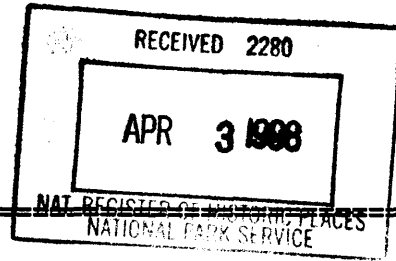


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet not for publication N/A
city or town Grove Hill vicinity N/A
state Alabama code AL county Clarke code 025 zip code 36451

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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] 3/30/98
Signature of certifying official Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- 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
 - other (explain): _____

[Signature] _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 4-30-98

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check only one box.)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>25</u>	<u>9</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<u>27</u>	<u>9</u> objects
	<u>9</u> Total

Number of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic & Architectural Properties of Clarke County, AL

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Specialty Store</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Department Store</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Business</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>Courthouse</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
<u>Recreation & Culture</u>	<u>Monument/Marker</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>Plaza</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Commerce/Trade</u>	Sub: <u>Specialty Store</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Department Store</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Business</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>Courthouse</u>
<u>Recreation & Culture</u>	<u>Monument/Marker</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>Plaza</u>
<u>Vacant/Not in Use</u>	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Greek Revival
- Queen Anne
- Other: see continuation sheet

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation brick
- roof metal, wood, asbestos
- walls brick
- wood
- other wood

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition on continuation sheet/s.)

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.) N/A

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture _____
- Commerce _____
- Community Planning & Development _____

Period of Significance 1832-1948 _____

Significant Dates N/A _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation N/A _____

Architect/Builder unknown _____

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Previous documentation on file (NPS)** N/A
- 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
Alabama Historical Commission

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District

County and State Clarke County, Alabama

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 17 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	426200	3508390	3	16	426420 3508270
2	16	426420	3508400	4	16	426510 3508270
	<u>X</u>	See continuation sheet.				

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 Susan Enzweiler/Historian & Trina Binkley/AHC Reviewer

organization Alabama Historical Commission date February 4, 1998

street & number 468 S. Perry Street telephone 334-242-3184

city or town Montgomery state AL zip code 36130-0900

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)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 2 Page 1

Name of Property: Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District
County and State: Clarke County, Alabama

STREET ADDRESSES FOR GROVE HILL COURTHOUSE SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Cobb Street--116, 122, 123, 1st house W of 123, 128, 131

Court Street--SE corner of courthouse square & Main St., 100, 103

Jackson Street--Creagh Law Office, 109, 113, 115, 117, 119

Main Street--1st house E of 112A, 1st house E of 113 S. Jackson, 112A, 112B, 116, 118, 119, 119 A-B, 120, 121, 122, 124, 126, 127, 1st bldg. W of 126, 2nd bldg. E of 132, 1st bldg. E of 132, 132

courthouse square, courthouse, World War I monument

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

Name of Property: Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District
County and State: Clarke County, Alabama

=====

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Other: one-story, commercial block
multi-story, commercial block
free standing, flat roof building

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Grove Hill is located more or less in the center of Clarke County on a table land. The Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District encompasses the county seat. The town's business activity centers around the courthouse square, but residential and governmental uses also occur here. The boundaries include the western half of the block of Main Street between Church and Jackson Streets and the block of Main Street between Jackson and the square, the courthouse square and its north, west and east sides, the portion of Court Street between the square and Cobb Street, the block of Cobb Street between Jackson and Court Streets and small sections of Jackson Street, particularly at its intersection with Main.

Grove Hill's courthouse square sits on the western edge of the table land. The major thoroughfare through town (which is Jackson Street also known as Highway 43/Highway 5) does not enter the square. Rather, the square is sited one block west of Jackson Street and is connected to it by Main Street. Jackson Street is part of a highway that traverses the county from its northeast corner to its southwest side, passing through Thomasville, Grove Hill and Jackson. The courthouse occupies the west side of the square and looks down Main Street towards Jackson Street. This building visually dominates the proposed historic district because of its location and size. Yet, because of its 1955 construction date, it is a noncontributing resource. Located in the square and in front of the courthouse is a war monument dedicated to the county's military personnel who died in World War I.

Main Street is two blocks long and divided in half by Jackson Street. The eastern block, of which only the western half is included in the district, has a mixed residential/commercial use. Three residential buildings and one office building on this block are included in the district. All of these resources date from the twentieth century. The post office and a bank on the east half of the block are new construction. The western block of Main Street is completely commercial in nature. Its resources date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This block of Main is exceptionally wide which allows cars to park in the middle of the street as well as along the sides. All of the buildings are set close to the sidewalk with the exception of Moore's Auto Repair (inv. #26). It was originally a car dealership and thus has a parking lot in front of it. Businesses and offices are also located around the square and along Court Street. Additional parking can be found here. Historically, these areas of the district contained residences and hotels as well as commercial buildings. The block of Cobb Street that is included in the district is lined with houses but many of them have been converted into office space. The Alston-Cobb House (#1) and the Creagh Law Office (#12) behind it form the museum complex of the Clarke County Historical Society.

During the 1930s and the 1940s, the commercial area of Grove Hill was improved by generous Federal assistance. Much of the town's infrastructure was created or enhanced during this period. Water and sewer systems were installed. Concrete sidewalks were built and streets were paved. In the proposed Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District, Main Street between Jackson Street and the courthouse, the courthouse grounds and the area in front of the post office (inv. #7) were paved. A ditch was dug along the north side of Main Street leading east from the courthouse to prevent flooding in the area before the street was paved. Grove Hill had had only dirt streets prior to this time.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

Name of Property: Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District
County and State: Clarke County, Alabama

The improved infrastructure stimulated, at least in part, commercial construction in downtown Grove Hill. Several commercial buildings were being erected in the 1930s including Joe Hawkins' hardware store. In 1940, the Cunningham Hotel and the Belvedere Theatre were razed to make way for new, brick, commercial buildings.

The Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District contains thirty-six resources of which twenty-seven are contributing and nine are noncontributing. The World War I monument is counted as a contributing object. The courthouse square is a contributing structure. The other resources consist of nine contributing, residential (either historically and/or currently) resources and one noncontributing, residential resource, sixteen contributing, commercial/office resources and seven noncontributing, commercial/office resources and one noncontributing, governmental resource, the Classical Modern courthouse. The contributing residential resources include examples of the following typologies and styles: a Greek Revival, extended I-house (#1) and a Greek Revival, side gable with recessed porch house (#5), several Queen Anne houses (#3, #4 & #6 which is a two story, T-shaped building), a Colonial Revival style house which also exhibits the Colonial Revival form (#10), a Craftsman style bungalow (#19), a Cape Cod cottage (#2) and a Tudor Revival house (#18). The contributing, commercial resources are very utilitarian in design and exhibit no real architectural styles. They include free standing, flat roof buildings (#7, #20, #26, #29), free standing, parapet front buildings (#23, #28), a free standing, gable front building (#13), one story, commercial block buildings (#14-#17) and multi-story, commercial block buildings (#24, #25, #33, #35).

In conclusion, the Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District encircles the county seat of Clarke County. It contains a collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings that historically and currently serve mixed uses. The district illustrates a southwest Alabama county seat as it looked at mid-century.

INVENTORY

Outbuildings are not included as resources in this proposed historic district.

Cobb Street

1. 116 Cobb St. (Alston-Cobb House) 1854 C

An example of a Greek Revival I-house with a shed extension, the Alston-Cobb House is one of four such I-houses still standing in Clarke County. The house is a five bay, two story, frame building clad in clapboard, but in the first story gallery area there is flushboard. It rests on a rock pier foundation. The house also has a side gable roof covered in wood shingles and two end exterior chimneys. The front facade is dominated by a two-tier gallery which is a later addition. The gallery features Doric pillars on both stories, a simple balustrade on the first story and a jigsawn balustrade on the second story. The front entrance has double-leaf, two paneled doors with a transom and sidelights. On the second floor, a single leaf door leads to the gallery. On each side of the doors, on both stories, are two symmetrically arranged windows. The majority of windows are 9/6 double hung sash. The house is built on a central hall plan, with two rooms over two rooms in the main section and an original one story, two room lean-to wing across the rear. The rooms on the first floor have paneled walls while the central hall has flushboard. The upstairs rooms are not paneled.

A covered breezeway runs from the rear corner of the house to a wood frame, side gabled outbuilding that rests on brick piers. This building has a large, brick, exterior chimney. Both the breezeway and the outbuilding are reconstructions. See page 7.13.

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

Name of Property: Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District
County and State: Clarke County, Alabama

The Alston-Cobb House is now the home of the Clarke County Historical Society and museum. When the historical society acquired the house in the early 1980s, the building retained its two tier gallery and its pine mantels and stairway. However, the original double leaf doors had been replaced by a single door and the front windows had been replaced by modern windows. The historical society set about rehabbing the house in an appropriate manner. See pages 7.14-15 (CCHSQ v.3, #1:3-6).

This house was constructed 1854 for Dr. Lemuel Lovett Alston and his bride Sarah Finch Jackson. Alston had moved to Grove Hill around 1852 to practice medicine. He married Sarah on November 1, 1854 in Clarke County. She was the granddaughter of John French from French's Landing in the county. Alston's family hailed from the Carolinas and his grandfather, Lemuel James Alston (1750-1836), came to Clarke County in 1816. Eventually, Dr. Alston moved away from Clarke County (CCHSQ v.3, #1:4, 7, 9).

On February 4, 1867, the Alstons sold the house to Alfred Y. Bettis (1838-1885). It is not known how long Bettis resided in the residence but he was in Tallahatta Springs by 1879. The house was later acquired by Enoch S. Cobb (1826-1891) and his wife Nancy J. Lynch (1831-1901) who moved in around 1880. Three generations of the Cobb family occupied the house for almost one hundred years (CCHSQ v.3, #1:7, 9, 13).

2. 122 Cobb St. c. 1935 C

This 1-story, 5 by 7 bay, frame Cape Cod cottage is now clad in aluminum siding, but rests on a brick foundation. Its 3 bay wide front porch features pillars and, on its roof, a balustrade. In the porch area are a centrally located door with a vaguely Colonial Revival frontispiece and two 6/6 double hung sash windows. The front half of the side gabled, main roof is punctuated by 3 gabled dormers with multi-light windows. On the west (side) elevation is a one story addition with aluminum sash windows and a carport. On the east (side) elevation there is a terrace between two shallow wings. Most of the windows are 6/6 double hung sash. Those on the side elevations retain their original shutters. The front shutters are vinyl or aluminum replacements.

3. 123 Cobb St. c. 1890 C

This one story, 4 by 5 bay, Queen Anne cottage is clad in clapboard and crowned by a steep pyramidal roof that is covered in tin. Projecting off the west end of the front facade is a gabled wing displaying a gable of imbricated shingles and a three-sided bay with a denticulated cornice, a 6/6 double hung sash window and two 4/4 double hung sash windows. In the ell created by this wing is a 3 bay wide porch with Doric columns that support a shed roof. In the porch area are a single-leaf door with a transom and two 6/6 double hung sash windows. On the east (side) elevation is a carport. The west (side) elevation has a gabled wing. The majority of windows are 6/6 double hung sash.

4. 1st house W of 123 Cobb St. c. 1915 C

This one story house rests on brick piers with infill, is clad in novelty board siding and has a high hip roof pierced by two interior chimneys. The porch with its Doric columns wraps around two sides of the house. The front projecting wing has a gable roof and a three-sided, projecting bay. Most of the windows are 2/2 double hung sash.

5. 128 Cobb St. (Armistead House) c. 1843 C

This 1 ½ story, 5 bay wide, Greek Revival house has a recessed, front porch and a side gable roof with returns. The full width porch has six square wood columns and a balustrade. The single-leaf entrance is surrounded by sidelights and transom and pilasters. Originally, the front entrance may have been double-leafed. The house is clad in clapboard, except in the porch area which displays flushboard. The majority of windows are 6/6 double hung sash. There are two interior chimneys and a rear wing.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Name of Property: Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District
County and State: Clarke County, Alabama

Thomas Hearin purchased this lot on August 18, 1842 and built his house here in 1843. He was the son of Robert Hearin who came to Clarke County in January 1817 from South Carolina. The title to Hearin's Clarke County property was transferred to James S. Dickinson in 1861 to settle a business deal. James' son, Richard C. Dickinson, became the owner of the Hearin house. Upon his death, it was left to his two minor children, Leila and Clarence. The children's guardian sold the house at public auction to Dr. James W. Armistead (1860-1928) on December 22, 1886. The house remained in the Armistead family down to the late twentieth century (CCHSQ v.4, #1:5-6).

6. 131 Cobb St. c. 1910 C

This two story, 3 bay wide, T-shaped, Queen Anne house rests on a concrete block foundation and has a gable roof. It is clad in clapboard but displays imbricated shingles and a triangular attic vent in two of its gables. Most of its windows are 2/2 double hung sash. Its wraparound porch has been altered over the years. It features a concrete deck, battered pillars and a balustrade. The porch is two stories tall on the west (side) elevation but only one story on the front. It has been obliterated by an addition on the east (side) elevation. There are other additions on this elevation and on the rear.

There are several outbuildings associated with this property including a frame, three-car garage located near the street.

Court Street

7. SE corner of Courthouse Square and Main St. c. 1925 C

This is a two story, 3 by 6 bay, brick, free-standing flat roof, commercial building which is located in the southeast corner of the courthouse square but faces Court Street to the west. The first story of the front facade has a central single leaf entrance flanked by display windows with diaperwork panels below them. A heavy lintel and a rectangular brick panel divide this first story from the second story which has three double hung sash windows with metal awnings. Above these windows are three small attic windows. The north (side) elevation of the building has six 6/6 double hung sash windows on the second story and two 6/6 double hung sash windows on the first story. On the south (side) elevation, an exterior staircase accesses the second floor. As is the case with several commercial buildings in Grove Hill, a metal "cap" has been constructed over the entire top of the building. This was done to protect the flat or shed roof which may have begun to leak.

Judge Coma Garrett, Jr. had this building constructed in 1943 for his son's law office. Construction began in July and the building was completed by December. His son, T. Watrous Garrett, returned from World War II and began his law practice here in 1946. In the mid-twentieth century, this building also housed Grove Hill's post office. It is now owned by T. Watrous Garrett's widow, Bernice M. Garrett (Bernice M. Garrett letters 2/21/1998, 3/2/1998 & Sanborn Map 1950/1962).

8. World War I Monument c. 1920 C

This monument was erected to honor the fallen military personnel of Clarke County who served in World War I. The stone monument sits atop an earthen berm that is landscaped with grass and shrubs and located in the middle of the courthouse square. It consists of a base and four columns which support a horizontal slab that has an eagle on it. Under this slab and between the columns is a marker inscribed with the names of those Clarke Countians who died in WWI. The east face of the marker lists an honor roll of white soldiers, a doctor and a female nurse, Alberta M. Jowers. The west face lists an honor roll of black soldiers. On the base of the monument the following phrases appear: "Lest We Forget", "Greater Love hath No Man Than This", "Their Deeds are Immortal", and "Their Memory Shall Never Die".

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

Name of Property: Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District
County and State: Clarke County, Alabama

This monument to World War I heroes from Clarke County sits over the old well that was dug in front of the courthouse. In 1924, a county-wide, fundraising drive was begun to finance it. The drive was spearheaded by Rev. William Kerridge of Thomasville who was assisted by Mr. L. R. Tucker of Grove Hill. The monument was created by Selma Marble and Granite Works and cost \$1650.00. It was dedicated on Veterans' Day, November 11, 1924. The dedication ceremony included speeches, prayers and songs by various dignitaries. T. J. Bedsole and Prof. E. B. Calhoun spoke on behalf of Clarke County's white citizens and Dr. G. G. Daniel for the blacks. Floral arrangements from various county organizations were placed on the monument. The local newspaper described the monument as being of "Alabama gray limestone. The design is the canopy type, surmounted by an American eagle, and supported by four columns which are set on die and base of artistic design. In the center the tablet bearing the inscriptions, is placed, being protected by the columns and canopy" (CCD 6/12/1924; 10/9/1924; 11/13/1924 & 11/25/1982).

9. Clarke County Courthouse c. 1955 NC

The courthouse dominates the west side of the square and is on axis with Main Street and the World War I monument. It is a prominent landmark in the county seat of Grove Hill. This two story, brick, Classical Modern style courthouse has a symmetrical facade but is asymmetrical in its massing. The courthouse consists of a 2-story, central block with 2 story side wings set back from the front elevation of the main block. Although this building was constructed c. 1955, it retains remnants of the earlier courthouse. The north wing is a 1911 section from this earlier courthouse. The south wing, which is connected to the main block by a recessed, two story connector, was built in 1941. The building has had extensive additions and alterations over the years. The front facade of the main block has a two story, pedimented portico with monumental Corinthian columns. Reeding is featured in the portico area and between the first and second stories of this block. Encircling the block is a wide entablature with reeded panels. Above it is a brick parapet capped with concrete coping. The double leaf entrance into this block features a broken pediment and the front entrances into the wings are also double leaf with similar broken pediments. While these entrances are of glass and metal sash construction, many of the windows are wood frame and double hung sash. For a footprint of this building, see page 7.16.

When the county seat was moved to Grove Hill in 1832, a one story frame courthouse was built with a log jail behind it and a town well nearby. In 1899, the frame courthouse was replaced with a two story, brick building. An addition was built onto this courthouse in 1911. Circa 1955, the present courthouse was built. It was designed by architect Charles H. McCauley and constructed by the builder, S. J. Curry and Company. The architect and builder for the 1899 courthouse were F. B. and W. S. Hull.

10. 100 Court Street c. 1925 C

This two story, 3 by 3 bay, Colonial Revival, brick residence now houses offices. It has a side gable roof and rests on a brick foundation. The southernmost bay of the front facade consists of a two story, gabled wing with returns and a paired 6/6 double hung sash window on each story. In the ell created by this wing is a two story, flat roofed porch with monumental fluted columns. Located in the porch area are a single leaf, cross and bible door with a wooden, elliptical "fanlight" and wooden "sidelights" with small panes of glass at their tops. Two gabled dormers pierce the front half of the main roof. There is a porte-cochere on the south (side) elevation and a rear wing. Most of the windows are 6/6 double hung sash, paired or single windows. Other windows are tall, narrow 2/2 double hung sash.

11. 103 Court Street c. 1950 NC

This nondescript, one story, free standing, gable front, brick office building appears to have been drastically altered

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

Name of Property: Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District
County and State: Clarke County, Alabama

over time. It may once have been an articulation of the Colonial Revival style. It is crowned by a denticulated cornice and a front gable clad in wood.

Jackson Street (Highway 43)

12. Creagh Law Office (N. Jackson St.) c. 1833 NC

This one story, frame building has a central, single leaf entrance. Nine-over-six double hung sash windows flank the entrance. The roof is side gabled and covered with wood shingles. A central chimney pierces the roof and another brick chimney is located on the north (side) elevation. There is a shed addition across the rear of the building. Most of the windows are 9/6 double hung sash, but there are also 4/4 double hung sash.

Although this law office was constructed c. 1833 and is considered by the local community as an important part of their history, it is listed as noncontributing because it was moved to its present location in 1990 for rehabilitation. The building was originally located on Lot 15 which Judge John Gates Creagh (1792-1843) purchased in 1833 for \$20.50. The law office and its historical marker were dedicated on September 27, 1992. The building now houses the Chamber of Commerce (CCHSQ v. 15, #3:8-9 & CCHSQ v.17, #2:1, 5).

13. 109 S. Jackson St. (Carquest Auto Parts) c. 1940 C

This one story, 6 by 6 bay, brick, free-standing gable front, commercial building is crowned by a low, front gable but may actually have a flat or shed roof. Its front facade features a garage door, a single leaf door and large display windows. A pent roof and a gable clad in metal span this facade. On the south (side) elevation, which faces Main Street, there are large, multi-light windows and another garage door.

In the mid-twentieth century, this was Leonard Auto Parts Company (Sanborn Map 1950/1962).

14. 113 S. Jackson St. (True Colors) c. 1930 C

This building is part of a four building, one story, commercial block in which the separate shops are divided by party walls. This brick building sits on the corner of Jackson and Main Streets, so its double door entrance is located on the angled corner of the store. This appears to be the original storefront. There are large display windows on the west elevation which faces Jackson Street. On the north elevation, which faces Main Street, there are two enclosed bays that may have originally been garage doors. As is the case with several commercial buildings in Grove Hill, a metal "cap" has been constructed over the entire top of the building. This was done to protect the flat or shed roof which may have begun to leak. In this particular case, the cap covers the building's stepped, brick parapet.

15. 115 S. Jackson St. (Briggs, Inc.) c. 1930 C

This building is part of a four building, one story, commercial block in which the separate shops are divided by party walls. This brick building has a double leaf entrance that is flanked by large glass picture windows on either side. A metal awning and a large recessed panel stretch across the front of the building. A brick parapet crowns the building.

16. 117 S. Jackson St. (The Shoppe Next Door Consignments) c. 1930 C

This building is part of a four building, one story, commercial block in which the separate shops are divided by party walls. The brick building has a three bay wide front facade comprised of a metal and glass garage door, a double leaf main entrance and a three-part display window. There is a brick parapet atop the building.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

Name of Property: Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District
County and State: Clarke County, Alabama

17. 119 S. Jackson St. (Alabama Power) c. 1930 C

This building is part of a four building, one story, commercial block in which the separate shops are divided by party walls. This brick building's storefront is shaded by an awning. A single leaf door serves as the entrance and to the north of it is a large three-part display window with anodized metal sash. There is a brick parapet. A side entrance into this store was closed up on April 29, 1952 (Sanborn Map 1950/1962).

Main Street

18. 1st house E of 112A Main St. c. 1935 C

This Tudor Revival, 1 ½ story, 4 by 5 bay, brick house rests on a brick foundation and is crowned by a side gable roof. The house has a red brick veneer with details such as the water table, the round arches, the lintels and the lugsills in yellow brick. The front facade features two gables. The major one contains the round arched entrance, a small 3/1 double hung sash window and a round arched niche. A chimney rises out of one side of this gable. To the east of this gable is a smaller one with a paired 3/1 double hung sash window. To the west of the major gable is a terrace with French doors. A carport was added to the east (side) elevation of the house. On the west (side) elevation is a small stoop. The majority of windows are single or paired 3/1 double hung sash. The rear, brick, gabled wing that is set perpendicular to the main block of the house has a second story of frame construction.

Associated with the house is a brick, gable front garage with double wooden doors.

19. 1st house E of 113 S. Jackson St. c. 1925 C

This Craftsman bungalow is behind 113 S. Jackson Street and faces Main Street. It is a one story, 3 by 5 bay, frame house with a front gable roof. A gabled, screened in porch extends out from the front facade and features brick piers, struts and exposed rafter ends. In this porch area are a paired 9/1 double hung sash window and a single leaf, multi-light door. The other front bay consists of a paired 9/1 double hung sash window. The main front gable is accented by a rectangular, louvered attic vent and struts. The east (side) elevation has a small, gabled wing. On the west (side) elevation are a gabled bay, an exterior brick chimney and a carport. The latter two are additions.

Also on the property is a gable front, frame, two car garage.

20. 112A Main St. c. 1925 C

This one story, 3 by 5 bay, free standing, flat roof, wire cut brick, office building features a front facade with a central, single leaf door that is flanked by large display windows, all of glass and aluminum sash. Above the storefront is a long, recessed panel. This building, like some others, has a metal cap but it does not totally obscure the stepped brick parapet.

21. 112B Main St. c. 1960 NC

This small, four bay wide house articulates the ranch style. Its front facade has a single leaf entrance in its easternmost bay. There are a variety of window styles. The house is clad in vinyl siding and permastone. It has a side gable roof.

22. 116 Main St. 1957 NC

This post-World War II drive-in restaurant is a one story, concrete block building with a flat roof which projects out over the front facade which is wrapped with a bank of windows. Despite its address, the restaurant faces Jackson Street.

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Name of Property: Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District
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23. 118 Main St. (It's In Fashion) c. 1890 C

This simple, one story, frame, 3 by 3 bay, free-standing parapet front shop has a gable front roof which is hidden behind a false front with a bracketed entablature. The shop retains its original storefront. It consists of centrally located, recessed, double leaf doors with horizontal panels and horizontal lights of glass that are crowned by a transom and flanked by large, angled display windows. Below the windows are wooden aprons. The roof is clad in corrugated tin and has exposed rafter ends.

A grocery store was housed in this building in the mid-twentieth century (Sanborn Map 1950/1962).

24. 119 Main St. (Pinebelt Title Co.) c. 1910 C

This two story, three bay wide, stuccoed, multi-story, commercial block building occupies a prominent position on the southwest corner of Main and Jackson Streets. Its storefront has been modernized and the building is topped by a metal cap to protect the roof. The roof cap is a common sight on Grove Hill's commercial buildings. The second story windows are 2/2 double hung sash. There is a rear, one story, concrete block addition that operates as a separate office but an interior door connects this addition to the two story building. This addition was added sometime after 1962 (Sanborn Map 1950/1962).

This building housed Tucker's Drug Store earlier in the century.

25. 119 A-B Main St. c. 1910 C

This two story, three bay wide, stuccoed, multi-story, commercial block building has a modernized storefront. Historically, the storefront had centrally located, double leaf doors. Those doors were removed, creating a recessed space which gives access to two single leaf doors that are positioned on opposite sides of the space. One door leads into a beauty shop and the other leads into a barber shop. The window configuration of the storefront was also altered over time. The front, second story windows are boarded up. The building is topped by a metal cap to protect the roof. The cap was put on approximately fifteen years ago because the roof leaked. The roof cap is a common sight on Grove Hill's commercial buildings.

A dentist's office was located on the second floor of this building after World War II.

26. 120 Main St. (Moore's Auto Repair) c. 1945 C

This one story, 3 by 2 bay, brick, free-standing flat roof building abuts the Dollar General Store and continues on behind it. In other words, this building encompasses the rear, northeast corner and the first story of the rear elevation of the Dollar General Store. It is set back from Main Street. A paved area is between the building and the sidewalk. The center bay allows for entrance into the building. The flanking bays contain four-part glass display windows with covered transoms.

When Joe Hawkins returned from World War II, he constructed this building. It and the building next door at 122 Main Street housed his Chrysler Plymouth dealership. Hawkins owned and operated the dealership until 1956. Since then this building has been leased by the Moore family for its auto repair shop (Clarence Hawkins telephone interview 12/22/1997).

27. 121 Main St. (Video Concepts) c. 1910 NC

This one story, frame, commercial building retains a cornice across its front facade but has otherwise been drastically altered. Its front facade displays vinyl siding and metal sash windows.

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Name of Property: Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District
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28. 122 Main St. (Dollar General Store) 1936 C

The Dollar General Store is a two story, brick, 3 by 6 bay, free standing parapet front building that has three slightly recessed bays delineated by piers on its front facade. The altered, glass and aluminum sash storefront consists of centrally located, double leaf doors and large display windows which retain their slipsills. The storefront's transoms are covered up. On the second story of the front facade are three pairs of 6/6 double hung sash windows. Above them are a louvred attic vent and a brick parapet. On the west (side) elevation, the second story is clad in metal. The east (side) elevation has a single leaf door that accesses the second story. The bays on the second story are comprised of single and paired 6/6 double hung sash windows and a small 3/3 paired casement window. All the windows have lugsills. A low pitch gable roof crowns the building behind the front brick parapet.

This building was constructed in 1936 to house Joe Hawkins' True Value Hardware Store. Ground was broken for the construction in January on a lot between the J. P. Pugh store and the W. W. Daffin Building. Plans called for the new two story building to be 40 feet by 60 feet with a brick facade and corrugated sheet iron sides and roof. The local newspaper reported that the building had "John Manville" roofing. Its front facade had plate glass display windows on the first floor and paired windows on the second. The lower story contained the hardware store and the upper consisted of two apartments. The Hawkins family lived upstairs. Construction must have gone smoothly because Joe Hawkins opened up for business in early April 1936. Newspaper accounts describing the building reveal that it retains a high degree of architectural integrity (CCD 1/23, 2/20 & 4/16/1936 & Clarence Hawkins telephone interview 12/22/1997).

Hawkins ran his hardware store until 1944 when he was drafted. He then liquidated his stock and closed down the store. Upon returning from the war he opened a Chrysler Plymouth dealership in this building and the one next door (120 Main St.). The dealership existed until 1956 when this building was then leased to Western Auto. The auto parts business occupied the building for the next twelve years (Clarence Hawkins telephone interview 12/22/1997).

29. 124 Main St. (Parden LP Gas & Service Co., Inc.) c. 1925 C

This one story, 3 by 2 bay, brick, free-standing flat roof, commercial building retains its original storefront which features double leaf, wood and glass doors that are capped by a two light transom and flanked by display windows with wood sash, lugsills and two light transoms. The main roof is partially hidden by the brick parapet and has exposed rafter ends. On the west (side) elevation are a square hole which contains an air conditioner and, at the rear, a single leaf, wooden door. The east (side) elevation cannot be seen because of its proximity to the Dollar General Store.

30. 126 Main St. (Parden LP Gas & Service Co., Inc.) c. 1930 C

This one story commercial block, brick building has a modern, glass and aluminum sash storefront with recessed, double leaf doors flanked by large, angled display windows with new brick aprons beneath them. A flat metal awning divides this storefront from its covered up transom. Above it are two narrow concrete panels and brick corbelling. Brick piers accentuate the corners of the front facade. Like many commercial buildings in Grove Hill, a metal cap covers the roof.

There was a dry goods store located here in the mid-twentieth century (Sanborn Map 1950/1962).

31. 127 Main St. (IGA Grocery Store) c. 1950 NC

IGA is a one story, free standing parapet front, brick building with three single leaf, glass doors on its front facade. A metal awning spans this facade. A brick parapet rises above the awning with an extended portion of the parapet containing the IGA sign. Above the awning, the building is clad in metal.

A grocery store was on this site as least as early as the mid-twentieth century (Sanborn Map 1950/1962).

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Name of Property: Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District
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32. 1st bldg. W of 126 Main St. (First Bank & Trust) 1936 NC

This two story, brick, multi-story commercial block bank has a first story that's been extensively altered and the second story is covered with a metal mesh screening. These alterations occurred in 1963. A wide brick beltcourse defines the parapet.

The First Bank of Grove Hill opened for business on August 1, 1936 in the midst of the Great Depression. It had a capital investment of \$30,000.00. According to an ad in a 1936 issue of the local newspaper, the bank's directors planned to provide convenient banking facilities to the people of Grove Hill and its "trade territory" by practicing sound, conservative banking methods. The bank moved into its modern, new facility on the south side of the courthouse square in October 1974 (CCD 11/25/1982).

33. 2nd bldg. E of 132 Main St. c. 1890 C

This two story, brick, 2 by 5 bay, multi-story commercial block building retains its original, glass and wood sash storefront with its recessed, central entrance. Above the storefront are two boarded up windows with lugsills and dog ear arches. The windows on the east (side) elevation are 2/2 double hung sash.

34. 1st bldg. E of 132 Main St. c. 1950 NC

This is a one story, commercial block, brick building with a flat roof. The storefront has been bricked up and has a modern, double leaf door with a boarded up transom. There are no windows on the front facade.

35. 132 Main St. (Grove Hill Game Room) 1941 C

On this corner lot is a two story, 4 by 5 bay, brick, multi-story commercial block building. Its storefront has been somewhat altered but retains its double leaf doors that are flanked by angled display windows and a covered up transom. Above the storefront are a narrow concrete panel reading "1856 The Clarke County Democrat 1941" and four 6/6 double hung sash windows. To the east of the storefront is a single leaf door that accesses the upstairs. On the west (side) elevation are several windows and a single leaf door. See page 7.17.

The offices of the Clarke County Democrat newspaper occupied the same site from the paper's beginning in 1856 to the 1990s. The first building was a one story, wood frame structure with an eave-oriented roof. It had an integral front porch with a shed room. This former saloon housed the newspaper for 66 years. A new building was constructed on the same site in 1912. This two story, wood frame structure had a storefront, a hip roof and an exterior staircase which accessed the second story. It was replaced by the extant brick building in 1941. In 1955, the newspaper bought the adjoining one story, brick building for expansion purposes (CCHSQ v.9, #4:6 & Chris Beverly interview 12/18/97).

Isaac Grant, the Clarke County Democrat's first editor and publisher, ran the newspaper for 52 years. His grandson, George A. Carleton, took over these responsibilities in 1907 when Grant died. In 1912, Carleton replaced the old saloon with a two story building. While the Democrat's second home was under construction that year, the paper press was housed in the front entrance of the courthouse, the paper cutter in the courthouse hall and the rest of newspaper's materials in the new county office building (CCHSQ v.9, #4:6 & CCD 11/25/1982).

George Carleton edited the Clarke County Democrat for sixty-five years, making it a well-known Alabama newspaper. He died in 1972 and his son George, Jr. became editor. The paper was sold the following year. It is "one of the oldest continuously published weekly newspapers in Alabama" (CCD 11/25/1982).

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36. Courthouse Square

1832

C

Grove Hill's courthouse square is located one block west of Jackson Street. It is a modified Philadelphia Square, a landscape feature that was identified and described by geographer Edward T. Price. An analysis of this type of square appears in Section 8. Grove Hill's square is a four-sided square that was created out of rectangular corners that were cut out of the four surrounding blocks. Its courthouse dominates the west side and looks down Main Street towards Jackson Street. Each of the other sides has a street extending out from the middle of it.

Located in the square today are a free standing flat roof building (#7) and a World War I monument (#8) that was built over the original town well. For the 1839 plat of Grove Hill, see page 7.18.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

Although no formal archaeological survey has been made of this district area, the potential for subsurface remains is good. Buried portions may contain significant information that may be useful in interpreting the entire area.

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Museum work progressing

Work is progressing on the new Clarke County museum. Restoration of the antebellum Alston-Cobb Home is nearing completion and construction of a kitchen and breezeway replica, similar to the house's original, is underway now by Thomasville contractor Webb Knight and his employees. The kitchen will contain a large fireplace and will compliment the main house's appearance, according to Rev. N. Roscoe Griffin, chairman of the museum committee. Griffin said every effort is being made to complete the exterior work as

soon as possible. Painting should start soon and it is hoped it can be completed before winter weather sets in, Griffin explained. The museum is a project of the Clarke County Historical Society. Donations have enabled the work to reach this stage but more is needed to complete the project. Donations are tax deductible and may be mailed to the historical society's treasurer, John P. Johnson, 700 E. Church Street, Jackson 36545. For more information on the museum contact Griffin, Rev. W.O. Calhoun or Mrs. Laurie Carleton in Grove Hill.

[Democrat Photo by Jim Cox]

THE CLARKE COUNTY DEMOCRAT, Grove Hill, Alabama, Thursday, October 4, 1984

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ALSTON-BETTIS-COBB-BUMPERS-POSTMA HOUSE, Grove Hill
1850's

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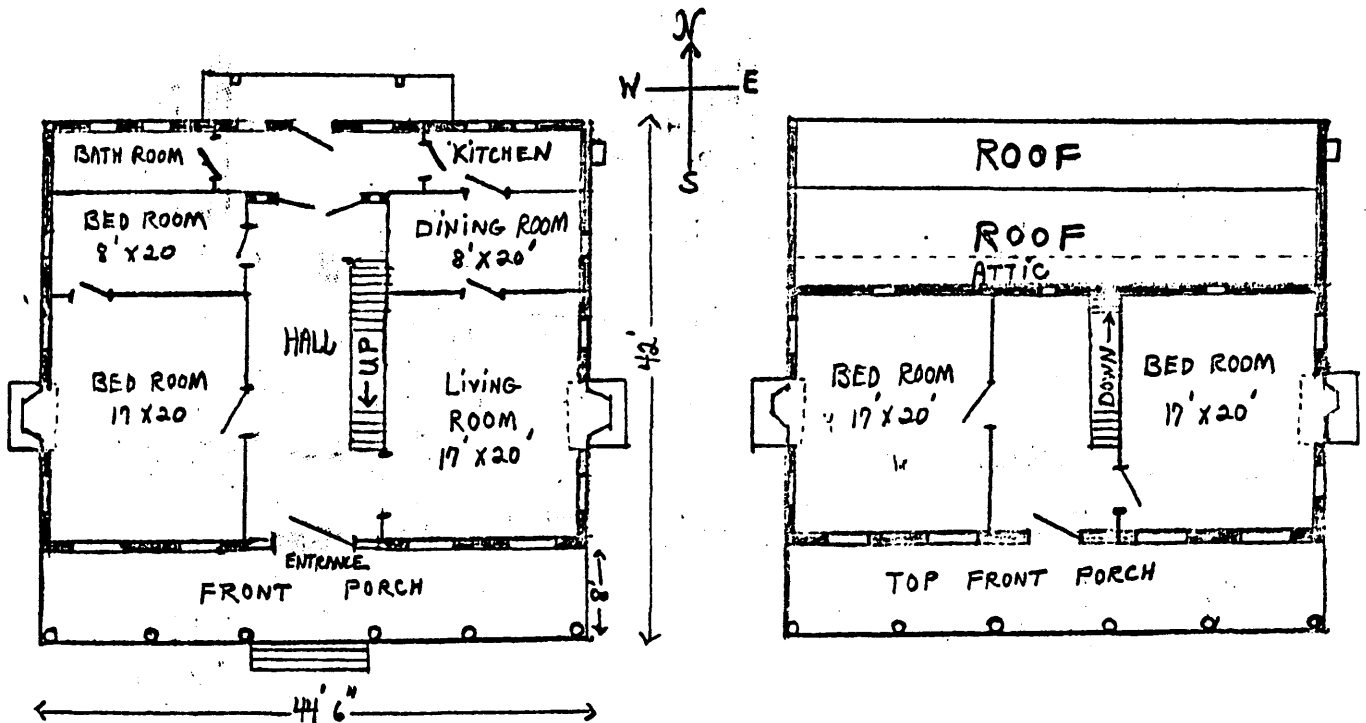
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SIDE VIEW



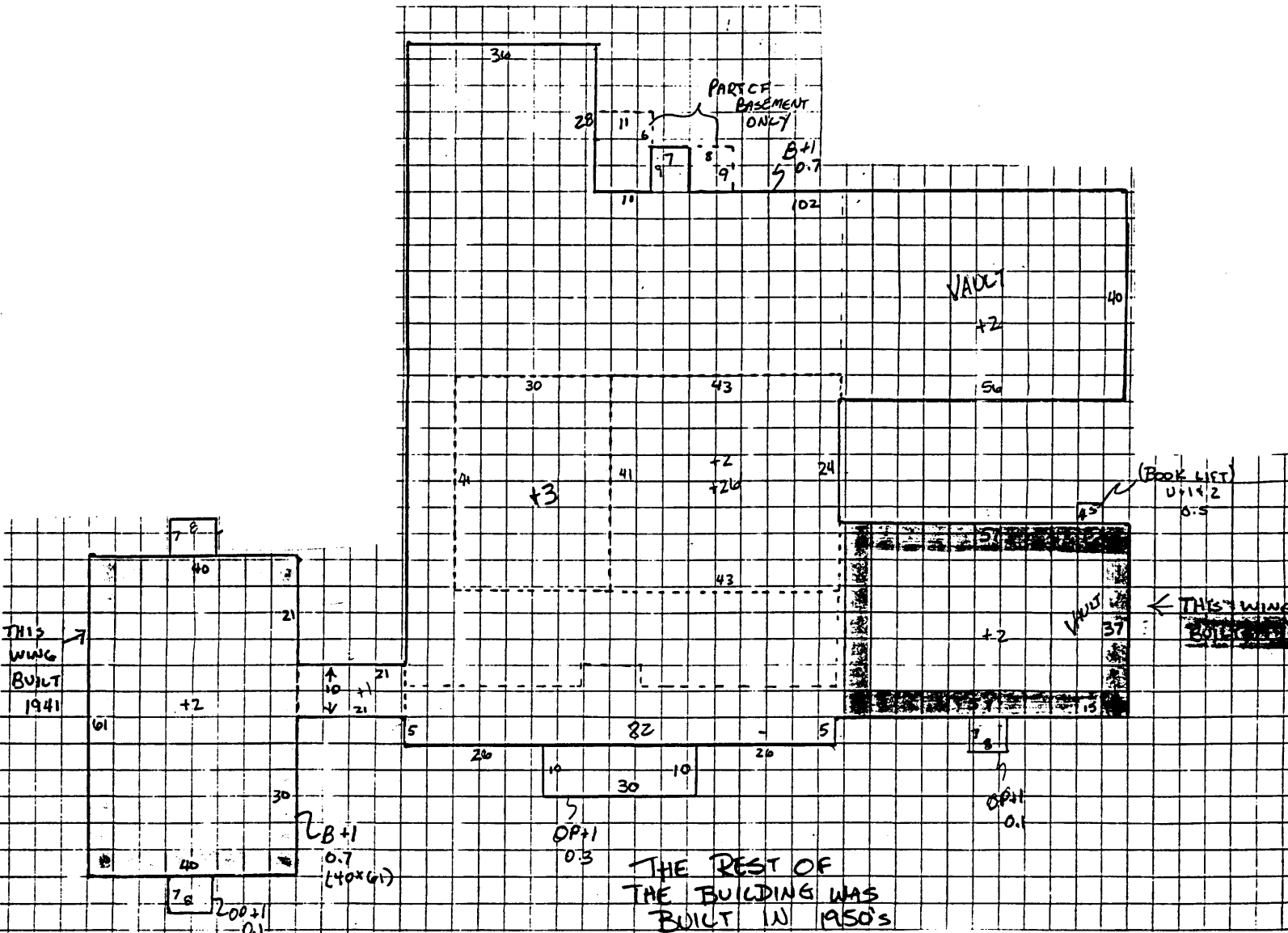
ALSTON-BETTIS-COBB-BUMPERS-POSTMA HOUSE - 1850's

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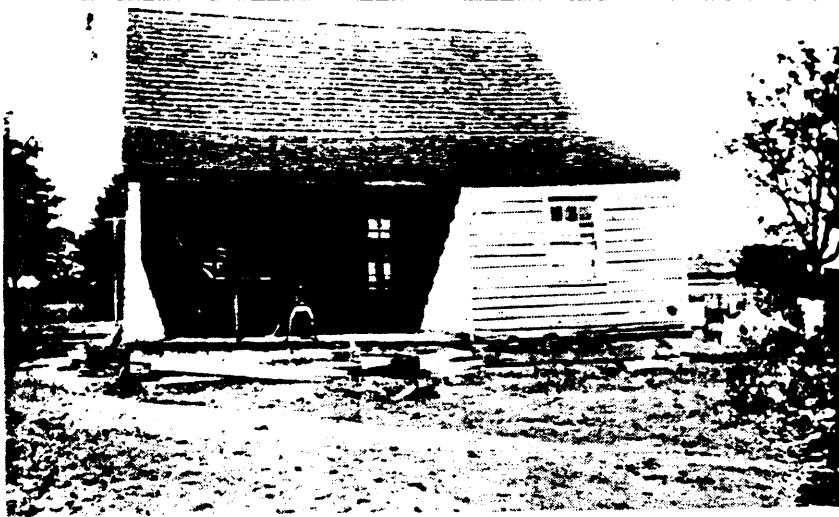
CLARKE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, GROVE HILL, AL

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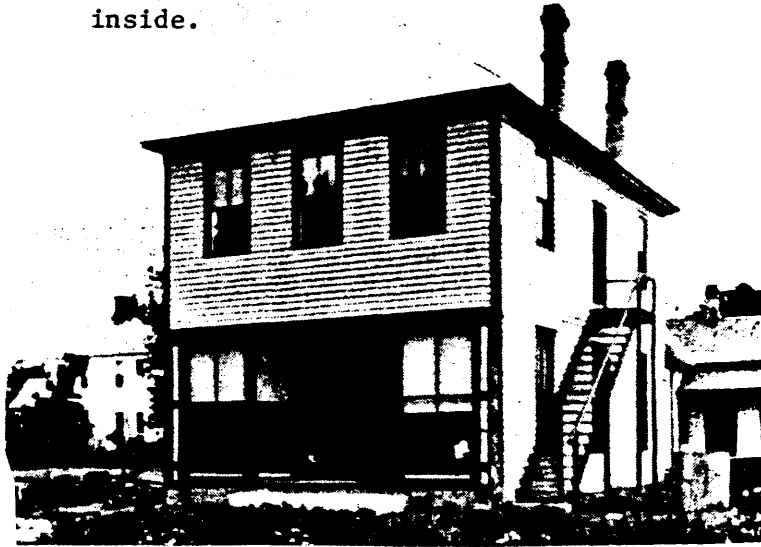
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First home was in a former saloon.....

The Clarke County Democrat has been located on the same site since it was started in 1856. Three buildings have been called home...for more on the history of Clarke County's oldest newspaper and oldest business institution, see inside.



It was replaced in 1912 with a two-story wooden structure...



In 1941, this brick building was constructed and still

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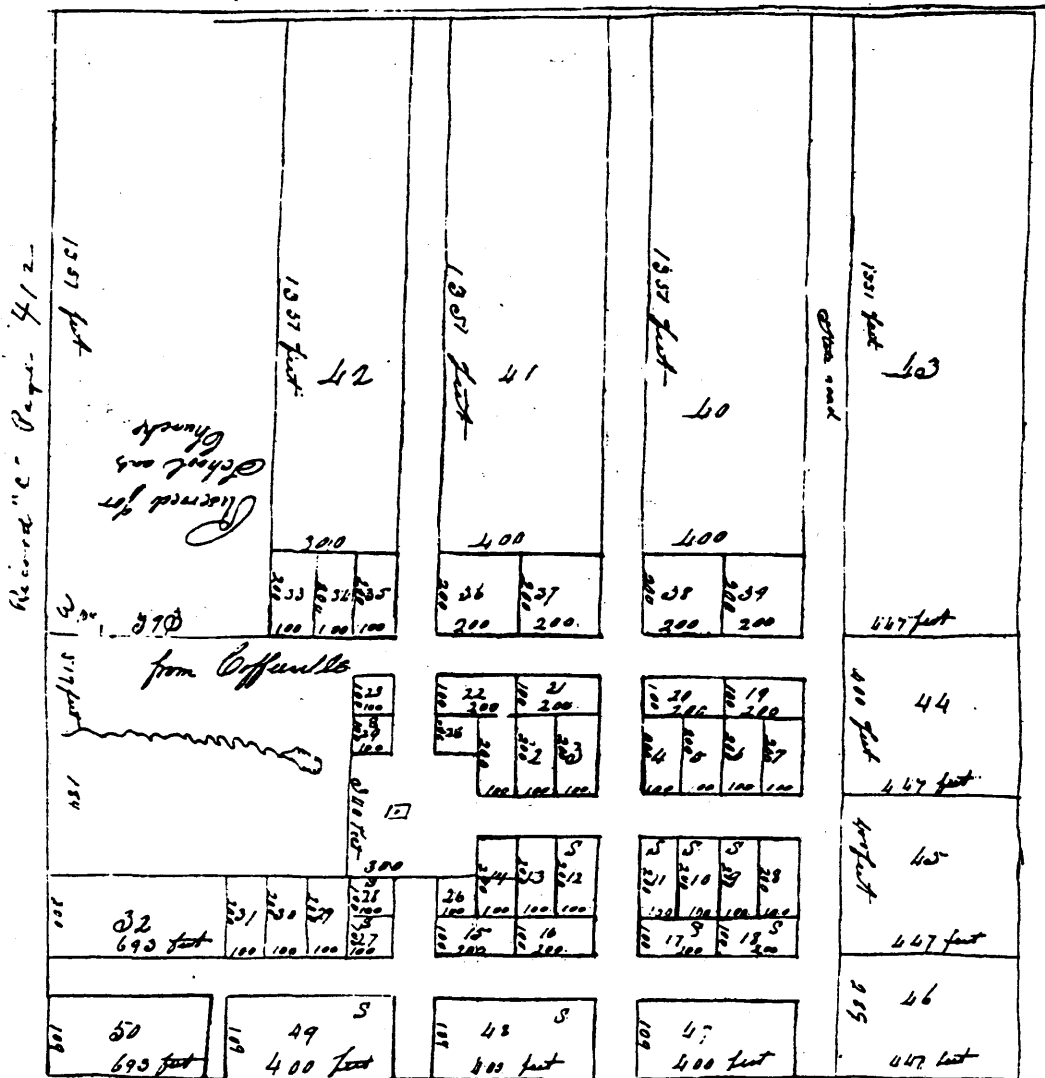
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Macon Plat of Town

N



*Plan Approved by the
Commissioners 29th August 1839
For the Dept of Justice for the County of Clarke
Ernest L. L. L. L.*

Map of Macon, Alabama (later renamed Grove Hill, the county seat) dated 29 August 1839, and located in Deed Book "D".

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Name of Property: Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District
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PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance for the Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District is 1832 to 1948. The beginning date corresponds to the founding of the town. This was probably when the town plan was laid out, although the plat was not recorded until 1839. The ending date is based on the fifty year cut-off period. The district encompasses residential, commercial and governmental properties from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. For a history of Grove Hill, please refer to the multiple property nomination.

CRITERION A: COMMERCE

The Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District is significant under Criterion A with the area of significance being commerce. The last years of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century saw steady development in Grove Hill. This development was barely slowed by the Great Depression and World War II. The community received significant amounts of federal assistance in the 1930s. Most of this assistance went to creating or improving the town's infrastructure. With its economy stimulated by various federal projects, Grove Hill saw new commercial buildings and residences being constructed. As one resident put it, "the depression has been a big help to this town." The extant commercial buildings represent this entire period of steady development (CCD 10/22/1936).

The historically commercial resources included in this district date from c. 1890 (inv. #23) to c. 1945 (inv. #26). A slight majority of the buildings date from the 1930s and 1940s. This is probably due to several factors, including the large amount of construction undertaken in these decades, the wood frame construction of earlier, commercial buildings and the razing of buildings in downtown Grove Hill near the end of the period of significance. The extant resources span the gamut from a general merchandise store to shops specializing in one product or service, such as auto parts and auto repair, to multi-story buildings with one or two shops or offices on the first floor and apartments or offices on the upper floors. This mix of buildings reveals the diversity of commercial activity in the county seat and how it evolved during the period of significance. This activity was concentrated around or near the courthouse square, as was common historically in most county seats. The district's historical, commercial buildings are located at the intersection of Main and Jackson Streets, along the block of Main between Jackson and the courthouse square and on the square itself.

CRITERION A: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District is significant under Criterion A with the area of significance being community planning and development. The courthouse square in Grove Hill is a rare, though slightly modified, example of the Philadelphia Square in the Deep South. It is not exactly known at this point how the topography and the cultural baggage of the Clarke County settlers interacted in developing this square, but enough evidence exists to create an hypothesis.

According to geographer Edward T. Price, a 1682 plan of Philadelphia's square "shows . . . a square formed of rectangular corners cut out of the four adjoining blocks, a type identified with Philadelphia. . . ." In other words, a street set perpendicular to the square extended out from the middle of each side of the square. The original plan for the Philadelphia square called for public institutional buildings, such as a meeting house, a statehouse, a market building and a school, to occupy the four corners of the square. A later, though early, plan for

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Philadelphia's square calls for a prominent building to be placed in its center. Such a building was not constructed there during the colonial period. From 1801 to 1827, a pump house stood in the center of the square. In 1872, the construction of the current city hall was begun here (Price 1986:130).

While the Philadelphia Square did not have a central courthouse, another version of it known as the Lancaster Square did. This type of square began to appear in southeastern Pennsylvania at least as early as the 1700s. It is now identified as the Lancaster Square, named after the town of Lancaster. The central town square plan was probably carried west and south out of Pennsylvania by Scotch-Irish pioneers. The Philadelphia Square can be found in the Carolinas. The Lancaster Square is found in Ohio, Kentucky and South Carolina (Price 1986:130-133).

It should be mentioned here that Charleston, South Carolina may have had plans for a grand, central courthouse square or a "Philadelphia-type square" two years before the City of Brotherly Love. A written description dating from 1680 describes such a square and implies that it had a central courthouse. The square was not actually developed, though, until after 1717. Camden and Spartanburg, South Carolina had similar squares. It is not clear if they were influenced by Philadelphia or Charleston. However, Pennsylvanians had settled in the Carolina Piedmont by this time. Furthermore, the almost total lack of other such squares in South Carolina suggests that there was no wide dispersal from Charleston (Price 1986:132).

The courthouse square in Grove Hill, despite its modifications, is clearly a descendant of the Philadelphia Square. A recorded plan of Grove Hill (then also known as Macon) dated August 29, 1839 shows the square located two blocks west of the state road (now known as Old Highway 5). It is sited on the western edge of the table land upon which most of the town is located. Streets radiate from its north, east and south sides. A fourth street does not extend off the square's west side because of the sheer drop of the table land. The courthouse forms the west side of the square (CCHSQ W1990-1991:9).

The county seat of Clarke was moved from Clarkesville to Grove Hill, which was established specifically for this purpose, in 1832. Although a village did not exist here until that time, several families had already settled in this general area prior to 1813. James Magoffin of Philadelphia had a store in the center of a plantation area, just a little north of the current location of Grove Hill, by 1815. The store was doing a brisk business by 1817. During this decade, settlers poured into Alabama (and Clarke County) from Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The historical research does not reveal who designed the town or why it was laid out in such a way. Although the plat was not recorded until 1839, the town plan was probably drawn up when the community was established in 1832. James Magoffin certainly remembered the square from Philadelphia and may have had some influence in developing Grove Hill's square. Historian Thomas M. Owen reported that Magoffin remained in the Grove Hill area "until 1830, or later, when he removed to St. Stephens. . . ." He played a part in Mississippi Territorial and state politics and, as a locally prominent politician, could have had an impact on the planning of the new county seat. Other settlers in the area, many of Scotch-Irish descent, had come from states into which the Philadelphia Square and the Lancaster Square had spread. Undoubtedly, the plan of Grove Hill's courthouse square represents a part of the cultural baggage these people brought with them to the Alabama frontier (Owen v. IV, 1921:1147).

Some differences, however, are apparent between this square and its Pennsylvania antecedent. Foremost is that it is not centrally located in the town. The historical research conducted so far gives no explanation for this. Obviously, since the square is sited on the edge of the table land, it was not meant to be the geographical center of

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the community. The 1839 plat clearly shows this. The square may have been placed here to take advantage of the spring that was located on this site. A well was located in the square until the early twentieth century when it was covered up by the World War I monument. The small rectangle in the middle of the square on the 1839 plat probably represents this well. In addition, if the table land was somewhat densely populated, the town had to be located where land was still available. Furthermore, there were precedents in the settlers' home states for squares not centrally located. Towns in colonial Georgia had such squares. In North Carolina, according to maps dating from 1768 to 1770, none of the major cities had courthouse squares, but their courthouses still dominated the local landscape. They were placed in or near an important road crossing, for example. Edward T. Price points out in his study of courthouse squares that there are other ways to dramatically site a courthouse besides the central square. One such way is "a position that blocks the view along the principal street, particularly effective when a hill site is available." Perched at the edge of a village and looking down the two block main street to the state road, might also be a "particularly effective" site. Price adds that county courthouses are usually situated in or face a "special open space." A second major difference is that streets do not extend off all sides of the Grove Hill square as they do in Philadelphia, but there are obvious topographical barriers to this (Price 1986:125, 129, 138).

In summary, Grove Hill's courthouse square, which appears to be an anomaly at first glance, helps one recognize the "settlement sequences of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. . . . [It represents] another item of cultural baggage which the Scotch-Irish carried with them. . ." to the Alabama frontier. Because of Grove Hill's small population, this important town plan has been preserved. The square retains its original position in the town with streets radiating out from its north, east and south sides. The courthouse, though constructed in 1955, still sits on the west side of the square and looks down the main street to the old state road (Price 1986:124).

CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE

The Grove Hill Courthouse Square Historic District contains locally significant articulations of residential and commercial architecture dating from the 1840s to the 1940s. Although the buildings have various levels of integrity, seen as a whole, they illustrate the architectural and social histories of this county seat. They testify to Grove Hill's evolution from a small, dusty village with wood frame buildings to a booming, twentieth century town with brick buildings and paved roads.

The houses represent a wide range of residential styles and typologies that were popular during the period of significance. These include a Greek Revival, side gable with recessed porch house and a Greek Revival I-house, Queen Anne style residences and various eclectic styles from the twentieth century. The eclectic styles found in this district are Colonial Revival, Cape Cod cottage, Craftsman bungalow and Tudor Revival.

The commercial resources are much more utilitarian in design, but still represent common typologies found in small town Alabama. The most popular in this district, based on the number left, are the one story, commercial block buildings; the multi-story, commercial block buildings and the free standing, flat roof buildings. Other typologies found here are the free-standing gable front and the free-standing parapet front.

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Zone	Easting	Northing
5 16	<u>426510</u>	<u>3508140</u>
6 16	<u>426200</u>	<u>3508140</u>

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries were drawn to create a historic district that includes as many historic, contributing resources as possible and as few noncontributing resources as possible. As delineated, the boundaries encompass such historic resources as residences, commercial buildings and the county courthouse. They also include one contributing object, a WWI monument, and one contributing structure, the courthouse square.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying sketch map which was drawn at a scale of 1"= 100'.