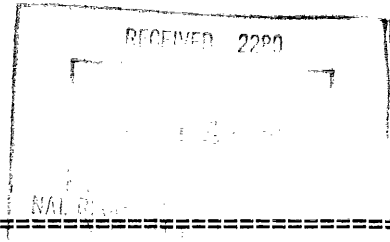


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Cleveland Court Apartments 620-638

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 620-638 Cleveland Court not for publication N/A
city or town Montgomery vicinity N/A
state Alabama code AL county Montgomery code 101 zip code 36108

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] 8/29/01
Signature of certifying official Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register
 [] See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 [] See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register
 - removed from the National Register
 - other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 8/29/01
Entered in the
National Register

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

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

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

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

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: multiple dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

roof ASPHALT

walls BRICK

other GLASS, CONCRETE

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

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Cleveland Court Apartments 620-638
County and State Montgomery County, Alabama

=====

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)

Ethnic Heritage: Black _____

Politics/Government _____

Period of Significance 1951-1957 _____

Significant Dates December 1, 1955 _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) Parks, Rosa

Cultural Affiliation N/A _____

Architect/Builder Montgomery Housing Authority, builder

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

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS) N/A

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other state agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository
Alabama Historical Commission

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreege of Property Less than one

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

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	<u>16</u>	<u>564220</u>	<u>3580710</u>	
2				

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 Blythe Semmer/Historian and Trina Binkley/National Register Reviewer
organization Alabama Historical Commission date September 25, 2000
street & number 468 S. Perry St. telephone 334-242-3184
city or town Montgomery state Alabama zip code 36130-0900

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

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

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name City of Montgomery Housing Authority
street & number 1020 Bell St. telephone 334-206-7200
city or town Montgomery state AL zip code 36104

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Name of Property: Cleveland Court Apartments 620-638
County and State: Montgomery County, Alabama

VII. Description

Cleveland Court was built with funding from the United States Housing Administration beginning in July 1940. Construction was completed and occupancy began in February 1941. The 150 units cost \$538,000 to construct.¹ Fifteen rectangular buildings are arranged around a central office building facing Rosa Parks Avenue (formerly Cleveland Avenue) on the east side, a parking area, and a community building. The building is composed of ten two-story apartments. Eight apartments, including 634 (the unit that Rosa and Raymond Parks lived in), are entered from the ground floor of the facade; and two other units are entered from doors on the east and west ends of the building.

The building that houses units 620-638 is a two-story, rectangular, multi-dwelling apartment building. It faces south. Walls are primarily red brick but are accented with dark brown brick on the lower portion below the first-floor windows. Dark brown brick belt courses emphasize the horizontal line of the building. Courses of dark stretchers link all the cantilevered canopies that shelter the concrete stoops of the building and the top of the second-story windows. A belt course of dark headers defines the bottom of the second-story windows. The brick treatment is consistent on all sides of the building. A very low-pitched roof and its overhanging eave add to the flat, horizontal appearance. Six brick chimneys and eight elliptical vents pierce the roof. Four cantilevered canopies over concrete stoops each serving two apartment doors are found on the facade, and similar smaller canopies shelter the apartment doors found on the two ends of the building. These doors feature concrete stoops with steps up to the door and a curved, Moderne-influenced metal handrail. There was an additional door in the middle of the east and west end elevations which provided a second exterior access to one of the end units. These two doors have been removed and bricked up in the last ten years. Primary entry doors, which were originally wood, have been replaced with brown steel doors and screen doors. They are lighted by simple, rectangular lights which have replaced Moderne-influenced metal-cased lights in the last decade. The brick treatment, metal windows, and canopies all contribute to a strong horizontality that shows the influence of International style design. Housing projects are an important legacy of the Modern period, as both major and minor architects approached this new building form from an idealistic perspective and designed buildings that reflected their faith in architecture to reflect a modern, democratic, and technologically advanced American society.

Windows are historic two-over-two metal sash. They are paired along the entirety of the second-story facade and on the first-story facade except on the end units. The east and west ends of the building have a paired two-over-two metal sash window on the first story and a single window of the same description in the second story. Windows on the rear, or north, elevation echo those on the facade. Small, narrow, two-over-two metal sash windows show the location of bathrooms on the rear of the building. Back doors without canopies are placed parallel to their facade counterparts and open onto concrete stoops. Electric and water meters and connections are placed on the north elevation. The building retains integrity of design, location, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling, as little has substantially changed since construction.

The interior of the units is characterized by a lack of decorative finishes. The extremely simple arrangement of the interior units, like the one the Parks family occupied, consists of a living area adjacent to the entry door on the facade, with a combined kitchen and dining area on the rear. An enclosed stairway is placed immediately inside the entry, and a pantry area with shelves is located directly opposite the rear exterior door. Simple, round overhead light fixtures are found in each of the four main rooms. The upstairs contains a bathroom with tile tub/shower combination, lavatory, and toilet at the head of the stairs. Narrow two-over-two windows are incised in the center of the tile shower/tub wall. A closet occupies the wall between stairs and bath. Two bedrooms are located beside the stairs. The rear bedroom is slightly larger than the one on the facade. Both have paired two-over-two windows on the exterior walls. The rear bedroom contains paired closets on its south interior wall, while the facade bedroom contains a single closet on its interior wall that backs up to the stairs. Floors throughout are tile. Very plain molding surrounds doors, while the window openings have no molding. Cabinets, plain flush

¹Robinson and Associates, Paul Lusignan, and Jeffrey Shrimpton. *Public Housing in the United States, 1933-1949: A Historic Context* (National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, 1999), Appendix IV.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7, 8 Page 2

Name of Property: Cleveland Court Apartments 620-638
County and State: Montgomery County, Alabama

doors, and tile floorcover are all likely replacements that are in keeping with the simple, utilitarian quality of public housing. Since little or no style can be attributed to the interior of the units, the fact that they retain their floor plan indicates they maintain integrity of design.

VIII. Statement of Significance

CRITERION B: Politics/Government

Rosa Parks's refusal to surrender her seat to a white person on a Montgomery bus was the impetus for the Montgomery bus boycott, which marked the start of the modern civil rights movement in the United States. Her arrest prompted a test case in the courts that resulted in a Supreme Court ruling that segregation on city buses was unconstitutional. The boycott itself brought national attention to leaders who would have major roles in civil rights activism throughout the following decades, including Rev. Ralph Abernathy and Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. The boycott also established the pattern by which black leaders successfully challenged segregation practices in the South through a combination of legal action, nonviolent demonstration, economic pressure such as boycotts, and the exposure of southern racism afforded by national media coverage. As historian Wayne Flynt has written, "[The Montgomery Bus Boycott] not only began the modern civil rights movement in the United States and pioneered most of its strategies, but it also produced the movement's most important leader, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr."² Rosa Parks was the emblem of the nascent movement, and her single act of resistance galvanized a generation to courageously resist similar discriminatory laws.

CRITERION B: Ethnic Heritage: Black

Rosa Parks has become a symbol of African Americans' struggle for equal treatment in the twentieth century. The birth of the organized modern civil rights movement is generally traced to December 1, 1955, the day that Rosa Parks was arrested for violating Montgomery's segregation laws. Her simple act of nonviolent resistance holds great significance to blacks in the United States as well as to groups around the world working for recognition and equal treatment from oppressive governments. Although the civil rights movement advocated equal treatment for all, it was most connected to blacks and especially southern blacks. Segregation laws specifically targeted blacks for different and poorer treatment. As a result, Rosa Parks's resistance is linked directly to this group. For Montgomery blacks, Rosa Parks is symbolic of the beginning of change in a city with a long history of discrimination against persons of African-American descent. In Montgomery and elsewhere in Alabama, the boycott and legal efforts that followed Rosa Parks's arrest brought black ministers to the forefront of civil rights activism and gave rise to a generation of black middle-class community leaders. Rosa Parks continues to play an important symbolic role in civil rights efforts today.

Criteria Consideration G: Properties achieving significance within the past 50 years. Rosa Parks and her Cleveland Court residence meets the criteria for exceptional significance because her name and actions in 1955 are recognized throughout the country and identified with the birth of the modern civil rights movement. Cleveland Court Apartments 620-638 are significant as Rosa Parks's residence at the time she was arrested for violating the Montgomery bus segregation laws and throughout the duration of her trial and the subsequent appeals that resulted in a Supreme Court decision ending bus segregation. This property is the one most closely associated with her during the period of her significant activities in Montgomery. In 1957, after the boycott ended, Rosa Parks, her husband, and her mother moved to Detroit and never returned to live in Alabama. Thus, the building is significant as her residence at the time she achieved national significance and as her destination on December 1, 1955.

²William Warren Rogers et al., *Alabama: The History of a Deep South State* (Tuscaloosa: Univ. of Alabama Press, 1994), 549.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Name of Property: Cleveland Court Apartments 620-638
County and State: Montgomery County, Alabama

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HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Biographical Information

Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was born on February 4, 1913 in Tuskegee, Alabama, to James McCauley and Leona Edwards McCauley. She grew up primarily in her mother's family home in Pine Level, Alabama, in Montgomery County. Her mother was a teacher. She attended the rural Montgomery County schools for blacks and, beginning in fifth grade, the Montgomery Industrial School, a private junior high school for African American girls. She then attended Booker T. Washington Junior High in Montgomery and the Alabama State Teachers' College for Negroes laboratory school before dropping out at 16 to care for her ailing grandmother. In 1932 she married Raymond Parks, a Montgomery barber. Mrs. Parks went back to finish her high school education after marriage, receiving her diploma in 1933 at age 20.³

Raymond Parks was a long-time member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and Rosa became secretary of the Montgomery chapter in 1943. She began her friendship with E.D. Nixon, the president and founder of the Montgomery chapter, through the NAACP. Nixon later became the state president of the NAACP. She was active in voter registration efforts in the 1940s. She was herself denied after two attempts to register to vote, succeeding on her third try in 1945. In 1949 Mrs. Parks became the adviser to the NAACP Youth Council. Her involvement with and commitment to civil rights activism was further strengthened at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee, which she first visited in the summer of 1955. There Myles Horton taught community leaders techniques to organize local groups for activism. Many of the workshops offered in the summer 1955 focused on desegregating schools in the wake of the *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision.⁴

Rosa and Raymond Parks lived in Montgomery after they were married. Mrs. Parks held a variety of jobs in the city, often as a seamstress. She discusses the experience of working at integrated Maxwell Field, an Air Force installation, and riding its integrated buses, in her autobiography.⁵ Her husband also worked as a barber at Maxwell. She, her husband, and her mother, Leona McCauley, moved into 634 Cleveland Court in 1951, ten years after the complex was built. They lived there until 1957, when the three moved to Detroit to join Mrs. Parks's brother.

Arrest of Rosa Parks and the Bus Boycott

Rosa Parks writes, "I don't think any segregation law angered black people in Montgomery more than bus segregation."⁶ Because over two-thirds of all bus riders were African American, the law that obligated them to give up their seats to whites, even if there was no more room in the black section at the rear of the bus, was especially inconvenient and insulting. Montgomery's civil rights organizations, like the NAACP and the Women's Political Council (WPC), and black civic organizations attempted to change the bus seating practice in the early 1950s. Attempts to organize a citywide boycott never materialized, however, and grievances addressed directly to the bus company or the city fell on unresponsive ears. The repeated harassment of black riders, particularly women, generated support for a boycott a year or more in advance of Mrs. Parks's arrest. As John Salmond writes, "The City Commission, in the wake of the *Brown* decision, stood firm against any talk of compromise. Some black leaders, therefore, including Mrs. [Jo Ann] Robinson, began to talk about an organized

³Rosa Parks with Jim Haskins, *Rosa Parks: My Story* (New York: Dial Books, 1992), 6, 42, 53, 64.

⁴Parks, 55-89, 103-106.

⁵Parks, 65.

⁶Parks, 108.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Name of Property: Cleveland Court Apartments 620-638
County and State: Montgomery County, Alabama

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boycott of the bus company.⁷ A boycott seemed imminent when Claudette Colvin, a teenager and member of the NAACP Youth Council, was arrested on March 2, 1955. She was put off the bus not for sitting in the reserved whites section, but for not giving up her seat near the rear of the bus when a large number of white passengers boarded, leaving most black passengers standing in the aisles. The WPC prepared to circulate flyers calling for a boycott, but community support was not united. Colvin was eventually dropped as a potential test case because of reasons including her youth, the fact that she resisted the officers who arrested her, and because she was pregnant but unmarried.⁸

Rosa Parks had in fact been put off a Montgomery bus for not following segregation practices before. In 1943, she boarded a bus and paid the fare at the front door, and instead of getting off again to enter the bus by the crowded rear door customarily used by blacks, proceeded down the aisle. The driver, James Blake, ordered her to get off the bus and then took her by the sleeve and led her to the door. At the front of the bus, she dropped her purse and sat in the front seat to retrieve it, rather than bend over in the aisle. She then got off the bus.⁹ In 1955 the Montgomery NAACP was considering filing suit against the city to challenge the bus segregation rules. However, they lacked a suitable plaintiff to lead the class action lawsuit. As Mrs. Parks writes, "The best plaintiff would be a woman, because a woman would get more sympathy than a man. And the woman would have to be above reproach, have a good reputation, and have done nothing wrong but refuse to give up her seat."¹⁰

Rosa Parks claims that she did not consciously try to become the test case when she refused to give up her seat on Thursday, December 1, 1955. Rather, she attributes her boarding a bus driven by James Blake for the first time since he put her off twelve years earlier to the fact she neglected to look at the driver until after she had paid her fare.¹¹ When she got off work as a seamstress at Montgomery Fair Department Store that evening, Mrs. Parks walked to Court Square to catch a Cleveland Avenue bus home. She took a seat in the middle of the bus at the front of the black section. When more white passengers boarded at the next stop, one white man was left standing. The driver called for those in the front of the black section to give up their seats, as was the driver's usual prerogative in enforcing bus segregation. The three other people in Mrs. Parks's row eventually moved. She stayed put, and the driver said he was going to have her arrested. "You may do that," replied Mrs. Parks. She was arrested at the bus stop in front of the Empire Theater on Montgomery Street and taken by police to City Hall and then to the city jail on North Ripley Street.¹²

Word spread quickly about the arrest. Mrs. Parks's mother and husband, along with E.D. Nixon and Clifford and Virginia Durr, a prominent white attorney and his wife who sympathized with civil rights efforts, came to the jail to post bond and take Mrs. Parks home. That evening, after family discussion and persuasion by Nixon, Mrs. Parks agreed to be the plaintiff in the test case the NAACP had been looking for. In her words, "The white people couldn't point to me and say that there was

⁷John Salmond, *The Conscience of a Lawyer: Clifford J. Durr and American Civil Liberties, 1899-1975* (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1990), 172.

⁸Salmond, 173, and Jo Ann Gibson Robinson, *The Montgomery Bus Boycott and the Women Who Started It* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1987), 37-39.

⁹Parks, 79.

¹⁰Parks, 110-111.

¹¹Parks, 113.

¹²Parks, 115-118.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Name of Property: Cleveland Court Apartments 620-638
County and State: Montgomery County, Alabama

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anything I had done to deserve such treatment except to be born black."¹³ A black attorney, Fred Gray, would represent her. Efforts to begin a boycott began almost immediately. Jo Ann Robinson, professor at Alabama State College and head of the WPC, called Council members and some of her students together that night. They met at Alabama State and produced flyers calling for a boycott of city buses the following Monday.¹⁴ Robinson called E.D. Nixon, who summoned a group of ministers to a meeting the following day. The ministers eventually endorsed the boycott plans and helped publicize it in their Sunday sermons. A mass meeting at Holt Street Baptist Church on Monday, December 5, after Rosa Parks had been convicted at her trial and Fred Gray had filed notice they would appeal, saw the formation of the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA). The MIA guided the boycott and other civil rights activities in the city. The organization still plays a leading role in Montgomery civil rights activism.

After meetings with Montgomery city commissioners yielded no progress on the demands made by the boycotters, Montgomery blacks continued to car pool, walk, and otherwise avoid city buses for over a year, until December 20, 1956, when the written order from the U.S. Supreme Court arrived in Montgomery to officially desegregate the buses. The following day reporters from *Look* magazine arrived at 634 Cleveland Court to take photographs of Mrs. Parks on newly-integrated Montgomery city buses.¹⁵ She had become a national symbol of nonviolent resistance to segregation.

Properties Associated With Rosa Parks

Unfortunately, few of the buildings that served as settings for Mrs. Parks's bus ride and arrest still stand. The Montgomery Fair Department store building remains on Monroe Street, although the business by that name is gone. Court Square, her bus stop, has been significantly altered by the construction of modern office buildings on its perimeter. The Empire Theater, in front of which she was arrested, was demolished by Troy State University to erect a library in her honor. The city rebuilt the jail where she was held in 1966. The court room in which she was tried and convicted on the first day of the boycott now serves as the Montgomery City Council chambers. It retains integrity and has significance for a wide variety of civil rights events that took place in the city. Rosa Parks was one of many people who appeared in that court room as segregation was repeatedly challenged in the city. Also, neither the house in which she was born nor the house she in which she was raised have been identified by local historians.

The Parks's former home in the building at 620-638 Cleveland Court is significant as her home at the time she achieved national, state, and local importance for civil rights activism. It was also her destination at the time she was arrested, the location where she made the decision to become the NAACP's test case plaintiff, and her residence throughout the duration of the bus boycott. Unlike the ministers and other professionals who played leading roles in the bus boycott, Mrs. Parks did not have a church or professional office in which she conducted civic business. She was discharged from her job at the Montgomery Fair department store in January 1956, about a month after her arrest, when the store closed its tailoring shop.¹⁶ Therefore, her home is the structure most associated with her as an individual during the period in which she achieved significance in American and Alabama history. Cleveland Court is included in *Touched by History: A Civil Rights Tour Guide to Montgomery, Alabama*, which notes that Cleveland Avenue's name was changed to Rosa L. Parks Avenue in

¹³Parks, 125.

¹⁴Robinson, 45-47, and Taylor Branch, *Parting the Waters: America in the King Years, 1954-63* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1988), 131.

¹⁵Parks, 157.

¹⁶Parks, 142.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8, 9 Page 6 Name of Property: Cleveland Court Apartments 620-638
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honor of its famous resident.¹⁷ The recent context for public housing in the United States notes that "Criterion B may be applicable if a significant person achieved his or her most important work while living in a particular public housing project; however, only the building that contained the person's home will be eligible for listing, and not the entire project."¹⁸ This is the case with Rosa Parks and 620-638 Cleveland Court.

9. Bibliography

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Thornton, J. Mills III. *Touched By History: A Civil Rights Tour Guide to Montgomery, Alabama*. Montgomery: Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church, Landmarks Foundation, and Southern Regional Council, n.d.

¹⁷J. Mills Thornton III, *Touched By History: A Civil Rights Tour Guide to Montgomery, Alabama* (Montgomery: Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church, Landmarks Foundation, and Southern Regional Council, n.d.), 23-24.

¹⁸Robinson and Associates, et al., 23.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10, photos Page 7 Name of Property: Cleveland Court Apartments 620-638
County and State: Montgomery County, Alabama

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10. Geographical Description

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property includes one building, housing units 620-638, of the Cleveland Court Apartments. It is located within Montgomery County tax parcel number 03-11-06-13-03-012-1. The attached tax map overlays an aerial photograph and shows the exact position of the building within the parcel.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the building that houses Rosa and Raymond Parks's former unit, 634. Only the building in which she lived at the time of her arrest and the Montgomery bus boycott is included.

Photographs

NOTE: The photographed apartment interior is not unit 634. It is an identical unit in the nominated building that was unoccupied at the time this nomination was prepared. Unit 634 was occupied, and the residents did not desire to have photographs taken in their home.

Cleveland Court Apartments 620-638
Montgomery County, Alabama

Photographer: Dorothy Taylor
Date: April 11, 2000
Location of Negatives: Alabama Historical Commission
468 S. Perry Street
Montgomery, AL 36130-0900

- 1 West end of building, facing east
- 2 West end and south facade of building, facing northeast
- 3 South facade of building, facing northwest
- 4 North elevation (rear) of building, facing southeast
- 5 Facade of Parks unit, 634, facing north
- 6 Detail of Parks unit door, 634, facing north
- 7 Living room interior, first floor, facing northwest
- 8 Kitchen interior, first floor, facing northeast
- 9 Stairs, interior, facing north
- 10 North (rear) bedroom interior, facing south
- 11 South (front) bedroom interior, facing south
- 12 Bathroom interior, facing north