

PH 066 0655

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 18 1978
DATE ENTERED OCT 19 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Old Main and Church Street Architectural-Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

see continuation sheets

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Auburn

VICINITY OF

3

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Alabama

01

Lee

081

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

NO

MILITARY

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Ownership - see continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER

see continuation sheets

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Lee County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

9th Street

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Opelika

Alabama

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Historic American Buildings Survey - 3 structures: Drake-Samford; Holliday-Cary (Halliday-Cary-Pick); and, Meadows (Hardin-Poucher) houses.

DATE

1933

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Washington

D.C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located in portions of a four-block area, the 52 structures of the Old Main and Church Street District signify various stages of Auburn's architectural and historical development. In spite of the juxtaposition of the Greek Revival, Victorian, and early 20th century styles, the district is bonded by profuse planting, deep lawns, and common building materials--wood painted white. Two modern commercial structures intrude but do not destroy the ambience of this well-ordered and serene residential section.

The earliest structures are the six Greek Revival homes situated on well-separated lots. On North College Street (formerly Old Main Street) is the Halliday-Cary-Pick House (19), the most notable of all. It is a Greek Revival raised cottage constructed in 1848 by James Kidd. The lower story is of brick, with the main upper floor being of clapboard. The facade has three bays with a full-width portico, four square columns, six-panelled double doors with a transom and sidelights, a truncated hipped roof, and two interior chimneys. It was built on a central hall plan and originally had matching porticoes on both the east and west. The rear portico (east) was originally the main entrance but was converted to a sun porch below (1916) and to a laundry room and baths above (1953). The most notable feature is the free-standing interior spiral stair, made of solid mahogany and held together with wooden pegs. The house is listed in HABS.

To the south is the Hardin-Poucher House (22), another structure probably built by James Kidd and also listed in HABS. It has a five-bay facade with a full-width portico with four square columns and a hipped roof. The windows are slightly altered, and the house has undergone a recent restoration.

On Bragg Avenue, at the edge of the district, is the 1879 Boykin-Guthrey House (36). It is a similar but smaller version of the Hardin-Poucher House with the addition of slight Italianate influence in the bracketing. Originally it was located at the site of the A. L. Thomas House (45) but was moved in 1926.

The nearby White-Hubbard-Overstreet House (32) is a two-story clapboard structure with a two-story central portico. It is very similar to the Drake-Sanford House (10) on North Gay Street (formerly Church Street), except that the latter has a full-width portico.

The remaining Greek Revival structure is the Wright-Ivey House (9) on East Drake Avenue. Originally a one-story house, a second floor was added in the early 20th century but was destroyed by a tornado in 1953. Presently it has one and a half stories and a gabled roof. The clapboard facade is stuccoed and has a full-width portico with four square columns.

The ten turn-of-the-century structures vary in detail but generally display simplistic Victorian eclecticism. Common to most are clapboard sides and gabled roofs, as seen in the Collins-Ross-Roper House (4), the Wilmore House (13) and the Crenshaw-Hardie House (47). Slight Eastlake-influenced ornamentation appears on the Little House (3), the Drake-McKenzie House (16), and the Killebrew House (50). Of these, the Little House (3) is the most elaborate, with its projecting front and side bays, multi-gabled roof, shingled upper story, and intricate bargeboard and brackets.

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225, 403-449 North Gay Street, 145 East Drake Avenue, 307-447 North College Street, Mitcham Avenue, Warrior Court, 124-160 Bragg Avenue.

Roughly bounded by East Drake Avenue, ~~on the north, the Western Railroad of Alabama on the south, the rear property lines of the eastern side of North Gay Street, the rear property lines along the western side of North College Street, and extending westward to include the north side of Bragg Avenue and all of Warrior Court.~~

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- zip 36830*
- ✓ 1. Moore Preston
P. O. Box 1521
Auburn, Ala.
 - ✓ 2. Western Railway of Alabama
P. O. Box 36650
Louisville, Ky. 40232
(owns the land)
and
✓ Col. Lewis A. Pick
806 Tullahoma Drive
Auburn, Ala.
(owns the building)
 - ✓ 3. Judge Leigh Clark
215 Sheridan Lane
Birmingham, Ala. 35216
 - ✓ 4. Mrs. J. F. Short
121 Lind Street
McMinnville, Tn. 37710
and
Janie R. Jones
4010 Watrous Street
Tampa, Fla. 33609
 5. Ed Evans
Evans Realty
729 East Glenn
Auburn, Ala.
 6. Jerry Elliott
P. O. Box 47
Knoxville, Tn. 37901
 7. Charles F. Johnson
432 North Gay Street
Auburn, Ala.
 8. Dr. B. F. Thomas, Jr.
340 Gardner Drive
Auburn, Ala.
 9. William D. Ivey
145 E. Drake Ave.
Auburn, Ala.
 10. John C. Bailey, Jr.
11 Country Hills
Auburn, Ala.
and
Peter D. Lanier
229 Kimberly Drive
Auburn, Ala.
 11. Mrs. Archie McKee
429 North Gay Street
Auburn, Ala.
 - ✓ 12. Mrs. Archie McKee
address above
 - ✓ 13. Mrs. Alice C. Gibson
360 North College Street
Auburn, Ala.
 14. Beverly Biggin
128 Hermitage Circle
Birmingham, Ala. 35213
 15. G. M. Losolapoff
422 North College Street
Auburn, Ala.
 - ✓ 16. H. C. McKenzie
414 North College Street
Auburn, Ala.
 - ✓ 17. H. C. McKenzie
address above
 - ✓ 18.-21. Mrs. Alice C. Gibson
360 North College Street
Auburn, Ala.

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- | | |
|--|--|
| 22. Mrs. Mary Poucher
342 N. College St.
Auburn, Ala. | 32. Mr. Robert Overstreet
311 Warrior Court
Auburn, Ala. |
| 23. Mrs. Emma Yarborough
Ralston Towers
P. O. Box 610
Columbus, Ga. 31902 | 33. Mrs. David G. Winters
Brenda Ave.
Auburn, Ala. |
| 24. George D.H. McMillan, Sr.
478 Cary Drive
Auburn, Ala. | 34. Mrs. Tom W. Sparrow
129 Bragg Ave.
Auburn, Ala. |
| 25. Evelyn Stocks
1839 Croom Drive
Montgomery, Ala. 36106 | 35. J. C. Grimes
351 S. Gay St.
Auburn, Ala. |
| 26. Dunlop & Harwell Agency
111 Mitcham Avenue
Auburn, Ala. | 36. Mrs. M. D. Guthrey
946 Moores Mill Road
Auburn, Ala. |
| 27. C. A. Basore
121 Mitcham Ave.
Auburn, Ala. | 37. Mr. T. H. Pratt
152 Bragg Ave.
Auburn, Ala. |
| 28. Beta Theta Pi Fraternity
319 N. College St.
Auburn, Ala. | 38. Estate of W. L. Long
P. O. Box 1603
Montgomery, Ala. 36102 |
| 29. Mildred G. Lamar
311 N. College St.
Auburn, Ala. | 39. Estate of W. L. Long
address above |
| 30. Mr. G. E. Young
307 N. College St.
Auburn, Ala. | 40. Tom McLaughlin
130 Bragg Ave.
Auburn, Ala. |
| 31. Mr. Robert S. Duncan
Hilltip Arms Apt.
Montgomery, Ala. | 41. Clyde Prather
P. O. Box 848
Auburn, Ala. |
| | 42. Clyde Prather
address above |

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43. Lindsey Bickerstaff
P. O. Box 1342
Columbus, Ga. 31900
44. Lindsey Bickerstaff
address above
45. A. L. Thomas, Jr.
355 N. College St.
Auburn, Ala.
46. B. F. Thomas
365 N. College St.
Auburn, Ala.
47. Mrs. William Hardie
371 N. College St.
Auburn, Ala.
48. John P. Holmes
415 N. College St.
Auburn, Ala.
49. Herman A. Browning
309 Kimberly Dr.
Auburn, Ala.
50. Allen Norman
435 N. College St.
Auburn, Ala.
51. William R. Gwin
439 N. College St.
Auburn, Ala.
52. Charles S. Rush
775 Moores Mill Road
Auburn, Ala.

THE ZIP CODE FOR AUBURN,
ALABAMA IS 36830.

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Three structures associated with Dr. Charles Allen Cary do not fit into this classification of "typical" Victorian style. The late 19th century Carriage House (20) was originally an out-building of the Halliday-Cary-Pick House (19). Around 1890 it was moved closer to the main house, and in 1920 it was converted to a dwelling. It is a gambrel-roofed two-story wood frame structure with the second floor originally serving as a loft.

The two buildings which Dr. Cary constructed on either side of his home also defy the "typical" image. The Cary-Patrick House (18) is a one-story cottage with a very high-pitched hipped roof. Cary's Castle (21) is a three-story stuccoed structure with slight Continental influence in the hipped-gable roof. The spiral wrought iron stairway was added around 1960.

Last of the turn-of-the-century structures is the recently restored Auburn Depot (2). It is a one-story brick building with Stick Style brackets and a bell-cast hipped roof.

Interspersed among the older structures is a variety of early 20th century houses which fall into two major stylistic groups. The more dominant ones were for the most part built by prominent academic leaders and are generally of the Colonial Revival style or influence. The true Revival styles appear in the Dutch Colonial Revival Biggin House (14) and the Georgian Colonial Revival Hinds-Beta Theta Pi House (28); other structures--the Hardie-McMillan (24), Hixon (26), Basore (27), and B. F. Thomas (46) houses--merely depict the influence of the Georgian Colonial Revival.

The majority of the early 20th century structures are small bungalows concentrated along North Gay Street and Bragg Avenue. Good examples of the true Bungalow style are the Hardie House (25), the Winters House (33), Prather Constructing Company (41), and the Donahue-Knapp House (49).

Of the non-contributing structures erected since 1930, there are two garage apartments (12 and 17) and another apartment building (43). These are insignificant and not apparent to an observer. A storage building for the Prather Construction Co. (42) was erected in 1977, but rather than intruding, it stylistically conforms to the area. Only two commercial structures--Crown Service Station (1) and the Zippy Mart (44) actually intrude on the character of the district.

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STRUCTURES CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT:

2. Auburn Depot (120 Mitcham Avenue): 1904; one-story, brick, bell-cast hipped roof, Stick Style brackets.
3. Little House (225 North Gay St.): c. 1890; Victorian, two-story, clapboard and shingled, Eastlake-influenced ornamentation.
4. Collins-Ross-Roper House (410 N. Gay St.): c. 1880; Victorian, two-story, clapboard.
5. Auburn Ice and Coal Company Rental House (418 North Gay St.): c. 1916; bungalow, one-story, frame.
6. Auburn Ice and Coal Company Rental House (426 North Gay St.): c. 1916; bungalow, one-story, frame.
7. Auburn Ice and Coal Company Rental House (432 North Gay St.): c. 1916, bungalow, one-story, frame.
8. Auburn Ice and Coal Company Rental House (438 North Gay St.): c. 1916; bungalow, one-story, frame.
9. Wright-Ivey House (145 East Drake Ave.): c. 1850; Greek Revival, one and a half story, clapboard with stuccoed facade, gabled roof, four square columns.
10. Drake-Samford House (449 North Gay St.): c. 1848; Greek Revival, two-story, clapboard, pyramidal roof, two-story full-width double portico, four square columns, spiral staircase in center hall, HABS.
11. McKee House (429 North Gay St.): 1920; bungalow, one-story, frame with brick foundation.
13. Wilmore House (415 North Gay St.): 1897; Victorian, one and a half story, clapboard.
14. Biggin House (430 North College St): 1927; Dutch Colonial Revival, one and three-fourths story, clapboard, gambrel roof.
15. Champion House (422 North College St.): 1922; bungalow; one-story, frame, pyramidal roof with front dormer.

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16. Drake-McKenzie House (414 North College St.): c. 1900; clapboard, multigabled roof, one and a half story, Eastlake-influenced ornamentation.
18. Cary-Patrick House (406 North College St.): 1908; Victorian cottage, one-story, high-pitched hipped roof, gabled dormer, four square columns.
19. Halliday-Cary-Pick House (360 North College St.): 1848; Greek Revival raised cottage, two-story, brick and clapboard, truncated hipped roof, two-story portico with four square columns, free-standing interior spiral staircase, HABS.
20. Carriage House (403 North Gay St.): late 19th Century; two-story, wood, gambrel roof, originally outbuilding to Halliday-Cary-Pick House, moved closer to house c. 1890, converted to dwelling 1920.
21. Cary's Castle (350 North College St.): 1908-10; three-story, stuccoed, Continental-influenced hipped gable roof with side dormers, double central portico, double spiral wrought iron stairs added c. 1960.
22. Hardin-Poucher House (342 North College St.): c. 1850; Greek Revival, hipped roof, four square columns, central hall, one-story, HABS (listed as Meadows House).
23. Yarborough House (326 North College St.): 1926; bungalow, one-story, clapboard.
24. Hardie-McMillan House (318 North College St.): 1920; Georgian influence, two-story, frame, hipped roof.
25. Hardie House (113 Mitcham Ave.): c. 1920; Bungalow style, one-story, frame.
26. Hixon House (111 Mitcham Ave): 1926; Colonial Revival influence, two-story, brick veneer.
27. Basore House (121 Mitcham Ave.): 1926; Colonial Revival influence, two-story, clapboard.
28. Hinds-Beta Theta Pi House (319 North College St.): 1914; Colonial Revival, two-story, brick veneer, originally frame.
29. Lamar House (311 North College St.): 1924; Colonial Revival influence, two-story, clapboard, hipped roof, two-story central portico, four square columns.

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30. Young House (307 North College St.): 1920; bungalow, two and a half story, frame.
31. Johnson-Duncan House (305 Warrior Court): c. 1924; bungalow, one-story, brick veneer.
32. White-Hubbard-Overstreet House (311 Warrior Court): c. 1848; Greek Revival, two-story, clapboard, pyramidal roof, two-story central double portico, central hall plan.
33. Winters House (121 Bragg Ave.): c. 1922; Bungalow style, one-story, clapboard, shingled.
34. Sparrow House (129 Bragg Ave.): c. 1922; bungalow, one-story, clapboard.
35. Grimes House (133 Bragg Ave.): 1924; bungalow, one-story, frame.
36. Boykin-Guthrey House (160 Bragg Ave.): c. 1879; Greek Revival, Italianate-influenced brackets, one-story, clapboard, hipped roof, full-width portico, four square columns, central hall plan, originally located at site of A. L. Thomas House, moved 1926.
37. Pratt House (152 Bragg Ave.): c. 1922; bungalow, one-story, clapboard.
38. Long House (146 Bragg Ave.): c. 1920; bungalow, one-story, clapboard, hipped roof with gable.
39. Cooksey House (138 Bragg Ave.): c. 1920; bungalow, one-story, clapboard, hipped roof.
40. Williamson-McLaughlin House (130 Bragg Ave.): c. 1922; bungalow, hipped roof, one-story, shingled.
41. Prather Construction Company Office Building (124 Bragg Ave.): c. 1922; Bungalow style, one and a half story, frame with shingles.
45. A. L. Thomas House (355 North College St.): 1926; Mission style, two-story, stuccoed.
46. B. F. Thomas House (365 North College St.): 1926; Georgian Colonial Revival influence, two-story, clapboard.
47. Crenshaw-Hardie House (371 North College St.): c. 1898; Victorian, two-story, clapboard.

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48. Holmes House (415 North College St.): c. 1912; two-story, Victorian with Greek Revival influence, brick veneer, hipped roof, one-story central portico with balcony, originally clapboard.
49. Donahue-Knapp House (425 North College St.): c. 1915; Bungalow style, one-story, frame.
50. Killebrew House (435 North College St.): 1904; Eastlake-influenced ornamentation, one-story, clapboard, complex pyramidal and gabled roof.
51. Hendricks-Gwin House (439 North College St.): c. 1920; bungalow, one-story, frame.
52. Price-Rush House (447 North College St.): c. 1920; bungalow, two-story, frame.

NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES:

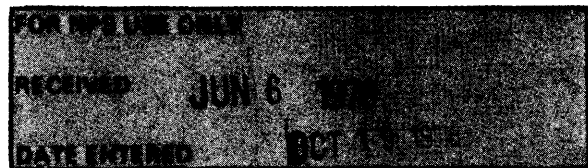
12. 4-Unit Apartment House (429½ North Gay St.): 1953; two-story, wood.
17. Garage Apartments (414 North College St.): 1955; two-story, wood.
42. Prather Construction Company Storage Building (124 Bragg Ave.): 1977; one-story, wood and shingle.
43. Apartments (341½ North College St.): 1950; two-story, clapboard.

NONCONFORMING INTRUSIONS DETRACTING FROM THE INTEGRITY OF THE DISTRICT

1. Crown Service Station (North College St. and Mitcham Ave.): 1955; one-story, brick.
44. Zippy Mart (341 North College St.): 1971; one-story, brick.

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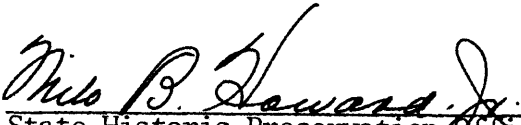
10. The Drake-Samford Archaeological site is the location of what was until 1978 one of the few remaining 1840's two-story Greek Revival structures still in existence in the Auburn vicinity. The structure was recently demolished, but the site has not been extensively cleared yet. While the demolition of the structure, which was listed on the Historican American Buildings Survey, is lamented by preservationists, the site is still an integral part of the district and has the potential to contribute significant information to the understanding of the early settlement of the Auburn area. This site can produce data on the distribution and nature of subsurface features, artifacts associated with the 1840s to the present phase of occupation, possible early trade patterns, and perhaps even some subsistence data.

There is a distinct probability that evidence of associated outbuildings, cisterns, and wells still exist. This evidence can provide data on building sizes, location of buildings relative to each other, changes in building location patterns through time, and activity areas around buildings.

Because the Drake-Samford House was occupied almost continuously from the time of its construction in the 1840s to its demolition in 1978, it is a potential time capsule of the late 130 years of Auburn's history. The site also provides a unique opportunity to compare the written record and photographs to actual findings through controlled excavations. Additionally, it provides the opportunity to determine if information gained from excavation of a recently demolished structure equals a true interpretation.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 1, Block 109, Chambers Map, Lee County Courthouse, Opelika, Alabama. Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of East Drake Avenue and North Gay Street, proceed in a westerly direction for approximately 259 feet along East Drake Avenue; thence in a southerly direction for approximately 320 feet along the rear property line of the Drake-Samford Archaeological Site; thence in an easterly direction for approximately 259 feet along the south side of said property line; thence in a northerly direction for approximately 320 feet along North Gay Street to the point of beginning.
Approximately 1.9 acres.


State Historic Preservation Officer

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 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"/> 1800-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" 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

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Old Main and Church Street District contains some 52 structures, the bulk of which date from 1847 to 1927 and which are significant both architecturally and historically. The juxtaposition of the Greek Revival and Victorian structures reflects Auburn's transition from an elitist plantation population to an educational and commercial economy of the post-bellum years. A large number of modest early 20th century residences lie within the boundaries and signify the emergence of a strong middle class. Three of the earlier residences--the Drake-Samford (10), Halliday-Cary-Pick (19), and the Hardin-Poucher (22) houses--are listed on the Historic American Buildings Survey.

The district takes its name from the two streets, Old Main and Church, which were major thoroughfares in the town's early years and were renamed North College and North Gay streets in the late 19th century. The district centers along North College Street and extends to North Gay Street and Bragg Avenue to encompass the collection of mid-19th and turn-of-the-century residences remaining in the area and to omit the modern and non-contributing structures on the borders. Six structures have been erected since 1927, and only the Zippy Mart (44) and the Crown Service Station (1) actually intrude on the character of the district.

Lured by lands ceded to the federal government by the Creek Indian Nation in 1832, the first settlers began arriving during the 1830's, and the town of Auburn was incorporated in 1836. From these early years until the close of the Civil War, the population was almost totally agrarian and was stratified along the strict lines of the plantation era. Following passage of the Morrill Act, the old East Alabama Male College (founded in Auburn in 1856) was chartered by the State in 1872 as a land grant college and was renamed the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama. In 1899 it became known as the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and, finally in 1960, Auburn University. The college was a tremendous boost to the economy, serving to develop modern agricultural methods as well as providing a lucrative new "educational industry" for the community. Several of the academic leaders and many students have resided in the district through the years.

The six oldest structures in the district are Greek Revival in style and date from the mid-19th century. Built as residences of prominent citizens, they maintain a stately appearance amidst the variety of later structures.

At the end of North Gay Street is the Wright-Ivey House (9), built around 1850 and long associated with the family of William Wilmont Wright, one of Auburn's original settlers. Nearby is the Drake-Samford House (10), the home of another early settler, Dr. John Hodges Drake, Sr. His daughter, Caroline Elizabeth Drake, married Governor William S. Samford (1900-1901), and his son, Dr. John H. Drake, Jr., served as College Surgeon at Auburn University for many years. The house is listed on the Historic American Buildings Survey and currently is threatened by potential commercial development.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 31½ acres

UTM REFERENCES

E. 16/642380/3609320

A

16	642640	360940
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B

16	642640	3608840
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

C

16	642240	3608840
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

D

16	642180	3609020
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The eastern boundary of Old Main and Church Street Architectural-Historic District begins at a point 240' south of the center line of the Western Railroad of Alabama on the west edge of North Gay Street. It continues northward along the west edge of North Gay across the railroad 325 feet to the north edge of Mitcham Avenue, then west along Mitcham 280', thence north parallel to Gay Street, thence west 70', thence north 275', thence east 350' to the west edge of North Gay Street. It then moves north 140' along North Gay, then east across North Gay 200', thence north parallel to North Gay 380', thence west 200' to the

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

W. Warner Floyd, Executive Director and Sally Moore

ORGANIZATION

Alabama Historical Commission

DATE

January 12, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

725 Monroe Street

TELEPHONE

(205) 832-6621

CITY OR TOWN

Montgomery

STATE

Alabama 36130

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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Miss B. Howard, Jr.

TITLE

SAPD Alabama

DATE

Jan. 13, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

William Leborach

DATE

10/19/78

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

William Leborach

DATE

Oct 10, 1978

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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The most noted house of the ante-bellum period is the 1848 Halliday-Cary-Pick House (19) on North College Street. Built by James Kidd, who also possibly constructed the nearby Hardin-Poucher House (22), it is a good example of Greek Revival influence on the traditional raised cottage. After changing hands several times, the house was occupied by the Dickinson Halliday family from 1854 until 1897, at which time it was purchased by Dr. Charles Allen Cary.

Dr. Cary, founder of the School of Veterinary Medicine at Auburn University, was famous for his discovery that the southern cattle tick caused the widespread and deadly cattle disease which thwarted the possibility of raising cattle in the South. With the eradication of the tick, the cattle industry became a lucrative enterprise in Alabama, especially significant to post-Civil War economic recovery. Dr. Cary also drafted legislation resulting in the first federal meat and milk inspection regulations and in the creation of the position of State Veterinarian, an office which he held until his death in 1935. In 1962 he was named to the Alabama Hall of Fame.

In 1953 the house underwent major restoration work under the direction of Dr. Cary's daughter Alice, who still resides there today. Her first husband was Lieutenant General Lewis A. Pick, noted as the builder of the Ledo Road in Burma during World War II and as the author of the plan for the development of the Missouri River Basin.

Dr. Cary is also responsible for two turn-of-the-century residences. In 1908 he built a rooming house called "Cary's Castle" (21) to help alleviate the student housing shortage in the town. In that same year he constructed the Cary-Patrick House (18) for Colonel Benjamin Sweat Patrick, Commandant of Cadets and Professor of Military Science at Auburn University.

Also associated with the college are the Victorian-styled Wilmore (13) and Crenshaw-Hardie (47) houses. These were the homes of John Jenkins Wilmore and Bolling Hall Crenshaw, members of the three-man Administrative Committee which governed the school from 1932-1935 during the Depression years.

Of the ten turn-of-the-century structures, only the 1904 Auburn Depot (2) was built to serve a commercial purpose. This is the third station constructed on this site, and since its location in Auburn in 1846, the Depot has been an important link between rail lines in Montgomery and Georgia. Colonel Lewis A. Pick, Jr., a local realtor, purchased the structure and restored it in 1975 to house his offices.

The district's older structures were upper-middle class dwellings situated on spacious lots. Along with a general population growth in the early 20th century, there emerged a significant middle class which constructed more modest houses on small plots interspersed among the older homes. Except for a very few later structures, these filled in the space remaining in the district.

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Most of the larger early 20th century structures were residences of prominent university professors. The Biggin House (14) was built by Frederick Child Biggin, first dean of the School of Architecture. J. R. Hixon and Cleburne A. Basore, respectively, served as heads of the Mechanical and Chemical Engineering Departments and built very similar houses next door to one another (26 and 27). A head of the School of Veterinary Medicine, Dr. E. S. Winters, built his house (33) on Bragg Avenue. Around the corner is the Hinds-Beta Theta Pi House (28), former home of a head of the Department of Zoology and Entomology.

Many of the other early 20th century houses are small bungalow structures. Mr. W. L. Long, Manager of the Auburn Ice and Coal Company, was instrumental in the construction of several of these. He built his own home (38) and another beside it (39) on Bragg Avenue, facing his business. In addition, he constructed a row of bungalows (5-8) on North Gay Street which were among the earliest structures in Auburn.

In spite of four non-contributing structures and two intrusions, the district maintains the ambiance of a small-town residential area.

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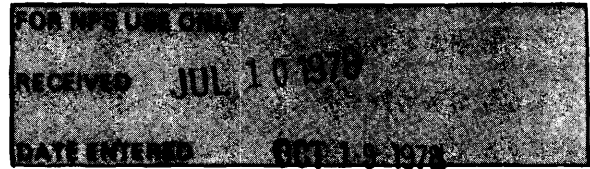
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west edge of North Gay, thence north along the west edge of North Gay 120' to the north edge of Drake Avenue. It then goes eastward along the north edge of Drake for 80', then north along the west edge of North Gay for 170', at that point it turns west for 270', then south for 400', then west for 440' to the west edge of North College St. It then turns north for 170' to the north edge of Drake. At that point it turns west for 150'. It then turns south for 1015 feet, then west 650' to stop at the east side of Sanders Street. The boundary then goes south on the east edge of Sanders Street 185' to the north edge of Bragg Avenue. Then it turns east for 340'; the south for 410' to the Western Railroad of Alabama along which it travels for 855' before turning south for 175' and then east for 225' to meet at the beginning point on the west edge of North Gay 240' south of the center line of the Western Railroad of Alabama and North Gay Street.

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The boundaries of the Old Main and Church Street Architectural-Historic District were drawn to include a concentration of architecturally significant ante-bellum, late-19th, and early-20th century homes located on North College and North Gay streets, roughly bounded by East Drake and Mitcham avenues, and extending westward to Warrior Court and a portion of Bragg Avenue. A few structures at the northern and eastern edges were excluded because their architectural styles did not conform to the general character of the district (see enclosed map and photographs).