

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED AUG 10 1976  
DATE ENTERED JAN 18 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC  
Carlowville Historic District  
AND/OR COMMON  
Carlowville, Alabama

2 LOCATION

17 miles south of Selma (27 km)  
STREET & NUMBER Around the intersection of Alabama Highway 89 and Dallas County Road 4, 17 miles south of Selma, Alabama  
CITY, TOWN Carlowville VICINITY OF  
STATE Alabama CODE 01 COUNTY Dallas CODE 047

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" 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 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:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME  
Multiple Ownership  
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN STATE  
VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Dallas County Courthouse  
STREET & NUMBER 105 Lauderdale Street  
CITY, TOWN Selma STATE Alabama 36701

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE An inventory of the Historic Resources of Dallas County, Alabama  
Nicholas H. Holmes, Architect and Nancy N. Holmes, Preservation Consultant  
DATE 1976  
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Selma and Dallas County Historic Preservation Society  
719 Tremont Street  
CITY, TOWN Selma STATE Alabama

# 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

Today 21 architecturally interesting buildings from the 19th Century or early 20th Century remain to bear witness to the prewar affluence and cultural of Carlowville. Many of these are owned and occupied by the descendants of the original builders who migrated from the eastern seaboard nearly a century and a half ago.

The Greek Revival style predominates. Examples exist of both the "grand mansion" with two-story porticos, and the more humble Greek Revival cottage.

An excellent example of the small Greek Revival professional office is present--the one-room law office of James Calhoun that originally stood to the side and rear of his house.

The Federal Style is well represented by the Center Ridge Baptist Church. This structure is simple and rather primitive in its detail, and yet very effective. Its interior is almost unaltered.

In sharp contrast with the Baptist Church is St. Paul's Episcopal Church--a Greek Revival structure that was "gothicized" during the late 19th Century.

There is a single example of the Retardare Georgian Colonial style built in brick by an immigrant from South Carolina.

The earlier structures are predominately frame though several were raised on brick basements. The carpentry work is of excellent quality and the completed products indicate considerable knowledge and refinement on the part of both designer and builder (probably the same person).

Unfortunately the local brick was not well fired and in two instances (building 2-B and 2-E on the map), the original brick basement deteriorated and the frame structure was lowered and placed on new piers. Building 1-C, formerly a two-story brick structure, had its second floor removed.

Later influences are present in Victorian cottages and subsequently in two Neo-Classic two-story residences, one originally Greek Revival.

In contrast with these more elegant residences is a primitive "folk house". This two-pen structure, with board and batten siding, is a reminder of the slave economy that built the fine houses and made possible the rapid transition of a wilderness to a center of culture and refinement.

Later buildings exist that are typical of their periods--constructed from the 1920's through 1975. We do not consider these later structures as intrusive--they are simply part of the continuum of the builders' art as it manifests itself in Carlowville. The two structures we have classified as intrusive (a mobile home and an abandoned concrete block service station) constitute less than 5 percent of the existing structures.

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The setting of these buildings is distinctly rural. They line the old roadways that meandered through the country side, trying to follow the ridges. The buildings are unevenly spaced and are oriented at random. Generally they have been painted white. The result is pleasantly informal.

Some of these structures are almost as originally constructed. Some have had minor alterations while others have been substantially changed.

The total effect of Carlowville today is an extremely pleasant blending of nineteenth and twentieth century architecture in quiet, rural environment.

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EARLY BUILDINGS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

3 - A RUMPH-ALLISON HOUSE

William M. Rumph built his two-story Greek Revival home about 1840. It has five bays on the front, and four on the sides. The front entrances and one window on each side are covered with a two-story pedimented portico. The columns supporting the second level and those supporting the pediments are square box columns with moulded caps. The entablature carries across the entire front and down both sides, creating pedimented gables on both sides. It also carries across the rear. Shiplap siding is employed beneath the portico on both floors, elsewhere lapped weather-boarding is used. A one-story porch extends across the rear with a small room at each corner. The porch is supported by two square box columns. In 1902 Doctor Samuel Beekman Alison purchased the home. He was the grandson of one of the early settlers from South Carolina and the 3rd generation of Dr. Alison's to practice medicine in Carlowville.

3 - B ALISON-WADE HOUSE (THE HOMESTEAD)

An infrequent style in Alabama, the retardare Colonial Georgian home built for Dr. Hugh Alison c. 1849 emulates the style popular on the eastern seaboard a century earlier. Almost square, the main body of the structure rises from a brick base. The eaves are close to the wall with only a slight overhang. Brick corbeling makes the transition from wall to eaves. The hipped roof is almost pyramidal. The original dormers no longer exist. The original front portico was replaced in the 20th Century but the rear portico, an entablature supported by two square box columns, appears to be original.

3 - B ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Within the interior of this c. 1838 Greek Revival Church is incorporated certain elements of design more characteristic of the Federal style as it appeared in Alabama. The original structure consisted of a simple rectangular room with a pedimented portico. The pediment is carried by four fluted Doric columns without bases. The original entrance has now been replaced with one of Neo-Classic design. On each side there are five bays of windows. The original sash have been replaced with new sash in pointed Gothic frames. On each side the front windows were closed when the Gothic additions were made. In the late 19th Century, a rather crude bell tower was added. St. Paul's was consecrated in 1844 by Bishop Nicholas Hammer Cobbs, the first Bishop of Alabama.

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3 - D CENTER RIDGE BAPTIST CHURCH

Local tradition attributes the design of this noteworthy example of the Federal style to the first pastor, Dr. Jessie Hartwell, a New Englander. This oldest religious congregation in Carlowville was organized in 1833 and the church begun shortly thereafter. The plan is a simple rectangle with a double center entrance flanked by two single entrances, now windows. A "U" shaped gallery extends down both sides and crosses over the entrance. Access to the gallery is gained by two stairs, one at each front corner. An elevated pulpit is in the center of the rear wall. Above and behind the pulpit is a window consisting of 12 over 12 sash, flanked by side lights and crowned with elliptical transom.

EARLY BUILDINGS OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE

2 - A ALISON-YOUNGBLOOD HOUSE (CAMELLIA HALL)

The dwelling built by Jacob Alison in 1833 was substantially altered in the 1920's to its present Neo-Classic appearance. Four columns of the giant order support a pedimented gable, presenting an imposing facade.

2 - B RECTORY, ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Rev. Francis Beekman Lee, first rector of St. Paul's, served the parish for 57 years. His daughter gave his home to the church to be used as the rectory. The former two-story building was altered by removing the brick ground story and lowering the frame upper story to form the existing one-story structure. The mid-19th Century dwelling is a modest example of the Greek Revival style. Original window and door trim are intact. The portico columns appear to be original. Eaves have been added on the gable sides and an asbestos cement roof applied.

2 - G CALHOUN LAW OFFICE

Examples of the small professional office are increasingly rare. Built c. 1840 in the Greek Revival style, this one-room frame building has a pedimented portico carried on two square columns and extending across the entire front. Both the law office and the nearby dwelling house are owned by the descendants of the original builder, James M. Calhoun, a nephew of the eminent statesman the Hon. John C. Calhoun.

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2 - H ORIGINAL TOWN HALL

Now much altered. Original Village Green lay between Town Hall and Road.

EARLY STRUCTURES OF IMPORTANCE TO THE LOCAL SCENE

1 - A SMITH-SIMPSON HOUSE

One-story masonry residence dating from mid-19th Century. This house was originally two stories but was cut down in 20th Century and the character of the house completely altered.

1 - B One-story frame late 19th Century residence with hipped roof now covered with corrugated metal. The building is now unoccupied and in a bad state of repair. The porch has collapsed.

1 - C One-story frame residence dating from the late 19th Century (Victorian). The front elevation features a porch on the left side and a wing extending towards the front on the right side. The wing is pedimented and the tympanum is surfaced with shingles of imbricated pattern.

1 - D Two small agricultural storage buildings dating from the turn of the century.

1 - E B. R. ALISON HOUSE

Two storied neo-classic residence from c. 1910. The two storied pedimented portico on the front is supported by four ionic columns.

1 - F One and one-half story c. 1900 residence. The exterior walls are made from rusticated concrete masonry units. Extremely elaborate precast concrete columns carry a porch that extends across the front of the building and half way down the right side. The roof is hipped, almost pyramidal and covered with metal shingles. A two bay dormer with a shed roof is located dead center of the front elevation, directly above the entrance.

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1 - G One-story board and batten cottage, c. 1900, of the two pen type. A later corrugated iron roof has been added. There is a portico with a shed roof extending across approximately three-quarters of the front of the building.

1 - H This building has certain features that indicate it is quite early, possibly from the 1830's. The west end retains its original weather exposed siding and the west gable is outlined by tapered verge boards with a bead mould on their lower edges. The siding on the remaining sides have been replaced with novelty siding-- probably of the early 20th Century. The interior has been badly altered. This building was probably built in the "Federal" style.

1 - I LIDE HOUSE

One-story frame residence from second half of 19th Century. Building has been substantially altered.

LATER STRUCTURES

X - 1 One-story masonry schoolhouse somewhat Georgian Revival in design, mid-20th Century.

X - 2 One-story wood residence with bungalow style bracketed eaves and a metal shingle roof. First quarter of the 20th Century.

X - 3 One-story frame residence with asbestos cement siding. Mid-20th Century. Intrusive.

X - 4 One-story brick veneer residence from mid-20th Century.

X - 5 One and one-half story residence with recently applied asbestos cement siding. Circa 1920.

X - 6 Concrete block filling station from mid-20th Century; intrusive.

X - 7 Very small one-story residence, c. 1960.

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- X - 8 One-story residence with exterior walls of rusticated concrete masonry units.
- X - 9 One-story brick veneer residence, c. 1960.
- X -10 Metal garage.
- X -11 Storage building.
- X -12 One and one-half wood frame residence with bungalow type eave brackets and a gabled portico. Circa 1920.
- X -13 Mobile home, intrusive.
- X -14 Log building with rubble stone chimney. Recent construction but well done.
- X -15 One-story brick veneer residence, c. 1960.
- X -16 One-story brick veneer residence, c. 1970.
- X -17 One-story brick veneer residence, c. 1975.
- X -18 One and one-half story frame residence from the first quarter of the 20th Century with a portico over the entrance and a five bay dormer with a shed roof.
- X -19 One-story frame residence from the first quarter of the 20th Century. Portico on front over entrance.
- X -20 One-story frame residence in poor repair, intrusive.
- X -21 One-story frame dwelling from mid-20th Century. Contains a small portico over the entrance supported by turned wooded columns.



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X - 22 One story residence from mid 20th Century; site of Carlow's cabin (first settler).

# 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 type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Carlowville Historic District contains a significant concentration of architecturally interesting buildings which date from the 19th Century to the early 20th Century, and reflect the affluence, history, and culture of the small rural community. Although the Greek Revival style predominates, ranging from large and imposing mansions to smaller more modest dwellings, there are fine examples of Federal, Victorian and Neo-Classical structures. Carlowville is representative of many small Alabama communities. The settlement pattern is reflected in the existing buildings. The first permanent residents, often from the eastern seaboard, were persons of substance and their earliest buildings often were constructed in a retardare style, identifying their background as "gentry back home". Later buildings were apt to be more in the mainstream of national architectural expression although a time lag between rural Alabama and the major centers of the East is to be expected. While many similar Alabama communities, once seats of culture and wealth, have become ghost towns or disappeared completely, Carlowville is distinctive in that a number of the early buildings remain, still occupied by the descendants of the original builders.

In 1814 the Treaty of Fort Jackson, the Creek Indians relinquished their claims to the lands which in 1818 became Dallas County, Alabama. Carlowville, in the south of the county, took its name from an Irishman. Carlow, who prior to 1820, built a two-room log cabin (said to be encased in an existing dwelling, building 2-H on the map), and engaged in trapping and fur buying. Carlow moved on as the good farming land, which could be obtained cheaply and in large tracts from the Land Office at nearby Cahaba, became attractive to planters. Large plantations, ideal for cotton, were cleared in the lowlands. Along the ridge, with its mineral springs and reputation of being free from malaria, fine houses soon replaced the tents and log cabins of the pioneer days.

Among the earliest permanent settlers was Thomas Rumph (Building 3-A), who arrived in 1825 from South Carolina. Dr. Hugh Lee Alison (Building 3-B) soon followed and these gentlemen induced other friends and relatives to join them where they sought to "plant a bit of South Carolina in the heart of Alabama." Ox-drawn wagons brought families and slaves through the Indian Nation and over the Federal Road. Household goods and heavy items were often shipped up the river from Mobile to nearby Centreport. A tannery, a cobble shop, several grist mills and saw mills and a few stores were built, but Carlowville was never a commercial community; it was the dwelling place for the owners of large outlying plantations. In other small settlements of south Dallas County the citizens of Carlowville had the reputation of "cultivating good taste and searching for the golden mean". It had a reputation for hospitality. Young ladies were sent to live with friends and connections in order to attend the Carlowville Academy, established in the 1840's and presided over by an English gentleman and his wife. Church conferences and conventions were held in the five churches built in the ante bellum period. The two survivors,

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Brewer, W. Alabama Her History, Resources, War Record and Public Men. Barret and Brown, Montgomery, Alabama, 1872.
- Moulder, William P. A History of Center Ridge, Dallas County, Alabama. Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Alabama, 1936.
- Owens, Halsa Kyser. History of St. Paul's Parish Carlowville, privately printed, 1967.
- Selma and Dallas County Sesquicentennial Commission. 150 Years Selma and Dallas County, Selma Printing Company, 1969.

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 780 acres 120-71

UTM REFERENCES

E. 16/496000/3551900

A	1,6	49,810,0	3,551,95,0	B	1,6	49,815,0	3,548,72,5
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,6	49,655,0	3,548,72,5	D	1,6	49,600,0	3,550,70,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary roughly follows the edge of the forest around the district. Beginning at a point which is the point of intersection of the common boundaries of sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 proceed east along the south boundary of section 24 for 2100'; then north for 2000'; then west for 1200 feet; then north for 2000 feet; then west 2000 feet; then north 1200 feet; then east 1000 feet; then north 1600 feet; then east 800 feet; then north 2200 feet; then east 1900 feet; then north 1650 feet; then west 6900 feet; then south 4200 feet; then east 2100 feet; then south 2500 feet; then west 900 feet; then south 1300 feet;

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Nicholas H. Holmes, Architect

Nancy N. Holmes, Preservation Consultant

ORGANIZATION

Alabama Historical Commission

STREET & NUMBER

725 Monroe Street

CITY OR TOWN

Montgomery

DATE

July 28, 1976

TELEPHONE

(205) 432-8871 or 479-5359

STATE

Alabama

## 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*W. B. Howard, Jr.*

TITLE SHPO Ala.

DATE

*July 29, 1976*

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF RESEARCH, AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

*11/6/75*

DATE

*1.6.78*

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St. Paul's Episcopal, 3-C (which, when the first resident bishop was elected in 1844, was one of the largest parishes in the State) and the Center Ridge Baptist Church, 3-D, represent the typical 19th Century division between the established church and the evangelical movement in the South.

While the inhabitants of Carlowville saw themselves as a center of refinement and culture, others, perhaps in envy, regarded the community of Carlowville to be "snobbish, austere, clannish, effete, uncharitable and Puritanical."

In spite of the area's strong States Rights political leader, Judge James Martin Calhoun (2-G), nephew of John C. Calhoun, many of the community leaders were opposed to Secession. But once the die was cast, Carlowville embraced the Confederate cause with enthusiasm.

Cotton was sold to the Confederacy, Crocheron's Light Dragoons trained on the village green, and many served in various Confederate regiments. Proportionately, the number of casualties was not large, but of the fatalities, all were college men and the promising youths of the community. Wilson's Raiders were "the only Yankees who came to Carlowville." Economically, Reconstruction was far more dreadful than the War itself.

20th Century transportation, the paved road and the automobile, has had a major cultural impact on the community, both diminishing its isolation and self-sufficiency and intensifying some of its insular qualities. Today the residents depend on nearby Selma in all commercial enterprises and much social association. Preservation activities have been ongoing over the course of more than a century. The homes and churches have been kept in good repair, occasionally "modernized" to suit the times. They reflect the pride of the inhabitants in their heritage and awareness of their place in time.

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then east 1100 feet; then south 1000 feet; then east 700 feet; then south 1700 feet;  
then east 1300 feet to the point of origin.

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the northern boundary line of Section 14. Thence proceed easterly along the said northern boundary line of Section 14 for a distance of 6900.00 feet to a point. Thence proceed south on a line bearing S 0° 00'E for a distance of two (2) miles more or less to a point lying on the southern boundary line of Section 24. Thence proceed westerly on said southern boundary line of Section 24 for a distance of 2600.00 feet to the point of beginning.

CARLOWVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

DALLAS COUNTY

NOVEMBER 9, 1976

Andrew P. Calhoun, Jr., Minter, Alabama 36761  
Andrew P. Calhoun, Jr., Minter, Alabama 36761  
J. Y. Jackson, Minter, Alabama 36761  
H. J. Yates, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Mrs. Ernest Casey, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Mrs. Ernest Casey, Minter, Alabama 36761  
C. D. Strickland, Minter, Alabama 36761  
C. D. Strickland, Minter, Alabama 36761  
C. D. Strickland, Minter, Alabama 36761  
J. Hugh Strickland, Minter, Alabama 36761  
J. Hugh Strickland, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Mrs. Agnes B. Calhoun, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Mrs. Agnes B. Calhoun, Minter, Alabama 36761  
James Calhoun Wade, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Cecil Strickland, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Carlowville Baptist Church, Bill Casey, Deacon in charge, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Joe Casey Store (Joe Casey, Owner), Minter, Alabama 36761  
W. L. Casey, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Glen Garrett, Minter, Alabama 36761  
L. L. Williams, Minter, Alabama 36761  
J. W. Casey, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Mrs. Marvin Rowell, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Citizen's of Carlowville, Andrew Calhoun, Commissioner, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Alabama Sheriff Boys Ranch, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Katherine Alison Youngblood, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Mrs. C. C. Lide, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Mrs. B. R. Alison, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Sam Alison, Minter, Alabama 36761  
W. L. Alison, Minter, Alabama 36761  
Evelyn C. Youngblood, Court Yard Apartments, Selma, Alabama  
F. J. Lee Youngblood, Minter, Alabama 36761  
H. E. Lea, Minter, Alabama 36761

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F. J. Lee Youngblood, Minter, Alabama 36761

Richard Burton, 411 Burgundy Road, Birmingham, Alabama 35215

Mrs. H. L. Simpson, Minter, Alabama 36761

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, W. L. Alison, Warden, Minter, Alabama 36761

Miss Margaret Cox, 411 Daelas Avenue, Selma, Alabama 36701

Mrs. S. A. Reynolds, Minter, Alabama 36761

Parrish House, St. Paul's Epsicopal Church, owner, W. L. Alison, Warden, Minter,  
Alabama 36761

Catherine Alison Youngblood, Minter, Alabama 36761

Mrs. J. L. Moulder, Minter, Alabama 36761

Paul E. Wade, Minter, Alabama 36761