic
 District

Item number 10

Page 2

10. Boundary Description and Justification

The boundaries of the Abita Springs Historic District were drawn to contain the concentration of historic commercial and residential buildings in the town. The spacing of the buildings reflects the town's development as a summer resort. Therefore, on the outer edges of the district, the density of buildings thins to one or two residences per block, and even close to the center, there are several undeveloped, vacant blocks.

Beginning at the point where Maple Street meets the Abita River, going eastward along a curve of the river to the rear of the city blocks that face onto North Street; then eastward along that line to the intersection of Live Oak Street; then south along the west side of Live Oak to the intersection of North Street; then eastward along the south side of North Street to the intersection of Cypress Street. Across this boundary is vacant, wooded land that fronts onto the Abita River.

Turning south, along the west side of Cypress Street, until the intersection of Grover Street; then west along the north side of Grover to the intersection of Gum Street; then south along the east side of Gum Street for a distance of 165'; then westward, through the block, to the east side of Laurel Street; then southward to the south side of Hwy. 36; then southeast to a point 300' past the southwest corner of the intersection with Gum Street. On the other side of this line, the density of buildings remains basically the same, but the intrusion rate rises dramatically to approximately 75% per block, according to our survey.

Then southward, behind the buildings facing St. James Street, to a point 100' south of the southern side of the intersection of 8th St. and St. James; then west through the block, behind the building facing Eighth Street, to the west side of St. Charles Street; then north to the intersection of Sixth Street; then west, along the south side of Sixth Street, to the intersection of St. Joseph Street; then south to a point 165' south of the intersection of Seventh Street; then west, through the blocks, to the east side of St. Mary Street. Beyond this whole southern boundary of the district, the district gives way to forest, with virtually no structures, historic or otherwise.

Then north to the intersection of Third Street; then west, along the south side of Third Street, to the banks of the Abita River. On the other side of this line, extant structures consist of a few modern buildings facing Hwy. 56.

Then along the bank of the Abita River to the south side of Railroad Avenue. The river provides a natural boundary for the district.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Abita Springs

Continuation sheet

Historic District

Item number 10

Page 3

Then southwest along Railroad Avenue to the intersection of Main Street; then east along the south side of the street to the intersection of Maple Street; then north along the east side of Maple Street to the point where it meets the Abita River at the point of the beginning. This part of the boundary fronts on forest land and the grounds of the local high school. The Abita Springs Pavilion is located in this woodland, but could not be included because it would have unduly complicated the district boundaries by creating a narrow "finger" of land that would have served only to recognize a discrete resource that is already listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places. The Pavilion is reached indirectly by a path that passes past the high school and its grounds, which occupy a large part of the block of land that is adjacent to the Pavilion.

NOTE: The color-coded map of the Abita Springs Historic District, shows some streets that are legally surveyed and established but are not improved.

Abita Springs Inventory

RECEIVED
JAN 28 1982
NATIONAL
REGISTER

1. 1005 North Street. C. 1900. Three-bay residence; central entrance; gabled roof; porch.
2. 1007 North Street. C. 1900. Four-bay shotgun double; gabled roof with gable window with border of small square lights; porch altered with siding, tapered posts and brick piers.
3. 1009 North Street. C. 1940. Three-bay residence; gabled roof; porch.
4. 1102 North Street. C. 1970. Small one-story, aluminum-sided residence.
5. 1105 North Street. C. 1900. Three-bay residence; gabled roof with gable window with border of small square lights; porch with turned columns; windows on facade altered and substantial addition with shed-type roof.
6. 1004 North Street. C. 1970. Modern residence; low hipped roof.
7. 1009 North Street. C. 1970. Modern residence; low multi-gabled roof.
8. 900 Main Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with end to street; 3/1 window and glass panelled door on facade; alterations include new placement of apertures on facade.
9. 902 Main Street. C. 1920. Bungalow residence; gable end to street with tripartite gable window; porch with square brick posts and tapered posts on brick piers; glass panelled door with transom and sidelight treatment; double windows.
10. 904 Main Street. C. 1920. Bungalow residence similar to 902 Main; gable end to street with tripartite gable window; porch with square brick posts; glass panelled door with transom and sidelight treatment; double windows.
11. 908 Main Street. C. 1900. Multi-gabled residence; hipped domer; three-sided bay; gallery with classical columns on brick piers.
12. 1004 Main Street. C. 1975. Modern brick residence; hipped roof.
13. 1007 Main Street. C. 1920. Bungalow-style residence; gable ends to sides, exposed rafter ends; gabled domer with multi-paned windows; porch with tapered, panelled posts on piers; part of porch screened in; central entrance.
14. 1100 Main Street. C. 1920. One-and-a-half story residence; gable end to street; porch enclosed.
15. 1105 Main Street. C. 1900. Two-bay shotgun; gabled roof; front and side galleries; entrance with transom with oval lights.

16. 1104 Main Street. C. 1900. North Shore residence; entrance with glass-panelled door with oval lights; windows appear to have received some alterations; one-and-a-half stories.
17. 1109 Main Street. C. 1900. Residence with shingled gable end to street; screened-in gallery.
18. 1108 Main Street. C. 1900. Residence with shingled gablet roof; screened-in porch.
19. 1201 Main Street. C. 1920. Residence with gable end to street; lattice work across top of porch; 3/3 windows; entrance with transom.
20. 1204 Main Street. C. 1920. Bungaloid residence; gable ends to sides; exposed rafter ends.
21. 1205 Main Street. C. 1960. Modern residence; low-pitched gable roof.
22. 1206 Main Street. C. 1920. Hip roofed residence; shingled gabled dormer; porch with Tuscan columns; double windows on facade.
23. 1209 Main Street. C. 1900. Three-bay shotgun residence; gablet roof; porch with jigsaw spandrels and Eastlake influenced decorative bands between square posts, porch screened in.
24. 1208 Main Street. C. 1900. Vacant commercial structure resembling shotgun residence; shingled gable end to street; entrance with French doors and transom; lean-to addition on side.
25. 1305 Main Street. C. 1940. Small frame residence; low-pitched gable roof with end to street.
26. 1304 Main Street. C. 1955. Small frame residence; low-pitched gabled roof with end to street; built on concrete slab.
27. 1401 Main Street. C. 1920. Bungalow-style residence; gable end to street; heavy exposed rafter ends; porch with panelled tapered posts on brick piers.
28. 1400 Main Street. C. 1970. Modern brick residence; low-pitched hipped roof; slab foundation.
29. 1405 Main Street. C. 1920. Bungaloid residence; porch with tapered posts on brick piers, bargeboard balusters; numerous alterations.
30. 705 Level Street. C. 1900. Multi-gabled residence with shingled gable end on facade; French doors; porch on three sides of building.
31. 801 Level Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with simple bungaloid features; porch with gabled roof, tapered posts on brick piers; paired and single windows.
32. 901 Level Street. C. 1940. Flat-roofed commercial building; service station; metal, Art Moderne-influenced strip at roofline on facade; Lion Oil Company sign.

33. 900 Level Street. C. 1970. One-story, flat-roofed, brick, post office.
34. 909 Level Street. C. 1920. Gabled, commercial building with gable end to street; clapboard; windows and porch altered.
35. 1008 Level Street. C. 1920. Small, commercial, gabled building; gable end to street; 6/6 windows on sides; similar to 909 Level Street.
36. 1101 Level Street. C. 1900. Trinity Evangelical Luthern Church; clapboard; pointed arched windows with labels; entrance in square tower that projects from corner of building; panelled double doors with transom matching windows; cross; influenced by North European ecclesiastical architecture.
37. 1105 Level Street. C. 1920. Bungalow-style residence with gable ends to sides; exposed rafter ends; heavy brackets; shed-type dormer; porch with classical columns on brick piers.
38. 1107 Level Street. C. 1900. Town Hall originally housed a school; one story gabled roof with end to street; gabled portico; major alterations have included the loss of story in the once two-story structure.
39. 1202 Level Street. C. 1900. Large North Shore house; shingled gablet to street; paired and single windows.
40. 1205 Level Street. C. 1900. Residence with single gable end to street; five-sided bay has leaded glass in window; porch with classical columns.
41. 1204 Level Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with ends to sides; porch across facade enclosed.
42. 1208 Level Street. C. 1900. Residence with central entrance; shingled gablet to street; simple porch across facade.
43. 1301 Level Street. C. 1900. Hip roofed residence; bays with shingled gables, side bay is bevelled; porch altered.
44. 1305 Level Street. C. 1900. Three bay shotgun residence; shingled gablet; French doors; Eastlake porch across facade.
45. 1308 Level Street. C. 1920. Bungalow-style residence; heavy triangular roof braces; large porch with grouped posts on brick railing; single and grouped windows; designed by John Edgar.
46. 1405 Level Street. C. 1900. Gabled residence with gable end to street; glass-panelled door with sidelights and transom; porch enclosed.
47. 1408 Level Street. C. 1900. Gabled residence with gable end to street; central entrance; single and double windows; porch across facade altered.

48. 902 Grover Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with bungaloid features; gabled porch with tapered posts on brick piers; paired 6/2 windows.
49. 1000 Grover Street. C. 1900. Substantial Queen Anne, multi-gabled residence; porches on first and second stories have turned columns and balusters; built by Mr. McAvoy the father-in-law of Sam Poitenent, owner of the local railroad.
50. 1004 Grover Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with bungaloid features; triangular-shaped roof braces; gabled porch with classical columns is screened in.
51. 1106 Grover Street. C. 1900. Raised hip roofed residence; gabled bays projecting from sides and front of main building block make the structure resemble a North Shore house; porch with classical columns; some alterations to ground level.
52. 1201 Grover Street. C. 1920. Gable roofed residence with gable end to street; paired and single 6/6 windows.
53. 1200 Grover Street. C. 1970. Gabled, weathered board and batten residence; 9/6 windows; exterior chimney; built on concrete slab.
54. 1202 Grover Street. C. 1960. Gabled residence with gable end to street; cinder block building constructed on concrete slab.
55. 1207 Grover Street. C. 1920. Duplex residence with bungaloid features; gable end to street with bargeboard trim; porch with tapered posts on brick piers is screened in.
56. 901 Railroad Ave. C. 1920. Substantial brick commercial building; parapet decorative brickwork of contrasting brick; five entrances; original storefronts remain; Rauch's Grocery.
57. 905 Railroad Ave. C. 1975. Brick and glass commercial structure; convenience store and parking lot.
58. 906 Railroad Ave. C. 1900. Substantial raised cottage; hipped roof; pedimented gabled dormers; gabled bay; porch with turned columns; ground level partially enclosed.
59. 908 Railroad Ave. C. 1920. Hip roofed residence with bungaloid features; shed-type dormer with borders of small lights in dormer window; paired and single windows; central entrance with sidelights; porch with tapered posts on brick piers.
60. 1000 Railroad Ave. C. 1900. Residence with bargeboard and sunburst woodwork in gablet; Eastlake porch; five-sided bay on facade.
61. 1003 Hwy. 36. C. 1920. Gabled residence with bungaloid features; decorative exposed raft ends; entrance with full sidelights; porch with panelled, tapered posts on brick piers.

62. 1005 Hwy. 36. C. 1975. Modern, weathered board and batten and brick structure; pseudo-mansard roof.
63. 1103 Hwy. 36. C. 1900. Modest, one-story, gabled residence; canopy over entrance with glass-panelled door; substantially altered with stuccoed exterior and lean-to addition.
64. 1203 Hwy. 36. C. 1920. Residence with gable roof; central entrance.
65. 408 Spring Street. C. 1940. Gabled residence with gable end to street; central entrance; gabled portico.
66. 205 Maple Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with gable end to street; gabled portico, paired 6/6 windows.
67. 207 Maple Street. C. 1900. Residence with gable roof; Eastlake-influenced porch modified with bungalow tapered posts on brick piers; part of porch is enclosed, part is screened in.
68. 209 Maple Street. C. 1900. Shotgun residence with gable roof; porch with turned columns, bargeboard spandrels; glass panelled door; 6/6 windows.
69. 301 Maple Street. C. 1900. North Shore type residence; gable roof; encircling Eastlake porch; numerous doors open onto porch.
70. 305 Maple Street. C. 1900. North Shore type residence; virtually identical to 301 Maple Street.
71. 401 Maple Street. 1924. Catholic Church. Reported to be the first brick church on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain. Parapet on facade; buttresses; Romanesque arches; square, Greek-influenced tower with octagonal belfry with Romanesque arches, dome, and cross.
72. 404 Maple Street. C. 1920. Brick service station; brick posts support overhang over service area; decorative brickwork; doors and display window intact.
73. 409 Maple Street. C. 1975. Brick branch bank; gable roof extends over drive through area.
74. 501 Maple Street. C. 1900. Two-and-a-half story commercial structure; shingled gable end to street; Stick Style trim in peak; balcony removed and second story doors changed to windows; storefront altered.
75. 607 Maple Street. C. 1975. Modern brick, two-story residence in plantation style.
76. 606 Maple Street. C. 1960. Small modern residence with low-pitched roof, undistinguished.

77. 205 Hickory Street. C. 1900. Board and batten residence; gablet roof; Eastlake porch; central entrance.
78. 305 Hickory Street. C. 1900. Residence with shingled, gablet roof; Eastlake porch with shingled pediment; central entrance; paired windows. Building was originally a boarding house.
79. 304 Hickory Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with end to street; bungaloid features including exposed rafter ends, paired 6/2 windows, porch with posts on piers, glass-panelled door with transom and full sidelights.
80. 405 Hickory Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with gable end to street; central entrance; hip roofed porch is screened in.
81. 402 Hickory Street. C. 1970. Masonry church; gabled roof with gable end to street; built on concrete slab.
82. 407 Hickory Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with bungaloid features; gable end to street; exposed rafter ends; paired 6/6 windows.
83. 501 Hickory Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with gable ends to sides; bungaloid features include exposed rafter ends, tapered posts, casement windows; central entrance; central gablet with small lights around perimeter.
84. 507 Hickory Street. C. 1940. Gabled residence with gable ends to sides; central entrance; large gabled portico.
85. 601 Hickory Street. C. 1920. Clapboard service station; not in commercial use; brick posts support overhang over service area.
86. 702 Hickory Street. C. 1900. Double shotgun residence with gablet roof; glass panelled doors; porch with lattice-like woodwork.
87. 706 Hickory Street. C. 1940. Gabled residence with end to street; gabled vestibule.
88. 800 Hickory Street. C. 1900. Double shotgun residence with gablet roof; porch screened in.
89. 806 Hickory Street. C. 1900. Residence with gablet roof; porch with bargeboard spandrels and chamfered columns; three-sided bay on facade.
90. 805 Hickory Street. C. 1960. L-shaped, ranch type residence.
91. 607 Eads Street. C. 1940. Gabled tar paper-sided residence.
92. 607-A Eads Street. C. 1940. Gabled tar paper-sided cottage.
93. 302 Live Oak Street. C. 1900. North Shore type residence with gablet roof; Eastlake porch is screened in but retains original features.

94. 403 Live Oak Street. C. 1920. L-shaped residence; gablet roof; galleries with classical columns.
95. 405 Live Oak Street. C. 1920. Three-bay gabled residence with end to street; 12/1 windows; bargeboard balusters on porch; bungalowoid features include heavy braces in gable peak, exposed rafter ends, porch with tapered posts on piers.
96. 406 Live Oak Street. C. 1960. Two-story gabled, cinderblock firehouse.
97. 407 Live Oak Street. C. 1920. Three-bay bungalow; hip roof; shed-type dormer; exposed rafter ends; unusual supports on porch.
98. 605 Live Oak Street. C. 1900. Raised cottage with central entrance with French doors and transom; porch altered with new wrought iron supports and decorative bands.
99. 305 Laurel Street. C. 1900. Substantial raised residence with "eyebrow" porch which has been screened in.
100. 401 Laurel Street. C. 1900. Three-bay double shotgun residence; Eastlake porch with two pedimented gables at entrances.
101. 403 Laurel Street. C. 1900. Three-bay shotgun with "L" addition in rear; shingled gable end to street; porch retains some turned columns.
102. 404 Laurel Street. C. 1900. Three-bay raised cottage with gablet roof; porch across facade; two French doors flank central entrance with glass panelled door with transom.
103. 405 Laurel Street. C. 1920. Three-bay shotgun; tripartite window in gable end; turned columns on front porch.
104. 407 Laurel Street. C. 1970. One-story flat-roofed, tin apartment building.
105. 501 Laurel Street. C. 1900. North Shore-type residence; gablet roof; Eastlake porch.
106. 605 Laurel Street. C. 1900. Gabled residence; numerous alterations include new board and batten siding.
107. 604 Laurel Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with bungalowoid features; hip roofed porch is screened in.
108. 606 Laurel Street. C. 1940. L-shaped residence with low-pitched gabled roof; 8/8 windows; building was once a church.
109. 301 Gum Street. C. 1950. Residence with low-pitched gable roof; large screened front porch.
110. 303 Gum Street. C. 1960. Residence with low-pitched hip roof; carport; built on concrete slab.

111. 305 Gum Street. C. 1900. Two-bay, shotgun residence; 6/6 windows; porch removed; in process of renovation.
112. 308 Gum Street. C. 1970. Brick residence with hipped roof; enclosed garage; sunporch; built on concrete slab.
113. 400 Gum Street. C. 1920. Two-story residence; leaded glass windows in second story addition.
114. 402 Gum Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with gable end to street; porch with braces at posts and curved railing on balusters.
115. 406 Gum Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with bungaloid features and screened-in porch.
116. 501 Gum Street. C. 1900. Two-bay North Shore type residence with five-sided gabled bay near rear; gablet roof; Eastlake porch.
117. 503 Gum Street. C. 1900. Hip roofed residence with irregular plan; gabled bay with shingled gable; porch screened in; similar to 1301 Level Street.
118. 400 Cypress Street. C. 1970. Brick residence with low-pitched hip roof; built on concrete slab.
119. 404 Cypress Street. C. 1970. Brick residence with low-pitched hip roof; built on concrete slab; virtually identical to 400 Cypress Street.
120. 709 Second Street. C. 1900. Gabled residence with ends to sides; bungaloid features include exposed rafter ends, porch with tapered posts on brick piers and paired windows; central entrance.
121. 705 Second Street. C. 1900. Hip roofed residence with projecting gabled section; rounded porch with turned columns and unusual woodwork between bargeboard spandrels.
122. 900 Second Street. C. 1950. Small, gabled residence.
123. 700 Third Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with gable end to street; exposed rafter ends; braced apron over porch and along sides of house; porch screened in.
124. 707 Third Street. C. 1900. Gabled residence; porch screened in.
125. 908 Third Street. C. 1900. Raised cottage with gablet roof; gable end with shingles, gable window with small lights around perimeter; Eastlake porch; central glass panelled door with transom flanked by French doors.
126. 907 Fifth Street. C. 1950. Gabled residence; porch enclosed; lean-to porch added.

127. 1004 Fifth Street. C. 1900. Gable front raised house; central hall plan; entrance with double glass-panelled doors, transom sidelights; Stick style trim on porch; building raised to accommodate full story on ground level; tripartite window in gable/s altered.
128. 1101 Sixth Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with gable end to street; single and paired windows; central glass-panelled door; screened-in porch.
129. 1105 Sixth Street. C. 1920. Residence with gablet roof; exposed rafter ends; paired and single 6/6 windows; small porch recently moved to site.
130. 1203 Sixth Street. C. 1950. Raised multi-gabled residence; no porch.
131. 1205 Sixth Street. C. 1900. Gabled residence with gable ends to sides; central entrance with transom; porch across facade.
132. 701 Seventh Street. C. 1950. L-shaped residence with low-pitched roof; paired and single windows.
133. 906 Seventh Street. C. 1900. Hip roofed residence; gabled porch with gable returns, fanlight and grouped posts; porch screened in; paired and single 3/3 windows.
134. 1305 Seventh Street. C. 1960. Small gabled residence with carport.
135. 1304 Seventh Street. C. 1970. Modern residence with low hipped roof and carport.
136. 1401 Seventh Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with end to street; irregularly placed apertures on facade; porch across front.
137. 1304 Eighth Street. C. 1900. Substantial two-story residence; hip roof; first and second story porches across facade.
138. 500 Hwy. 59. C. 1900. Morgan's Pool pavillion; raised hip-roofed pavillion with wooden balusters.
139. 600 Hwy. 59. C. 1900. Morgan's Pool; variation of Creole raised cottage; hipped roof; galleries on first story and on ground level.
140. 600 St. Mary St. C. 1940. Residence with bungaloid features; several porches.
141. 609 St. Mary St. C. 1920. Gabled residence with bungaloid features, gable ends to sides, shed-type domer; porch across facade recently lowered.
142. 1001 St. Mary Street. C. 1920. Residence with gablet roof; paired windows; porch screened in; substantial addition with shed roof.

143. 1005 St. Mary Street. C. 1900. North Shore type house; gablet roof with shingling; doors and windows boarded up.
144. 1101 St. Mary Street. C. 1950. Raised residence with gabled roof.
145. 500 Keller Street. C. 1900. Two story residence; numerous alterations include enclosure of porches. Used originally as annex to Multi Hotel.
146. 502 Keller Street. C. 1920. Residence with gable end to street; bungaloid features include exposed rafter ends and double windows; gable roofed porch is screened in.
147. 600 Keller Street. C. 1900. Gabled, one-story residence was originally two stories tall; doors open onto porch from each room; surburst brackets at gable. Once used as a boarding house.
148. 603 Keller Street. C. 1900. Gabled residence; paired and single windows.
149. 602 Keller Street. C. 1960. Gabled residence; paired and single windows; alterations include installation of weathered board and batten siding.
150. 700 Keller Street. C. 1900. L-shaped, gabled residence; shingled pedimented gable end on facade; porch with classical columns.
151. 704 Keller Street. C. 1920. Residence with gable end to street; bungaloid features include heavy cornice brackets, paired windows with decorative lights, porch with tapered posts on piers.
152. 707 Keller Street. C. 1960. Modern ranch style house.
153. 908 Keller Street. C. 1900. North Shore type house with shingled gablet; porch with minor alterations, lattice-type band across facade under cornice.
154. 1001 Keller Street. C. 1900. Facade of residence appears to be the rear of the original house; gablet roof; corner porch.
155. 1000 Keller Street. C. 1900. Three-bay residence with shingled gablet; central entrance with sidelights; porch across facade.
156. 1008 Keller Street. C. 1900. Hip roofed shotgun residence; hipped dormer windows have stained glass lights around perimeters; central entrance with transom and glass-panelled door; porch with classical columns.
157. 1101 Keller Street. C. 1940. Gabled residence with enclosed porch.
158. 1100 Keller Street. C. 1900. Shotgun residence with shingled gablet; porch with lattice-type decorative band at top is screened in.
159. 608 Bossier Ave. C. 1950. Modern residence built on concrete slab; shotgun plan.

160. 502 Warren Street. C. 1970. St. Tammany Parish Library, Abita Springs Branch; modern brick structure resembling a pagoda.
161. 506 Warren Street. C. 1960. Concrete block commercial structure; flat roof.
162. 509 Warren Street. C. 1900. Three-bay residence with gable end to street; central entrance with glass-panelled door, transom, side-lights; porch across facade.
163. 600 Warren Street. C. 1920. Three-bay shotgun residence; glass-panelled door.
164. 602 Warren Street. C. 1900. Two-bay shotgun residence; shingled gablet; 6/6 windows; entrance has transom with oval light; side addition with shed-type roof.
165. 606 Warren Street. C. 1940. Raised gabled residence with bungaloid features; single and triple 6/6 windows; exposed rafter ends; porch altered.
166. 609 Warren Street. C. 1920. Boarding house residence with shed-type domer; exposed rafter ends; porch enclosed with siding.
167. 701 Warren Street. C. 1920. Residence with bungaloid features including shed-type domer, porch with tapered posts on brick piers.
168. 704 Warren Street. C. 1920. Residence with bungaloid features; exposed rafter ends; porch with gabled roof, tapered posts on brick piers is screened in; gablet roof.
169. 703 Warren Street. C. 1920. Hip roofed residence with bungaloid features; exposed rafter ends, porch with posts on brick piers is screened in.
170. 705 Warren Street. C. 1900. Substantial two-story gabled residence; recessed 2nd story porch in gable end has been screened in, balusters remain; first story porch across facade partially enclosed; decorative features remaining include lattice-type decorative band across top of porch, bargeboard spandrels, balusters; paired 6/6 windows; entrance with transom and sidelights.
171. 707 Warren Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with gabled bay on facade; corner porch on facade; metal carport directly in front of it.
172. 1007 Warren Street. C. 1900. Residence with shingled gable end to street; entrance with transom; 2/2 windows; alterations.
173. 808 St. Joseph Street. C. 1920. Gabled residence with bungaloid features; awning over porch.
174. 1104 St. Joseph Street. C. 1900. North Shore type residence with gablet roof; porch with turned columns is partially screened in.
175. 900 St. Charles Street. C. 1940. Gabled residence with portico with tapered posts on piers.

176. 1101 St. Charles Street. C. 1900. Three bay residence with gablet roof; porch with Stick Style trim; central entrance with transom and side lights.
177. 1308 Sixth Street. C. 1900. Gabled residence with gable ends to sides; porch across facade is screened in.
178. 1002 St. James Street. C. 1900. Shotgun residence with gablet roof.
179. 1001 St. James Street. C. 1970. Cinder block church with gabled roof; belfry.
180. 1103 St. James Street. C. 1900. Creole cottage; board and batten facade.

Abita Springs Historic District

A:15/783820/3375600

B:15/785000/3375745

C:15/785080/3374630

D:15/783970/3374495

COVINGTO

LOUISIANA-S

7.5 MINUTE S

NE/4 COVII

5 11 BOGALISA 27 MI
1:62 500 WALDRIP 4 3 31

183

R 12 E

2'30" FROM POLA 21 R 12 E

2410 000 FEET

786

