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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

MAR 1 6 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name   Fort Payne Main Street Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number   See continuation sheet.   [NA] not for publication

city, town   Fort Payne   [NA] vicinity

state   Alabama   code   AL   county   DeKalb   code   049   zip code 35967

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

[X] private
[X] public-local
[ ] public-State
[ ] public-Federal

Category of Property

[ ] building(s)
[X] district
[ ] site
[ ] structure
[ ] object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
17	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
17	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
    NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register __NA__

4. 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. [ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official   Date   3/6/89

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.

Signature of commenting or other official   Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

[X] 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:) _____

Amy Schlagel   4/21/89

Signature of the Keeper   Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

commerce/trade: specialty stores

government: city hall

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

commerce/trade: specialty stores

government: city hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Commercial style

Moderne

Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation __brick__

walls __brick__

__concrete__

roof __asphalt__

other __stone__

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Fort Payne Main Street Historic District is located in the northeastern section of Alabama, the most mountainous area of the state. Situated in a valley, Fort Payne is bounded on the northwest by Sand Mountain and on the southeast by Lookout Mountain. Fort Payne is laid out in a gridiron plan with the main streets running northeast by southwest, following the natural contour of the valley. The approximate six-acre district consists of the southwestern edge of Fort Payne's central business district. The district consists of the intersection of Gault Avenue and 1st Street. The District is roughly bounded on the northwest by the Fort Payne Residential Historic District (NRHP 5/4/88) and on the southeast by the Southern Railroad Line track. The district boundaries are delineated to encompass the strongest concentration of historic buildings.

The intersection of Gault Avenue and 1st Street, the heart of the district, is the major intersection in Fort Payne's central business district. Gault Avenue is the main commercial thoroughfare; and 1st Street, originally named Main Street, was once on axis with the now demolished DeKalb County Court House. First Street is also the most accessible link to the southeastern section of town located on the other side of the railroad tracks. The Gault Avenue and 1st Street intersection is the only intersection in DeKalb County that has two-storied buildings on all four corners.

The Main Street Historic District is primarily composed of commercial and public buildings constructed during Fort Payne's economic expansion of the early and mid-twentieth century. The introduction of hosiery mills to Fort Payne in the early twentieth century quickly elevated the city to one of the South's leading hosiery manufacturing centers. From the 1920s through World War II, Fort Payne experienced a tremendous building boom of residential, commercial, and public buildings. The small late-nineteenth century commercial enclave located on Gault Avenue North (Fort Payne Boom Town Historic District) quickly expanded southwest to meet the city's new commercial and governmental needs.

The district reflects the utilitarian commercial style that was popular in small Alabama towns during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most of the commercial buildings are one story in height with flat roofs and constructed in masonry with brick veneer. The buildings have minimal decorative details, usually only corbelled brick recessed panels below the cornice; for example 104, 106, 107, and 109 Gault Avenue (inventory numbers 9 and 12).

The district's only two- and three-storied commercial buildings are located at the intersection of Gault Avenue and 1st Street, (inventory numbers 5, 8, 14, and 19). Although larger than the other commercial buildings in the district, these four corner

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture	1889 – 1941	NA
Politics/government		

Cultural Affiliation
NA

Significant Person	Architect/Builder
NA	Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Fort Payne Main Street Historic District is locally significant for its fine collection of late nineteenth and early and mid-twentieth-century commercial and civic architecture. The early twentieth brick century commercial style represented in the district is plain and utilitarian with only minimal decorative elements. The style is typical of the utilitarian buildings erected on the edge of previously established central business districts throughout Alabama in the early twentieth century. The Main Street District contains the best collection of early twentieth-century commercial architecture in DeKalb County.

The Fort Payne Main Street Historic District is also architecturally significant for its collection of early and mid-nineteenth-century civic architecture. The Classical Revival style is a popular style most often associated with large public buildings in small towns throughout Alabama in the early twentieth century. The two examples of the style in the district are the bank and post office buildings.

The district also has a small collection of Moderne style civic buildings. The Moderne style was not common in small Alabama towns, and the two examples of the style in the district are unusual. Both the Fort Payne City Hall building and the DeKalb County Activities Building were built by the Works Program Administration during the final years of the depression.

Criterion A: Politics/Government

The Fort Payne Main Street Historic District is locally significant for its association as the main governmental center of DeKalb County and the city of Fort Payne. The district developed in the 1930s through the 1940s to facilitate the increasing role and power of the county and local government. During this period Fort Payne prospered as the state's leading hosiery manufacturing center and the city's population increased. . . As the area grew in size and importance, the county and city governmental roles expanded to included road construction, automobile registration, manufacturing permits, juvenile and domestic courts, child welfare and health

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Landmarks, a Pictorial History of DeKalb Co., AL
　　Fort Payne: Landmarks of DeKalb Co., Inc., 1971

The DeKalb Legend, Volume 4, 1975-1976
　　Fort Payne: Landmarks of DeKalb Co., Inc., 1976

The DeKalb Legend, Volume 5, 1977-1978
　　Fort Payne: Landmarks of DeKalb Co., Inc., 1978

Fort Payne, Alabama, Illustrated, Feb. 188-Aug. 1890
　　Fort Payne: Landmarks of DeKalb Co., Inc., 1970

A Preservation Plan for Fort Payne, AL
　　Murfreesboro, Tenn. Historic Preservation Program
　　Middle Tennessee State University, 1984

Metzger, A. B.
The History of Fort Payne 1880-1900
Augurn, AL 1938 Thesis

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings
　　Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
　　Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:
☒ State historic preservation office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Specify repository:

_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property ___ ± 6 acres _____

UTM References

A | 1, 6 | 6| 1, 7| 3, 8, 0| | 3, 8| 1, 1| 7, 0, 0|　　B | 1, 6| | 6| 1, 7| 1, 3, 0| | 3, 8| 1, 1| 6, 1, 0|
　　Zone　　Easting　　　Northing　　　　　　　　Zone　　Easting　　　Northing

C | 1, 6| | 6| 1, 7| 2, 6, 0| | 3, 8| 1, 1| 4, 8, 0|　　D | 1, 6| | 6| 1, 7| 1, 9, 0| | 3, 8| 1, 1| 5, 1, 0|

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Fort Payne Main Street Historic District is shown on the accompanying map.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the strongest concentration of historic properties associated with the Main Street Historic District.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title ___Steven M. Kay/Cultural Resources Coordinator___

organization ___Alabama Historical Commission___　　　date ___January 1989___

street & number ___725 Monroe Street___　　　telephone ___205 261-3184___

city or town ___Montgomery___　　　state ___Alabama___　　zip code ___36130___

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Inclusive Street Numbers:

Gault Avenue, South:	101 - 200
Gault Avenue, North:	100 - 200
1st Street, Southwest:	100 - 112
1st Street, Southeast:	106 - 116
1st Street, Northwest:	105 - 107
1st Street, Northeast:	105 - 107
Grand Avenue, South:	100

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buildings are similarly decorated with simple corbelled brick recessed panels. The decorative panels found in the Killian Building (inventory number 5) are identical to the decorative panels found on the adjoining one-storied commercial buildings (inventory number 6). Two of these corner buildings are distinguished by unique corner entrances. 101 Gault Avenue North (inventory number 14) has a recessed arched entrance and 101 Gault Avenue South (inventory number 19) has a clipped corner entrance.

While most of the buildings in the district are vernacular and utilitarian in design, several of the public buildings are good examples of the Classical Revival and Moderne styles of architecture; both styles associated with public architecture in the early twentieth century. The Classical Revival Central Bank building (inventory number 11) is highlighted by its columned entrance and classical window surrounds. The Post Office building, with its decorative cupola, (inventory number 2) is a good local interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. Both the Fort Payne City Hall (inventory number 1) and the DeKalb County Activities Building (inventory number 3) are impressive buildings built in the Moderne style by the Works Project Administration in the late 1930s.

The Period of significance of the Main Street Historic District is from 1889 through 1941. During this period all of the nineteen buildings within the district were constructed. Seventeen of the buildings in the district have retained their integrity as early twentieth-century commercial and public buildings. Most of the ground floor storefronts have retained components of the original storefronts such as cast-iron supports, transoms, or recessed entrance configuration. The modern alterations include replacement aluminum window and door frames, plate glass window panes, and modern canopies. Only two buildings in the district are considered noncontributing because the alterations were so severe that the buildings are no longer identified as historic buildings.

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Fort Payne Main Street Historic District - Contributing Properties:

1. 200 Gault Avenue, South, (Fort Payne City Hall): c.1941; Moderne style;
    two stories; rectangular-shaped; flat roof with coping; main elevation
    features three recessed bays separated by square piers, first floor has
    three entrances topped with pediments, second story has three windows
    above three decorative panels; projective staircase wings on side with
    long, slender glass block windows; one-story wing on east elevation;
    modern, single-paned tinted glass windows have replaced original
    windows, new metal and glass entrance foyers added on east elevation.

2. 108 Gault Avenue, South, (U.S. Agriculture, formerly U.S. Post Office):
    c. 1936; Colonial Revival; one story; rectangular-shaped; brick; side-
    gabled roof with cupola; main elevation has five bays with entrance cen-
    trally located, entrance door flanked by stone Tuscan pilasters,
    windows are twelve over twelve double hung sash with stone lintels;
    west side brick addition features flat roof and wide dropped cornice.

3. 100 Grand Avenue, South, (vacant, formerly DeKalb County Activities
    Building): c. 1941; Moderne style; two stories; flat roof; rectangular-
    shaped; concrete construction; central entrance flanked by two sets of
    six over six double windows on each floor; bays separated by vertical
    grooved pilasters.

4. 102 Gault Avenue, South, (vacant): 1940s; twentieth-century commercial
    building; brick; two stories; flat roof; second story has four metal-
    paned casement windows topped with stone lintels; first story has modern
    metal and glass storefronts, metal awning.

5. 100 1st Street, South West, (Killian Building: vacant, Cecil E. Durham
    Insurance): c. 1920; vernacular commercial building; yellow brick; two
    stories; rectangular-shaped; flat roof; second story features seven one
    over one double hung sash windows with stone lintels; ground floor is
    divided into two storefronts with central door leading into stair hall;
    storefronts feature original recessed entrance configuration, wood doors,
    cast-iron supports, new awnings; decorative brick work consisting of re-
    cessed panels and brick corbelling below second floor windows and below
    roof line.

6. 102, 104, 108, 110, 112 1st Street, South West, (vacant, Fort Payne
    Printers, vacant, Tiner Radio and TV Shop, New Life Temple): c. 1920;
    vernacular commercial building; yellow brick; one story; staggering roof
    line distinguishes four separate stores; most storefronts have been modern-
    ized with modern replacement materials, numbers 108 and 112 still retain
    the original cast-iron supports and transoms; decorative brick recessed
    panels and corbeling below the roof line identical to 100 1st Street.

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7. 107 1st Street, North West, (Scott Law Offices): c. 1927; vernacular
    commercial building; one story; brick; flat roof; three bays with the
    entrance centrally located, modern replacement door and windows, metal
    awnings; simple corbeled brick cornice.

8. 100, 102 Gault Avenue, North, and 105 1st Street North West,
    (Dobbs Building: Woodmaster, vacant, Al's Place Billiards; originally
    The Southern Hardware Building: c.1889; vernacular commercial building;
    two stories; rectangular shaped; brick; main elevation features six un-
    evenly spaced slender windows with segmented arches on the second story,
    modern replacement glass; ground floor has two storefronts with original
    cast-iron supports, new modern glass and metal storefronts; a large, shin-
    gled covered mansard-shaped awning; simple corbelled brick cornice; sec-
    ondary west side elevation features twelve windows with segmented arches
    and replacement glass on the second story; single storefront at the rear
    with original cast-iron supports and modern replacement storefront;
    shingled canopy.

9. 104, 106 Gault Avenue, North (Scott Jewelry, 10th Ending): c. 1920;
    vernacular twentieth-century brick commercial building; flat roof; utili-
    tarian design with no decoration; divided into three storefronts, retain
    original recessed entrance configuration, modern replacement materials
    used in storefront.

11. 200 Gault Avenue, North, (Central Bank): c. 1923; Classical Revival; one
    story; rectangular-shaped; flat roof; brick; three bays with main entrance
    centrally located between two windows; recessed entrance flanked by stone
    Ionic column and pilaster supporting a full entablisher; elaborate stone
    door and window surrounds, windows have decorative brackets supporting the
    sill; thick cornice; secondary west side elevation has row of windows,
    replacement single pane tinted glass.

12. 109, 107 Gault Avenue, North, (Just Like New/Simpson Howard Barber Shop,
    Kuhn's Dancenter): c. 1920; vernacular twentieth-century brick commercial
    building; one story; flat roof; brick; divided into three storefronts,
    retains original recessed entrance configuration, modern replacement mate-
    rial; decorative corbelled brick panels with projecting cross below
    roof line.

13. 105 Gault Avenue, North, (Whitley's Stained Glass): c. 1920; vernacular
    twentieth-century brick commercial building; one story; flat roof; divided
    into two storefronts, retains original recessed entrance configuration,
    modern replacement materials; plain corbelled brick panel below roof line,
    identical design found on 101 Gault Avenue, North.

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14. **101 Gault Avenue, North, (Fort Payne Hardware, formerly Haralson Building)**: c. 1914; early twentieth-century vernacular commercial building; two stories; flat roof; brick; main entrance located at north west corner of building, accessible through small square recessed porch supported by two arched openings; north elevation features storefront with original cast-iron supports and transoms; wooden canopy over storefront was added in 1921; second floor features one over one double hung sash windows topped with stone lintels; corbeled brick recessed panels decorate the building below the roof line; diamond-shaped design created by buffed bricks are located below the second-story windows.

15. **105, 107 1st Street, North East, (vacant)**: c. 18--; vernacular commercial building; two stories; flat roof; brick; second story features six one over one double hung sash windows; first story has original storefront with recessed entrance, wooden doors and window frames, transoms; aluminum canopy; only simple brick coping at roof line.

16. **116, 114, 112 1st Street, South East, (vacant, A & B Antiques)**: c. 1920; twentieth-century vernacular commercial building; one story; flat roof; brick; divided into two storefronts, original doors, window frames, transoms; simple copping at roof line; new metal awning.

18. **108, 106 1st Street, South East, (Sewing Machine Center)**: c. 1920s; second half of building 110 1st Street, South East (inventory #17); vernacular commercial building; one story; flat roof; brick; modernized storefront, original transoms exposed; decorative corbeled brick recessed panels.

19. **101 Gault Avenue, South, 104, 102 1st Street, South East, (Kelly's Gifts, Watch Shop, Hair 80's; originally Quin Hotel)**: c. 1929; early twentieth-century vernacular commercial building; three stories; flat roof; brick; main entrance located on fattened north east corner; second and third story windows are double one over one double hung sash windows; storefronts on both east and north elevations have been modernized with new plate glass windows, original doorway, original transoms; simple corbeled brick recessed panel with decorative stone insets located below roof line.

Fort Payne Main Street Historic District - Noncontributing Properties:

10. **108, 110, 116 Gault Avenue, North, (Grace Presbyterian Church, Moss Furniture, Kenwin)**: c. 1920; vernacular commercial building; one story; flat roof; brick, painted; half the building has aluminum and glass replacement storefront, half the building has wood paneling with a single entrance door and no windows; metal awning.

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17. 110 1st Street, South East, (D & B Deli): c. 1920s; second half of 106,
    108 1st Street, South East, (inventory #18); vernacular commercial
    building; one story; flat roof; brick; modernized Colonial Revival
    storefront with pilaster; shingled mansard-shaped canopy.

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services. During this period the Fort Payne City Hall and the DeKalb County
Activities Building were built to house the increasing county and city agencies.
These buildings became a visual landmark in the area and symbolized governmental
power.

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Historical Summary

Although Fort Payne was founded in the first half of the 19th century and has served as the DeKalb county seat since 1876, Fort Payne remained a small rural farm community of approximately 500 people until the late 1880s. At this time C. O. Godfry, a New England businessman, tried to promote the town as a manufacturing center due to it proximity to untapped natural resources. Godfrey formed the Fort Payne Land and Improvement Company in 1887 and solicited the northern states for investors. The company, however, had little success.

The promotion did interest W. P. Rice, a New England capitalist and banker. Rice, along with several other investors, saw the great mining and manufacturing potential of the area and formed the Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company in November 1888. The company actively campaigned in the New England states to promote Fort Payne as an ideal manufacturing center surrounded by an unlimited wealth of iron ore and coal. The company was able to sell 50,000 shares of stock at $100 per share in just five days.

The Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company purchased vast amounts of land surrounding Fort Payne in hopes it contained a high yield of iron ore, coal, kaolin clay, and lime. The company invested $1,900,000 in industrial plants, coke ovens, and other equipment. The company began to construct a mineral railroad that was designed to link the rich coal regions of the South to the Atlantic Ocean. Only 14 1/2 miles of the line was completed, however.

Fort Payne attracted other speculative manufacturing companies during this period, such as the Bay State Furnace (1889); Fort Payne Furnace (1890); Fort Payne Mill and Steel Company (1890), the largest of its kind in the South; the Alabama Builder's Hardware Company; and the Fort Payne Stove Works (1890) among others.

But the largest speculative business remained the Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company. The Company took the lead in preparing the small community for the horde of investors and speculators who descended on Fort Payne. The 1889 population of 531 dramatically increased to 2,698 in just one year. The company spent $1,250,000 to develop Fort Payne as an attractive and modern community. New improvements include designing the gridiron street plan, surveying lots, grading streets, and building water and sewage systems.

The Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company purchased vast amount of land in Fort Payne to develop for speculation. The land was surveyed and subdivided by the DeKalb Abstract Company. Charles Landstreet, from Fairfax, Virginia, was hired to landscape and beautify the lots. The land was then sold to the many investors and businessmen who came to live and work in Fort Payne. The Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company made credit easy for the purchase of real estate by requiring only one-third cash and the balance in one or two years at six percent.

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It was during this period that the older commercial district on North Gault Avenue developed. Union Park was designed by Charles Landstreet in 1889 as the visual center of the commercial district. Within the year a thriving commercial center was built around the park. The Fort Payne Iron and Coal Company built their prestigious headquarters at the northeast corner of the park at 502 Gault Avenue. The Fort Payne Opera House (NRHP 4/28/70) was built next door at 510 Gault Avenue. The DeKalb Abstract Company, the primary survey and title company in Fort Payne, erected their office at the northwest corner of the park at 322-324 Gault Avenue. The grand Fort Payne Hotel was built on the 400 block of Gault Avenue directly across from the park (demolished). The Fort Payne passenger depot (NRHP 9/10/71) was erected in 1889 behind the park.

After 1 1/2 years of economic prosperity based on speculation, it was realized that the county's mineral resources had been exaggerated in respect to quantity and quality. The grade of ore proved to be so inferior that the furnaces and mills were closed even after a futile attempt of consolidation and floating a bond issue. Real estate values dropped below 1887 level, forcing many bankrupt investors to sell or abandon their property. Many of the large homes were sold for lumber or scavenged for fuel. So many people exited Fort Payne that its population dropped by one thousand people.

Coupled with the nationwide panic of 1893, Fort Payne was in the depths of depression until 1897 when the stove foundry, lime works, and clay works resumed operations. It was not until a decade into the 20th century that Fort Payne experienced an economic recovery. In 1909 the abandoned Alabama Builder's Hardware Manufacturing Company's main building (NRHP 5/8/86) was purchased for the Florence Hosiery Mill. The mill began operating in 1913, producing ribbing, knitting and looping services. The name was changed in 1915 to the W. B. Davis and Son Hosiery Mill and became Fort Payne's largest industrial company. The mill served as the major impetus for the local expansion of the industry which earned Fort Payne the title of "Sock Capitol of the World." Between 1920 through 1940 the mills were the principal employer of Fort Payne's population. The 1920 population of Fort Payne again reached the two thousand mark. By the 1940s the population had doubled.

It was during Fort Payne's second economic boom of 1909 through the 1940s that the Fort Payne Main Street Historic District developed. As the area's economy increased, there was a greater need for new commercial and governmental buildings. Commercial development occurred southwest of the previously established commercial district near the DeKalb County Court House (demolished). The intersection of Gault Avenue South and Main Street (renamed 1st Street) became the major commercial center in Fort Payne.
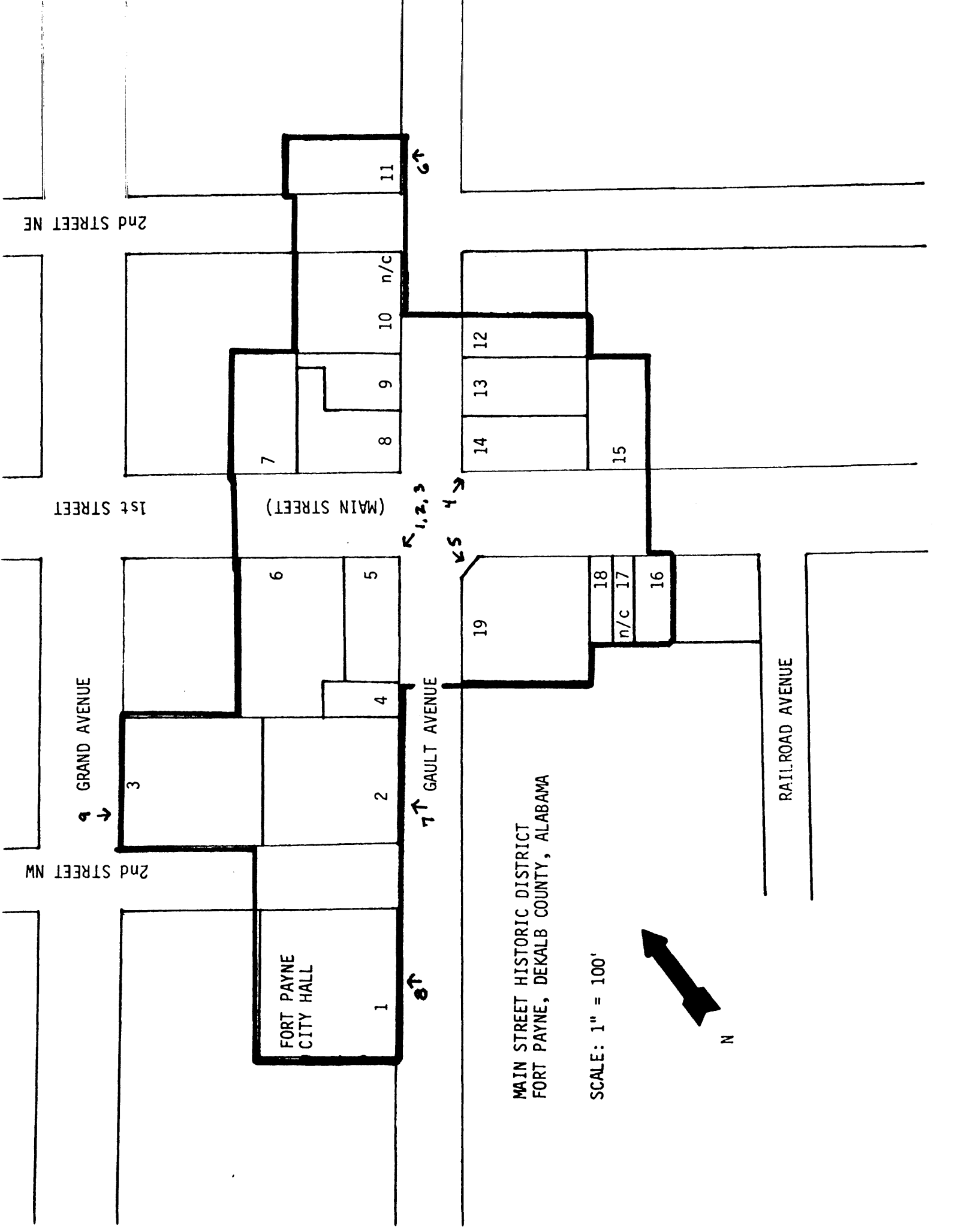
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Information in items 2-5 is the same for all photographs listed.

1. 100, 102-112 1st Street, SW
   Fort Payne Main Street Historic District
2. Fort Payne, Alabama, DeKalb County
3. Steven Kay
4. August 1988
5. Alabama Historical Commission
6. Inventory #5 & #6, camera facing west
7. Photo #1

1. 100 1st Street, SW
   Fort Payne Main Street Historic District
6. Inventory #5, camera facing west
7. Photo #2

1. 102-112 1st Street, SW
   Fort Payne Main Street Historic District
6. Inventory #6, camera facing west
7. Photo #3

1. 101 Gault Avenue, North
   Fort Payne Main Street Historic District
6. Inventory #14, camera facing east
7. Photo #4

1. 101 Gault Avenue, South
   Fort Payne Main Street Historic District
6. Inventory #19, camera facing south
7. Photo #5

1. Central Bank, 200 Gault Avenue, North
   Fort Payne Main Street Historic District
6. Inventory #11, camera facing west
7. Photo #6

1. Originally U.S. Post Office Building, 108 Gault Avenue, South
   Fort Payne Main Street Historic District
6. Inventory #2, camera facing west
7. Photo #7

1. Fort Payne City Hall, 200 Gault Avenue, South
   Fort Payne Main Street Historic District
6. Inventory #1, camera facing west
7. Photo #8

1. Originally DeKalb County Activities
   Building, 100 Grand Avenue, South
   Fort Payne Main Street Historic
   District
6. Inventory #3, camera facing east
7. Photo #9

2nd STREET NE

2nd STREET NW

1st STREET

(MAIN STREET)

GRAND AVENUE

GAULT AVENUE

RAILROAD AVENUE

FORT PAYNE
CITY HALL

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 n/c 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 n/c 18 19

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
FORT PAYNE, DEKALB COUNTY, ALABAMA

SCALE: 1" = 100'

N