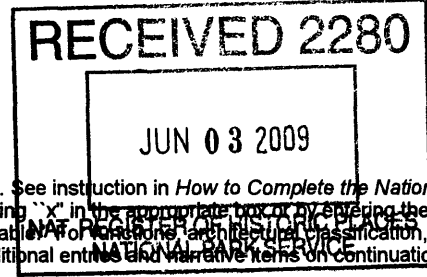


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

518



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable."

1. Name of Property

historic name Haaswood Store

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 62011 Highway 1091 [N/A] not for publication NA

city or town Pearl River [N/A] vicinity X

state Louisiana code LA county St. Tammany code 103 zip code 70452

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 [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Phil Boggan Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date 5-28-09

Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [X] entered in the National Register [] See continuation sheet.
[] determined eligible for the National Register [] See continuation sheet.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register [] See continuation sheet.
[] other, explain [] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 7-15-09

Haaswood Store

St. Tammany Parish, LA

Name of Property

County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
--------------	-----------------

1	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

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

NA _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0 _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category	Sub-category
Commerce/Trade	General Store
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category	Sub-category
Industry/Processing/Extraction	Manufacturing Facility
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style _____

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Concrete
walls	Concrete
roof	Tin
other	_____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Haaswood Store
Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA
County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is: None 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Entertainment/Recreation

Periods of Significance

1930-1959

Significant Dates

Same

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): NA

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Haaswood Store
Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.07 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 15 236060 3358250
 Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

The UTM reference point was derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title National Register staff
organization Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation date March 2009
street & number P. O. Box 44247 telephone 225 219-4595
city or town Baton Rouge state LA zip code 70804

Property Owner (name, address, telephone number)

(Louisiana SHPO requires this information.)

Edward N. Haas, Director & President
Honey Island Timber Company, Inc.
39193 Haas Road – Haaswood
Pearl River, Louisiana 70452-3383
985.863.5350

Steve Haas, Director & Secretary-Treasurer
Honey Island Timber Company, Inc.
Same as above

Haaswood Store

Name of Property

St. Tammany Parish, LA

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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Haaswood Store

Property Name

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

The Haaswood Store (1930) stands at the intersection of two roads in the unincorporated community of Haaswood, Louisiana. The latter is located in southeastern St. Tammany Parish a few miles southeast of Pearl River and north of Slidell. Although two interstate highways pass nearby, the area's wooded landscape and scattered settlement pattern still reflect its historic rural and isolated character. The one-and-one-half story store, composed of frame and cast concrete block construction, has no recognizable style. Despite alterations, it retains its National Register eligibility.

As it stands today, the building consists of two distinct masses – the original rectangular store and a large, non-historic, shed-roof, addition on the north side. These parts will be described separately. The original building features a steeply pitched hip roof with plain overhanging eaves. Two low, boxy skylights project vertically from points along the roof's ridge. Both boxes have side windows and very slightly-pitched roofs with glazing intended to provide light and ventilation to the interior. Some of the windows are now painted. Additionally, four very large dormers project outward on the roof, one on each elevation. Each dormer is pierced by a pair of windows (a few partially covered), has clapboard walls and wooden corner boards, and has its own hip roof with overhanging eaves. However, these eaves are treated differently from those along the main roofline below, as the dormers' eaves are outlined by exposed rafter tails.

As constructed, the store's façade consisted of a full-length, recessed, three-bay porch supported by cast concrete block columns and (behind the porch) a cast concrete block wall pierced by three openings. All concrete blocks used in the original portion of the building are cast in a rock face pattern. The openings included a central, paneled double door; a large, eight-over-eight window located in the bay to its left; and an identical window in the right-hand bay. Despite the enclosure of the porch's two side bays c. 1970, the original wall and windows still exist and are visible on the interior. Today, shiplap siding encloses the façade's left bay. It is pierced by a pair of short horizontal windows outlined by a simple wooden surround. The central bay forms a recessed entrance, where the original doors and part of the concrete block wall remain visible. A door and window also open onto this recessed area from the room created by the enclosure of the left bay. Also enclosed with shiplap, the right bay has one modern aluminum window with four horizontal panes and a plain wooden surround.

Like the façade, the rear elevation originally had a cast concrete block wall and a full-length recessed porch with cast concrete block columns separating it into three bays. However, the Haas family enclosed the entire porch during the historic period (see part 8). The newer rear wall is covered by sheets of asphalt shingles finished to resemble brick. It is pierced by a slightly off-center, single leaf door covered by an aluminum screen door. A short window, placed high on the wall, is located just to the left of this entrance, but two-thirds of this

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opening has been covered. Short paired windows, located at the same height as the other window, pierce the wall near each rear corner. The building's concrete foundation can be seen on one corner where it is not hidden by vegetation.

Except for the sides of the enclosed front and back porches that are now considered part of the left, or south elevation, the latter appears almost unchanged. Beneath the overhanging eaves, the cast concrete block wall is pierced by six openings. The one nearest the rear corner is a door; the other five are eight-over-eight windows with original burglar bars. The side of the enclosed front gallery bay is sheathed with shiplap siding and contains one small opening from which a window air conditioner projects. The section of the enclosed back porch forming part of the left (south) wall has large triple windows above the same kind of asphalt shingle strips found on the rear elevation. On the north, or right elevation, approximately one-fourth of the original exterior remains visible behind the previously mentioned large addition. Here the cast concrete block wall is pierced by an original door and barred window. Beyond the window, the wall section enclosing the rear porch on this side is sheathed with the same brick-patterned asphalt sheets found elsewhere on the rear elevation. One small, high window pierces this wall.

Architectural evidence suggests the shed roof addition to have been built in two stages. The rear two-thirds of its long north wall, as well as its shorter rear wall, are sheathed with metal siding exhibiting a pattern that replicates shiplap siding. However, the front third of the addition's north wall, as well as its façade, is constructed of plain-faced concrete blocks that have been painted. The addition's fenestration pattern is irregular. Its façade contains a paneled, single leaf door with a filled, sidelight-like space on its right. Next to this entrance, an eight-over-eight window pierces the wall. At the corner, a second, door-sized opening has been closed, and a window air-conditioner projects from its upper portion. No openings exist on the addition's north side. On the addition's rear elevation, a large opening the size of a double door is covered by two pieces of plywood.

On the interior, the original plan of the store's first floor consisted of a large, open sales area interrupted by two rows of square wooden posts that supported the floor above. This was followed by the shallow but long entertainment space created by the enclosure of the rear porch. The second floor provided storage for the store's extra merchandise. Here, the presence of the roof dormers created an open, cross-shaped plan with enclosed, unfinished areas with slanted ceilings in the corners between the cross' arms. Although most of the second level had regular-height ceilings, the presence of the two skylights and their shafts opened the ceiling in the center of the upper level. Beneath each of the skylights, a large opening pierced the floor to allow light and air to reach the sales room below. Part of the front dormer was enclosed by a half wall and served as the store's business office. Because it was separated from the rest of the second level by the forward floor opening, store personnel must have reached this space via a ladder. Part of the space on the rear, or west side (including the space in the rear dormer) was walled off to create a separate room where the store's

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founder lived (see Part 8).

Although the original floor plan is still easily discerned, the interior has received alterations. Of course, the c. 1970 additions added more space, but all are walled off from the original rooms. (Each of the enclosed front gallery sections forms its own small room, while the shed roof addition on the north consists of one large space.) Adapted for a different use, the first floor has lost all its mercantile and entertainment features, but the posts supporting the second floor remain. In the 1950s, the Hass family raised a partition wall to subdivide the retail space near the original back wall, adding a long but shallow room between the mercantile section and the enclosed rear porch. They also added a bathroom to the building at that time. A relatively new staircase occupies the center of the retail room, but the folding attic stair historically used to reach the rear section of the upper level survives. Installation of the stair caused the shape of the floor opening below the rear skylight to change. The forward skylight, damaged by Hurricane Katrina, does not maintain its original form.

Despite these changes, the Haaswood Store retains enough integrity to meet National Register requirements. The rear porch enclosure is historic and is part of the building's story. Although the enclosures on the front porch and construction of the large addition are regrettable, the original building, with its distinctively massed roof and rock face, cast concrete block walls, is clearly discernable. On the interior, the sales room remains large despite the changes to its plan, and its connection to the skylights remains intact. There is no doubt that anyone from the historic period would recognize the building if he or she returned to the rural community today. As the focus of commerce, social life, and entertainment for the area it served, the Haaswood Store is a legitimate National Register candidate.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

The Haaswood Store is locally significant in the area of commerce within the St. Tammany Parish rural community of that name. Qualifying under Criterion A: History, it played a critical role in local business because it was the only source supplying the material goods needed by residents of the then-isolated area. Additionally, it is locally significant in the area of entertainment/recreation (also Criterion A) because of its role as the community's entertainment focus during the historic period. The period of significance for both cases ranges from 1930, the date of construction, to 1959, the fifty year cutoff. Although rural stores generally declined in importance after about 1940, the candidate continued to operate until c. 1960.

Commerce:

In order to understand the role the Haaswood Store played in commerce, as well as in everyday life, it is helpful to understand the circumstances under which rural stores conducted business and the types of goods they provided. In Louisiana, only mercantiles serving the general public operated before 1865, as planters were responsible for providing the needs of their enslaved workers. However, three types of rural stores, differentiated by type of ownership and customer, operated after the Civil War.

In areas where plantation agriculture dominated the economy, the plantation store was the norm. With the end of the Civil War and the loss of slave labor, planters were forced to find other means to get their crops planted and harvested. In Louisiana's cotton growing parishes, the plantation system shifted to a practice known as share-cropping in which a landless farmer worked a portion of the planter's land for a share of the crop, generally one-third. However, this system was not suited to sugar growing parishes. There, planters hired gangs of laborers who were given housing on the plantation and a small weekly or monthly wage. The amount of this wage depended upon whether or not the planter also provided food for the worker. In both the cotton and sugar parishes, planters usually paid workers' wages in script or credit vouchers redeemable at the plantation store. Because the planters feared that their laborers might leave before the crop was in, they often withheld part of these wages until the end of the year.

The timber industry, which came to Louisiana in the 1880s, brought a different kind of rural store to the state. This was the company-owned and controlled commissary, located within a company-built town. Many times its customers were a captive audience, for these workers were also often paid in script. In both plantation and timber company stores, the businesses seldom sold merchandise to persons outside the influence of the plantation or the timber company. The final type of rural store was that run by entrepreneurs serving whatever population happened to live nearby. Thus, both agricultural workers and other members of the general public frequented these businesses. The Haaswood Store belonged in this category.

Despite the type of ownership involved, all of these stores provided a wide variety of goods, ranging from manufactured clothes to foodstuffs to tools to patent medicines -- in short, everything the rural householder could want.

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The Haaswood Store

Haaswood is located in the southeastern portion of historically rural St. Tammany Parish which, in turn, is located on the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain. The earliest settlement was in lower St. Tammany (between today's Interstate 12 and the lake). There French influence dominated from the 1720s until well into the nineteenth century. The parish experienced rapid and substantial growth in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries due to the area's popularity as a health resort and the lumber, brick making and ship building industries. However, only three good-size towns ever developed. These were Covington, Mandeville and Slidell, the latter only a few miles from Haaswood.

A native of Mississippi, Elisha N. Haas came to Louisiana around 1907 after the death of his wife. He had previously been a partner in a timber and turpentine business in his native state. In 1913 he purchased a wooden building along a St. Tammany Parish cow path that soon thereafter became a road.

Haaswood, as the area came to be called, never became much more than a rural crossroads and gathering spot. As late as the 1930s and early 1940s, its scattered residents still lived an isolated, rural existence. Their livelihood was based upon farming or raising livestock; they had no access to electricity; and they had little access to motorized transportation. The low percentage of automobile ownership forced most residents to restrict travel. Thus, despite their proximity (by today's standards) to the stores and entertainment venues found in the town of Slidell, they limited their shopping to places they could reach by horse, wagon or on foot. For Haaswood area residents, Elisha Haas' store filled this need. In fact, the business did so well that he eventually needed a larger facility. A date etched in the candidate's concrete slab foundation shows that it was poured on January 4, 1930. After construction ended, Haas lived in the rear portion of the store's upper level. He died there in 1931; after his death, his two sons (Michael and Arnold) and their families continued operation of the business until it finally closed c. 1960.

As a general mercantile, the Haaswood Store provided a variety of items -- everything these country homeowners, farmers, ranchers and their children might need. Former customers confirm that the store carried a full line of groceries and had its own meat department. According to Julius F. "Pete" Ouder, foodstuffs were stored in open barrels and other containers rather than cans, and were sold by weight or sack. Of course, the store's clerks used a scale to weigh customers' purchases. This tool apparently impressed Pete, who remembers it to this day. Edward Haas, one of the store's current owners -- remembers that the establishment offered canned goods. This memory does not conflict with that of Ouder, because food processing and canning methods changed during the historic period. Because she was a child at the time she patronized the store, Blanche Schexnaydre Carroll especially remembers obtaining candy and soft drinks there.

Another section of the store sold clothing. If locals needed shoes, shirts, etc., they purchased them at Haaswood. Farmers and ranchers also patronized the store for the agricultural products they needed. The business sold seeds, tack for mules, basic farming tools, livestock feed in 100 pound sacks, and some veterinary medicines. With no drug stores or pharmacies available, local residents

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certainly must have appreciated the store's stock of over-the-counter medicines. Other important commodities included the kerosene and coal oil needed for lighting and cooking since no modern utilities served the area. In fact, both Blanche Carroll and Edward Haas stress that the candidate was the only place providing these products for locals. The store even sold gasoline for a brief time in the 1950s.

Today it is a bit difficult to define the exact size of the area and number of people the Haaswood Store served. The business had customers whose homes were scattered along the area's rural roads – thoroughfares the National Register staff could not identify today on local maps. Additionally, persons interviewed for this nomination remembered customers coming from the communities of Pearl River, Alton and St Joe. Of these, the most distant lies between two and three miles away. Unusual for its time, the Haaswood Store treated its black as well as its white customers with respect. Stores in Slidell (and probably many other places as well) forced black patrons to enter through the back door. However, Elisha N. Haas ignored this practice, as did his sons when they took over the business. Many years later, Steve Haas (another of Elisha N. Haas's grandsons and also a part-owner of the store) remembered that "Blacks talked good of Grandpa because he treated them well."

Even after automobiles became more common, according to Carroll, the Haaswood Store remained a "family stop" on the drive home from Slidell. (She also remembers how safe it was for a child to walk to the store without her parents.) Pete Ouder remembers driving to the store from Slidell, explaining that cheap gas prices allowed town dwellers with cars to drive to the country store hoping to find bargain prices. Despite these memories of automobile travel, the fact remains that most of the Haaswood Store's customers arrived on foot or via horse and wagon. Later in the historic period, after the store's owners obtained a truck, those on foot might delay their return until the truck's driver could carry a "full load" of customers back to their homes. Like many rural emporiums, the Haaswood Store provided credit for many of these patrons, "carrying" their accounts and allowing them to pay as they could. This service apparently lasted into the 1950s, for current Haas family members credit this practice as one of the reasons the store finally failed.

Entertainment Center

The entertainment function played by the Haaswood Store was just as important as the economic role it filled for area residents. In fact, it became even more important over time. Locals focused on the store as their social and entertainment outlet for the same reasons they patronized it for shopping. They had no other venues available (not even a church), and they lacked the transportation needed to go anywhere else.

At first, socializing was the only entertainment available to locals, and it was a by-product of other, more serious, activities like shopping and using the telephone. Although the store's wall phone connected to a party line, it was the only phone in the immediate area. The Haas family allowed the community to use it free of charge. Although no official record of the establishment's service as a post office has been found, Edward Haas remembers sorting mail into the store's forty or fifty mail slots. Until rural delivery to individual homes began, the mail arrived in the area via the railroad, whose tracks ran about a mile away. After taking care of whatever business brought them to the

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store, people who had walked, ridden by horseback, or driven a wagon to get there would hang around for an hour or two talking with neighbors. The store played this role for children as well as adults. Blanche Carroll remembers walking to the mercantile to purchase cold drinks and candy. Although the meetings were not planned in advance, she often ran into her friends there.

After the store received electrical service, the management began to offer opportunities for activities other than informal socializing with neighbors and fellow shoppers. As a result, the store became an even more important destination for locals. Saturday night became movie night, with the feature often being a B-grade western. Edward Haas remembers times when a movie came to a sudden halt because the electricity went out. He also remembers that the store sold soft drinks cooled by tubs of ice at these weekly events.

Although movies could be enjoyed by families with children, other entertainment activities offered at the store aimed to reach a more adult audience. One of these was gambling. Whether or not the Haas family was pressured to install slot machines or truly believed they would lure additional customers into the store is unclear. However, at some point after Huey Long invited the Mafia to bring slot machines to Louisiana in the 1930s, six of the illegal gambling devices appeared in the rear portion of the Haaswood Store. According to cousins Edward and Steve Haas (who were then children who did not understand that gambling was against the law), there is no doubt that the slots brought people into the store. In fact, they recall watching some patrons spend their entire paychecks in the machines. The cousins remember that gambling at the store ended in the late 1940s, perhaps around the time a pool table (another entertainment draw) appeared in the rear of the building.

Another strategy for encouraging customers also provided entertainment and socializing possibilities. The store owners enclosed the building's back porch, creating a long, narrow space for a bar. Since its business hours matched those of the mercantile, customers could buy a drink throughout much of the day and into the evening. On Friday and Saturday nights the management allowed dancing which, due to space limitations, must have taken place outdoors near the building's rear entrance. Couples usually danced to the music of a juke box, but later in the historic period a live band occasionally played. Like the gambling, the bar/dance hall also closed at the end of the 1940s. However, until the dancing, gambling and movie offerings ended, these events obviously gave people a welcome chance to socialize and play.

The Haas family's decision to end their store's social and entertainment offerings was obviously tied to the general decline in rural mercantile stores which began around 1940. Changes in agricultural patterns, population shifts, and the rapid increase in automobile ownership led to major changes in lifestyle. Importantly, acquisition of automobiles enabled rural residents to drive to town (where there was more variety) to purchase needed goods and services. Most rural stores eventually closed and gradually disappeared from the landscape. However, the candidate managed to hang on until c. 1960. Today, a woodworking establishment rents the building from the Haas family.

The generation that patronized the Haaswood Store and enjoyed the activities it provided is disappearing, but several patrons and Haas family members survive to tell its story. Blanche Carroll's comments provide the best summary of the store's importance to the small rural community. She states: "The store was like the center of everything out there. It was an important part of our lives. It

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was a nice, warm place to go and provided a connection to everyone who lived in the area." With a story like this to tell, there is no doubt that the Haaswood Store is a worthy candidate for National Register listing.

Historical Note

Possibly because of the building's role as a community focus, the United States Geological Survey chose the Haaswood Store as one of its identifying points when it first surveyed that portion of St. Tammany Parish in preparation for producing U.S.G.S. topographical maps. In fact the quadrant map depicting this area is named "Haaswood."

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Haaswood Store

Property Name

St. Tammany Parish, LA

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Ellis, Dan. *Slidell, "Camellia City,"* n.p., 1999.

Ellis, Frederick S. *St. Tammany Parish: L 'Autre Cote Du Lac.* Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing Company, 1981.

Interviews with Blanche Schexnaydre Carroll, Edward Haas, Steve Haas, and Julius F. "Pete" Ouder, December 12, 2008; interview notes in National Register file.

Schwartz, A. D. *A Brief Outline of St. Tammany Parish History.* n.p.: St. Tammany Parish Fair Association and Louisiana Purchase Sesqui-Centennial Committee, 1953.

Site visit by National Register staff.

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Haaswood Store

Property Name

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

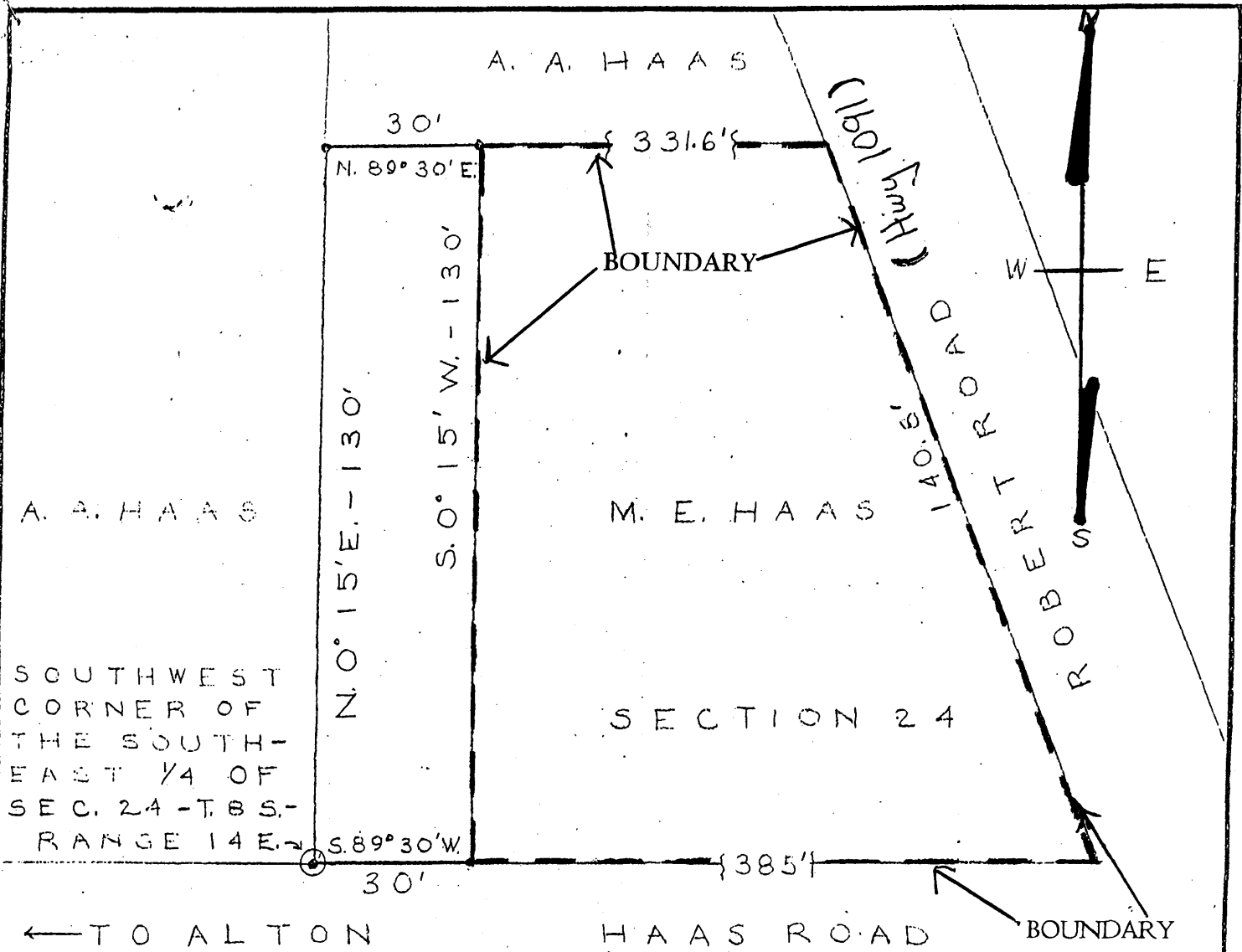
(Describe the boundaries of the property on this continuation sheet.)

Please see attached plat map for property boundaries.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on this continuation sheet.)

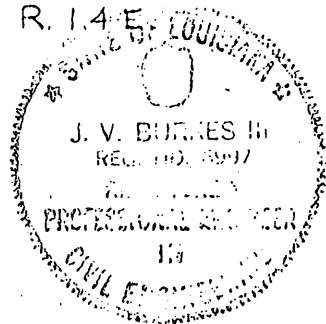
Boundaries follow the resource's property lines, which encompass the historic setting.



SOUTHWEST
CORNER OF
THE SOUTH-
EAST 1/4 OF
SEC. 24 - T.8S. -
RANGE 14 E.

SKETCH OF A PARCEL OF LAND
LOCATED IN SEC. 24 T.8S. R.14E.
ST. TAMMANY PARISH
LOUISIANA
FOR: ARNOLD HAAS

Hasswood Store
St. Tammany Parish, LA



J. V. BURKES & ASSOC.

BOUNDARY - - - - -
SCALE: 1" = 30'
DATE: DEC. 1970
SURVEY NO. 68

SURVEYED BY
J. V. BURKES CE.
LA. REG. NO. 6997
SLIDELL, LA.