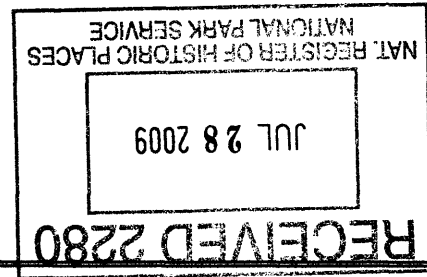


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

historic name J. W. Shreve Addition Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 115-300 6th Ave., 302-425 College St., 403-505 E. Three Notch St.

not for publication N/A

city or town Andalusia

vicinity N/A

state Alabama code AL county Covington code 039

zip code 36420

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Eizabeth Shunkbrown
Signature of certifying official/Title

24 June, 2009
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): _____

Edouard H. Beall 9.9.09

Bay
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>29</u>	<u>5</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>29</u>	<u>5</u> Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
_____	<u>Multiple Dwelling</u>
_____	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>Business</u>
_____	<u>Professional</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>School</u>
_____	<u>Library</u>
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
_____	<u>Multiple Dwelling</u>
_____	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>Business</u>
_____	<u>Professional</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>Education-related</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>City Hall</u>
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival and Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Brick
 roof: Asphalt, Metal
 walls: Brick, Wood, Metal
 other: _____

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Period of Significance 1905-1940

Significant Dates 1905, 1914, 1939

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

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the 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):

- 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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 30 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	<u>16</u>	<u>549740</u>	<u>3464140</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>549559</u>	<u>3463630</u>
2	<u>16</u>	<u>550000</u>	<u>3563955</u>	5	<u>16</u>	<u>549550</u>	<u>3463950</u>
3	<u>16</u>	<u>550010</u>	<u>3463670</u>	6	_____	_____	_____

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 Linda Bell, Consultant (Christy Anderson, David Ray & Susan Enzweiler, AHC NR Coordinators)

organization Ford Consulting

date 9/2005

street & number 26 Cherokee Hills

telephone 205/556-5388

city or town Tuscaloosa

state AL

zip code 35404

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 Multiple Property Owners

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state _____

zip code _____

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J. W. Shreve Addition Historic District

Addresses

Sixth Avenue: 115, 119, 122, 203, 205, 208, 210, 212, 215, 216 and 300.

College Street: 302, 304, 305, 309, 311, 401, 405, 407, 409, 411, 414, 415, 418, 419, 420, 421, 424 and 425

East Three Notch Street: 403, 502 and 505

Description

In Andalusia, the county seat of Covington County, the J. W. Shreve Addition Historic District resources compose a traditional Southern neighborhood including houses, a library, a school and a church. This proposed District runs from East Three Notch Street where the progenitor of the neighborhood, the J. W. Shreve House (Resource 33) stands. Today the house functions as a commercial building yet still is a sterling example of a Neoclassical Revival mansion. Directly across the street are the East Three Notch Street School (Resource 34) and the First United Methodist Church (Resource 32) that are the anchors of the district.

The East Three Notch Street School (Resource 34), today Andalusia's City Hall, is an architectural gem that gives import to the district. It is a fine example of an historic neighborhood school that has been saved. Today many such schools are being destroyed. This adaptation of use is a local success story. Nationwide this academic style was common in 1914 and throughout the decade of the twenties. A red brick building, the school displays an ornamented parapet with stone edging, sand-colored brick trim, and stone segmented arch surrounds on a covered vestibule. Uncommon are the vestibule interiors covered with white Syllacauga marble. One has no difficulty in imagining a steady stream of children walking from the houses on Sixth Avenue and College Street to and from the school. A park dedicated to Andalusia veterans replaces what once was the playground for the school.

A 1905 development date places the residential portion of the neighborhood among some of the earliest homes in Andalusia. Queen Anne cottages and a single Queen Anne comprise the earliest portion of the district including one central passage cottage.

Bungalows are the other staple of the district. These homes line College Street and Sixth Avenue. Graceful old oak trees frame the streets and shade the homes that have stood there since the beginning of the twentieth century. Aged concrete stobs act as sentries that still have addresses incised into the cement surface.

Resource 11 is a Free Classic Queen Anne cottage that was built by Sheriff Nathaniel Livings Ca. 1905. The home displays pediments and columns from whence it derives its Classical designation. Ornate lights, ridgepoles, dormers, and corbelled chimneys accentuate the stately Queen Anne cottage, Resource 8. More elaborate is Resource 1 that has an intricate roofline of pressed metal with ridgepoles, fish scales, and decorative brackets that adorn the wooden porch supports.

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A high style wood frame Free Classic Queen Anne, Resource 19, is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Palmer. Such details as the hip with cross gables roof of galvanized steel shingles embossed with the *Full Acorn* pattern and decorative ridge poles, two interior brick chimneys with corbeling and corbelled cap, and louvered ventilators with cornices and decorative brackets distinguish this Victorian-era home. A tremendous bonus is the wooden frame servant's quarters with galvanized steel shingles embossed with the same *Full Acorn* pattern, and a matching interior brick chimney with corbeling.

Even more prevalent than the Queen Annes are the aforementioned bungalows with examples such as Resource 22. A wood frame edifice with hip roof exhibits exposed rafter tails and an open work balustrade at the roof line, paired 9/1 double hung sash windows, and a full width porch showcasing tapered wood supports on brick piers with stone caps. An intact porte cochere with engaged roof and matching tapered wood supports on brick piers makes this house more distinctive.

Along with the church and school, the neighborhood also contained the county's library provided by the Works Progress Administration. Today the building is the Superintendent of Educations' office, Resource 3. When it was built in 1939 it was the Covington County Library built of brick in a Colonial Revival style. The library was a product of the WPA's nationwide library project. Modest in size, the building fits into the small building projects carried out by the WPA during the Great Depression.

In all, the J. W. Shreve Addition Historic District contains thirty-four resources. Of these, there are twenty-nine contributing resource and five non-contributing resources. Over all, the resources are intact examples of early twentieth-century architecture.

Archaeological Component

Although no archaeological survey has been conducted in association with the J.W. Shreve Addition Historic District in Covington County, Alabama, there exists the potential for subsurface remains on the property.

J. W. Shreve Addition Historic District Inventory

1. 115 Sixth Avenue. Ca. 1905-6. One and one half story wood frame Queen Anne cottage with hip with cross gables and mansard roof of slate with ridgepoles, three interior chimneys with stone caps, single light in gable with fish scales, weatherboard siding with corner boards, 1/1 double hung sash windows with wood surrounds, six panel wood door with flanking two part lights, wood surround with cornice and wood screen door with decorative wood work, wrap around porch with wooden supports with ornamental brackets, portion of porch screened. Detached wood frame two-car garage with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails with weatherboard siding.
Contributing Resource.
2. 119 Sixth Avenue. Ca. 1912. One and one half story, Craftsman bungalow with English styling and Classical motifs, wood frame with side clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles with ridgepoles, two interior brick chimneys with corbeling, one with stone cap and the other with brick cap, front gable dormer with stickwork and tripled 9/9 double hung sash windows, each with four light transom and wood surround, brackets, weatherboard siding, two panel wood door with eight lights, flanking side lights and three light transom, wood panels above and to side of front door, wood and screen door, 8/12 double hung sash windows with wooden surround that include a

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- cornice, full width porch with flat roof and cornice with denticulated frieze, square wooden supports with bases ornamented with star shapes, brick foundation, concrete and brick front steps. **Contributing Resource.**
3. 122 Sixth Avenue. 1939. Superintendent of Education's Office. One story, painted brick Colonial Revival with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, two brick end chimneys of stretcher brick with corbelling and stone cap, wood panel door, wooden surround with cornice and denticulated frieze, flanking canted bay windows with 12/8 double hung sash windows flanked by 6/4 double hung sash windows with hip roofs, 8/8 double hung sash window with brick sill, stoop entry. **Contributing Resource.**
 4. 203 Sixth Avenue. Ca. 1920. One story, brick bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney with stone cap, gabled louvered ventilator, running bond with soldier brick band at base, wood and glass panel door and wood paneled door with three lights, 3/1 double hung sash windows with storm windows and header brick sills, partial width porch with engaged roof and brick piers. **Contributing Resource.**
 5. 204 Sixth Avenue. Ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails, one interior brick chimney and one exterior brick chimney, each has stone cap, louvered ventilator, weatherboard siding, wooden door with three panels and three lights, wood surround and screen door, 5/1 double hung sash windows with wooden surrounds, flanking wooden louvered shutters, partial width porch with front gable roof and louvered ventilator, exposed rafter tails, brackets, tapered wood supports on brick piers with stone caps. **Contributing Resource.**
 6. 205 Sixth Avenue. Ca. 1905. One story, wood frame Central Passage cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, asbestos shingles, wood panel door with flanking two sidelights and two light transom, paired 6/6 double hung sash windows with wooden surrounds, full width porch with hip roof, square wooden supports, brick foundation. **Contributing Resource.**
 7. 208 Sixth Avenue. Ca. 1918. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, cornice, weatherboard siding, wood and glass panel door, replacement windows of 2/2 configurations, wrap around porch with hip roof and tapered wood supports on brick piers, brick foundation. **Contributing Resource.**
 8. 209 Sixth Avenue. Ca. 1905-6. One and one half story, wood frame Queen Anne cottage with hip and cross gables roof of slate with ridgepoles, two interior brick chimneys with corbeling and stone caps, two gabled dormers with paired 6/1 double hung sash windows, weatherboard siding, multiple light door with flanking 16/1 side lights and a ten light transom, 20/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with hip roof and wood columns on brick piers, brick foundation. **Contributing Resource.**
 9. 210 Sixth Avenue. Ca. 1924. One story, wood frame bungalow with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, weatherboard siding, replacement door of wood with oval stained glass light, 6/6 double hung sash windows of aluminum construction, partial width porch with front gable roof, brackets, louvered ventilator, square wooden supports on

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- brick piers, wooden open rail balustrade. Detached garage with side gable metal roof and metal garage door. **Contributing Resource.**
10. 212 Sixth Avenue. Ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, wood and glass panel door with eight light side lights and multiple light transom, 1/1 double hung sash windows with wooden surrounds, partial width porch with engaged roof and wood supports on brick piers. **Contributing Resource.**
 11. 215 Sixth Avenue. Sheriff Nathaniel Livings House. Ca. 1905. One and one half story, wood frame Queen Anne cottage with hip and cross gables roof of pressed metal, 4/4 double hung sash window in gable and louvered ventilator, vinyl siding, wood and glass panel door with flanking two lights over panels and transom, wood surround with pediment, single lights with stained glass transoms and wooden pedimented surrounds, wrap around porch with hip roof, cornice and wood columns, brick foundation. **Contributing Resource.**
 12. 216 Sixth Avenue. Ca. 1905-6. One and one half story, wood frame Queen Anne cottage with hip and cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, two stained glass lights in gables, pent roofs, weatherboard siding, wooden door with four panels and one glass panel, flanking sidelights and transom, single lights with stained glass transoms, wooden surrounds, full width porch, hip roof and turned wooden supports, brick foundation. **Contributing Resource.**
 13. 300 Sixth Avenue. Ca. 1905. One and one half story, wood frame Free Classic Queen Anne cottage with hip and cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, cornice, weatherboard siding, wood panel door with flanking sidelights and transom, paired 1/1 double hung sash windows with wooden surrounds, wrap around porch hip roof and Tuscan columns on brick piers with stone caps, brick foundation. Basement added with concrete blocks. **Contributing Resource.**
 14. 302 College Street. Ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails, interior brick chimney with stone cap, louvered ventilator, asbestos siding, wooden door with six panels, storm door, 6/6 double hung sash windows of aluminum construction, flanking louvered wooden shutters, stoop with gabled roof and exposed rafter tails and brackets. **Non-contributing Resource.**
 15. 304 College Street. Ca. 1946. One story, wood frame minimal traditional with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney with stone cap, louvered ventilator, aluminum siding, wood panel door, 6/6 double hung sash windows with flanking louvered wooden shutters, entry porch with shed roof and decorative metal supports, brick foundation. **Contributing Resource.**
 16. 305 College Street. Ca. 1905-06. The Douglas Homestead. One and one half story, wood frame Queen Anne cottage with hip and cross gables roof of pressed metal, weatherboard siding, wooden panel door with lights, and wooden surround, 1/1 double hung sash windows with flanking wood shutters with diamond cutouts, wrap around porch with hip roof, tapered wooden supports on brick piers with latticework open rail balustrade, brick foundation and concrete steps. A wooden picket fence with pergola stands in the front yard. **Contributing Resource.**

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17. 307 College Street. Ca. 1940. Two story, wood frame residence that has been significantly modified. Mansard roof of wooden shingles, wooden siding, slab wooden door, aluminum windows, partial width porch with mansard roof. Remodeled ca 1985. Originally was covered in brick and an unknown number of original bricks remain underneath the wooden siding. **Non-contributing Resource.**
18. 311 College Street. Ca. 1918. Two story, wood frame Craftsman apartments with cross gable roof of metal, shed roof dormer with paired 2/2 double hung sash windows, vinyl siding, wood panel door with three lights and transom, 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof and tapered wooden supports on stucco-clad piers. **Contributing Resource.**
19. 401 College Street. Carl Palmer House. Ca. 1905. Two story, wood frame Free Classic Queen Anne with hip with cross gables roof of galvanized steel shingles embossed with the *Full Acorn* pattern with decorative ridge poles that include a wave or curl motif, two interior brick chimneys with corbeling and corbelled cap, louvered ventilators with cornices that include decorative brackets using the wave motif, second floor has wood panel door with transom, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof and columns, wood and glass panel door with screen, flanking two lights on sides and transom, 1/1 double hung sash windows with wooden surrounds, wrap around porch with pedimented entry, Tuscan columns. Wooden frame servant's quarters with galvanized steel shingles embossed with the *Full Acorn* pattern, hip roof, and interior brick chimney with corbeling. **Contributing Resource.**
20. 405 College Street. Ca. 1905-6. One story, wood frame Queen Anne cottage with hip and cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, two wooden ventilators in both front gables, wooden panel door with lights, 1/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with hip roof, wooden columns, brick foundation. **Contributing Resource.**
21. 407 College Street. Ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails, weatherboard siding, wooden panel door with flanking side lights over wooden panels, 6/6 double hung sash windows with wide wooden surrounds, partial width porch with engaged roof and tapered wooden supports, brick foundation. **Contributing Resource.**
22. 409 College Street. Ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails, interior brick chimney, open work balustrade that stands on roof line, wood panel door with multiple lights, paired 9/1 double hung sash windows, wood panel door with leaded glass light, full width porch with hip roof and tapered wood supports on painted brick piers with stone caps, porte cochere with engaged roof and tapered wood support on painted brick pier with stone cap. **Contributing Resource.**
23. 413 College Street. Ca. 1919. Two story, wood frame Craftsman with hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, second floor with 9/1 double hung sash windows, weatherboard siding, wood panel door with metal storm door, transom, and wooden door surround, 9/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with hip roof, tapered wood supports on brick piers with stone caps, wooden open rail balustrade, porte cochere with engaged roof and tapered wood support on brick pier with stone cap. **Contributing Resource.**

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24. 414 College Street. Ca. 1905. One and one half story, wood frame Queen Anne cottage with hip and cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, octagonal louvered ventilator in one gable and 2/2 double hung sash window in one gable, weatherboard siding, wood and glass panel door with screen door that has scroll and spindlework trim, 2/2 double hung sash windows with louvered wooden shutters, partial width porch with shed roof, turned wooden columns and wooden open rail balustrade of turned wood spindles. Side addition carport with side gable roof and gabled dormer with 2/2 double hung sash windows. Detached wood frame garage with front gable metal roof and exposed rafter tails, weatherboard siding, wooden garage door and 6/6 double hung sash window. Wooden picket fence. **Contributing Resource.**
25. 415 College Street. Ca. 1958. One story, brick ranch with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior brick chimney, slab door, 2/2 horizontal double hung sash windows with header sills, plank wooden shutters, partial width porch with engaged roof. **Non-Contributing Resource.**
26. 418 College Street. Ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding, wood panel door with lights, storm door, 9/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with engaged roof and cornice, tapered brick piers. **Contributing Resource.**
27. 419 College Street. Ca. 1920. One and one half story, wood frame airplane bungalow with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafter tails, fixed lights in gable, exterior brick chimney, wood panel door, 6/6 double hung sash windows with wood surrounds, partial width porch with side gable roof, louvered ventilator and exposed rafter tails, wooden supports on brick piers with stone caps. **Contributing Resource.**
28. 420 College Street. Ca. 1950. One and one half story, brick minimal traditional with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney with stone cap, paired 6/6 double hung sash windows in gable and louvered ventilator, wood panel door with three lights, screen door, 6/6 double hung sash windows, stoop with front gable roof and decorative metal supports and open rail balustrade. **Non-Contributing Resource.**
29. 421 College Street. Ca. 1923. One story, wood frame bungalow with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, louvered ventilator in gable, asphalt shingles siding, wood and glass panel door with wooden screen door, 2/2 double hung sash windows with wooden surrounds, partial width porch with shed roof and exposed rafter tails, wooden supports. Sears and Roebuck Catalog House. **Contributing Resource.**
30. 424 College Street. Ca. 1948. One story wood frame ranch with brick facing, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, weatherboard siding and painted brick, wood door with four lights over one panel, paired 6/6 double hung sash windows with flanking louvered wooden shutters, partial width porch with engaged roof and decorative metal supports. **Non-Contributing Resource.**
31. 425 College Street. Ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with main roof of clipped gable construction of asphalt shingles, louvered ventilator, two interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, corner boards, wood panel door with wooden surround, 6/6 double hung sash windows,

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canted bay on façade, partial width porch with shed roof and tapered wooden supports, open rail balustrade of turned wooden spindles, brick foundation with checkerboard openings for ventilation. **Contributing Resource.**

32. NW corner of Three Notch Street & 6th Ave. The First United Methodist Church. 1925. Two story with attic space brick religious building of the Neoclassical Revival style. Hip roof of asphalt shingles with parapet that has an entablature with a stone cornice, and a denticulated frieze, second floor has five stained glass windows with rectangular stone surrounds with stone sills and keystone, first floor has tripled double leaf wood doors with four panels and two stained glass panels, stained glass transoms, central doors have stone surround with segmented arch, flanking doors have stone surrounds with pediment, stained glass windows with pedimented stone surrounds, stone water table and basement with stained glass windows with stone surrounds. Temple front with two story pedimented portico, porthole louvered ventilator with stone surround, denticulated frieze, two-story Ionic columns, raised base with concrete steps with brick piers with stone caps. Side tower of three stories with flat roof of tar composition, third floor has arched multi-pane windows, header brick lintels with keystones, frieze from façade wraps around tower, second floor has 1/1 double hung sash windows with surround, soldier brick lintel and stone sills, brick course divides first floor with 1/1 double hung sash windows with surround, soldier brick lintel and stone sills. Nave walls have two-story, round arched stained glass windows with soldier brick lintels and keystones, the entablature is carried around the building and on the nave walls brick pilasters with stone capitals seemingly support it. **Contributing Resource.**
33. 502 East Three Notch Street. J. W. Shreve House. 1907. American Pioneer Insurance Company. Two story, wood frame Neoclassical Revival building with hip roof of asphalt shingles, two interior brick chimneys with corbeling, cornice with denticulated frieze, weatherboard siding, second floor has paired 8 light casement windows with transoms bearing a star shaped screen in wood surrounds, two leaf glass panel doors with flanking side lights and transom with star screens in wooden surround, balcony with decorative bracket supports and metal open rail balustrade. First floor has two leaf glass panel doors with flanking side lights and transom with star screens in wooden surround and paired floor length 10 light casement windows with transoms bearing a star shaped screen in wood surrounds. Temple front with two story pedimented portico, denticulated frieze, painted fanlight, 2 two-story Doric columns and two pilasters. Side pedimented porch with tapered (entasis) Doric columns. Open rail stone balustrade with brick piers with stone caps. Single story on East side with flat roof, denticulated cornice and fixed lights with star screen transoms and flanking pilasters. **Contributing Resource.**
34. NE corner of East Three Notch Street & 6th Ave. East Three Notch Street School. 1914. Andalusia City Hall. Two story, three-part plan academic building of red brick with central block and flanks and basement, flat roof of tar composition, decorative parapets with stone trim, sculpture in central parapets of stone with a shield over cross shape, the building is primarily constructed of red brick with sand-colored brick trim that acts as quoins and trim that delineates banks of windows and ornaments individual windows. The building has a recessed central block with rectangular flanks containing decorative brickwork. This brickwork has multiple bands with alternating header and stretcher brick courses that terminate at each corner with a square stone ornamentation. On the second floor are tripled 9/9 double hung sash windows, each with three light transoms, sand-colored brick trim with flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows with

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segmented arch surrounds and sand-colored brick trim, stone sills, flanking these are quadrupled 9/9 double hung sash windows, each with three light transoms. The first floor has a central, double leaf wood door with nine lights in each door, flanking 10 lights on each side and transom with 18 lights and flanking 6 lights on each side of it. Recessed porch entry with stone surround in Gothic arch shape topped by a shield with cross on it and a band of stone above the shield. Incorporated into the surround of stone are two 6/6 double hung sash windows with stone surrounds, flanking these are quadrupled 9/9 double hung sash windows, each with three light transoms. The interior of entry porch is paneled with white marble. Stone water table above basement that has tripled 6/6 double hung sash windows with sand-colored brick trim, metal and glass panel doors. On the east side of the building, is a setback wing with a hip roof of metal. It is composed of the same red brick with sand-colored trim but is a later addition that does not exist on the footprint shown on the 1916 Sanborn map. One wood panel door with nine lights is on a side stoop. Double hung sash windows with brick trim pierce the sides. **Contributing Resource.**

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VIII. Significance

The period of significance extends from 1905 to 1940 due to the fine collection of notable early to mid-twentieth century resources including residences, a church, school and WPA library. The significant dates for the district include 1905 when the J. W. Shreve Addition was laid out and filed; 1914 when the East Three Notch Street School (Resource 34) was constructed; and 1939 when the WPA library (Resource 3) was constructed. Construction in this neighborhood ended in 1940.

The J. W. Shreve Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C: Architecture** for its residential, academic and religious architecture. The majority of the houses in the district date from Ca. 1900-1925. Contained within the historic district are locally significant examples of high style and vernacular houses including Queen Annes, Queen Anne cottages and a central passage cottage. The area continued to develop until Ca. 1940. By the thirties, Craftsman and bungalows populated the district.

Most of these residences are intact examples of middle class homes occupied by the businessmen and civic leaders of the community. The houses reflect a conscious effort on their builders' and owners' part to capture the essence of nationwide architectural trends.

East Three Notch Street School (Resource 34) is a fine example of an academic building dating from the early twentieth century (1914). Public school educational reform began in the late-nineteenth century and reached its height in America in the 1910s and 1920s. This reform focused on providing ideal spaces for optimum learning environments through the design and new construction of educational facilities. The improvement of the nation's general educational system and curriculum of this period resulted in corrective and standardization efforts of school building planning.

The East Three Notch Street School was one such school with a three-part plan of brick, a flat roof and ornamented parapet using masonry trim and articulation such as Gothic arch surrounds and sculpture. Examples similar to the Andalusia school are found nationwide. Resource 3, the Superintendent of Education's Office on 122 Sixth Avenue was built by the PWA in 1939.

Historical Context

Andalusia is a typical south Alabama town that was jump-started by the arrival of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Ca. 1899-1901. In 1900, the Central of Georgia built a line to Andalusia as well (Conner, 1988-89 and Shelly, 2000). The major reason for the railroads' arrival was to transport timber that was a major resource for Andalusia and Covington County.

According to an earlier commercial district nomination, downtown Andalusia developed between 1900-1911. As the new century dawned, "sidewalks, public water supplies, paved streets, electrical service and similar civic improvements appeared. Around 1904, brick buildings began to replace wood frame ones around the Courthouse Square" (Conner, 1988-89). With this flurry of transportation development and commercial growth, came a population boom. The numbers grew from a mere 551 citizens in 1900 to

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2,000 by 1905 (Sanborn, 1905. Conner, 1988-89). All of this growth was the impetus for the building of the J. W. Shreve Addition Historic District. The proposed district is a four-block area that was mostly original to the J.W. Shreve Addition laid out by P.S. Layton, Civil Engineer, and filed on May 11, 1905. Boundary lines ran roughly from East Three Notch Street on the East and South to North Cotton Street on the West and Third Street on the North (Palmer, 2006).

J. W. Shreve began his business career in 1901. He was born James William Shreve on January 10, 1873 in Butler County to parents William Clement Shreve and Nancy Elizabeth Stallings. William Clement (known as W. C.) was a Confederate soldier imprisoned near the war's end who was able to return and begin farming. He moved his family from Butler County to Covington County where they moved about three miles outside of Andalusia. There they started their family farm. At the turn of the century, J. W. moved into town to make his living. When the brick storefronts appeared in Andalusia Ca. 1901-04, J. W. and his brother Joe (Joseph Edward) opened the Shreve Brothers mercantile store that later became Covington Stores (Heritage of Covington County, 2003).

From 1899-1906, Henry Opp served as Andalusia's mayor while J. W. served as city councilman. Later in September 1912 J. W. was elected mayor, but resigned in December 1912. Yet J. W.'s service did not end here and in 1914-1918, he held office as city councilman again (Bryan, 1985).

Another contribution made by Mr. Shreve was his service to the Board of Education. In 1914, he served on the Board with Superintendent L. E. Brown and board members A. L. Rankin, W. S. Simmons and T. Wilder. Hence J. W. Shreve's name appears on the cornerstone of the East Three Notch Street School (Resource 34).

J. W. Shreve's personal life developed in accord with his professional life. In August 1897, J. W. married Lila Sentell, daughter of Professor J. T. Sentell of Luverne, Alabama. The couple were active members of the First United Methodist Church (Resource 32). They had three daughters: Margaret Shreve, Mrs. Howard Ward and Mrs. D. D. Roberts. There were two Shreve sons: Eugene and Raymond (Mrs. J. W. Shreve Claimed by Death Wednesday, November 19, 1943). Both sons chose to go into business with their father. This alliance lasted some seventy years and was called J. W. Shreve and Sons (In the Andy Swing, April 27, 1972).

Shreve built his home as a focal point on East Three Notch Street in 1907. A stately Classical Revival mansion, Resource 33 today houses the American Pioneer Insurance Company. This house showcased social events such as the wedding of Mildred Shreve and Howard Ward in 1922. Detailed descriptions of the home and its decoration appeared in the local newspaper.

Shreve's position in the community may be measured by his impressive house, but more so by his impressive public service record that includes years as a city councilman, serving on the Board of Education, serving as mayor and local entrepreneur (*The Heritage of Covington County*, 2003).

Other noteworthy Andalusians such as County Sheriff, Nathaniel Livings, built houses in the district as well. Livings constructed Resource 11, a Free Classic Queen Anne cottage, Ca. 1905. A. C. Wilder built Resource 8 Ca. 1905-06 and Duncan A. McArton, a banker purchased Resource 1 in the early 1900s (*The Heritage of Covington County*, 2003). Each of their homes is a Queen Anne cottage that followed a

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national architectural trend in Victorian-era tastes. Such cottages are modest residences built for the middle class. These fine Andalusian examples display a great deal of architectural detail.

Such a neighborhood developed as the Andalusian economy developed. Transportation, i.e. railroads brought a new economy to the small town. It was the hub from which exports of locally grown cotton, lumber, and wood products were distributed. The need for consumer goods and services grew drastically in the city. "Shopkeepers, builders, and manufacturers poured into Andalusia on the same railroads, and continued to fuel demand until the 1930s" (Conner, 1988-89).

Between 1900 and 1910, the population of Andalusia had increased around 3,000 citizens and the population stood at 3,500 (Sanborn, 1910). These numbers made local construction inevitable. Not only residences but schools for the growing numbers of students were built. In 1914, the East Three Notch Street School (Resource 34) was constructed. This impressive building replaced a two-story brick school on the corner of East Three Notch and Sixth Avenue. Initially, the new school contained grades 1-10 and then 1-11 from 1914-1923. The first class graduated in 1915. As Andalusia continued to grow in 1924, the institution became the elementary school (*The Heritage of Covington County*, 2003). A new high school was constructed to house older students. Today the building has been restored by McKee and Associates and transformed into the Andalusia City Hall.

Over the years, the East Three Notch Street School has shaped the character of the J. W. Shreve Addition Historic District. Three school superintendents have occupied Resource 22, a wood frame bungalow at 409 College Street. Superintendents Kellor, Norton and Taylor lived here. Mrs. Taylor taught fifth grade at the school while her husband served as superintendent. Later a Mrs. Campbell and family resided in the house while she taught sixth grade at the school (Palmer, 2006). Many teachers lived in the Wilder House (Resource 8) that was converted from a single family dwelling into a boarding house (Palmer, 2006).

Other developments from the decade include sidewalks placed within the historic district. Some of the district sidewalks were supplied by the Tuscaloosa Concrete & Supply Co. of Tuscaloosa, Alabama in 1914. There is a plaque embedded in the walkway supporting this. In downtown Andalusia, a new Beaux Arts courthouse replaced the old one in 1915-16.

As the decade of the twenties approached, vital industry arrived in town. Swift Corporation, a meat packing plant, came in 1916. Alabama Textile Product Company and the Andala Company replaced Swift in the 1920s (Conner, 1988-89). By 1924, the population of Andalusia rose another 2,000 to 5,200 (Sanborn, 1924). These numbers spurred the construction of bungalows in the J.W. Shreve Addition Historic District. Resources 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 14, 21, 22, 26, 27, 29, and 31 are all bungalows making it the most prevalent residential form in the historic neighborhood. Such houses belonged to the middle classes who worked in the earlier mentioned industries or owned small town businesses. Over the years, business owners such as Leon Benson who inherited Benson Hardware, and Zelma Earl and Earnest Spicer of Spicer's Cleaners resided in the area (Palmer, 2006).

Additional construction spurred by the population surge was the new Methodist Church (*The Heritage of Covington County*, 2003). Under the supervision of Rev. H. C. Threadgill, the Methodist congregation purchased a vacant lot and residence belonging to A. M. Riley. His home was demolished and replaced with the new brick sanctuary on East Three Notch Street. The First United Methodist Church (Resource 32) was erected in the Classical Revival style. Under the leadership of Dr. I. W. Chalker, construction

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began. Funding for the new building came mostly from five trustees and stewards who contributed \$5,000.00 each for the new place of worship. Other monies came from additional congregation members. Work began in 1924 and was completed by 1925 (Shelley, 2000). According to *The Covington News*, February 27, 1925, the following Sunday, March 1, was to be the inaugural day for the edifice.

Congregation members met at the old wood frame building (a block west of the city square) the first morning of March. From here, they marched down the street in formation to the new sanctuary. It was the Methodists' way of proclaiming the arrival of the premiere edifice. The old *Andalusia Star* published an article Ca. 1926-28 that stated "the church is fully equipped with adequate department class rooms, a sanctuary that would seat 800, a social room in the basement with dishes to serve 100" (Shelley, 2000). These statistics were supplied by then pastor, Dr. H. F. Marshall who was catering to the governor, Bibb Graves. According to Shelley, the 800 was a political figure and the sanctuary actually seats about half that number at 450 (Shelley, 2000).

At the end of the 1920s, the Great Depression eclipsed the local prosperity. Andalusia's population fell to 5,148 in 1931 (Sanborn, 1931). The production of turpentine comparatively held its own, yet the timber industry began to decline in the 1920s with the end of the first growth cutting. As early as 1909, the boll weevil had arrived in Alabama from Mississippi. It had devastated cotton crops and forced farmers to diversify. These insects also assisted in dropping crop prices that had been high. In 1914, World War I began. After the war's end in 1918, agricultural prices further decreased (Cox, 2005). At the end of the 1920s, the Great Depression accelerated this decline in prices. All of these things combined to negatively affect Andalusia's economy.

Within the city, little construction took place in the 1930s. In the J. W. Shreve Addition Historic District, a single building, Resource 3, the Covington County Library was constructed in 1939 under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration (WPA). Eighteen men were anticipated for laborers on the Andalusia building (WPA, 1937). Those on relief rolls filled many of the blue-collar and white-collar jobs since all WPA projects had a hiring requirement of 95% of the work force to be taken from these rolls (Stanford, 1944).

A local example of the New Deal in action, this resource was also the first building in Andalusia to be constructed solely for use as a library. As such, it fulfilled many of the goals established by the WPA for library service projects. The prime objective of the projects was "Assisting established library agencies in stimulating local reception of complete and permanent library service as a regular public function" (Stanford, 1944). Before the 1939 edifice, the library first was housed in the local Masonic temple. Later it was moved into the First National Bank downtown (*The Heritage of Covington County*, 2003). This newly built WPA facility gave Andalusia and Covington County a permanent library service and location.

Plans were in place for the library in 1937 when the WPA agreed to provide \$7,266.50 for the building. This amount was coupled with local funds totaling \$3,000.00 (WPA, 1937). An amount of a little over \$10,000 combined went into the new Colonial Revival building. Nationally, "by the end of 1940, library construction by the agency (WPA) totaled over 1,000 completed projects, including 187 new buildings or additions and 814 projects involving the renovation or repair of existing libraries" (U. S. Congress, House, Committee of Appropriations, 1941).

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Today the library serves in the capacity of the Superintendent of Education's office. These adaptive uses of the library and the East Three Notch Street School are positives for the City of Andalusia and make this locality favorable for the National Register of Historic Places. Not much has changed within the neighborhood since the 1930s. After World War II, a few minimal traditionals were built. The majority of the old homes still abide along the streets with majestic oak trees standing before them.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the J.W. Shreve Addition Historic District is shown on the accompanying map entitled "J.W. Shreve Addition Historic District, Andalusia." The district includes College Street between Fifth Avenue on the east and Oak Street on the west and Sixth Avenue between East Three Notch Street on the south and Second Street on the north.

Beginning at the southwest corner of the lot associated with the J. W. Shreve Home (Resource #33) the district boundary heads north along the western boundary of this lot and crosses East Three Notch Street to the northern right-of-way of this street. Here the boundary turns west following this ROW until it reaches the southwest corner of the lot associated with the Methodist church (Resource #32) and turns north following the western boundary of the church lot and the rear property line of Resource #1. The boundary then heads west following the rear property lines of Resources #15 and #14 to the eastern ROW of Oak Street. Heading north along this ROW until it reaches the northwest corner of the lot associated with Resource #16, the boundary then turns east, running along the rear property lines of Resources #16 and #17 which face College Street. When the boundary meets the rear property lines of Resources #4, #6, #8 and #11 (all of which face Sixth Avenue), it heads north along these property lines to the southern ROW of Second Street and follows it east to the southwest corner of the intersection of this street and Sixth Avenue. The boundary turns north, crosses Second Street and continues north until it reaches a point where it is parallel with the rear property line of Resource #13 which faces Second Street. The boundary then crosses Sixth Avenue and continues along the rear property line of the lot associated with Resource #13 to the northeast corner of the lot. Here it heads south along the eastern property line of Resource #13, crosses Second Street and continues along the rear property lines of Resources #12, #10, #9, #7 and #5 (all of which face Sixth Avenue) until it reaches the rear property line of the lot associated with Resource #20 which faces College Street. The district boundary heads east along the rear property lines of Resources #20, #21, #22, #23, #25, #27, #29 and #31 (all of which face College Street) until it reaches the western ROW of Fifth Avenue. The boundary then heads south along this ROW, crosses College Street and reaches the southeast corner of the lot associated with Resource #30. At this point, the boundary turns west, following the rear property lines of Resources #30, #28, #26 and #24, all of which face College Street. When the boundary reaches the eastern property lines of the Resources #36 and #34, it heads south along these lines, crosses East Three Notch Street, and continues along the eastern and southern property lines of Resource #33 until it reaches its point of origin.

Boundary Justification

The proposed district is a four-block area of which much was originally part of the J.W. Shreve Addition laid out by P.S. Layton, Civil Engineer, and filed on May 11, 1905. The boundary of the J.W. Shreve Addition Historic District has been drawn to include all of the contiguous, contributing buildings in the four-block area. Today, East Three Notch Street is dominated by contemporary buildings as are Oak Street and Fifth Avenue. The majority of residences east and west on Second Street are less than fifty years old.

Photographic Log

The following information is the same for all of the photographs:

1. J. W. Shreve Addition Historic District

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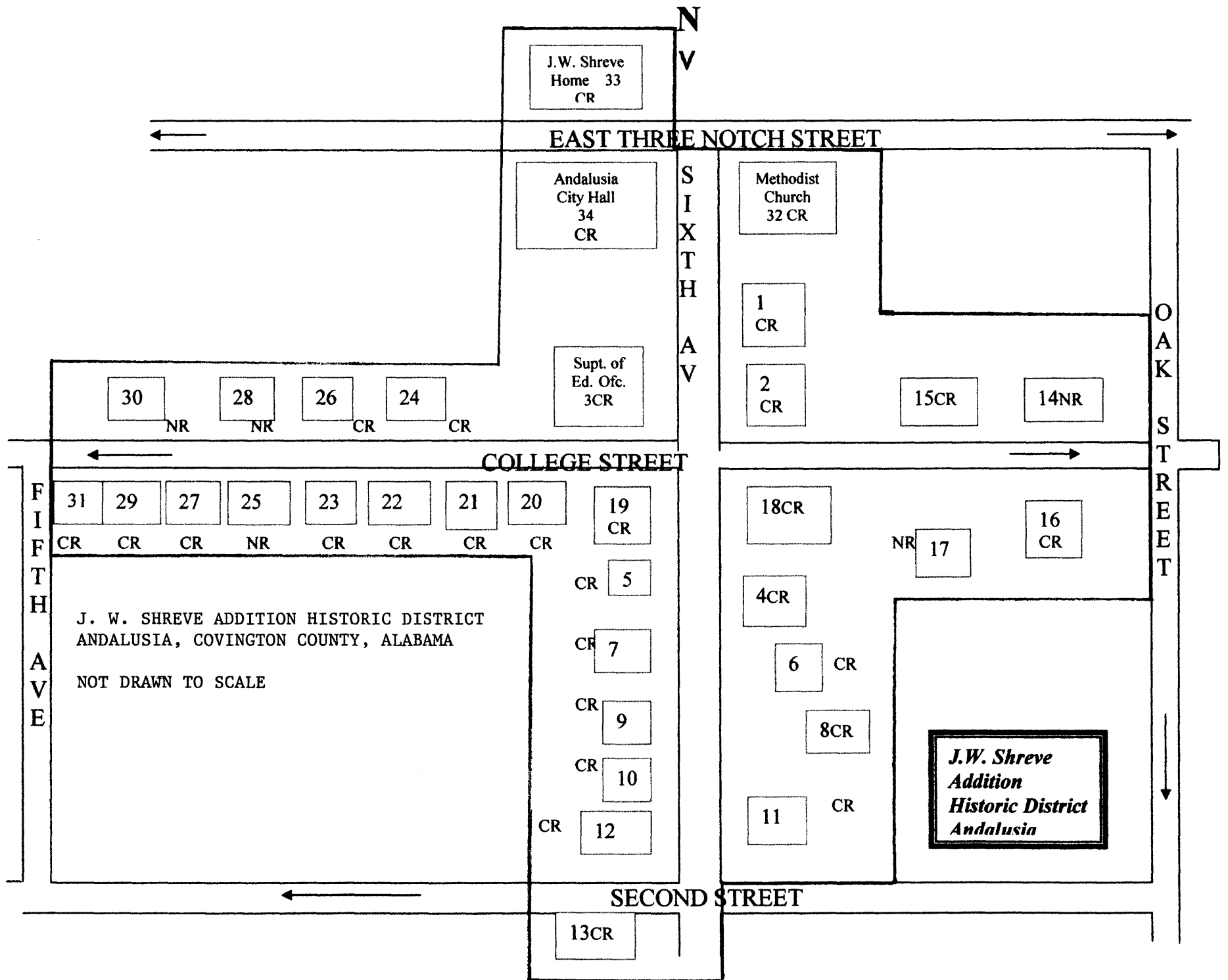
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-
2. Covington County, Alabama
 3. Gene Ford
 4. March, 2005
-
1. Resource 1, facing west. 115 Sixth Avenue
 2. Resource 2, facing west. 119 Sixth Avenue
 3. Resource 3, facing east. 122 Sixth Avenue, . Superintendent of Educations Office
 4. Resource 34, East Three Notch Street School, facing north.
 5. Resource 34, East Three Notch Street School, facing west.
 6. Detail of Resource 34, East Three Notch Street School, facing north.
 7. Resource 33, J. W. Shreve House, facing southwest.
 8. Resource 32, First United Methodist Church, facing northeast.
 9. Resource 22, facing north. 409 College Street
 10. Resource 17, facing north. 307 College Street
 11. 100 block of Sixth Avenue, facing west.
 12. 400 block of College Street, facing west.
 13. 200 block of Sixth Avenue, facing northeast.
 14. College Street from 413 College Street, facing northwest.
 15. Facing south toward Resources 32 and 34 on East Three Notch Street.



J.W. Shreve
Home 33
CR

EAST THREE NOTCH STREET

Andalusia
City Hall
34
CR

Methodist
Church
32 CR

1
CR

Supt. of
Ed. Ofc.
3CR

2
CR

15CR

14NR

30
NR

28
NR

26
CR

24
CR

COLLEGE STREET

31
CR

29
CR

27
CR

25
NR

23
CR

22
CR

21
CR

20
CR

19
CR

18CR

NR 17

16
CR

J. W. SHREVE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT
ANDALUSIA, COVINGTON COUNTY, ALABAMA

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

CR 5

CR 7

CR 9

CR 10

CR 12

4CR

6 CR

8CR

11 CR

*J.W. Shreve
Addition
Historic District
Andalusia*

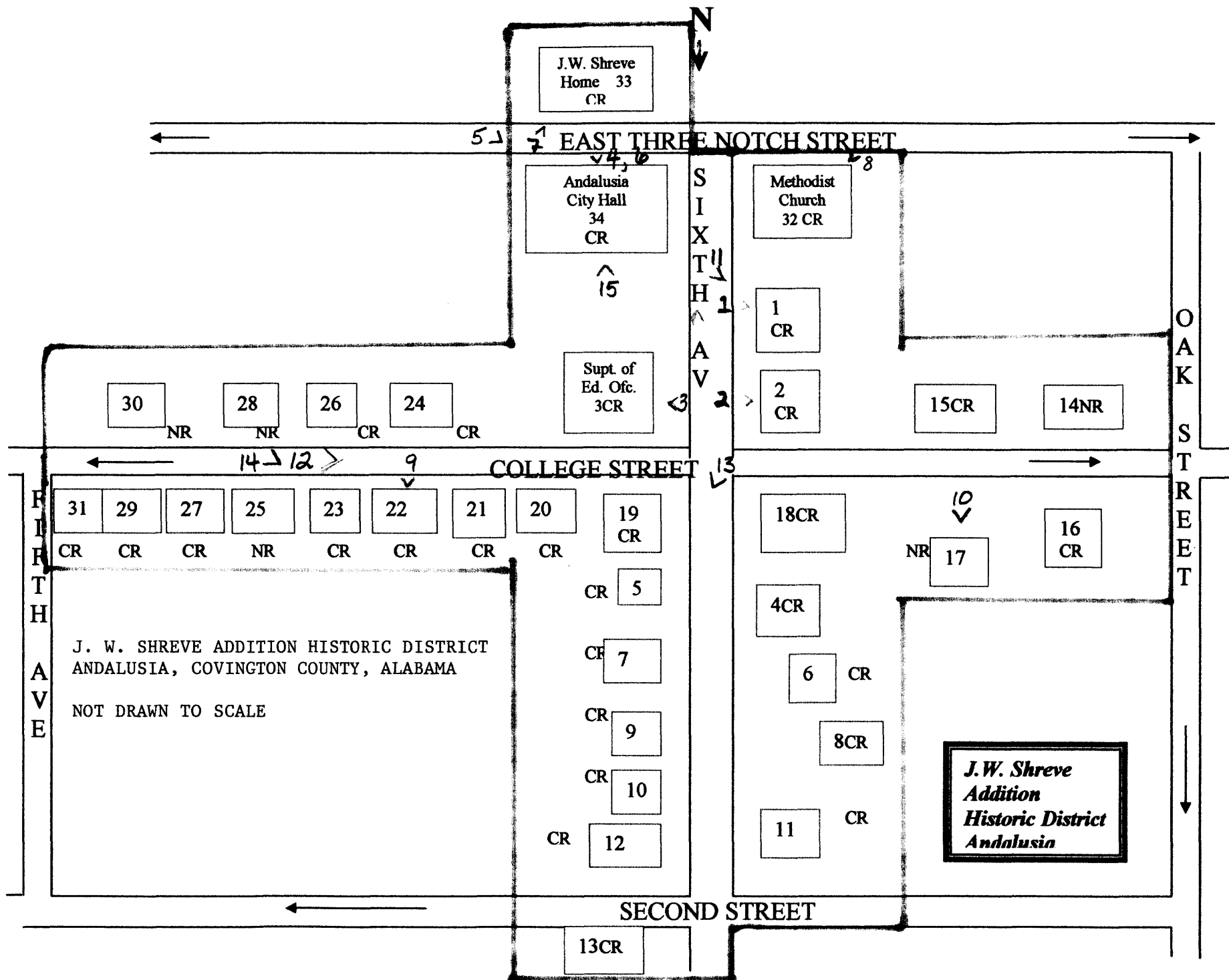
SECOND STREET

13CR

OAK STREET

FIFTH AVE

N
V
S
I
X
T
H
A
V
E



J.W. Shreve
Home 33
CR

Andalusia
City Hall
34
CR

Methodist
Church
32 CR

Supt. of
Ed. Ofc.
3 CR

1
CR

2
CR

15 CR

14 NR

30
NR

28
NR

26
CR

24
CR

31
CR

29
CR

27
CR

25
NR

23
CR

22
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21
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20
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19
CR

18 CR

17
NR

16
CR

CR 5

CR 7

CR 9

CR 10

CR 12

4 CR

6 CR

8 CR

11 CR

**J.W. Shreve
Addition
Historic District
Andalusia**

13 CR

J. W. SHREVE ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT
ANDALUSIA, COVINGTON COUNTY, ALABAMA
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

EAST THREE NOTCH STREET

COLLEGE STREET

SECOND STREET

OAK STREET

FIFTH AVENUE

SIXTH AVENUE