

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number bounded by Bellwood Drive, 20th Ave., the Black Warrior River, 30th Ave not for publication N/A
city or town Northport vicinity N/A
state Alabama code AL county Tuscaloosa code 125 zip code 35476

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]
Signature of certifying official

February 12, 2004
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 of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)

County and State Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Page #2

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
86	16 buildings
1	sites
	structures
	objects
87	16 Total

Number 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

103

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Business</u>
	<u>Specialty Store</u>
	<u>Department Store</u>
	<u>Restaurant</u>
	<u>Warehouse</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
	<u>City Offices</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>School</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Business</u>
	<u>Specialty Store</u>
	<u>Department Store</u>
	<u>Restaurant</u>
	<u>Warehouse</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival

Late Victorian :Stick/Eastlake

Romanesque

Queen Anne

Renaissance

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>brick</u>
	<u>concrete block</u>
roof	<u>asphalt</u>
	<u>metal: tin</u>
walls	<u>brick</u>
	<u>wood</u>

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

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Page #3

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
Commerce

Period of Significance c. 1840 - 1953

Significant Dates N/A

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Miller & Martin, Greene, J. E.

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)

- ☐ 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

Ala. Dept. of Archives and History; University of Alabama: Hoole Collection

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property approx. 450

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </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 Pamela Sterne King, Historic Preservationist and Christy Anderson (AHC Reviewer)

organization PSKing Associates date 10-29-02

street & number 3307 Altaloma Way telephone 205-823-1679

city or town Birmingham state Alabama zip code 35216

=====

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

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: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Addresses

Bellwood Drive

11, 21, 25, 33, 37, 40, 41, 45, 47, 50, 53, 56, 57, 59

Bellwood Lane

1, 20, 76, 79, 80, 81, 85, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94

Main Avenue

202, No #, 217, 302, 303, 307, 312, 315-317, 400, 401, 403, 405, 407, 408, 410, 412, 415-417, 417 ½, 419, 420, 423-425, 424-426, 427-429, 428, 431-433, 432, 500, 501-503, 512, 700, 703, 713, 803, 895-903, 911, 1003, 1004, 1009, 1017, 1115, 1117, 1123, 1127, 1203, 1204, 1206, 1209, 1301, 1307, 1302, 1315, 1317, 1323, 1401, 1407 A-B, 1414, 1413-1415, 1417, 1425, three vacant buildings with no #, three warehouses off Main Avenue with no #

20th Avenue

1403, 1407, 1411, 1415, 1507

21st Avenue

1214, 1302, 1313, 1314, 1318

22nd Avenue

413, 415, 507, 516, 605

24th Avenue

709, 803, 807

25th Avenue

507, 516, 525, 602, 605, 606, 614, 615, 701, 702, 703 ½, 803

26th Avenue

514, 601, 615, 616, 620, 1210, 1202, 1306

28th Avenue

710

30th Avenue

617, 705, 706, 714, 716, 803, 807

1st Street

1910, five industrial buildings with no #

5th Street

2207, 2400, 2406-2406 ½, 2414, 2415, 2420, 2421, 2427, 2514, No #, No #

7th Street

2311, 2704, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2802, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2813, 2815, 2904

9th Street

2303, 2315, 2321, 2325, 2322, 2316, 2328, 2526

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 2,6,7 Page 2 Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

=====

Addresses (continued)

10th Street
2102, 2103, 2303

13th Street
2106, 2111, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2120, 2413, 2505, 2513, 2517, 2546

Park Street
2124, 2111, 2103

Trestle Bridge spanning Warrior River

Section 6 (continued)

Historic Functions

Cat.: <u>Transportation</u>	Sub: <u>Depot</u>
	<u>Bridge</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	Sub: <u>Cemetery</u>
<u>Industry/ Processing/</u>	
<u>Extraction</u>	Sub: <u>Industrial Storage</u>
	<u>Manufacturing Facility</u>
<u>Religion</u>	Sub: <u>Religious Facility</u>

Section 7 (continued)

Architectural Classification

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical Revival
 Colonial Revival
 Tudor Revival
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow
Modern Movement: Minimal Traditional
Other: commercial block

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3 Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

=====

Narrative Description

The Northport Historic District is comprised of approximately 450 acres of mostly flat land. It is being expanded from its original 1980 boundaries that included 134 resources of which 103 were contributing, to its present boundary including 210 resources, 171 of which are contributing and 29 non-contributing. Of the original resources, eighteen resources have been demolished or burned nine of those along Main Avenue north of 5th Street on either side of the street, where new inappropriate buildings and parking areas have been constructed. This area, therefore, has been eliminated from the present boundaries (see hatched portion of the district map). In addition, seven other buildings have been demolished but are scattered throughout the district, and therefore remain within the current boundaries. Moreover, fourteen of the original resources considered non-contributing are now 50 years old or older and are now considered contributing; they comprise, in fact, most of the best examples of c. 1930s-40s Minimal Traditional styles in the district many of which are along 25th Street west of Main Avenue. The greatest concentration of new resources are north of the original boundaries in the Bellwood subdivision east of Main Avenue; along east Main Avenue between Park Street and the Northport Civitan Park; west along Main Avenue and along 13th Street and 26th Avenue, as well as two nice c. 1920s commercial structures at 9th Street; and east of the Bellwood subdivision along 20th Avenue. In addition, the town's most important concentration of industrial resources, at the far southern tip of Main Avenue and along 1st Street, have been added and include a fine c. 1940s gas station and excellent cotton gin-related resources. With the exception of only one resource, the Williamson Cemetery (Inv. # 48), no resources were added to the original concentration of resources west of the railroad.

The resurveyed and expanded Northport Historic District, therefore, runs north and south along Main Avenue (both sides) from 1st Street to the Northport Civitan Park with the exception of those resources that were eliminated in the original downtown area. The northern edge of the District east of Main Avenue is the Civitan Park where it travels east to include the Bellwood subdivision and extends part of one block along 20th Avenue; on the west side of Main Avenue, the boundary includes mostly the south side of 13th Street. South of 13th Street, the District includes only structures on both sides of Main Avenue to 9th Street, with the exception of a few structures along Park Street and 10th Street. At that point, to 5th Street, the District proceeds west from Main Street across the railroad to 30th Avenue. Beyond the east and west boundaries, there is much vacant land where structures have been demolished, or new apartments, gas stations, houses, and warehouses built.

The District contains residential, commercial, transportation-related, religious, and industrial resources. There are six antebellum resources including two commercial buildings and one Greek Revival house (Inv. #s 25, the Christian House), all of them along Main Avenue; and five resources that were built between 1868 and 1879 including the Greek Revival Maxwell-Peters House (Inv. # 3). Twenty-one buildings, both commercial and residential, were built c. 1880-1900 including the c. 1900 wood trestle bridge (Inv. #1). The majority of the District's resources were built between 1900 and 1929, including both churches (Inv. #s 28 and 33) along Main Avenue, and the wonderful c. 1905 Romanesque Old Mobile and Ohio Railroad Depot built immediately west of the railroad (Inv. # 90). The second greatest concentration of structures was built c. 1930s - 1953 and include many fine Minimal Traditional houses mostly west of Main Avenue in the 25th Street vicinity, in the Bellwood subdivision, and in the industrial enclave at the southern edge of the district.

Within the District, there is a wide array of architecture including pyramidal cottages, L-cottages many of which include fine Eastlake wood details, center hall, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, English Tudor mostly within the Bellwood division, Romanesque, Minimal Traditional styles, as well as typical commercial and industrial styles. In addition, there is one historic church with Gothic and Renaissance influences (Inv. # 28, the Northport First United Methodist Church), and one Classical Revival Church (Inv. # 33, the Northport Baptist Church). With few exceptions – the Depot and several houses in the Bellwood subdivision – the finest architecture is situated prominently along Main Avenue. In addition, most of the oldest structures are located along Main Avenue and just west of it. Vernacular architecture is scattered throughout the district reflective of many small towns.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4 Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

All of the resources in the District are one, one and one half, or two story. There is a relatively even mix of one and two story brick commercial structures all of which are located along Main Avenue, and houses are mostly one story with a few being one and one half or two story. All commercial structures are simple brick with flat roofs and wood windows, though a few have 2nd story balconies or decorative fronts including one beveled façade. The oldest residential structures are mostly wood with the notable exception of the Christian House (Inv. # 25), but by the late 1880s and 1890s some of the grander Victorian-era houses have become brick some with wrap around porches, beveled glass, multiple chimneys, and stone detailing. There are several houses that transition from the Victorian-era to the Bungalow during the 1910s, and by the 1920s, most vernacular houses are bungalow all of which are wood with front gable roofs, simple front porches and mostly 4:1, 3:1, or 6:6 double hung wood windows. There are no high style examples of Bungalow architecture. There are some late 1930s bungalows and a few Tudor Revival styles, but by the 1940s, most new houses are wood or shingled Minimal Traditional styles. The Tudor Revival houses were built during the 1920s – 1940s most of them in the Bellwood subdivision or in the northern portion of Main Avenue. There are no particularly high style examples of Tudor Revival, though they typically are brick, or wood and brick, with multiple front gables and simple trim. Most of the industrial resources are constructed of sheet metal, while a few were built of concrete block, and most have tin gabled roofs and metal windows.

There are sidewalks exclusively along Main Street, and c. 1990, the City of Northport completed a major street revitalization project including brick pavers, new period lighting, and modest landscaping. There are no sidewalks outside of Main Street though the residential areas are generally tree lined and well kept. The District remains very intact with most of the non-contributing resources being Ranch style houses less than 50 years old, and a few that have added both vinyl or aluminum siding and aluminum windows. A few commercial buildings have added inappropriate alterations c. 1970s-1990s that obscured the integrity of the historic facades. There are no resources in the district whose proportions are out of scale or whose owners have imposed radically inappropriate modernizations.

Archaeological Component

Although no archaeological testing has been conducted, the potential for subsurface materials remains is minimal.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

* denotes resources not included in original district boundaries

1. Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Trestle (spans Black Warrior River between Tuscaloosa and Northport): 1900; creosoted timber trestle bridge with massive tapered concrete supports; cross timbers form an "x" design; one of the longest all-wood trestles in the country.
2. Maxwell-Beams House (217 Main Avenue): c. 1890; Right Gable Front Bay Cottage with Eastlake trim; one-story, weatherboard, gable roof, front porch has double-doored entrance with sidelights and transom, 2:2 double hung wood windows, brick piers with infill, and one interior brick chimney.
3. Maxwell-Peters House (302 Main Avenue): c. 1868; Greek Revival influenced cottage; one and one half story, weatherboard, front gabled dormer, hip roof, brick foundation, recessed full width façade porch has five bays the central of which is a double-doored entrance with sidelights and transom, 4:4 double hung wood windows with Greek Revival style wood surrounds, and the other bays are floor length windows. Alterations include replacing the original porch supports at an unknown date with the wood open-work columns and the addition of a hipped front dormer; detached wood garage.
4. Lewis Chiropractic Offices (303 Main Avenue): c.1930; c. 1965; One story bungalow that has been completely modernized c. 1965 with front addition that obscures the porch; wood siding; 1:1 double hung aluminum windows on sides and fixed aluminum windows on front. (NC) *
5. H.C. Deason House/Woodmen of the World (307 Main Avenue): c. 1920; Bungalow; one-story, gable roof, recessed full width façade porch, vinyl siding, 4:1 double hung wood windows, wrap around porch with square wood columns on brick piers.
6. Mary Anders House (312 Main Avenue): c.1930;c. 1940s; c. 2000; Neo-English cottage; one-story, stucco gable main house has clipped stucco cross gable roof with a steep pitched front gable, brick round-arched front porch with steep gabled roof, brick foundation, interior stucco chimney, 6:6 windows, c. 2000 vinyl siding.
7. Hamner-Black House/Gingerbread Corner (315/317 Main Avenue): c. 1888; Queen Anne; one and one half story, weatherboard, combination roofline consists of a hipped main roof with gables, gablets, shed roofed dormer, octagonal Conical roofed turret, and a hipped and central gabled encircling front porch. Fish scale and diamond shaped shingles, beaded paneling used vertically in the frieze and front porch gable and diagonally in rectangular panels of the turret as well as the regular drop siding are among the exterior finishes. Many window sashes have a large clear center glass surrounded by small stained-glass panes. The house has one interior brick chimney, brick foundation with brick piers, 1:1 double hung wood windows.
8. Maxwell Building/now Steve Brown Office and City Cafe (400 - 408 Main Avenue): 1850;1920; c. 1976; one-story one part commercial block, 2 bay, brick, galvanized metal gabled roof, brick façade rebuilt c. 1920 with flat parapet, 2 central entrances with the right one original wood and left bay enclosed with wood c. 1976, beveled southwest corner and extending over new building off center and southwest corner entrances with altered display windows, transom areas was covered c.1976 with wood shingled canopy. On south side of building is concrete block and galvanized metal garage addition and to the rear is a shed-roofed galvanized metal addition with brick front.
9. Eye Catcher (410 Main Avenue): c. 1890; one-story one part commercial block, 2 bay, brick, flat roof, flat parapet, façade with central double entrance with fixed wood storefronts c. 1990 and flanking plate glass windows, fixed 6:6 c. 1990 wood transoms over storefronts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

10. Northport 5 cent and 10 cent (412 Main Avenue): c. 1850; 1914; 1976; one-story one part commercial block, central entrance flanked by storefronts with fixed wood transom, flat roof with very steep projecting parapet, brick dentil work at top of side walls and original double-leaf doors at rear. This and the Maxwell Building are the two oldest commercial structures in the district. Flat parapet façade was added c. 1914, wood shingled canopy built over transom area; and glass and aluminum storefront added c. 1976.
11. Commercial Building (407 Main Avenue): c. 1923; c. 1960s; One story one part commercial block with a flat roof and steep parapet, central entrance with c. 1960s double wood doors on right bay and original single wood door on left bay, 2nd floor windows boarded up.
12. Sue's Flowers (405 Main Avenue): c. 1923; c. 1960; One story one part commercial block with a flat roof. It was significantly altered c. 1960 with new façade, aluminum windows throughout. (NC)
13. Faucett's Department Store (415-417 Main Avenue): c. 1910; c. 1940s; c. 1976; Commercial; two-story, flat roof, flat parapet, three bay façade, stucco façade throughout, few alterations to façade, two story addition to rear in 1937, full width façade canopy (c. 1976) with wood shingle trim supported by four boxed columns, and 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout with c. 1940s burglar bars. There is also a rear c. 1940s one story corrugated metal warehouse with a front gable tin roof.
14. Faucett's (417 1/2 Main Avenue): c. 1910; c. 1976; Commercial; one-story, stucco and frame façade c. 1976, flat roof, c. 1976 double wood doors, built in one of the original fire alleys, wood shingles applied over flat parapet c. 1976. (NC)
15. Rice Brothers Company/Anders Hardware (423-425 Main Avenue): c. 1906; 1932; c. 1960s, one-story one part commercial block, 2 bay brick façade, flat parapet, flat roof with terra cotta coping, originally two-story, second floor demolished by tornado and removed in 1932 when present façade constructed, off-center slightly recessed entrance flanked with double wood and glass doors, fixed wood transom on each bay, and c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefronts.
16. Rainbow (421 Main Avenue): completely remodeled c. 1980s; one story one part commercial block with weatherboard front and very large wood awning with wood columns in front. (NC)
17. J.E. Shirley Building/Northport Barber Shop (429 Main Avenue) c. 1870; c. 1960s; Commercial, two-story, brick, flat roof with parapet, three-bay façade, 2:2 double hung wood windows on second floor, second floor served as city hall for many years; there is a 2nd floor balcony with wood rail, turned wood posts, and wood shutters; storefront has c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefront.
18. Bell-Shirley Building (Renaissance Gallery) (431-433 Main Avenue): 1905; 1932; Commercial; brick, one-story, 2 bay with original divided wood transoms along each bay, two pairs of original double entrance doors, flat roof, parapet has corner piers and is slightly peaked, or gabled, originally a two-story stuccoed frame building, the first floor walls were rebuilt of brick and then the top floor was removed in 1932 when the building reached its present appearance, 2 c. 1932 wood storefronts with fixed wood transoms, recent additions to the facade include a wood shingle canopy applied over the transom area and wooden shutters placed to give the illusion they cover second floor windows.
19. Down to Earth (420 Main Avenue): c. 1914; Commercial; one-story, 2 bay, brick, flat roof with parapet, two central entrances each flanked by double wood entrance doors, wood storefront, with fixed divided transoms, steel support posts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

20. Adams Antiques (424-426 Main Avenue): 1914; Commercial; one-story, brick, flat roof, flat façade parapet with horizontal brick bands, two bay building with two central entrances each with flanked by original wood storefronts and fixed wood transom.
21. The Globe (428 Main Avenue): c. 1914; c. 1976; Commercial; one-story, brick, flat roof, flat façade parapet has horizontal brick bands, triple bay building, 2 wood entrances with fixed wood storefronts c. 1976, wood shingle canopy applied over façade transom area c. 1976, stone inset with the words "Block 14" at roofline.
22. Spiller Furniture (500 Main Avenue): 1875; 1904; c. 1960; c. 1980; Commercial; brick, two-story, flat roof, flat parapet with decorative brick work, irregular shape due to c. 1980 angle of intersecting streets and beveled corner design, second floor has five bays on east side, one on corner and eight on south side, originally first building in town with an elevator and plate glass windows, suspended awning extends around east and south sides, first floor façade altered c. 1960 with plate glass and metal trim, c. 1960s fixed wood windows throughout including "diamond" shaped on first floor and large rectangular on 2nd floor, limestone inset at roofline with "1904" inscribed.
23. Guthrie's Construction Company (2300 5th Street): c. 1940; Warehouse; one story wood warehouse with side gabled tin roof, metal windows, and a brick pier foundation. There is also a cupola and a rear shed platform.
24. Prince-Lewis Antique Auction/ Kentuck Gallery (501-503 Main Avenue): c. 1915; c. 1950; Commercial, two-story, rusticated concrete blocks, flat roof, flat parapet, five bay façade and four bay side, 3 brick chimneys on one side; c. 1950 the first floor area was filled in, second floor windows replaced with metal casements c. 1950.
25. Christian House (512 Main Avenue): c. 1840; Greek Revival raised cottage; brick, gabled end roof, five-bay façade, central entrance has one double-leaf door with sidelights and transom, pedimented central portico supported by two massive unfluted Doric columns, four end brick chimneys including two on each end, windows 6:6 double hung with shutters; detached wood garage with brick chimney. (NRHP: 3/24/72)
26. Stephens Gallery (509 Main Avenue): c. 1880; c. 1960; One story brick building with double hung wood windows and a front gabled roof. Modernizations c. 1960 including a front wood trellis, and a brick wall to connect with a rear one-story board and batten structure with no windows.
27. Jewelry Store. (509 ½ Main Avenue): c. 1880; One story board and batten building with wood windows and a front gable roof.
28. Northport First United Methodist Church (700 Main Avenue): c. 1913; c. 1960s; Gothic and Renaissance influences; one-story, brick, gable front main roof has palladian-like grouping of louvered openings at the attic level below which is a round stained glass window. The side towers of different heights have double-doored double-entrances on the ground level, the second level has two rectangular windows, and the taller, more southern tower has three vertical louvered openings on the third level, both towers have corbeled battlements with pyramid roofs; flat-roofed additions extend from one side to the other around the rear of the building and a new wing connects on the north side to form a "U" shaped complex; c. 1960s rear and side brick addition.
29. Randa T. Hughes House (803 Main Avenue): c. 1922; Neo-English cottage; one and one half story, brick, 4:1 double hung wood windows, gabled roof with a front cat slide, arched porte cochere on left side, open arched porch on right side.
30. Maxwell-Rice House/ Wild Birds Unlimited (895 & 903 Main Avenue): c. 1908; c. 1999; Left Gable-Front-Bay House; one-story, weatherboard, slate hip roof, "L" shaped front porch supported by rusticated concrete block pillars, three rusticated concrete block chimneys, 1:1 double hung wood windows, octagonal left front bay, brick foundation. There is a rear c. 1999 2 story wood addition/garage with dormer windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

-
31. P. O'Neal Bridges House (911 Main Avenue): c.1906; c. 1960s; c. 1990s: Pyramidal Roof with Colonial Revival influences; two-story, c. 1960s vinyl siding, c. 1990s 1:1 double hung wood windows, one brick chimney, brick foundation, three-bay façade, central hall, one-story full width front porch with hipped roof supported by four boxed columns resting on brick piers; two garages on property.
 32. Dodson-Williamson-Mitchell House (1003 Main Avenue): c. 1890; Pyramidal Roof cottage with pressed tin roof; one-story, frame, central hall, full width front porch with Eastlake trim, brick piers with infill foundation, one brick chimney, c. 1990s 1:1 double hung aluminum windows, detached wood shed-garage.
 33. Northport Baptist Church (1004 Main Avenue): 1922-1929; c. 1970s: Classical Revival; two-story with basement main structure, brick, gable roof, central two-story pedimented portico supported by four Ionic columns is largely recessed between two-story flat roofed bays, multiple use of round arched and flat fixed wood windows with stained glass, a recent, flat-roofed one-story with partial basement, detached brick building was added c. 1970s and it extends on the north side to form a "U". Designed by J. E. Greene.
 34. Hardin-Johnson House (1009 Main Avenue): c. 1910; c. 1970s; Left Hipped Front Bay cottage with Bungaloid influences; one story, weatherboard, "L" shaped front porch with boxed columns, c. 1970s 6:6 double hung aluminum windows, detached garage.
 35. Clements-Gregg House (2400 5th Street): c.1885; c. 1960s; "I" plan cottage; one-story, 1:1 and 6:6 double hung aluminum windows, gable roof, full width front porch. Renovations c. 1960s include refacing with vinyl siding, screening the porch, and installing aluminum windows. (NC)
 36. James R. Gregg House (2406-2406 1/2 5th Street): c. 1880; c. 1960s; Left Gable Front Bay cottage; one-story, c. 1960s vinyl refacing, gable roof, part of full width front porch has been enclosed, c. 1960s. There is also a one story c. 1940 wood Minimal Traditional house on the property; gabled end roof; 2:2 double hung wood windows on front with fixed transom in front ell, 3:1 double hung wood windows on sides.
 37. Edward Hall House (2414 5th Street): c.1900; c. 1970 I-plan cottage; one-story, gable roof, 4:1 double hung wood windows, divided wood transom in front entrance, vinyl siding, front porch rebuilt and an addition built on east side c. 1970.
 38. Mary King House/ 3 Bears B&B House (2415 5th Street): c.1915; Bungaloid; one-story, weatherboard, hip roof, hipped front dormer with louvers, three-bay façade with recessed front porch supported by boxed columns; piers with brick infill, two brick chimneys, 4:4 double hung wood windows.
 39. Gus Chestnut House (2420 5th Street): c. 1910; Left Gable Front Bay cottage; one-story, 2:2 double hung wood windows, weatherboard, gable roof, encircling front porch has Eastlake trim, turned wood posts and wood porch rail.
 40. Martha Burroughs House (2421 5th Street): c. 1890; Pyramidal Roof cottage; one-story, weatherboard, hip roof, three-bay façade with central entrance, hipped dormers, brick with brick infill foundation, and 1:1 double hung wood windows.
 41. Arthur E. Fondren House (2426 5th Street): c. 1925; Bungaloid; one-story, weatherboard, typical Bungaloid double front gable façade, brick foundation, 4:1 double hung wood windows.
 42. Alma Vinson House (2502 5th Street): c. 1925; Bungaloid; one-story, weatherboard, gable roof, square brick piers support the front porch which is 2/3 façade width; 4:1 double hung windows, brick foundation, one end brick chimney; outbuildings include a garage and a small tool shed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

43. C.B. Brazeal House (2505 5th Street): c. 1925; c. 1960s: Bungalow; one-story, weatherboard, gable front roof with shed-roofed front porch, three-bay façade; 4:1 double hung wood windows, two end brick chimneys, concrete block foundation, c. 1960s vinyl siding; small tool shed behind house.
44. M.O. Clements House (2508 5th Street): c.1910; c. 2000: Left Gable Front Bay cottage; one-story, weatherboard, two side and one front gable roof, encircling front porch has Eastlake trim; shed on rear of lot; c. 2000 tin roof, 4:4 windows, cement and brick chimney, brick piers with infill.
45. Henry R. Lindsey House (2515 5th Street): c. 1893; "I" Plan cottage; one-story, gable end roof; two exterior end brick chimneys, weatherboard, three-bay façade, full width front porch supported by four boxed columns; two old tool sheds on back of lot; 2:2 windows, concrete block foundation.
46. Marvin Turner House (2514 5th Street): 1939; Minimal Traditional; one story, weatherboard, multi-gabled roof house; detached shed. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows, and the foundation is brick piers with infill.
47. Lloyd-Swing House (2520 5th Street): c. 1840; 1890; c. 1930s; central hall cottage; one-story, weatherboard replaced with asbestos shingles c. 1930s; gable end roof, five-bay façade, central front gable retains decorative wood shingle work, full width façade porch has hipped roof, 4:4 double hung windows on front and 1:1 double hung windows on sides, alterations include boxed front porch columns c.1930s; detached garage, two end brick and concrete block chimneys, concrete block foundation.
48. Williamson Cemetery. (5th Street): c. 1882 – 2003; arched decorative arched iron entrance on brick wall with "Williamson Cemetery" in steel, approximately 300 graves with a variety of gravestones, central gravel drive, approximately 1000' x 400'. This is the Northport's main Cemetery. *
49. Bunar Traweek House (2427 5th Street): c. 1938; Minimal Traditional house; one-story, weatherboard, brick foundation, gabled end roof, one brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows.
50. James and Hattie Christian House (2608 5th Street): c. 1920; Bungalow; one-story, weatherboard, multi-gabled roof, full width recessed front porch supported by four boxed half columns that rest on brick piers, eaves have stick style brackets; detached garage, 4:1 double hung wood windows, brick foundation.
51. Wheat-Champion House (2702 ½ 5th Street): c. 1905; c. 1940s-early 1950s; Pyramidal Roof cottage; one-story, weatherboard, full-width façade porch has hipped roof; large detached tool shed, piers with infill, one brick chimney, 1:1 windows with basement added c.1940 - early 1950's; 2700 5th Street is two story wood house.
52. Traweek House (2806 5th Street): c. 1913; Bungalow; one and one half story, weatherboard, hipped roof has hipped front dormer, four bay façade, recessed full width front porch supported by four boxed columns; concrete block foundation, 1:1 double hung wood windows, one brick chimney, wood rafter tails.
53. Trimm-Adams House (2812 5th Street): 1885; c. 1930s-40s; Pyramidal Roof cottage; one-story, weatherboard replaced with asbestos frame c. 1930s- c. early 1940s, five-bay façade has full width front porch with hipped roof, central entrance has sidelights and transom, 4:4 windows, original porch columns replaced with wrought iron supports, sills came from old Warrior River Bridge, asbestos shingle siding; stucco chimney, 4:4 double hung wood windows, brick foundation; large garage/workshop built on rear of lot.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 10

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

54. Holley-Fairweather House (2820 5th Street): c. 1912; c. 1940s Left Gable Front Bay cottage; one-story, weatherboard, multi-gabled roof, encircling front porch has hipped roof and Eastlake trim, front gable has saw-tooth and fish-scale wood shingles, alterations include enclosing eastern part of front porch and asbestos shingle siding, one brick chimney, 1:1 double hung windows with 4:4 double hung windows added on c. 1940s rear addition, brick foundation; a small minimal traditional house and a garage located on the rear of the lot.
55. Cook-Maxwell House (2313-2314-2317 7th Street): c. 1850; c. 1900; c. 1950; "I" Plan, central hall cottage with Eastlake trim; one-story, weatherboard, multi-gabled roof, the present appearance of the main house was reached about 1900 when the front porch and central front gable were constructed, additions to the south side were added c. 1950. Robert Cook, the original builder, operated the first tan yard in town and was president of the Northport Female Academy; two sheds and a garage are located on the property, as well as a c. 1980s guesthouse.
56. Sikes-Earnest House (2514 7th Street): 1890; Pyramidal Roof cottage; one-story, weatherboard, three-bay façade, full width recessed front porch has four boxed columns, central entrance with sidelights and transom, over sized 6:1 double hung windows, brick piers, one stucco chimney; outbuildings include wood shed and a garage-shop.
57. Rice Brothers House (2520 7th Street): c. 1917; c. 1940s; Bungalow; one-story, weatherboard, front gable, full width recessed front porch with four boxed columns, five bay façade has central entrance with sidelights and transom, windows 1:1 lights, c.1940s asbestos shingle siding; detached garage.
58. McGee-Hahn House (2602 7th Street): c.1900; c. 1970s; Left Hipped Front Bay cottage; one-story, weatherboard, central entrance has sidelights and transom, 9L1 double hung wood windows, partial end brick chimney, front porch altered, addition built on west side, c. 1970s aluminum siding; detached garage behind house.
59. Lula C. Williamson House (2704 7th Street): 1944-45; c. 1980s; Minimal Traditional one story house; cross gabled roof; concrete block foundation; 6:1 double hung wood windows; refaced with brick veneer c. 1980s.
60. Richard L. Beck House (2706 7th Street): 1920s; c. 1940s Bungalow; one-story; multi-gabled roof, three-bay façade has central entrance and gabled porch supported by tapered boxed half columns that rest on brick piers, c. 1940s rolled asphalt siding, 4:1 double hung wood windows, one brick chimney, brick foundation.
61. House (2707 7th Street): c. 1980; One story brick Ranch style house with aluminum windows, gable roof, and brick foundation. (NC)
62. House (2805 7th Street): c. 1970s; One story brick Ranch style house with 6:6 aluminum windows, gable roof, brick foundation, constructed with carport. (NC)
63. Ira Thigpen House (2807 7th Street): c.1925; c. 1940s; Pyramidal Roof cottage; one-story, weatherboard, recessed half façade width front porch, c. 1940s asbestos shingle siding, 1:1 double hung wood windows, one cement chimney, concrete foundation.
64. James W. Hardin House (2708 7th Street): 1945; one story Minimal Traditional house faced with asbestos shingles; 6:1 double hung wood windows; side gable roof; concrete block foundation.
65. House (2802 7th Street): c. 1980; One story brick Ranch style house with side gable, 6:6 aluminum windows, brick foundation, and front porch. (NC)
66. House (2806 7th Street): c. 1980s; One story brick Ranch style house with 6:6 aluminum windows, wood side gable, brick foundation, carport. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11 Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

67. Chester L. Salter, Jr. House (2904 7th Street): c. 1910; c. 1940s; c. 1960s; Bungalow; one-story, weatherboard replaced with c. 1940s asbestos shingles, multi-gabled, recessed front porch rests on boxed columns with brick pier bases, west half of front porch has been enclosed c. 1960s; one concrete chimney, 4:4 windows, brick foundation.
68. Bethlehem Free Will Pentecostal Church. 2813 7th Street; c. 1970s; One story freestanding brick and wood church with a front steeple. (NC)
69. Elizabeth Snider House (2303 9th Street): 1901;c.1939; one-story, weatherboard; gable roof, built in 1901 as part of the Northport School and was altered to a residence c. 1939, entrance originally on east side moved to north side and located in one of four window bays, gabled entrance porch with four boxed columns added, interior still retains beaded board paneling, aluminum exterior siding, 1:1 double hung windows, concrete block foundation.
70. Walter Maughn House (2315 9th Street): 1901; 1922; c. 1970s; Bungalow; one story, weatherboard, hip with front gable roof; 6:6 double hung wood windows, three-bay façade has recessed porch with four boxed wood columns, originally a part of the 1901 Northport School, it was altered c. 1922 into a residence; detached garage, c. 1970s vinyl siding.
71. Henry Crawford House (2321 9th Street): c.1920; Bungalow; one-story, weatherboard, gable front roof, 4:4 double hung wood windows, three-bay façade has recessed porch with four boxed wood columns; garage/apartment on rear of lot.
72. House (2325 9th Street): c. 1940; One story Minimal Traditional, asphalt shingles, side gable, 2:2 double hung wood windows, central entrance porch with gable, concrete block foundation.
73. House (2328 9th Street): c. 1940s; one story Minimal Traditional, side gable, right end recessed entrance with one square wood column, asphalt shingles, 2:2 double hung wood windows, wood rafters, concrete block foundation. *
74. House (2326 9th Street): c. 1940s; One story bungalow with Craftsman influences, double front gable, wood rafters, asphalt shingles, 6:6 double hung wood, right side attached porch with two square wood columns, concrete block foundation, rear wood privy. *
75. House (2322 9th Street): c. 1940s; One story Minimal Traditional, side gable, asphalt shingles, 6:6 double hung wood windows, full porch with 3 square wood columns and a flat roof, concrete block foundation. *
76. House (2316 9th Street): c. 1940s; One story bungalow with Craftsman influences, asphalt shingles, wood knee braces, 4:1 double hung wood windows, two front gables, 3/4s length front porch with wrought iron posts, concrete block foundation. *
77. Palmer-Thompson House (2102 10th Street): c. 1880; Central Hall cottage; one-story, weatherboard, multi-gabled roof, three-bay façade, full width front porch has hipped roof supported by four round wood columns on concrete piers; one off- center chimney; 2:2 double hung wood windows.
78. Palmer-Cooper-Chism House (2103 10th Street): c.1910; Right Gable Front Bay cottage; one-story, weatherboard, multi-gabled roof, front porch has Eastlake trim.
79. Deason-Gregg House (2107 10th Street): c. 1930; c. 1940s; Bungalow; one story, four-bay façade, double front gable, front porch rest on four massive brick piers, eaves have stick brackets, c. 1940s asbestos shingle siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 12 Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

80. Charles Maxwell House (2124 Park Street): c. 1903; Left Gable Front Bay Cottage; one-story, weatherboard, main roof is hipped with multi-gables, Eastlake trim in "L" shaped front porch, diamond shaped wood shingles in gables, additions made to rear; detached garage.
81. James Richard Maxwell House (2120 Park Street): 1924-25; Bungalow; one-story, weatherboard, front gable, three-bay façade, recessed full width front porch rests on four boxed wood columns with brick pier bases, eaves have stick-style brackets, cast iron brackets have been added to porch columns; detached garage.
82. Ramsey Crawford House (709 24th Avenue): c. 1915; c. 1940s; Bungalow; one-story, double gabled façade, front porch supported by four boxed wood columns, c. 1940s asbestos shingle siding, 6:6 windows, concrete block foundation.
83. Pearla Ramsey House (803 24th Avenue): 1901; 1922; c. 1960s; Pyramidal Roof cottage; one-story, weatherboard, three-bay façade, full width front porch has shed roof, and rests on four boxed wood columns, originally built as part of the 1901 Northport School, this part was altered c.1922 into a residence, hipped roof "L" added to rear, c. 1960s 6:6 aluminum windows, brick pier foundation.
84. Terrell Watson House (807 24th Avenue): c. 1921; Bungalow; one-story, weatherboard, gabled front roof, three-bay façade, recessed full width front porch, asbestos shingle siding, 4:4 double hung wood windows, concrete block foundation.
85. Brady Durrett House (525 25th Avenue): c. 1900; c. 1940s; Bungalow; one-story, gabled front roof, five-bay façade, 2:2 double hung wood windows, recessed full width front porch rests on four boxed wood columns, central entrance has side lights and 2:2 wood transom, c. 1940s asbestos shingle siding; detached garage and a tool shed.
86. Yerby-Katz House (602 25th Avenue): c.1856; c.1890; c. 1960s; Central Gable Front Bay cottage with Eastlake trim; one-story, weatherboard, James Yerby original builder of c. 1856 building, manufactured the bricks for the old state capitol building in Tuscaloosa (1826) probably began as "I" plan cottage, 4:4 double hung wood windows; south porch screened in c. 1960s, exterior rusticated stone wall.
87. Hardin-Darden House (606 25th Avenue) c. 1870;1923; c. 1940s; c. 1970s; "I" plan, central hall cottage; one-story, gabled end roof with central shed-roofed front dormer, recessed full width front porch has five bays, 2:2 double hung wood windows, two exterior brick chimneys, brick foundation, central entrance has sidelights and transom, front porch altered c. 1940s with addition of wrought iron columns, deep exposed rafter eaves added c. 1923, c. 1970s aluminum siding; detached garage and tool shed in rear.
88. Shepard-Bridges House (614 25th Avenue): c. 1870 ; c.1920; c. 1940s; Pyramidal Roof cottage; one-story, five bay façade, recessed full width front porch rests on four square boxed wood columns which have stuccoed pier bases, originally built c. 1870 as a two-story house the second floor was removed c.1920, c. 1940s asbestos shingle siding, one exterior stucco chimney; large detached dog house in rear yard.
89. Sikes-Davidson House (702 25th Avenue): c. 1907; c. 1960s; Bungalow; one-story with c. 1960s vinyl siding, multi-gabled tin shingled roof; façade has five bays, front porch is mostly recessed and is supported by three square brick columns, central entrance has sidelights and transom, 2:2 double hung wood windows on the front and 4:4 double hung wood windows on side; one interior brick chimney; and an original storage house and storm cellar are also on the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

90. Old Mobile and Ohio Railway Depot/Railroad Museum (803 25th Avenue): 1905; Romanesque Revival; one-story, wood frame with brick and stucco veneer, 6:6 double hung wood windows, hip roof with gable, two brick chimneys, concrete foundation, three round arched louvered ventilators in gable, deep eaves, northwest porch has three round arches outlined with bricks on the front and one on either end, exterior banded treatment is stuccoed to water table level, then has band of brick with an extended brick cap on top of which the wall is stuccoed to the roofline, gabled addition at rear built of concrete blocks, now used for civic meetings.
91. Rebecca R. Thompson House (516 25th Avenue): c. 1945; Minimal Traditional house; one-story, weatherboard, gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, 6:6 windows.
92. House (506 26th Avenue): c. 2000; Bungalow, one story, vinyl siding, cross gable roof, 9:6 aluminum windows, concrete block foundation. (NC)
93. House (510 26th Avenue): c. 2000; Bungalow, one story, vinyl siding, front gable roof, 9:6 aluminum windows, concrete block foundation. (NC)
94. Mills-Gann House (514 26th Avenue): c. 1913; c. 1960s; Right Gable Front Bay cottage with Eastlake trim; one-story, refaced with c. 1960s vinyl siding, one brick chimney, c. 2000 9:9 aluminum windows; aluminum tool shed behind house.
95. Rushing-Hahn House (615 26th Avenue): 1909-10; Right Gable Front Bay cottage with Eastlake trim; one-story, wood frame, 2:2 double hung wood windows, two brick chimneys, pyramidal roof with radiating gabled bays, gables have wood shingles laid in diamond, straight and saw-toothed patterns and wheel-shaped ventilators; hipped roof porch originally encircled all but the south side two sections on the east porch have been enclosed c. 1960s; old tool shed on rear of lot; two story rear carriage house.
96. House (601 26th Avenue): c. 1952; c. 1960; Minimal Traditional one story; multi-gabled roof; asbestos shingle siding; metal casement windows, concrete block foundation; two-story guest house with aluminum windows at rear, c. 1960.
97. Lindsey Stevens House (616 26th Avenue): c. 1888; c. 1940s; c. 1970s; Left Gable Front Bay cottage; one-story, wood frame, "L" plan, back porch enclosed, hipped roof front porch rebuilt with wrought iron posts c. 1940s, 6:6 double hung wood windows, c. 1970s aluminum siding, concrete block and brick pier foundation, flat-roofed carport added to rear; detached tool shed in rear.
98. Smith-Hubbard House (710 28th Avenue): c. 1900; c. 1940s; "L" plan, central hall cottage with Eastlake trim; one-story, gable end roof, brick piers, tin roof, 4:1 double hung wood windows, one stucco chimney; full façade hipped front porch rests on six turned posts with corner brackets and decorative balustrade; addition to rear of house; detached small tool shed in rear with c. 1940s asbestos shingle siding.
99. Birchfield-Albright-Gibson House (617 30th Avenue): c. 1910; c. 1940s; Right Gable Front Bay cottage; one-story, wood frame, combination roofline, 1:1 double hung wood windows, "L" shaped front porch supported by boxed wood columns, c. 1940 asbestos shingle siding.
100. Warren Clary House (705 and 709 30th Avenue): c. 1890; c. 1980s; Pyramidal Roof cottage; one and one half story, weatherboard now refaced with vinyl c. 1980s, hipped roof dormer, c. 1980s 2:2 aluminum windows, one brick chimney, brick foundation, hipped full-width front porch supported by four boxed wood columns, three-bay façade. Two story wood garage/tenant house (709 30th Avenue) with front gable, wood rafter tails, 3:1 double hung windows, brick pier foundation; and one story wood shed with wood rafter tails.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 14 Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

101. Cliett C. Adams House (711 30th Avenue): c. 1890: "I" plan central hall cottage; one-story, weatherboard, gable end roof, 4:4 double hung wood windows, concrete block pier foundation, front porch has shed roof supported by four posts, three-bay façade has central front door with side windows; detached storage shed on lot.
102. Sheperd-Taylor House (714 30th Avenue): c. 1905; c. 1950s; Right Hipped Front Bay cottage; one-story, weatherboard, hipped tin roof, two interior brick chimneys; 2:2 double hung wood windows, "L" shaped front porch supported by boxed wood columns, rear porch has been enclosed c. 1950s; garage and attached workshop on rear of lot.
103. Watts House (803 30th Avenue): c. 1900; c. 1960s; c. 2000; "L" plan, central hall cottage; one-story, gable end, shed roofed front porch, three-bay façade, 4:4 windows, c. 1960s vinyl siding, c. 2000 tin roof, concrete block foundation; small shed in backyard.
104. Rice Brothers House (807 30th Avenue): c. 1920; Pyramidal Roof cottage; one-story, weatherboard, hip roof, full width recessed front porch supported by four wooden boxed columns, three-bay façade, front door has sidelights, 6:6 double hung wood windows on sides and 2:2 on the front; one plaster over brick chimney.
105. Nell Crawford House (605 25th Avenue): c. 1950; Minimal Traditional house; one-story, gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, 1:1 double hung wood windows, central brick chimney, concrete block foundation.
106. Elizabeth McCain House (613 25th Avenue): c. 1940; contemporary English cottage; one-story, gable roof with cat slide, asbestos shingle siding, 4:1 double hung wood windows, right side arched open porch with brick columns; detached wood garage.
107. Georgia Patrick House (703 – 703 ½ 25th Avenue): c. 1940; c. 1960s; Minimal Traditional one story house; gable roof; asbestos shingle siding; brick foundation; 6:6 double hung wood windows except for c. 1960s fixed wood window on front, curved tile steps and porch. There is a c. early 1950s Minimal Traditional one story house (703 ½ 25th Avenue) with gable roof and asbestos shingle siding in the rear, 6:6 double hung wood windows.
108. Building (no # 25th Street): c. 1920; one story wood building possibly a garage that is very obscured by houses and brush. This building stands alone on the property.
109. William Daniel Morrison House (507 25th Avenue) c. 1945; Minimal Traditional house; one-story, gable roof, asbestos shingle siding.
110. House (614 26th Avenue): c. 1980; One story brick Ranch style house; gable roof; 6:6 aluminum windows; brick foundation. (NC)
111. House (612 26th Avenue): c. 1980; One story wood and brick Ranch style house; hip roof; 6:6 aluminum windows; brick foundation. (NC)
112. House(1115 Main Avenue): c. 1940; Tudor Revival; one-story, single dwelling-farm, side-gabled roof constructed of asphalt, one front brick chimney with pots, aluminum siding; original principal porch consists of entry porch and stoop; continuous brick foundation, 6:6 double hung wood windows; detached wood garage. *
113. House (1117 Main Avenue): c. 1920's;c. 1970s; Bungalow; one-story, side-gabled roof, one end brick chimney, c. 1970s vinyl siding, attached full porch, brick foundation, 4:1 double hung wood windows; detached garage. *
114. House (1123 Main Avenue): c. 1970's; one-story house; front-gabled roof, one end brick chimney, brick, 6:6 double hung wood windows. (NC) *

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

- Section 7 Page 15 Name of Property: Northport Historic District(resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama
-
115. House (1127 Main Avenue): c. 1925; c. 1960s; c. 1970s; Bungalow; one-story house; front-gabled roof, one interior poured concrete chimney, c. 1970s vinyl siding, attached principal porch partially enclosed c. 1960s, continuous brick foundation, 6:6 and 4:4 double hung wood windows. *
116. House (1203 Main Avenue): c. 1925; Bungalow; one-story, side-gabled roof with rafters, one interior brick chimney, weatherboard, tan brick foundation, 1:1 double hung windows constructed of wood, original door with sidelights and wood knee braces, two c. 1980s sheds. *
117. House (1204 Main Avenue): c. 1920's; Bungalow; one-story, front-gabled roof, one interior brick chimney, weatherboard exterior, full attached porch with flared wood columns on brick piers, 10:1 double hung window constructed of wood, knee braces. *
118. House (1206 Main Avenue): c. late 1920s-early c. 1930s; Tudor Revival; side-gabled roof with two fronts, painted brick exterior, recessed principal porch with alcove, continuous brick foundation, 6:6 paired double hung wood windows. *
119. House (1209 Main Avenue): c. 1920s; Bungalow; one-story, front-gabled roof with vent, weatherboard exterior, attached principal porch with large rock columns, mostly stone foundation with some brick foundation; detached garage c. 1920s.*
120. House (1301 Main Avenue): c. 1920s; c. 1950s; Bungalow; one-story, weatherboard exterior, brick foundation, 4:1 double hung wood windows, partially enclosed porch c. 1950s, one interior concrete chimney. *
121. House (1307 Main Avenue): c. 1920s; Bungalow; one-story, brick and stucco exterior, brick foundation, 6:6 double hung wood windows. *
122. House (1302 Main Avenue): c. late 1920s; c. 1970s; Bungalow; one-story, c. 1970s aluminum siding, brick foundation, 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows, one end brick chimney, porte cochere. *
123. House (1315 Main Avenue): Bungalow; one-story, front-gabled roof, weatherboard exterior, brick foundation, 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows, two interior brick chimneys. *
124. House (1317 Main Avenue): c. late 1950s; c. 1970s; one-story Minimal Traditional house, side-gabled roof, exterior replaced with aluminum siding c. 1970s. (NC) *
125. House (1323 Main Avenue): c. 1920s; Bungalow; one-story, Pyramidal hip roof constructed from composite materials, brick foundation, one exterior brick chimney, 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows. *
126. House (1401 Main Avenue): c. 1920's; one-story, front-gabled roof, weatherboard exterior, brick foundation, 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows, two interior brick chimneys; one story shed c. 1920s. *
127. House (1407 A-B Main Avenue): c.1920s; c. 1940s; c. 1990s; Bungalow; now duplex, one-story, c. 1940s asphalt shingle exterior, continuous brick foundation, some 6:6 double hung wood windows with mostly 1:1 aluminum windows c.1990s, one interior brick chimney. *
128. House (1414 Main Avenue): c. 1910's; Central Hall; one-story, double hip asphalt roof with hipped dormer, weatherboard exterior, brick foundation, brick piers with infill, 1:1 double hung wood windows, two interior brick chimneys, full attached porch; one detached wood garage/shed. *
129. House (1413-1415 Main Avenue): c. 1920s; c. 1940s; now duplex, front-gabled roof, c. 1940 asbestos shingle siding, continuous brick foundation, 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows, four tall end brick chimneys including one interior and three exterior. *

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 16 Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

130. House (1417 Main Avenue): c. 1920s; c. 1960s; c. 1990s; Tudor Revival style Bungalow; one and one half story, cross gabled roof, stucco in gable, c. 1960s vinyl siding, continuous rock foundation, 6:6 windows in attic; mostly c. 1990s 12:6 aluminum windows throughout; one front stucco chimney. (NC) *
131. House (1425 Main Avenue): c. 1920s; Bungalow; one story, front gabled roof, continuous poured concrete foundation, 15:1 and 12:1 double hung wood windows, one end stucco chimney. *
132. House (2120 13th Street): c. late 1940's; Minimal Traditional; one and one half story with garage in basement, primary and secondary asphalt exterior, continuous concrete block foundation, 6:6 double hung windows constructed of wood, one cement and brick chimney. *
133. House (2116 13th Street): c. 1950's; Minimal Traditional; one-story, hip main roof, brick exterior, 6:6 double hung wood windows constructed of wood. *
134. House (2117 13th Street): c. 1970's; one-story, hip main roof, 6:6 double hung windows constructed of wood. (NC) *
135. House (2115 13th Street): c. 1940s; Minimal Traditional; one-story, side-gabled roof, continuous poured concrete foundation, 2:2 double hung wood windows; shed c. 1940s. *
136. House (2114 13th Street): c. 1970's; Ranch; one-story, hip roof, one central brick chimney. (NC) *
137. House (2111 13th Street): c. late 1930s – early 1940s; Bungalow; one-story, hip roof with side gables and rafters, one end yellow brick chimney, asphalt shingle exterior, yellow brick foundation, 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows. *
138. House (2106 13th Street): c. 1910; c. 1960s; two-story, one end tan brick chimney, continuous brick foundation, 3:1 casement and double hung windows constructed of wood, garage altered to dwelling with 6:6 aluminum windows c.1960s. *
139. House (1214 21st Avenue (2103 13th Street): c. 1920s; Bungalow; one-story, cross-gabled roof, one exterior brick chimney and one interior poured concrete chimney, weatherboard exterior, 2 attached principal porches, brick foundation, 6:1 double hung wood windows. *
140. House (1302 21st Avenue): c. late 1950s; Minimal Traditional; one-story, hip main roof, one end brick chimney, brick exterior, brick foundation, 2:2 double hung wood windows. (NC) *
141. House (1313 21st Avenue): c. 1940s; Minimal Traditional, roof constructed of wood shingles, one interior brick chimney, wood shingles exterior, continuous brick foundation, 6:6 double hung wood windows; brick exterior walkway and driveway.*
142. House (1314 21st Avenue): c. early 1940s; Minimal Traditional house; one-story wood, side-gabled roof, one end brick chimney, continuous brick foundation, 6:6 double hung wood windows. *
143. House (1318 21st Avenue): c. late 1910-early 1920s; c. 1950; one and one half story, side-gabled roof, one central poured concrete chimney, weatherboard exterior, attached principal porch that is partially enclosed c. 1950, brick piers with concrete block infill, 1:1 and 2:2 double hung wood windows. *
144. House (1317 21st Avenue): c. 1940; Tudor Revival; one and one half story, cross-gabled roof, brick exterior, 6:6 double hung wood windows; detached brick garage. *

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

- Section 7 Page 17 Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama
-
145. House (1523 Bellwood Lane): c. 1940s; Minimal Traditional; one-story, one central brick chimney, weatherboard ext. *
146. House (1518 Bellwood Lane): c. 1910; c. 1970s; Central Passage; one and one half story, original exterior replaced with aluminum siding c. 1970s, 1:1 double hung wood windows. *
147. House (1522 Bellwood Lane): c. 1920s; c. 1940s; Bungalow; c. 1940s asbestos shingles, continuous stucco foundation, 2:2 double hung wood windows; garage and shed c. 1940s. *
148. House (1526 Bellwood Lane): c. 1940s; Minimal Traditional; one story, one interior brick chimney, asbestos shingle exterior, concrete block foundation, 6:6 double hung wood windows. *
149. Faucett House (1527 Bellwood Lane): c. 1940; c. 1960s; Tudor Revival; one and one half story with basement, double front cross-gabled roof with wood cross timbers and stucco; original exterior replaced with aluminum siding c. 1960s; brick foundation, 6:6 and 12:12 double hung wood windows; one brick chimney. Designed by Miller & Martin. *
150. House (1530 Bellwood Lane): c. 1940s; c. 1970s; Minimal Traditional; one story with basement, gable on hip roof, one central brick chimney, original exterior replaced with aluminum siding c. 1970s, continuous brick foundation, 4:1 double hung wood windows. *
151. House (1534 Bellwood Lane): c. 1940s; Minimal Traditional; one story, side gabled roof, one central brick chimney, asbestos shingle exterior, poured concrete foundation, 6:6 double hung wood windows. *
152. House (1531 Bellwood Lane): c. 1940s; c. 1960s; Minimal Traditional; one and one half story, one end brick chimney, original exterior replaced with vinyl siding c. 1960s, brick foundation, 6:6 double hung aluminum windows c. 1960s; open front garage.(NC) *
153. House (1538 Bellwood Lane): c. late 1940's; c. 1960s; Minimal Traditional house with Tudor Revival influences; one-story, side-gabled roof, one interior brick chimney, brick exterior with stucco in gable, some exterior replaced with plain weatherboard c. 1960s; brick foundation, 6:6 double hung wood windows; detached open garage enclosed c. 1960s.*
154. House (1535 Bellwood Lane): c. 1940s; Tudor Revival; one and one half story, one interior and one front brick chimney, weatherboard and some brick exterior, one side screen porch, brick foundation, 8:8 double hung wood windows; detached wood garage c. 1940s. *
155. House (1539 Bellwood Lane): c. late 1960s-early 1970s; two story brick contemporary house, one end brick chimney, 6:6 double hung windows constructed of wood. (NC) *
156. House (2130 Bellwood Drive): c. 1940s; Minimal Traditional with Craftsman style influences; one story, one central concrete block chimney, asbestos shingle exterior, concrete block foundation, 8:8 and 6:6 double hung wood windows, Craftsman style gable over front central entrance porch. *
157. House (2126 Bellwood Drive): c. late 1940s; one story, side-gabled roof, asphalt shingle and brick exterior, brick foundation, 6:6 double hung wood windows, right side porte cochere with wrought iron trim, side entrance porch with wrought iron trim.*
158. House (2122 Bellwood Drive): c. 1940s; Bungalow; one-story with basement, front-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails, weatherboard exterior, 4:1 double hung wood windows with operable wood windows in front porch area, brick foundation. There is a c. 1940s two-story tenant house with asbestos shingle exterior, side gable, 6:6 double hung windows constructed of wood. *

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 18

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)

County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

-
159. House (2118 Bellwood Drive): c. 1930's; c. 1970s; one-story, Tudor Revival front gable roof; massive front brick chimney with limestone details, original wood replaced with aluminum siding c. 1970s, 6:6 double hung windows constructed of wood; one-story wood garage. *
160. House (2114 Bellwood Drive): c. 1960's; Ranch; one-story, brick, hip roof, fixed wood windows, right side open carport. (NC)*
161. House (2110 Bellwood Drive): c. 1990s; Bungalow, one story with aluminum siding exterior, 9:9 aluminum windows, octagonal front bay, front gable. poured concrete foundation. This may be an earlier house that has been completely remodeled. (NC) *
162. House (2117 Bellwood Drive): c. 1920's; Bungalow; Craftsman style, one story, front gable, one end brick chimney, weatherboard exterior, brick foundation, 4:1 double hung windows constructed of wood, front attached porch with large tapered wood columns on brick piers, exposed wood rafter tails. *
163. House (2106 Bellwood Drive): c. 1920s; Bungalow; Craftsman style, one story, hip roof, one end brick chimney, weatherboard siding; brick foundation, 4:1 double hung windows constructed of wood, nice arched front porch with brick columns and wood rafter tails. *
164. House (2102 Bellwood Drive): c. 1940s; c. 1960s; Minimal Traditional; one-story, one central and one end chimney constructed of brick and limestone, original exterior replaced with vinyl siding c. 1960s, brick foundation, 6:6 double hung windows constructed of wood; detached wood shed c. 1940s. *
165. Bell House (2113 Bellwood Drive): c. 1920; Central Passage; one and one half story, one interior and one exterior brick chimney, weatherboard exterior, wood porch with brick piers, 12:1 double hung windows constructed of wood; brick foundation. *
166. House (1510 Bellwood Drive): c. 1950; Ranch; large brick and wood house, side wood gable, 6:6 double hung wood windows, front porch with very decorative wrought iron porch trim, one central brick chimney, decorative exterior brick wall. *
167. House (2105 Bellwood Drive): c. 1934; one story house; one central and one end chimney, asbestos shingle exterior, brick foundation, 6:6 double hung windows constructed of wood; concrete block foundation. *
168. House (2101 Bellwood Drive): c. 1940s; Minimal Traditional; one-story, gable of hip roof constructed of asphalt, asphalt shingle exterior, concrete block foundation, metal casement windows. *
169. House (2100 Bellwood Drive): c. 1940; Minimal Traditional, one story, one interior brick chimney, asphalt siding, brick foundation, 6:6 double hung wood windows, open front porch with wrought iron trim. *
170. House (1507 20th Avenue): c. 1940; c. 1960s; Minimal Traditional; one-story, one interior brick chimney, asphalt shingle siding, brick foundation, 6:6 double hung windows constructed of wood; c. 1960s carport. *
171. House (1415 20th Avenue): c. 1920s; Bungalow; one-story, front gabled roof, weatherboard exterior, 4:1 double hung windows constructed of wood; concrete block foundation. *
172. House (1411 20th Avenue): c. 1920s; Bungalow; one-story, front-gabled roof, one central brick chimney, wood shingles exterior, brick piers with concrete block infill, 6:6 double hung windows constructed of wood. *

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 19 Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

173. House (1407 20th Avenue): c. 1910; "L" Plan; one-story, cross-gabled roof, weatherboard exterior, 4:4 double hung windows constructed of wood. *
174. House (1403 20th Avenue): c. 1940s; c. 1960s; Minimal Traditional; one-story, side-gabled roof, one interior and one end brick chimney, original exterior replaced with aluminum siding c. 1960s; brick foundation, 4:1 double hung windows constructed of wood. *
175. House (1317 20th Avenue): c. 1940s; Bungalow, Craftsman style, one story, asphalt siding, 4:1 double hung wood windows, brick foundation, wood knee braces. *
176. House (1401 20th Avenue): c. 1940s; c. 1960s; Bungalow, one story, double front gable, wood rafter tails, c. 1960s aluminum siding, 4: 4 double hung wood windows, concrete block foundation. *
177. House (202 Main Avenue): c. 1920s; c. 1960s; Bungalow; one end brick chimney, original exterior replaced with vinyl siding c. 1960s; brick foundation, 6:6 double hung windows constructed of wood. *
178. TR&Co. (No # Main Avenue): c. 1932; one-story one part commercial block, flat roof, brick exterior, brick foundation, no windows. *
179. York Building (No # Main Avenue): c. late 1950s; c. 1970s; one-story free standing commercial building, c. 1970s Mansard roof, concrete block, 1:1 original metal windows with concrete sills. (NC) *
180. Zane's Rental Company(No # Main Avenue): c.early1950s; c. 1960s; one-story one part commercial block, five bay façade, flat roof, concrete block exterior, concrete block foundation, c. 1960s double hung metal windows.*
181. Warehouse (No # off Main Avenue): c. 1940s; one-story, four bay tin facade, side gabled tin roof, concrete block foundation. *
182. Gas Station/ now Steve Shop (1910 1st Street): c. 1932; one story stucco gas station with garage; one story, flat roof, 1:1 fixed windows constructed of wood with 6:6 fixed metal windows on side; concrete foundation. *
183. Continental Lint Cleaners (No # 1st Street): c. 1940; commercial block; two and one half story front and one-story rear, side-gabled roof with wood rafters, main roof constructed of metal, sheet metal exterior, poured concrete foundation, 4:4 and 6:6 double hung windows constructed of wood; detached shed with awning. *
184. Warehouse (No # 1st Street): c. 1930s; lone one story sheet metal warehouse, front-gabled tin roof, poured concrete foundation with piers and rafters, fixed wood windows. *
185. Office (No # 1st Street): c. 1930s; one-story sheet metal warehouse, side-gabled tin roof, poured concrete foundation, 6:6 double hung wood windows many of which are gone. *
186. Warehouse (No # 1st Street): c. 1930s; one-story industrial building, side-gabled tin roof, central side brick parapet, ramp in front, office added in front, sheet metal exterior, poured concrete foundation, 1:1:1double hung windows constructed of wood. *
187. Warehouse (No # 1st Street): c. 1930s; one-story sheet metal industrial building, side-gabled tin roof, sheet metal exterior, concrete foundation. *

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 20

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)

County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

188. Western Auto Service Department/now Roundtree Studio (2207 5th Street): c. 1930; One story, two bay with the right bay being taller than the left bay, entrance in the right bay, concrete block building with a flat roof with terra cotta coping, 1:1:1 fixed wood windows, concrete block foundation.
189. Warehouse (No # off Main Avenue): c. 1940s; one story warehouse, metal siding, side gable tin roof, small fixed wood windows in upper portion, concrete block foundation. *
190. Warehouse (No # off Main Avenue): c. 1940; one story with central two story bay that has a projecting gable roof, tin side gable roof, 6:6 double hung wood windows, concrete block foundation. *
191. Warehouse. No # off Main Avenue): c. 1980; one story metal warehouse with side metal roof and concrete foundation.(NC)*
192. Offices (712-14 Main Avenue): c. 1960's; office/duplex; hip roof, fixed windows constructed of wood. (NC) *
193. Apartment (700 Main Avenue): c. 1970's; two-story, hip asphalt roof, 6:6 double hung windows constructed of wood. (NC) *
194. Frames on Main (900 Main Avenue): c. 1920s; One story free standing brick commercial building; parapet front, fixed windows constructed of wood on original wood storefront, two original doors, brick bulkheads, continuous brick foundation.*
195. Commercial Building (902 Main Avenue): c. 1920's; One story free standing brick commercial building; parapet front; continuous brick foundation, metal casement windows and 4:4 fixed windows constructed of metal, terra cotta or cement "pineapples" on top of store. *
196. House (2303 10th Street): c. 1938-42; One story brick and wood Tudor Revival cottage with side gabled roof; two decorative brick chimneys one front and one interior; 6:6 double hung wood windows; side screened porch; brick foundation. *
197. House (2413 9th Street): c. 1925; one story wood Bungalow with brick foundation; 4:1 double hung wood windows; front porch with three square wood columns and wood porch floor; vent in the front gable roof. *
198. House (2505 13th Street): c. 1925; one story wood Bungalow with brick pier foundation with concrete block infill; 4:1 double hung wood windows; front porch with four flared wood columns on brick piers; front gable roof with wood knee braces; original wood and glass front door. *
199. House (2513 13th Street): c. 1940; c. 1950; c. 1970s; one story Bungalow that was refaced with vinyl c. 1970s; concrete block foundation; 1:1 double hung wood windows; front porch with four square wood columns that was screened c. 1950.
200. House (2517 13th Street): c. 1925; one story wood Bungalow, probably originally a duplex with two central front entrances; concrete block foundation; vertical 4:1 double hung wood windows; front porch with three square wood columns; front gable roof with wood knee braces. *
201. House (2546 13th Street): c. 1940; one story Minimal Traditional house faced with asbestos shingles; concrete block foundation; 4:1 double hung wood windows; side gable roof with two dormers; side screened porch. *
202. House (1306 26th Avenue): c. 1925; c. 1950; one story wood Bungalow; 1:1 double hung wood windows; front gable roof with wood knee braces; brick pier foundation with concrete block infill; front porch enclosed c. 1950 with 6:6 double hung wood windows. *

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 21

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

203. House. 1214 26th Avenue): c. 1920s; 1940s; one story wood bungalow with front gable roof, brick foundation. The porch was enclosed c. 1940s.*
204. House (1210 26th Avenue): c. 1900; c. 1940s; hipped cottage with a front dormer; refaced with c. 1940s asphalt shingles; concrete block foundation.*
205. House (1202 26th Avenue): c. 1925; c. 1960s; one story Bungalow that was refaced c. 1960s with vinyl; 6:6 double hung wood windows; concrete block foundation.*
206. John C. Palmer House (1017 Main Avenue): 1940; c. 1990s; Tudor Revival house; one-story, refaced with aluminum c. 1990s; gable roof with decorative wood cross boards and stucco; other 1990s modernizations include enclosed front porch, metal roof, and single pane fixed windows; one brick chimney; detached garage. (NC)*
207. House (2111 Park St.): c. 1940; one story weatherboard; Minimal Traditional with Tudor influences; side gable on hip roof; 6:6 double hung wood windows; one interior brick chimney; brick foundation.*
208. House (2103 Park St.): c. 1940; one and one half story weatherboard house; prominent front dormer with 2 vertical 1:1:1:1 windows; one central brick chimney; 4:1 double hung windows; front porch with arch and large wood columns on brick piers.*
209. Commercial Building (No # 5th Street); c. 1950; c. 1960s; one story concrete block building with c. 1960s brick front façade; concrete block foundation and flat roof; fixed multi paned windows and concrete sills.*
210. Commercial Building (No # 5th Street); c. 1940; one story concrete block building with concrete block foundation and flat roof with terra cotta coping; fixed wood windows with brick sills; central entrance.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 22

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Statement of Significance

This nomination represents a resurvey of the Northport Historic District list in 1980 to reevaluate the contributing and non-contributing status of resources. The nomination also reflects an expanded period of significance that has resulted in a boundary expansion to include resources that were not eligible for listing due to age in 1980.

Architecture, Criterion C

The Northport Historic District is significant for its excellent examples of architecture from c. 1840s to c. early 1950s, and for its diversity of high styles and vernacular styles, and types. High style architecture includes Greek Revival (Inv. # 3, 25), Queen Anne (Inv. # 7), L- plan cottages or I - plan houses with excellent Eastlake trim (Inv. #s 54, 55, 95, 98), Romanesque (the Depot, # Inv. 90), Classical Revival (Inv. # 33), Craftsman (Inv. #s 162, 163), and Tudor Revival located almost entirely in the Bellwood subdivision where the largest concentration of resources has been added into the District (Inv. #s 149). Vernacular styles include pyramidal cottages (Inv. # 40, 51, 53, 104), L- plan houses (Inv. # 99), I - houses (Inv. # 87, 101), center hall (Inv. # 47), bungalows (Inv. #s 38, 41 - 43), as well as early 20th Century commercial styles (Inv. #s 194 and 195) and c. 1930s-40s commercial styles (Inv. # 188). In addition, the district includes a wide variety of types including commercial and religious exclusively along Main Avenue; transportation-related including the fabulous c. 1900 trestle bridge (Inv. # 1) and a c. 1932 gas station (Inv. #s 182); residential; and industrial located primarily at the southern tip of the district in an area not included in the original District (Inv. #s 183 - 187), and directly behind the west side of Main Avenue (Inv. #s 189 and 190).

Commerce, Criterion A

The Northport Historic District documents every phase of Northport's commercial and industrial development from c. 1870 to the 1940s where resources are located almost exclusively along Main Avenue. The earliest commercial structures are located between 4th Street and just north of 5th Street along Main Street where they were modernized c. 1900s-1930s, and additional ones built (Inv. # 188). In addition, two commercial buildings were built c. 1920s at 9th Street where they formed the northern edge of the commercial area (Inv. #s 194 and 195), and which are being included into the district. In addition, there is one c. 1940s gas station in the district (Inv. # 182) located at the corner of Main Street and 1st Street, which is also being added into the new boundary. Industrial resources are primarily c. 1940s industrial/warehouse resources most of which are being included in the expanded boundary, and are concentrated just south of 5th Street (Inv. #s 183-187), and at the southernmost tip of the district. Together these resources remain the town's most important commercial area; and the industrial resources, which are now vacant, represent Northport's best opportunity for historic adaptive reuse.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 23

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)

County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Historical Narrative

Just before Alabama became a state in 1819, the area that became Northport began to be settled by whites. Known then as Kentuck or Canetuck, it developed alongside Tuscaloosa just across the Warrior River. Both villages flourished around small farming, as well as river and road commerce. According to local historian G. Ward Hubbs, "Those communities along the Black Warrior River did especially well because . . . steamboats [were] the easiest means of transportation." By the mid-1830s, he noted, new businesses, and scattered houses and homesteads developed in Northport though none remain today (Hubbs, p. 31-32). In addition, a great deal of cotton was brought to Northport by boat and via the Byler Road, a toll road begun in 1819 that traveled from Florence in north Alabama down to Tuscaloosa (Lambert, History of Tuscaloosa County, p. 122-124).

In 1832, the first federal post office was established in Northport, known then as North Tuscaloosa, but soon afterwards, its name was changed officially to Northport (Clinton, p. 247-249). One source maintained that boat captains probably referred to their destination early on as the "north port." This same observer went on to say that Northport was, at that time, the notorious "back room" of Tuscaloosa notable for its raucous nature, gambling ways, and frequent use of the river as an escape for criminals from Tuscaloosa (Hubbs, p. 32).

Throughout these first decades Northport grew and developed into an industry and trade center. By the 1840s, there was at least one cotton gin, a brickyard, and dry goods concerns. It was a prosperous village evidenced by the construction of substantial houses including the very fine brick c. 1840s Greek Revival raised cottage, built by the Christian family on Main Avenue (Inv. # 25), and a central hall cottage just off Main Avenue on 5th Street (Inv. # 47). In 1850, however, a fire very nearly destroyed the west side of Main Avenue's business and residential district in the heart of Northport. As a result of that, James Shirley bought the destroyed land and began to rebuild the area with brick structures and with alleys between stores to act as a firebreak. John Loyd and Jim Boswell did bricklaying for the project, and bricks were made by Billy Robinson at his brickyard just north of town. Instead of laying a row of bricks showing the ends rather than the sides as a tie-course, Loyd, according to local historian Matthew Clinton, used a square brick, eight to nine inches on a side. The stores were then covered "with steep shingle roofs and in front, was a brick parapet a little higher than the comb of the roof" (Clinton, p. 250-252). Two stores remain on Main Avenue from this period, though both were refaced by the 1920s (Inv. #s 8 and 10).

Throughout the remainder of the antebellum period, most of Northport's businesses located in new buildings on the west side of Main Avenue beginning at Columbus Avenue (now 5th Avenue) and extending southward. Among businesses that operated then were the Palmer and Cox store, Dr. B. Powell's drug store, and stores owned by T. F. Rice and James Mills, and another by R. and J. McLester. Most were general stores that sold groceries, hardware, cloths, medicine, powder and shot, and according to James Maxwell, everything "from diapers to coffins." (Clinton, p. 250) Houses were also built primarily along Main Avenue or just west of it including the c. 1850 Cook-Maxwell House on 7th Street (Inv. # 55), the c. 1856 Yerby-Katz House on 25th Street (Inv. # 86), c. 1868 Maxwell-Peters House on Main Avenue (Inv. # 3).

In addition to stores, Northport had a number of pre and post-Civil War manufacturing establishments, none of which remain, including one or more grist mills, and a tannery probably just west of Main Avenue. John Cummings operated a tannery prior to the Civil War, and following it, A. Cain ran a store and tannery likely in the same location. According to Clinton, Cain bought green hides for 8 cents a pound in 1869 and 5 cents by 1878, and dry hides were always sold for about twice those amounts. He also sold kerosene, coal for 20 cents per bushel in 1871, thread, powder and shot, and venison (Clinton, p. 251).

By the 1860s, Jack Winn, a freed slave, had opened Northport's first blacksmith shop, located on Main Avenue, and Elisha Sage Olmstead had opened a hat factory nearby neither of which remains. Olmstead's operation, according to Clinton, was located on the river bank "just west of the wagon bridge, between the north end of the bridge and the gully west of it." He made both wool and fur hats, and supplied the Confederate army with hats presumably until his factory burned in April 1865 by Croxton's raiders. Within a few years, moreover, the town had built a public well about fifty yards north of the point where Main Avenue turns east toward the river bridge (Clinton, p. 252-253).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 24

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)

County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

In 1870, the 10th, or Northport, precinct of Tuscaloosa County had a population of 604. One year later, Northport incorporated, and by 1880, the new town had grown to 900 (Hubbs, p. 6). According to the 1870 Federal Census for Northport, white residents performed a variety of occupations including blacksmith, ferryman, fisherman, butcher, grocery merchant, grocery store clerk, dry goods merchant, physician, farmer, lawyer, machinist, school teacher (one, a 20 year old man), tan yard operator, steam boating, wheelwright, shoe shop worker, boat maker, saddle shop worker, carpenter, waggoner on the railroad (in Tuscaloosa), railroad contractor, constable, brick maker on the railroad, grist miller, millwright. There was also one doctor; one lawyer; one dentist; one planter; and a Methodist minister. Several c. 1870s commercial buildings remain on Main Avenue including the J. E. Shirley Building (Inv. # 17) and the prominent corner Spiller Furniture Building that was, however, refaced c. 1904 (Inv. # 22).

By then, according to an 1874 study published by the Tuscaloosa Board of Industries, the economies of Northport and Tuscaloosa were one. Said the study, "we estimate the commerce of the city proper and the town of Northport (or North Tuscaloosa) combined, as the two towns (being directly opposite each other at the head of navigation, separated only by a bridge) practically have but one commerce. . . ." Cotton farming and merchandise sales were the most enterprising sectors, according to the study's statistics, while manufacturing produced about 1/10 of those ("Reliable Information Concerning the County of Tuscaloosa, Alabama," p. 7).

The study went on to say that at the most recent session of the U. S. Congress, the federal government had voted to appropriate monies to "clear out the obstructions to navigation of the Warrior river." When "this is done," it continued, "we will have navigation for steamboats all the year round, between this point and Mobile, and it is believed that iron, and other heavy freight, can be carried at one dollar per ton. "As railroad iron can be produced here cheaper than elsewhere, it is believed that that interest will be immediately developed . . . {and then} all other branches of manufacture will take a start here that will astonish the world." "We have two new kings here," it concluded, "who will take the throne by the side of *King Cotton*;" for cheap *iron* and cheap *coal* are two royal elements that govern commerce in these latter days" ("Reliable Information," p. 10).

During the 1880s and 90s, in spite of some tumult, Northport experienced significant growth and new construction was fueled, perhaps to a great extent, by Tuscaloosa's significant industrial growth next door. Several commercial buildings remain from this period including two c. 1880s commercial buildings on Main Avenue just off 5th Street (Inv. #s 26 and 27), and one c. 1890s commercial structure also on Main Avenue (Inv. # 9). Many houses were also built then, including many of the town's most impressive including fine Queen Anne and L-cottages with intricate Eastlake trim. Among these were the Queen Anne Hamner-Black House (Inv. # 7), Maxwell-Beams House (Inv. # 2), and Dodson-Williamson-Mitchell House (Inv. # 32). Moreover, there were many vernacular houses built including simple L-cottages, central hall, and pyramidal types (c. 1880s: Inv. # 35 – NC, 36, 53, 77, 97; and c. 1890s: Inv. # 32, 40, 45, 56, 100, 101).

In 1898, the Mobile and Ohio railroad completed a line through Northport ushering in an important era of commerce as well as rail related construction. Included are the c. 1900 wood trestle bridge, one of the longest all-wood trestle bridges in the country, was built along the Warrior River (Inv. # 1), and five years later, the impressive Romanesque Revival Old Mobile and Ohio Railway Depot was finished along the tracks on 25th Avenue (Inv. # 90) (Hubbs, p. 248).

Construction of the railroad likely helped spur other types of growth and development in Northport around the turn of the century. In 1901, Northport's first public school was constructed on Main Avenue (Inv. # 83). Additional commercial buildings were built on Main Avenue (Inv. #s 15 and 18); north of the commercial area, one of Northport's finest houses was built c. 1908, the Maxwell-Rice House (Inv. # 30). Additional mostly pyramidal roof, center hall, and L-plan houses were also constructed just off Main Avenue (Inv. #s 31, 51, 58, 69, 70, 80, 85, 102); two cottages with fine Eastlake trim remain on 26th and 28th Avenue (Inv. #s 95 and 98). By the end of the decade, the north end of Main Avenue between 4th and 5th Streets was an assortment of dwellings, stores mostly drug stores, groceries, and general stores several with warehouses to the rear or side loading platforms. (Sanborn map, 1910)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 25

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

By 1913, Northport's commercial district was thriving and, that year, it began operation of a Board of Trade. C. B. Cornelius was principal of the school, and the trade board was comprised of J. H. Anders, president, J. H. Foster, vice president, J. S. Rice, treasurer, and A. T. Camp, secretary (City Directory, 1913). That same year, the Methodist Episcopal Church drew up plans and opened bids to construct a sanctuary with Gothic and Renaissance influences, auditorium, and Sunday School rooms at the projected cost of \$9,000 to \$10,000 (Inv. # 28). That same year, J. D. Springer planned construction of a major sawmill that would have the capacity to turn out 20,000 to 30,000 feet of lumber each day; it does not remain extant (Manufacturer's Record, 1913).

New houses were built on Main Avenue (Inv. # 34, 128), or on 5th or 7th Avenues some of which included early Bungalow influences (Inv. # 38 and #52). Several other mainly L- plan or center hall houses remain extant on 10th Street (Inv. # 78), 24th Avenue (Inv. # 82), 30th Avenue (Inv. # 99), 13th Street (Inv. # 138, a two story house), or 21st Avenue (Inv. # 143, a one and one half story house). In addition, one c. 1910 house was constructed in what became, by the 1920s, the Bellwood subdivision (Inv. # 146).

In 1914, a devastating fire destroyed the majority of Northport's business district. Shortly afterwards, Northport merchants started to rebuild. Mattie Shirley, prepared to rebuild two buildings she lost and add a third on Main Street, as did G. W. Christian. E. B. Tierce planned three more one story brick stores on Main Street with plans by Ostling & Son, architect. By mid-August, 1914, contractor G. A. Swim of Tuscaloosa had won the bid and prepared to construct the stores that totaled 77 x 112 feet of "ordinary construction" with a gravel roof, and electric lighting; there was to be no heating and the structures' cost was \$9,000. By the next year, the Henderson Lumber Company planned to build a mill in town; and in April 1916, the Hughes and Holman Company was able to rebuild its lumber mill that had been earlier lost to fire (Manufacturer's Records, 1916). This company, which was demolished c. 1980s, was located west of Main Street where many whites worked and lived adjacent to it in what became known as Holman Hill. By then, this west Northport area was developing as one of Northport's two industrial areas; by the 1980s, Holman Hill had become one of the town's two predominantly African-American neighborhoods (Interview with Flora Gay, 2002).

As the town recovered from the fire, new commercial buildings, houses and churches were built. Four commercial buildings remain from 1914-15 (Inv. #s 19, 20, 21, and 24, a two story structure built of rusticated concrete block). Moreover, in 1919, the First Baptist Church of Northport hired J. E. Greene, architect, to design its new \$17,000 building in an impressive Classical Revival style (Inv. # 33; Manufacturer's Record, 1919).

By 1920, Northport had a population of 1,606 up from 424. Within a few years, Northport had two public schools, one for white citizens and one for black citizens. Northport Elementary School, a county school for whites, was constructed in 1921-22, and until 1926 when Tuscaloosa County High School was completed, it also housed Northport High School. Built adjacent to Bellwood, Northport's first planned suburb, it was designed by Tuscaloosa architect, C. M. Ayers and cost over \$25,000. It was brick and contained three stories, fourteen rooms, and an auditorium. It also had pine and concrete floors, metal ceilings, an asbestos roof, and operated steam heat and electric lights (Manufacturer's Record, 1921-22). The school has since been demolished and c. 1940s the site became Northport's City Park which marks a boundary in the historic district (Sanborn map, 1941).

As the town flourished and spread in every direction, additional public services became available. By 1923, the town owned and operated its own Water Works that pumped water from a creek three-fourths of a mile from what was City Hall on Main Avenue (Inv. # 19). The water was pumped by an electric pump into a standing pipe that was elevated 50 feet. The system had a capacity of 150 gallons per minute, which served a daily consumption of some 100,000 gallons; and there were 11 double hydrants dispersed throughout the town. It provided water to residents as well as to its newly organized volunteer fire department that included a chief and 20 additional men. While there were no fire trucks, the men had a 1500-foot fire hose with two hand cranks, and there was a fire station located just off east Main Street. (Sanborn map)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 26

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Two doors down, according to Sanborn maps, was the post office which remains extant but no longer in use as a post office (Inv. # 7), and across the street the city's administrative offices were located (Inv. # 19) but which is also no longer used as such. Several older commercial buildings on Main Avenue were refaced and modernized during the 1910s and 1920s (Inv. #s 8 and 10), and one new commercial building was constructed on Main Avenue (Inv. # 11). North of the primary downtown area, two charming new commercial buildings were constructed on Main Avenue and 9th Street (Inv. # 194 and # 195, which has two terra cotta or cement "pineapples" on the roof).

By then, according to Sanborn maps, there was a bottling works company in the same block, and a filling station north of Columbus Street on east Main Street neither of which remains. By now, moreover, the Moore & Harris ginney, at the southern tip of Northport close to the Warrior River, had become a complex of two cotton warehouses, an office building, two dwellings and a shed, and the Deal-Persons Planing Mill Company and Holman Lumber Company both had large complexes in west Northport (Sanborn Maps, 1923). While these structures are no longer extant, later industrial structures continue definition of this area as Northport's primary industrial enclave (Inv. # s 178, 180 - 187).

In May of 1926, the Tuscaloosa County Board of Education began to consider sites for a new school to be built in Northport. As a result, it decided on a site in the far north end of town off 22nd Street in an area that was beginning to build houses, but whose primary development would occur after World War II. That year, the Tuscaloosa Board of Education announced that it had let a contract to J. O. Holliman of Tuscaloosa to build the \$60,000 one story brick school. Designed by the State's architect, A. F. Dittmar, and W. E. Bennis of Montgomery was the engineer, the building remains intact and potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (Manufacturer's Record, 1926).

Throughout the 1920s, Northport's new middle class residential neighborhoods developed between Bellwood and the Tuscaloosa County High School. Bellwood, the brainchild of Dr. C. P. Bell who lived in Northport and practiced medicine in Tuscaloosa, laid out the fashionable subdivision in the design of a modified "m" (Moore, p. 471; Sanborn Maps, 1923). His own home (Inv. # 165) was built in 1920 approximately 100 feet off Bellwood Circle and is a plainly elegant bungalow; by 1923, there were four homes in the area, according to Sanborn maps. More importantly perhaps, this new planned subdivision sparked a building period that spanned the next 25 years both within Bellwood, forming the northeastern edge of the Northport Historic District, and north of it.

Within the Bellwood subdivision itself, building continued from 1920 to 1952, with the heaviest concentration of activity being in the late 1920s when a number of bungalows were constructed, and during the 1940s when some excellent examples of Tudor Revival (Inv. # 144, #149, the Faucett House designed by Miller and Martin Architects of Birmingham, and #154), and Minimal Traditional styles were completed (Inv. #s 145, 148, 150-153; The Northport News, 2001; Manufacturer's Record, 1930). North of the Bellwood development, much of the town's major development activity occurred from 1926 through the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s including the city's greatest concentration of post World War II housing. By the late 1930s, the Northport City Park as well as Tuscaloosa County High School, were located in the vicinity. By the late 1940s, however, the park was being redeveloped, and a new park was located off Main Avenue and 18th Street.

By 1930, Northport's population had spiked sharply again likely due to the influx of industrial investment (Inv. #s 181-184). By then, there was a population of 2, 173 including 1,131 whites and 1,042 blacks many of whom worked in Tuscaloosa (Fisher, p. 11). In the midst of Northport's impressive growth, however, disaster struck hard. On March 21, 1932, a tornado ripped through town killing 22 blacks and 16 whites, damaging 125-130 buildings, and destroying 98 houses. What the tornado did not ruin, moreover, fire following the storm very nearly did. The Mayor estimated some \$500,000 worth of damage, and according to newspaper accounts, "practically one half of the homes destroyed . . . were owned by the persons residing in them making it difficult for the destitute householders to rebuild at once." Fortunately the town's water supply was unaffected, but there was "thousands of dollars" of damage to the power company causing power outages for "days," and all but one phone line was destroyed (Tuscaloosa News, March 23 and 24, 1932; Green, p. 98).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 27

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

The tornado, according to local historian Benjamin Green, moved from Tuscaloosa along the Eutaw Highway, crossed the Warrior River into the center of Northport, and tore a path through Northport 300 wide and five miles long (Green, p. 98). According to a Tuscaloosa News article entitled, "Northport Battered As Cylonic Wind Strikes, the storm "cut a wide path through the {low lying} edge of the business district and across the hills along Bridge Street," the main north-south artery defining the western boundary of East Tuscaloosa. There, according to the newspaper, "only one or two buildings in this area {were} left without damage or destruction." The neighborhood's saw mill was also damaged, and the "Negro {County Training} School" was blown to bits." Workers and volunteers, it continued, looked for bodies. According to the Tuscaloosa News, "The principal white residential section was missed by the center of the tornado," he said, " but several negro families who homes were blown away {near River Bridge} stayed all night {after the storm} huddled about campfires." "Temporary quarters contrived from feed sacks and torn clothing with a few boards nailed together," he reported, " partially shielded them from the wind" (Tuscaloosa News).

Downtown, the storm struck the heart of the town's small industrial area, and several houses adjacent to it were also destroyed. Right near the river's bank, the Barnes and Norris gin roof was blown off and, inside, cotton bales were damaged by rain; worse, its warehouse was demolished forcing the company to ship its surviving 2000 bales of cotton to Tuscaloosa Compress and Independent Gin Company. In addition, M. I. Harper's lumberyard was damaged, as was Wallace Wrecking company, which was in direct path of the storm. More tragically, six men died in the collapse of a brick livery stable nearby (Tuscaloosa News, March 23, 1932; Green, p. 98).

In the face of such catastrophe, on March 24, one day after the storm, a massive rescue and rebuilding effort began. According to the Tuscaloosa News, the National Guard and the Red Cross were called to Northport, as well as University of Alabama student volunteers, and two additional groups called the Warrior Guards and the Druid City Rifles. Workers and volunteers searched for bodies, and, according to one newspaper report, a "tent colony {including 50 tents and a number of mattresses} was established for both white and black refugees on areas near the River Bridge." On March 25, the Tuscaloosa News reported that the death toll had reached 32, including businessman and civic leader, E. B. Shirley whose home was also demolished, and 60 people remained hospitalized, eleven in critical condition; within days, six more people would died. Moreover, 150 families were left homeless (Tuscaloosa News, March 24 and 25, 1932; Green, p. 98).

As University students conducted a door-to-door survey of houses in a 15-mile stretch, the Red Cross set up a rehabilitation committee comprised of George Drolet, chairman, and including B. P. Head and Albert Holman, to direct all rehabilitation plans. According to Green, the price of the Red Cross's relief and rehabilitation efforts would total some \$50,000 (Green, p. 98). The Tuscaloosa News reported that the agency's plan included several steps. "Vacant homes in Northport and Tuscaloosa were being pressed into service," the newspaper said. In addition, "All families which have been rendered absolutely destitute, their own homes having been destroyed by the tornado with no insurance or other funds, will be re-established in buildings constructed by the Red Cross or will be provided quarters in present vacant homes until they are able to assume their task of making a livelihood." Further, the plan outlined the small homes would be built on the sites of destroyed homes (Tuscaloosa News, March 26, 1932).

During the next ten years following the tornado, Northport rebuilt not just to recoup its losses, but also to keep up with a major population increase. From just over a population of 2,100 in 1930, the town's population soared to 5,000 by 1941 (Sanborn maps, 1941). Construction occurred all over town both in existing neighborhoods, and in brand new areas. In downtown Northport, moreover, the industrial enclave at the southern end, which had been wiped out by the tornado, was rebuilt and a few new industrial concerns added. The Holman and Norris ginnery, by 1941 the Barnes and Norris Company, rebuilt where the earlier buildings had been, including one of the primary cotton warehouses, and the office building and seed building on 1st Street (Inv. #s 183 - 187). Across the street, a filling station was built in the corner of 1st Street and Main Avenue (Inv. # 182), and the destroyed auto wrecking company and yard was rebuilt. During the 1980s, however, some of the sites just north

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 28

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

of the Barnes and Norris Company buildings, which had been vacated by the storm, were rebuilt with inappropriate apartments. Other apartments along Main Street were built during the 1980s immediately north of the main commercial area.

East and west of Main Avenue in the Northport Historic District, new houses were built in the 1940s and 50s with some outstanding examples of Minimal Traditional styles mainly along 25th Avenue (Inv. #s 105, 106, 107), 10th Street (Inv. #196), 13th Street (Inv. #s 135), 20th Avenue (Inv. #s 170, 174), Park Street (Inv. #s 207 and 208), and Main Avenue (Inv. # 103). Infill Minimal Traditional styles and Ranch style houses were also built here in the 1950s, 60s, and 70s mainly for working class families.

Today, the Northport Historic District is largely intact. With the exception of apartments along Main Street, most modern construction fits in with the historic architecture, and the small historic downtown has had extensive public streetscape improvements and businesses throughout the area thrive. The annual Kentuck Festival of the Arts, combined with the quaint character of the downtown, has created a relatively strong tourist economy in Northport and many who work in Tuscaloosa choose to live in Northport reaffirming the historic ties between the two towns.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 29

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Bibliography

Brackner, Joey. "A Walk Through Greenwood Cemetery," City of Tuscaloosa and Heritage Commission of Tuscaloosa County, September 1992.

City of Northport Directories. 1913, 1916, 1924-25.

Cline, Wayne. Alabama Railroads. Tuscaloosa and London: the University of Alabama Press, 1997.

Clinton, Matthew. Matt Clinton's Scrapbook. Portals Books, 1979.

Fisher, Rayburn Jerome. "A School Building Program for Northport, Alabama." Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press. 1935.

"Friends of Historic Northport Newsletter," November 1998, 11-1-00.

Green, Ben A. A History of Tuscaloosa, Alabama 1816-1949. Tuscaloosa: Confederate Publishing Co., 1949.

Hubbs, G. Ward. Tuscaloosa: Portrait of an Alabama County. Northridge: Windsor Publications, 1987.

Interview between Pamela King and Flora Gay. January 2002.

Lambert, History of Tuscaloosa County Alabama, Vol. II. Steward University Press. 1978.

Manufacturer's Record. 1913, 1916, 1921-22.

Moore, J. History of Alabama and Her People. Vol. 2. Chicago: American Historical Society, 1927.

Northwest Alabamian.

"Reliable Information Concerning the County of Tuscaloosa, Alabama."

Rogers, William Warren; Ward, Robert David; Atkins, Leah Rawls; Flint, Wayne. Alabama: The History of a Deep South State. Tuscaloosa and London: University of Alabama Press. 1994.

Sanborn Fire Maps, 1910, 1923, 1941, 1949.

The Northport News, 2001.

Tuscaloosa News, 5-29-16; March 23-24, 26, 1932.

U. S. Census Records. 1830-1950.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10, photos Page 30 Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion) is shown on the accompanying map entitled "Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)" drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

Boundary lines were drawn to include all extant contiguous resources historically associated with the town of Northport in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama west of Lurleen Wallace Boulevard. The boundary lines were drawn in such a way as to include as many contributing resources as appropriate and to exclude as many non-contributing resources as possible. Portions of the original district have been removed due to demolition, fire, and inappropriate new construction (see "hatched" portion of the map to indicated areas that were in the original district, but have been excluded from the expanded district). Additional resources have been added to include resources that are now fifty years old, as well as mostly industrial resources located in the southern tip of the district that were not included in the original district. The solid line on the map indicates the expanded boundary, and a "dashed" line indicates the original boundary.

Photographs

1. Trestle Bridge spanning Warrior River (Inv. # 1)
Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
Northport, Alabama 35476
View facing south
Pamela King; 2003
2. 302 Main Avenue, Maxwell-Peters House (Inv.# 3)
View facing west
3. 217 Main Avenue, Maxwell-Beams House (Inv. # 2)
View facing east
4. 315-317 Main Avenue, House (Inv. # 7)
View facing east
5. Main Avenue Streetscape
View facing west
6. 400 – 408 Main Avenue, Maxwell Building (Inv. # 8)
View facing northwest
7. Main Avenue Streetscape
View facing northeast
8. 420 Main Avenue, (Inv. # 19)
View facing northwest
9. Main Avenue Streetscape
View facing north
10. 500 Main Avenue, Spiller Furniture Store (Inv.# 22)
View facing northwest
11. Main Avenue Streetscape
View facing southeast
12. 501-503 Main Avenue, Kentuck (Inv. # 24)
View facing east

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 31

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Photographs (cont)

13. Williamson Cemetery, 5th Street, (Inv. # 48)
View facing south
14. Williamson Cemetery, 5th Street, (Inv. # 48)
View facing south
15. 2702 ½ 5th Street, Wheat-Champion House (Inv. # 51)
View facing north
16. 2530 5th Street, Lloyd-Swing House (Inv. # 47)
View facing north
17. Old Mobile and Ohio Railway Depot (Inv. # 90).
View facing southeast
18. 895 & 903 Main Avenue, Maxwell-Rice House (Inv. # 30).
View facing east
19. 803 Main Avenue, Randa T. Hughes House (Inv. # 29)
View facing east
20. 900 and 902 Main Avenue (Inv. # 194 & 195)
View facing southwest
21. Northport First United Methodist Church (Inv. # 28)
View facing northwest
22. 911 Main Avenue, O'Neal Bridges House (Inv. # 31)
View facing east
23. Northport Baptist Church (Inv. # 33)
View facing northwest
24. 1003 Main Avenue, Dodson-Williamson House (Inv. # 32)
View facing east
25. 1009 Main Avenue, Hardin-Johnson House (Inv. # 34)
View facing east
26. 21st Avenue Streetscape
View facing north
27. 2103 Park Street, (Inv. # 208)
View facing west
28. 47 Bellwood Drive, (Inv. # 159)
View facing northeast
29. 50 Bellwood Drive, (Inv. # 162)
View facing northeast
30. Christian House (Inv. # 25)
512 Main Avenue
View facing west
31. 510 26th Avenue, (Inv. # 93)
View facing north
32. 2514 7th Street, Sikes-Earnest House (Inv. 56)
View facing north

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 32

Name of Property: Northport Historic District (resurvey and expansion)
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Photographs (cont)

- 33. 2328 9th Street, (Inv. # 73)
View facing north
- 34. 2326 9th Street, (Inv. # 74)
View facing north
- 35. 605 25th Avenue, Nell Crawford House (Inv. # 105)
View facing east
- 36. 613 25th Avenue, Elizabeth McCain House (Inv. # 106)
View facing east
- 37. 25th Avenue Streetscape
View facing south
- 38. 7th Street Streetscape
View facing east
- 39. 24th Avenue Streetscape
View facing east
- 40. Bellwood Lane Streetscape
View facing north
- 41. 40 Bellwood Drive, Bell House (Inv. # 165)
View facing northwest
- 42. 37 Bellwood Drive, (Inv. # 163)
View facing southwest
- 43. 45 Bellwood Drive, (Inv. # 160).
View facing south
- 44. 20 Bellwood Lane, (Inv. # 155)
View facing east
- 45. 57 Bellwood Drive, (Inv. # 157)
View facing east

