

PH 0361584

# DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAY 24 1976

DATE ENTERED OCT 8 1976

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

### NAME

HISTORIC

Bullock County Courthouse Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

### LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

North Prairie Street

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Union Springs

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

VICINITY OF

STATE

Alabama

CODE

01

COUNTY

Bullock

CODE

011

### CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

### OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Owners

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Union Springs

VICINITY OF

STATE

Alabama

### LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bullock County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Prairie Street

CITY, TOWN

Union Springs

STATE

Alabama

### REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

## 7 DESCRIPTION

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

---

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Bullock County Courthouse Historic District is a collection of 47 structures along the main street of Union Springs. Most of the structures were built in the late 1800's, as the town gained in influence, and still accounts for almost all of the commercial establishments of Union Springs.

On the northwest corner of Prairie and Blackmon streets is the Trinity Episcopal Church (1), a small brick structure of late Gothic styling, with one large stained glass window at the front and five along each side. Just north of this is the Carnegie Library (2), a two-story brick building with three main bays and a wooden cornice with dentils around the entire building. Next to the library is the First Baptist Church (3), the oldest building in the district. A two-story brick building with an end gable roof and two square bell towers it has a large stained glass window centered in the gable and two smaller ones on the front of each bell tower. Just north of the church is the main intrusion within the district, a one-story brick service station (4), on the corner of Prairie and Hardaway streets.

Across Hardaway is the Boyd Building (5), a one-story brick severely plain structure, adjacent to the Hembree Building (6), a one-story brick structure that has been remodeled with a new brick front and a shed covering. Next, the Farmer's Hardware (7), a two-story brick building with a corbelled brick cornice, still retains the original wooden front. Adjoining the latter building is the Pritchett Building (8), a one-story stuccoed brick structure with decorative mosaic tile on one half of the street level while the other half has a plate glass window. The Hembree Building (9), a two-story brick structure is one of the nicer buildings in the district with an impressive pressed metal facade on the upper floor which utilizes elaborate corinthian pilasters between the windows and a bracketed cornice.

Separated on each side from the surrounding buildings by a drive is the Bullock County Courthouse (10). Symmetrical in design the building is a two-story red brick structure with an end gable roof. The main feature is the twin three-story Second Empire Style towers flanking the front entrance. The towers topped with classical mansard roofs form a recessed portico area on both the first and second floor. The offices open from a central hall with the courtroom located in the rear of the second floor.

Immediately behind the courthouse is the three-story red brick jail (11). Built in the Victorian Gothic Design, the jail is topped with a metal hipped roof and has a small projecting square turret in each of the four corners, rough stone lentils top all windows with smaller stone sills below. The front elevation consists of three bays with the central bay having a pedimented parapet. Entrance is through a single door on the ground level of this central bay. The side elevations are all four bays and the rear is three. The interior has been completely remodeled, but the exterior remains virtually unchanged.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
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To the north of the courthouse is the Cochran Building (12), a two-story brick building with a corbelled brick cornice and round hood-molds topping the upper floor's windows. This building adjoins the Jinks Building (13), a one-story structure which has had the street level remodeled with new brick screen and shed roof, while the original brick corbelled cornice is still intact and is shared with the Dixie Bullock Store (14), also a one-story brick structure which retains its original iron door frame and windows. The Robertson Furniture Building (15), a two-story brick structure has the same type corbelled brick cornice as the before mentioned buildings. The street level of the Robertson Building has the original wooden door and window framing. Next is the Anderson Building (16), a one-story brick structure which has been severely altered with the addition of a glass display window across the street level and a metal screen on the upper portion of the building. Adjoining this on the corner of Prairie and Conecuh streets is the Hickman-Green Building (17), a one-story brick structure with a raised central parapet and a portion of the original iron front at the street level.

Across Conecuh is the Emporium (18), a three-story brick structure facing both streets with the entrance in the diagonal area that cuts the corner. Remodeled now as offices for medical services, it was at one time the largest commercial establishment in Bullock County. To the north of the Emporium is the Masonic Building (19), now used as City Hall, this three-story brick structure has a slightly steeped roof in the front which then slopes back with a steeped parapet gable on the side elevation. Connecting the Masonic Building to the old Volunteer Fire Company (21) is a one-story, brick, garage-like building, the present fire station (20). The older station has had the doors replaced with windows and is also just one-story. Adjacent to this structure is the Poe Building (22), also one-story brick but stuccoed and with parallel cornices. Next is the Garner Building (24), a two-story brick structure built as a car dealership in the early 1920's, with iron pilasters with corinthian capitals between the windows. Then there is a two-story red brick building, the Allen Building (25), built with round headed windows on the upper floor. The last commercial structure on the west side of Prairie is Smitty's Cafe (26), a two-story brick structure, with the upper floor as a residence.

On the northeast corner of Prairie and Conecuh streets is the Carlisle Building (27), a one-story brick building with the upper portion stuccoed and the street level covered with connecting iron fronts. Divided into five small shops, the end section, nearest Conecuh is two stories.

Across Conecuh is the Hembree Building (28), a plain two-story building with a cornice with dentils and a wooden store front on the street level. This is connected to the Elmore Building (29) which has a two-story section with a parapet and dentiled cornice molding, and a plain one-story section that is also stuccoed. Next is the one-story, brick Bradberry Building (30), with a plain plaster cornice across the top of the structure. Adjoining this is the Bryan Building (31), a one-story, stuccoed-brick

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structure with a cornice with dentils. Next is the Hendley Building (32), a one-story brick structure that has a flat parapet. The upper level has been covered with a metal screen, as has the one-story brick Cohn Building (33) which adjoins it.

Next to the Cohn Building is the First National Bank Building (34), remodeled with a Classical Revival facade, is a two-story brick structure with a hipped roof, four Ionic order columns, and a banister design parapet. Adjoining this is the Sewell Building (35), a small one-story brick structure with a molded cornice and an overhanging cornice and two plaster foliated scrolls. The next two buildings, the Jordan Building (36) and the Cameron Building (37) are both two-story structures with metal screens across the upper level and a modern storefront on the street level. Adjoining these is the Arrington Building (38), a two-story stuccoed brick structure with a dentiled cornice below the flat parapet which extends around to the Hardaway Street side of the building.

On the southeast corner of Prairie and Hardaway streets is the Mason Building (39), a two-story brick with a steeped parapet and simple cornice. Adjoining this is the Pickett Building (40), a one-story, plain, stuccoed brick building. Next is the Priori Building (41), a one-story, stuccoed brick structure with a flat parapet, then the Don Priori Building (42), also one-story, with a modern brick front. Adjoining these buildings is the Commercial Hotel (43), a three-story brick structure with round hood-molds over the windows of the upper two floors and also over the rectangular grill ventilators. The facade parapet is flat at the ends and in the center, which is raised in a ramp and step effect.

To the south of the Commercial Hotel is the Noble Building (44), a one-story brick structure with small attic grill ventilators, and plaster cornice. Adjacent to the latter is the Powell Building (45), also a small one-story brick building but with a heavy pressed metal cornice which has a central pedimented parapet. It also retains the original iron front at the street level. Next, the Blue Building (46), is a one-story brick building with the original wooden front and a plain cornice below the flat parapet. Small iron-grill ventilators placed just above the cornice have a floral design. The Green Building (47), remodeled with a new brick front and show case windows, along Prairie, is a one-story brick building adjacent to the Blue Building. The portion on the Blackmon corner is two-story with a steeped parapet and is unchanged on the side.

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INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES WITHIN THE BULLOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT:

1. TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH (101 N. Prairie Street): 1909, one-story brick, end gable Gothic structure with an attached bell tower. Lancet arched center front stained glass window and five stained glass windows on each side separated by buttresses.
2. CARNEGIE LIBRARY (103 N. Prairie Street): 1911, one-story brick building with a full basement partially above ground. Double door front entrance is topped with a fanlight and flanked by iron lamp post. The interior is virtually unchanged with original shelves and globe lights.
3. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (105 N. Prairie Street): 1860, two-story brick end gable structure with two unequal towers flanking the main section of the building. A stained glass window is centered in the front gable with two similar but smaller windows on each tower.
4. RENFROE STANDARD SERVICE (107 N. Prairie Street): 1960, one-story brick with a large plate glass window and an aluminum roof extending over the pumps.
5. BOYD BUILDING (203 N. Prairie Street): 1888, one-story brick severely plain structure, with large display windows, has always been a farm supply business.
6. HEMBREE BUILDING (205 N. Prairie Street): 1887, one-story brick structure, remodeled in 1975 with a new brick front and a shed covering.
7. FARMER'S HARDWARE (209 N. Prairie Street): 1879, two-story brick building with a corbelled brick cornice. The upper floor has three round headed windows topped with round hood-molds.
8. PRITCHETT BUILDING (211 N. Prairie Street): 1915, one-story stuccoed brick structure with decorative mosaic tile on one half of the street level while the other half has a plate glass window.
9. HEMBREE BUILDING (215 N. Prairie Street): 1869, two-story brick structure, with a pressed metal facade on the upper level and new plate glass windows on the street level. Elaborate corinthian pilasters separate the four double hung sash windows on the second floor and a heavy bracketed cornice tops the building. Built as a drug store, the upper level has been used as offices.
10. BULLOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE (217 N. Prairie Street): 1871, two-story brick Second Empire Style.
11. BULLOCK COUNTY JAIL (217 N. Prairie Street, behind the Courthouse): 1970, three-story Gothic style brick structure.

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12. COCHRAN BUILDING (219 N. Prairie Street): 1872, two-story brick with a corbelled brick cornice across the curved parapet. Four double hung sash windows on the upper floor is topped with rounded hood-molds.
13. JINKS BUILDING (221 N. Prairie Street): 1897, one-story brick, structure, recently remodeled with a new brick facade on the street level, has a corbelled brick cornice across the flat parapet. Was originally the office of a newspaper.
14. DIXIE BULLOCK STORE (223 N. Prairie Street): 1886, one-story brick structure, with a corbelled brick cornice across the top of the structure, it has retained its original iron door and window frame.
15. ROBERTSON FURNITURE BUILDING (225 N. Prairie Street): 1892, two-story brick structure, with a corbelled brick cornice across the flat parapet. Built as a furniture store it retains the original wooden door and window framing, used now as storage.
16. ANDERSON BUILDING (227 N. Prairie Street): 1894, one-story brick structure, has been altered with the addition of a metal screen across the upper portion and plate glass windows on the street level.
17. HICKMAN-GREEN BUILDING (229 N. Prairie Street): 1889, one-story brick has a flat parapet, raised one step in the center of the building, retains its original iron front.
18. THE EMPORIUM (301 N. Prairie Street): 1875, three-story brick structure, upper floors have round headed windows, with hood-molds, entrance is in the diagonal area that cuts the corner. Built as an early department store, has been converted into doctor's office.
19. MASONIC BUILDING (303 N. Prairie Street): 1885, three-story brick structure with five double hung windows on each of the upper floors, topped with round hood-molds. Now the city clerk's office, the Masonic emblem inlaid above the front entrance is still visible.
20. FIRE AND POLICE HEADQUARTERS (305 N. Prairie Street): 1958, one-story brick, with a garage front.
21. VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY (307 N. Prairie Street): 1882, one-story brick, with a large plate glass window front.
22. POE BUILDING (309 N. Prairie Street): 1912, one-story brick structure. The facade is extremely plain.

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23. REID BUILDING (311 N. Prairie Street): 1909, one-story stuccoed covered brick, with a plain cornice.
24. GARNER BUILDING (315 N. Prairie Street): 1922, two-story brick structure with eight iron pilasters with Corinthian capitals separating the plate glass show windows. Was built as a car dealership.
25. ALLEN BUILDING (321 N. Prairie Street): 1915, two-story brick, the second story has five round headed windows, topped with one large rounded hood-mold.
26. SMITTY'S CAFE (323 N. Prairie Street): 1910, two-story brick, the second story has two double hung sash windows, and the street level has the original wooden front. Was built as a small cafe with a residence over it , is still used for the same purpose.
27. CARLISLE BUILDING (312-302 N. Prairie Street): 1866, one-story structure, with the upper portion stuccoed and iron fronts on the street level. The corner section of the building is two-story.
28. HEMBREE BUILDING (232 N. Prairie Street): 1869, two-story brick structure, stuccoed, with a cornice with dentils and the original wooden store front.
29. ELMORE BUILDING (230 N. Prairie Street): 1874, two-story section, stuccoed with a dentiled cornice and a plain one-story section, also stuccoed.
30. BRADBERRY BUILDING (228 N. Prairie Street): 1874, one-story brick with a plain plaster cornice.
31. BRYAN BUILDING (226 N. Prairie Street): 1872, one-story stuccoed brick structure with a dentiled cornice.
32. HENDLEY BUILDING (222 N. Prairie Street): 1870, one-story brick with a flat parapet. The upper portion has been covered with a metal screen.
33. COHN BUILDING (216 N. Prairie Street): 1871, one-story brick, upper portion has been covered with a metal screen.
34. FIRST NATIONAL BANK (212 N. Prairie Street): 1897, two-story brick, the facade has been remodeled in the Neo-Classical Mode. Four Ionic Order columns decorate the facade, with banister design parapet. Originally used the upper floor and a "Opera House".

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35. SEWELL BUILDING (210 N. Prairie Street): 1888, small one-story brick structure, has a molded course and overhanging cornice. Located between these are two floral scroll swags.
36. JORDAN BUILDING (208 N. Prairie Street): 1874, two-story brick, structure, the second floor facade is covered with a solid metal screen. This floor was originally a newspaper office.
37. CAMERAN BUILDING (206 N. Prairie Street): 1875, two-story brick structure, the upper portion has been covered with a metal screen.
38. ARRINGTON BUILDING (204-202 N. Prairie Street): 1875, two-story brick, a dentiled cornice and a flat parapet extends around both the Prairie and Hardaway Street sides.
39. MASON BUILDING (140-138 N. Prairie Street): 1876, two-story brick, five double hung sash windows on the upper floor. It is topped with a plain cornice and a stepped parapet.
40. PICKETT BUILDING (136 N. Prairie Street): 1898, one-story plain stuccoed brick structure.
41. PRIORI BUILDING (134 N. Prairie Street): 1905, one-story brick structure, stuccoed, with a flat parapet.
42. DON PRIORI BUILDING (132 N. Prairie Street): 1910, one-story brick, remodeled with a solid brick facade.
43. COMMERCIAL HOTEL (126 N. Prairie Street): 1890, three-story brick, the facade parapet is flat at the ends and in the center, which is raised in a ramp and step effect. The second and third floor windows are topped with round hood-molds as are the attic ventilators.
44. NOBLE BUILDING (122 N. Prairie Street): 1895, one-story brick structure with small attic ventilators, topped with a plaster cornice.
45. POWELL BUILDING (120 N. Prairie Street): 1888, one-story brick building with a pressed metal cornice. The cornice has a central pedimented parapet and decorative brackets.
46. BLUE BUILDING (118 N. Prairie Street): 1876, one-story brick with a plain cornice below the flat parapet. Attic ventilators, just above the cornice are floral design iron. Retains the original wooden store front.
47. GREEN BUILDING (116-102 N. Prairie Street): 1880, one-story brick, has a new brick facade and glass display windows. The section on the corner of Prairie and Blackmon is two-story brick.



# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The three blocks along Prairie Street in Union Springs contains a concentration of late 19th Century commercial buildings as well as one of the finest post-bellum courthouses in the state. The majority of the structures within the district date from the late 1860's to 1910, a period during which the town became the political and commercial center of Bullock County. Within the district were, and are, the most important commercial establishments in the county, as well as the location of the county's major newspapers. Although several buildings have been altered and one intrusion does exist, the district as a whole, retains the appearance and character of the late 19th Century county seat.

Union Springs ascendancy as the commercial and political center of the county is tied to its designation as the county seat and to its location along the Mobile and Girard Railroad. The town was founded in 1835 and was incorporated in January of 1844. One of the first ordinances enacted by the council was to declare the north and south street a public street and to name it Prairie. By 1858 the town was little more than "an unpretentious town of 100 inhabitants or less, one or two stores and one church". But it was during this period that the Mobile and Girard Railroad was completed past Union Springs, a factor which greatly influenced the selection of the city as the seat of Bullock County, formed in 1866 out of parts of Montgomery, Macon and Pike counties.

Lying along the crest of Chunnennuggee Ridge the dividing line between the black belt and wiregrass sections of the state, Union Springs' economy in the later half of the 1880's was largely devoted to merchandising and dealing in cotton. Agriculture in Bullock County from the earliest days has been largely devoted to cotton production. An overdependence on this crop caused the county much suffering in the decades before 1900 as it did in nearly all southern counties. The major newspapers of the county, both printed within the district, supported diversification of agriculture. The Union Springs Herald, the leading paper was pleased to report that by 1898, Union Springs had ceased "putting all their eggs in one basket" and depending on cotton alone. There were three banks and six industries, including the Union Springs Handle Factory, which turned out flooring and molding, Home Oil Mill, a steam ginney and two grist mills, but still the largest enterprise in Union Springs was the Cotton Mills.

The 1871 courthouse, which serves as the focal point of the district, is one of the finest post-bellum courthouses in the state and the only one constructed in the Second Empire Style. The county provided M.M. Tye of Union Springs, the architect for the courthouse with a fund of \$31,000 for the construction of a building "combining

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Materials on file Alabama Department of Archives.

McNail, Cecil E., Reconstruction in Bullock County, Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Alabama, 1931.

Owens, Thomas McAdory, History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1921.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 25.1 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A 1,6 | 6,2,1,0,0,0 | 3,5,5,6,8,4,0  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B 1,6 | 6,2,1,0,0,0 | 3,5,5,7,3,6,0  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 1,6 | 6,2,1,1,9,0 | 3,5,5,7,3,6,0

D 1,6 | 6,2,1,1,9,0 | 3,5,5,6,8,4,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Starting at a point along the center line, 250 feet west of the intersection of Blackmon and Prairie Street, the boundary line goes north along the back lot lines of the west side of Prairie to 322 feet north of Hardaway Street then west 120 feet, then north 60 feet, then it turns east 120 feet to the back lot lines of Prairie Street which you continue to follow north to a point 625 feet north of Conecuh Street, there it turns east to the center line of Prairie Street, there it turns south 188 feet, then east to

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

W. Warner Floyd, Executive Director and Mary Lou Price

ORGANIZATION

Alabama Historical Commission

DATE

April 27, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

725 Monroe Street

TELEPHONE

(205) 832-6621

CITY OR TOWN

Montgomery

STATE

Alabama 36130

## 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

*Nils B. Howard, Jr.*

TITLE *SHPD Ala*

DATE *May 12, 1976*

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

ACT 198

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

*10/8/96*

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

*10/7/76*

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all the conveniences and advantages of modern architecture". By the time of completion because of the inflated conditions of the economy through the state, it had cost \$60,000. The Bullock County Courthouse houses the offices of all county officials and all county business is conducted here; it is therefore the center of all political activities within the county. Although modern conveniences have been added for the sake of comfort the exterior has been maintained with no alterations.

The buildings which flank the courthouse and line the opposite side of Prairie Street range from typical to fine examples of the late 19th Century commercial structures. The most outstanding of the commercial buildings is the Hembree Building with its unique pressed metal facade on the upper level. All of the buildings are of brick construction, several having interesting brickwork trim either over the windows or as cornices. Many of the buildings in the district have the original wooden store fronts. Several of the buildings have cast iron fronts on the street level, common in the late 1800's in this region. One of the most outstanding of these is the Carlisle Building which is actually a row of small stores with identical iron fronts and a wooden shed roof. Two of these shops have been continually occupied by the same businesses.

This district was not only the economic and political hub of Bullock County but was also important socially. Within its boundaries was founded the First Baptist Church, the first church in Union Springs and the first brick church in the county. Later when Union Springs was designated as the county seat, the basement of this building was used as the circuit court until the present courthouse was built. For entertainment the citizens would attend theatrical performances at the local "opera house" in what is now the First National Bank Building. For literary pursuits a library was established in the Baptist Church in 1896, where it was maintained until the Carnegie Library was built in 1911. City Hall was built as the Masonic Lodge in 1889 and the masonic symbol can still be seen above the front entrance. The volunteer fire company just down from the Masonic Building, besides fighting fires, had annual picnics and other social events.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

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Rumph, John Langdon, A History of Bullock County, 1866-1906. Unpublished M.A. Thesis,  
Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1958.

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the back lot lines of the east side of Prairie Street, which it continues to follow to Blackmon Street, where it turns west till it joins the starting point.

*Alabama*  
BULLOCK COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT

MAY 18 1977

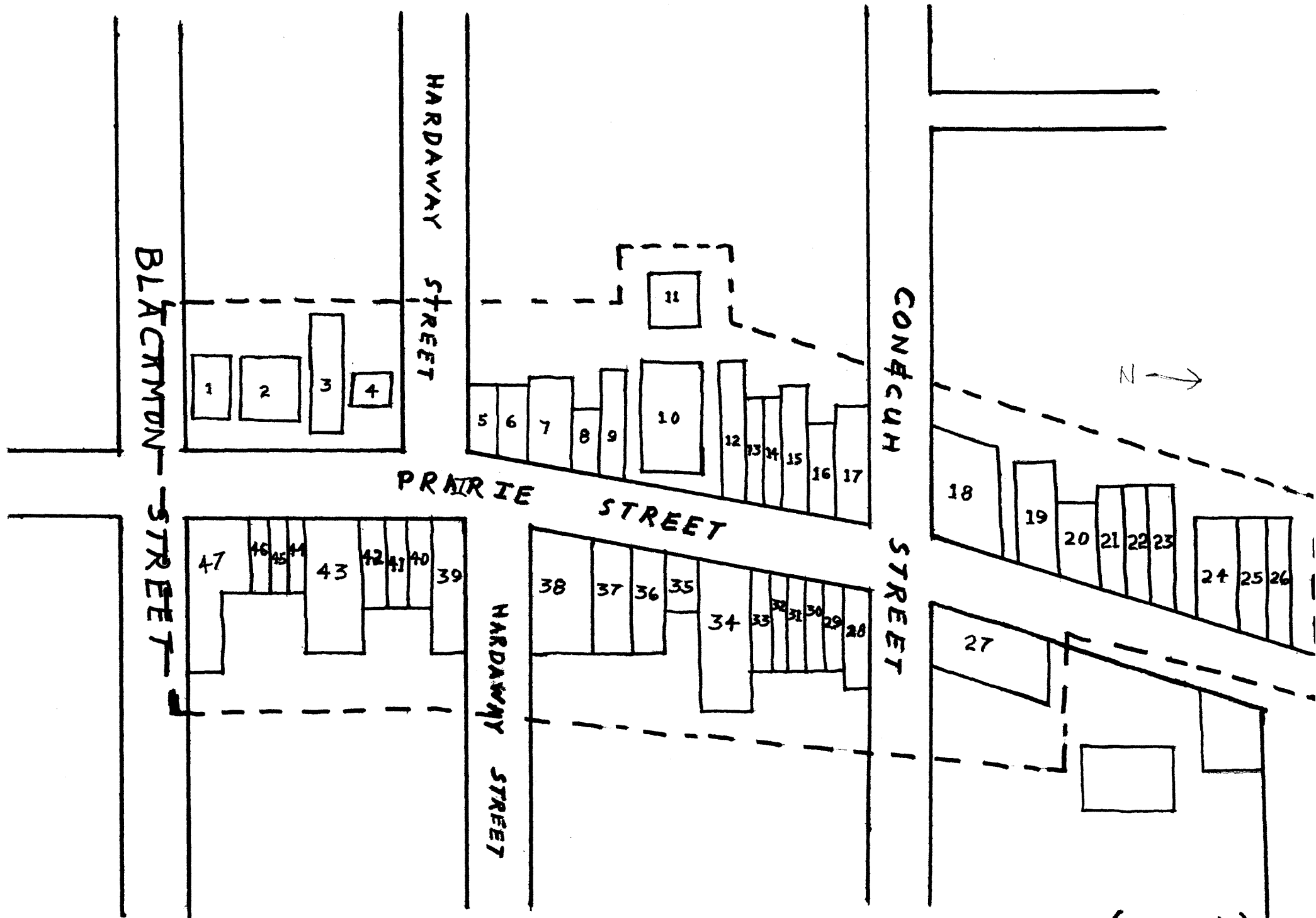
NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PROPERTY OWNERS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Congregation of Trinity<br/>101 North Prairie Street<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>2. City of Union Springs<br/>P.O. Box 549<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>3. First Baptist Church<br/>105 North Prairie Street<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>4. Mr. Kirby Renfroe<br/>107 North Prairie Street<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>5. Mrs. W. T. Cochran<br/>105 Miles<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>6. Mrs. A. H. Hembree<br/>Hill 'n Dale<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>7. Mr. Wesley Pritchett<br/>Route 3<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>8. Mr. Jerry Pritchett<br/>c/o Mr. Wesley Pritchett<br/>Route 3<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>9. Mr. A. H. Hembre, Jr.<br/>Hill 'n Dale<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>10. Bullock County<br/>217 North Prairie Street<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>11. Bullock County<br/>217 North Prairie Street<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>12. Mrs. W. T. Cochran<br/>105 Miles<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>13. Lyn Jinks<br/>Route 2<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>14. Mr. R. C. Green<br/>Route 1<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>15. Ms. Nan E. Allen<br/>906 Shorewood<br/>Seabrook, Texas 77586</p> <p>16. Mr. Frank Anderson<br/>111 Hunter<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> | <p>17. Mr. R. C. Green<br/>Route 1<br/>Union Springs, Alabama<br/>AND<br/>Mrs. E. O. Hickman<br/>205 W. Hardaway<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>18. Dr. O. Emfinger<br/>Hill 'n Dale<br/>Union Springs, Alabama<br/>AND<br/>Dr. H. S. Banton, Jr.<br/>Hill 'n Dale<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>19. City of Union Springs<br/>P. O. Box 549<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>20. City of Union Springs<br/>P. O. Box 549<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>21. City of Union Springs<br/>P. O. Box 549<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>22. Allen Estate<br/>c/o Willie Belle Allen<br/>519 Chunnennuggee<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>23. Allen Estate<br/>c/o Willie Belle Allen<br/>519 Chunnennuggee<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>24. Mrs. Hugh Garner, Jr.<br/>145 Arrowhead Drive<br/>Montgomery, Alabama 36109</p> <p>25. Mrs. Willie Bell Allen<br/>P. O. Box 226<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>26. Mr. Alph Smith<br/>206 Underwood Avenue<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>27. (312-304 N. Prairie Street)<br/>Mrs. Frank Carlisle<br/>101 North Powell<br/>Union Springs, Alabama<br/>AND<br/>(302 N. Prairie Street)<br/>Mr. Pete Main<br/>101 Beaumont<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> <p>28. Mr. Frank Anderson<br/>111 Hunter<br/>Union Springs, Alabama</p> |
|--|---|

Bullock County Courthouse Historic District  
Names and Addresses of Property Owners  
Page 2

29. Mr. Frank Anderson  
111 Hunter  
Union Springs, Alabama  
AND  
Frazier Estate  
c/o First Alabama Bank of  
Montgomery  
Mr. McDowell  
N/A P.O. Box 511  
Montgomery, Alabama 36101
30. Mr. A. H. Hembree  
Hill 'n Dale  
Union Springs, Alabama
31. Mr. A. H. Hembree  
Hill 'n Dale  
Union Springs, Alabama
32. Mr. C. H. Hendley  
Route 1  
Union Springs, Alabama
33. Mr. Robert Cohn  
208 Hunter  
Union Springs, Alabama
34. First National Bank  
212 North Prairie Street  
Union Springs, Alabama
35. Mr. Luther Lane Buford, Jr.  
c/o L. L. Buford, Sr.  
110 W. Conecuh  
Union Springs, Alabama
36. Mrs. Winter McNair  
3287 S. Hull Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
37. Mrs. E. A. Carmeran  
412 North Prairie  
Union Springs, Alabama
38. Mr. Robert Arrington  
Route 2  
Ramer, Alabama 36069
39. Mrs. Ray Mason  
Route 1  
Union Springs, Alabama
40. Mrs. W. P. Pickett  
115 Kennon Street  
Union Springs, Alabama
41. Mrs. W. P. Pickett  
115 Kennon Street  
Union Springs, Alabama
42. Mr. Don Priori  
503 North Prairie  
Union Springs, Alabama
43. Mr. J. L. Pickett  
Route 3  
Union Springs, Alabama
44. Mrs. B. Frank Nobel, Jr.  
304 E. Fairview Avenue  
Montgomery, Alabama 36105
45. Mrs. B. P. Powell  
Bullock County Nursing Home  
W. Conecuh  
Union Springs, Alabama
46. Mr. Clarence Blue  
Route 1  
Union Springs, Alabama
47. Mr. R. C. Green  
Route 1  
Union Springs, Alabama
- ZIP CODE FOR UNION SPRINGS  
36089

# Bullock County Courthouse Historic District



(no scale)



HISTORIC NAME: Bullock County Courthouse  
Historic District

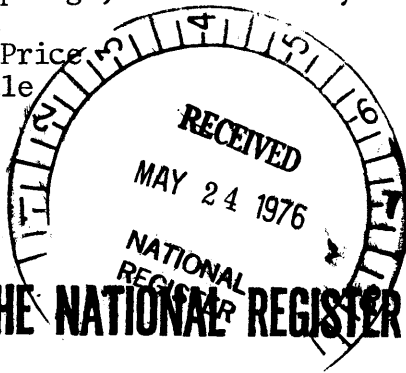
COMMON NAME: Same

LOCATION: Union Springs, Bullock County  
Alabama

SOURCE: Mary Lou Price

SCALE: Not to scale

DATE: 1976



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