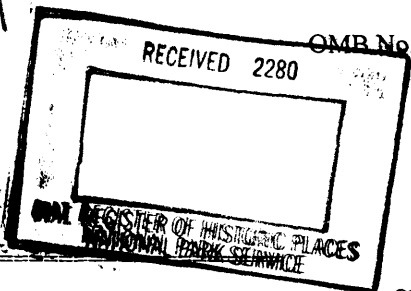


479



United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Bridgeport Historic District

Other Names/Site Number: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: See Continuation Sheet Not for Publication: N/A
City or Town: Bridgeport Vicinity: N/A
State: Alabama Code: AL County: Jackson Code: 071 Zip Code: 35740

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 27 March 2002
Signature of certifying official Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

Other (explain):

[Signature] 5/16/02
Signature of Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Brall

5. Classification

| Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) | Category of Property (Check only one box) | Number of Resources within Property | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <u>95</u> | <u>26</u> buildings |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u>7</u> | <u>0</u> structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> objects |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | <u>102</u> | <u>26</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A
 Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
 Cat: Commerce/Trade Sub: Specialty Store
Business
Financial Institution
Restaurant
Warehouse
Professional
Domestic Single Family Dwelling
Multiple Dwelling
Government Correctional Facility: Jail
Education School
Religion Religious Facility
Recreation and Culture Theater
Defense Fortification
Transportation Rail Related
Road Related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
 Cat: Commerce/Trade Sub: Specialty Store
Business
Professional
Financial Institution
Restaurant
Domestic Single Family Dwelling
Multiple Dwelling
Religion Religious Facility
Transportation Rail Related
Road Related
Vacant/Not In Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Other: Commercial Block
Late Victorian: Queen Anne, Richardsonian Romanesque
Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow
Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals: Mission, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival
Other: Massed Plan Cottage
Other: Double Pen
Other: Ranch

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
 foundation Brick, Stone, Concrete
 roof Asphalt
 walls Brick, Concrete, Metal
 other Glass, Metal, Stone

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.) N/A

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce
- Architecture
- Transportation
- Military History

Period of Significance 1853 - 1951

Significant Dates 1862, 1863, 1891-94, 1917

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

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: Edwards, Charles J.
Holmes, Theodore S.
Patton, S. M.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS) N/A

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

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data N/A

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 160 acres

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

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1 | <u>16</u> | ____ | ____ |

__ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Gene A. Ford, Architectural Historian/Trina Binklev & Christv Anderson, AHC Reviewers

Organization: Private Consultant/Alabama Historical Commission Date: December, 2000

Street & Number: 10 Lakeview/468 S. Perry Street Telephone: (205) 752-4599/(334) 242-3184

City or Town: Tuscaloosa/Montgomery State: Alabama Zip Code: 35401/36130-0900

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

Name: Multiple Owners, See Continuation Sheet

Street & Number: _____ Telephone: _____

City or Town: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 2 Page 1

II. Address Inventory Summary

Alabama Avenue

301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 401, 406, 420, 425, 426, 501, 502, 503, 504, 506, 507, 508, 512, 514, 516, 606, 606 1/2, 608, 610, 618, 620, and 703

Bonner Avenue

101, 420, and 422

Bradley Street

102, 200, 302, 304, 306, 312, 314, 316, 318, 400, 412, 413, and 415

Brummel Avenue

610, 616, 617, 619, 620, 623, 624, 700, 704, and 710

Hoffman Avenue

101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 113, 115, 117, 203, 206, 213, 215, 223, 301, 303, 315, 403, 409, 412, and 413

Hudson Avenue

501

Johnson Street

100, 101, and 114

Kilpatrick Row

615, 630, 632, 701, 703, 711, 717, 719, and 721

Nellis Avenue

303, 405, 406, 407, and 408

Olcott Avenue

104, 105, 109, 124, 202, 207, 209, 214, 216, 218, 302, 305, 308, 310, 312, 315, 402, 407, 409, 410, 411, 414, and 418

Soulard Avenue

115

Third Street

309, 312

Thomas Avenue

115

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 2

Bridgeport Historic District Description

Bridgeport, Alabama is located in the northeast corner of the state, several miles southwest of South Pittsburgh, Tennessee. The Tennessee River wraps around the east and south sides of town. Mountain ridges lie to the north and south. U.S. Highway 72 and the Louisville and Nashville (L and N) Railroad constitute dominant elements in the built environment of Bridgeport. The Bridgeport Historic District is bounded by the L and N Railroad to the south; the Tennessee River to the east; the United States Gypsum plant to the north; and Eighth Street to the west. The district includes the downtown commercial area located on Alabama Avenue; Battery Hill, which features upscale homes; three Civil War fortifications at the base of the north side of Battery Hill, which took its name from the Civil War; and a number of railroad structures and buildings. The Bridgeport Historic District contains 128 historic resources. Of this total, there are 21 commercial buildings, 95 residences, 2 churches, 5 transportation resources, 1 jail, 3 fortifications, and 1 school. There are 102 contributing resources and 26 noncontributing resources in the district.

The identified resources can be grouped into the following fields: Residence, Religious Building, Warehouse, Education Building, Civil War Fortifications, Railroad, Railroad Depot, Bridge, Jail, and Commerce. Within the residential field there are the following categories: Victorian, Cottage from the Victorian era, Bungalow, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Tenant Dwelling, Double Pen, Massed Plan Cottage, Apartment Building, Ranch, and Vernacular Residence. Commercial buildings are of two varieties: one and multiple story, commercial blocks.

Victorian-period homes account for a total of 17 of the residences. They include: 56, 68, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 104, 105, 106, 110, 111, 112, 116, 117, 118, and 119, the last sixteen of which are located on Battery Hill.

S.M. Patton designed the quintessential Victorian-period home (Resource #104) for O.W. Whitcher on Olcott Avenue. Built between 1891-1894, the two and a half story, wood frame residence features a dynamic cross gable roof, corner tower with conical roof, shinglework, oriel and bay windows, art glass, decorative porch supports, and spindlework balusters. The interior is opulence epitomized with parquet floors, oak panel wainscoting, staircases with beautifully carved spindles and newel posts, handsome mantel treatments, solid brass hardware with embossed classical motifs, and decorative tile.

The Walter F. Kilpatrick House (Resource #110) rivals the Whitcher House in decorative embellishment. Begun in 1892 but not finished until 1913, the Kilpatrick House evinces a Victorian aesthetic with its asymmetrical floor plan, hip with cross gable roof, corner tower with conical roof, shinglework, decorative porch supports, and spindlework balustrade. The associated carriage house has Victorian embellishment as well.

Charles J. Edwards was as responsible for the Victorian look of Bridgeport as any architect. A veteran of work in New York, New Jersey, New Orleans, and Chattanooga, Edwards accounted for 22 houses and 3 business blocks in Bridgeport (Proctor 1979). His Battery Hill contributions include the E.A. Hoffman House (Resource #75) and two houses for J.T. Hudson (Resources #111 and #112). All of these Victorians were built circa 1891.

Theodore S. Holmes designed eight Victorian duplexes or row houses (Resources #87 through 92, two are no longer extant) for Frank J. Kilpatrick on Kilpatrick Row (Proctor 1979). These houses were intended for supervisory personnel at the local factories. More typical of Northeastern housing, the Kilpatrick row houses are quite unique in Alabama residential architecture.

The Victorian-period cottages account for three resources in the Bridgeport Historic District. They are all hip with cross gable roof cottages and are as follows: #50, 57, and 58. Both Resource #57 and 58 feature fanciful scrollwork ventilator covers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 3

There are 14 bungalows in the Bridgeport Historic District: #30, 34, 36, 37, 49, 52, 71, 72, 83, 85, 86, 96, 115, and 126.

Resource #86 is a bit more ambitious than most bungalows in the historic district. This bungalow features a side gable roof embellished with triangular knee braces and a large gable dormer. Commodious in scale, the porch consists of an expansive integral roof resting on a series of wood supports.

Tudor Revival cottages, which came into vogue in the late 1920s, total three in all: #55, 73, and 113. Resource 73 is an attractive Tudor Revival that finds itself amidst the Battery Hill Victorians. It features a cladding of sandstones and the quintessential vestibule with arch top entryway. The porch also has a series of arches resting atop stone clad piers.

Resource 70, a Colonial Revival cottage, amply draws from the vocabulary with its side gable roof, two gable dormers, balustraded balcony, and box columns.

Bradley Avenue is home to two tenant dwellings: Resources 40 and 42. They have a distinct form: they are one room deep; one to several rooms wide; and have one story. As the term implies, tenant dwellings are occupied by those who either lease them or are granted residency as part of compensation for work.

One double pen is situated in the historic district: Resource #127. The double pen features two pens or rooms placed side by side. Each pen features a door, a window, and an end chimney. The dwelling was originally intended for double occupancy.

The three massed plan cottages (Resources #39, 120, and 121) located in the Bridgeport Historic district are two rooms deep and two or more rooms wide. They are topped by a side gable roof. As the no frills appearance of these houses suggest, they were meant to satisfy the most basic of housing needs.

There is one minimal traditional cottage in the historic district. Located on Kilpatrick Row near two bungalows and six Victorian duplexes, Resource 84 pays homage to the Colonial Revival vocabulary via a side gable roof and a pedimented stoop.

The sixteen ranch houses in the Bridgeport Historic District feature a low pitched roof with broad eaves and a streamlined main. They have open floor plans reminiscent of Wright's residential designs. Only two (Resources 33 and 38) are designated as contributing resources since they were built prior to 1951.

There is one apartment building in the survey: Resource 102. Built in 1950 according to a stone placard, the Browning Apartment building is devoid of stylistic embellishment.

Six residences defied classification in the other categories; consequently, they are classified as early to mid twentieth-century vernacular houses. They are as follows: #48, 65, 66, 74, 97, and 109. They are considered contributing resources as they are fifty years or older and retain their historic integrity. Six late twentieth-century vernacular houses, including Resources 60, 62, 103, 107, 108, and 114, are considered noncontributing resources since they were built within the last thirty years.

Built in 1914, the First Baptist Church (Resource #54) features a side tower with round and flat top windows. The United Methodist Church (Resource #19) has a temple facade. This church was constructed on Alabama Avenue in 1925.

The 18 mercantile edifices located in the downtown section of the Bridgeport Historic district are classified as one story or multiple story

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 4

blocks. Multiple story commercial blocks feature brick and stone construction with a flat roof and have a storefront and upper floors. Composed of an entry door, transom, and flanking display windows, a storefront corresponds with the first floor store space; the upper floor(s) function as private space, such as office, storage, and/or residential use. Corbeling, a parapet, decorative brickwork, and flat and round top windows define the upper facade of these multiple story commercial blocks. One story commercial blocks are similar in design to multiple blocks but lack upper floors.

There are 12 one story commercial block resources located in downtown Bridgeport. Resources 24 through 27 form the rebuilt Aldhous Building. Built in 1893, the erstwhile multiple story commercial block was rebuilt to one story after a devastating fire in 1937. Resource 14, the Bridgeport Furniture building, is the representative, early twentieth-century commercial block with its flat roof, parapet, decorative brickwork, recessed panels, and large plate glass windows. Resources 17, 18, and 20, which are devoid of stylistic embellishment, reflect the effort to streamline design in the middle part of the century.

The Bridgeport Historic District features five, two story commercial blocks in downtown Bridgeport. Resource 80, the Peyton Building, actually had a full three floors when it was built in 1893. In its original conception, the Peyton Building reflected the Richardsonian Romanesque style that was in vogue at the end of the nineteenth century with its rounded arches and piers. Resource 23 is built of concrete blocks that were textured to give an appearance of rusticated stone, a novelty at the time. It is embellished with a modillionated cornice on the upper facade. Built circa 1891, Resource 21, the Ritz Theatre, has an upper facade featuring a corbelled string course, a recessed panel, and six single pane windows with stone sills and lintels, and a first floor with central glass door with arch top, flanking store fronts each with a central double leaf plate glass door and a transom, and flanking plate glass windows.

The historic district has one, three story, commercial block. Lloyd's Hardware, Resource 13 was built in 1925. The three story, brick commercial block has a flat roof, a parapet, 1/1 double hung sash windows on the third and second floors, and a store front consisting of a central recessed double leaf wood and glass panel door, flanking plate glass windows and display spaces. The edifice has been a long time home to Lloyd's Hardware.

There is one historic jailhouse in the Bridgeport Historic District: #128. The two story, brick jail house has a flat roof, parapet, upper facade with diamond shaped inlays, three covered windows with segmented arch lintels, and a first floor with arched entry, and a central door.

Contained within the historic district is one school. Resource 59 is a one story, wood frame Rosenwald School built with assistance from the Julius Rosenwald fund, which provided money for the construction of African American schoolhouses.

Three bridges are part of the Bridgeport Historic district. Resource 2, the Seaboard Railroad (later L and N) bridge, built in 1916, features reinforced concrete construction. Resource 93 is an automobile and pedestrian bridge over the L and N Railroad. Like the Seaboard Railroad bridge, this bridge was built in 1916 of reinforced concrete. Built in 1853, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad (N.C. & St.L.) (later L and N) bridge (Resource 31) over the Tennessee River is much storied. The bridge was destroyed and rebuilt several times during the Civil War. Several stone piers date to the Civil War era. The bridge has been recently retired.

The Bridgeport Historic District is home to the N. & C., N. C. and St. L Railroad Depot (Resource 1). Constructed in 1917 in the Mission Revival style, the depot has stucco cladding, wide eaves with brackets, and a tower.

Two, circa 1900, historic warehouses are part of the historic district: Resources 47 and 122. Resource 47 features brick construction and segmental arch top windows. Resource 122 also features brick construction.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 5

There are three, Civil War, earthen forts composed of horseshoe shaped breastworks with moats within the historic district boundaries: #123, #124, and #125.

The Bridgeport Historic District consists of the L and N Railroad (originally the N.C. & St.L. Resource 32) and associated structures; a row of residences on Brummel Avenue; the downtown commercial district; Kilpatrick Row; Battery Hill; three Civil War forts (Resources 123-125); and a Rosenwald School (Resource 59). The L and N Railroad (Resource 32) forms the southern boundary of the Bridgeport Historic District. The district is bounded to the west by an automobile and pedestrian bridge (Resource 93) and to the east by the N.C. & St.L. Railroad bridge (Resource 31). Kilpatrick Row, which consists of one minimal traditional (Resource 84), two bungalows (Resources 85 and 86) and six Victorian era duplexes (Resources 87-92), lies on the north side of the railroad. Ten residences (Resources 49-58) are situated on Brummel Avenue, which is one street north of and runs parallel to Kilpatrick Row. The downtown commercial area of Bridgeport occupies a grid of streets just northeast of the L and N Railroad and a spur that runs northward. Most of the commercial buildings, eighteen in all (Resources 3-18, 20-29, and 80 and 81), stand on either side of Alabama Avenue. Resource 59, a Rosenwald School, stands north of downtown Bridgeport on Fifth Avenue. Located northeast of the L and N Railroad, Battery Hill consists of five avenues (Bradley, Nellis, Olcott, Hoffman, and Bonner) oriented in a northeast/southwest direction and three perpendicular streets (Second, Third, and Fourth). In all, sixty-eight residences are located on Battery Hill.

The Bridgeport Historic District contains 128 historic resources. Of this total, there are 21 commercial buildings, 95 residences, 2 churches, 5 transportation resources, 1 jail, 3 fortifications, and 1 school. There are 102 contributing resources and 26 noncontributing resources in the district.

Bridgeport Historic District Inventory

Alabama Avenue

Resource 1. South end of Alabama Avenue. Nashville and Chattanooga- Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad Depot. 1917. Two story, stucco clad, Mission Revival railroad depot with hip and gable roofs, brackets, tower with tent roof, second floor with double hung sash windows, first floor with double hung sash windows, multiple wood and glass doors. Contributing Resource.

Resource 2. South end of Alabama Avenue. Seaboard-L and N Railroad Bridge. ca. 1916. Reinforced concrete railroad overpass, reinforced concrete abutments, reinforced concrete railroad bed. Contributing Resource.

Resource 3. 301 Alabama Avenue. ca. 1924. One story, brick commercial block with flat roof, parapet, corbelled cornice, recessed panels, glass door and flanking display windows, brick kick plate. Contributing Resource.

Resource 4. 303 Alabama Avenue. ca. 1924. One story, brick commercial block with flat roof, parapet, corbelled cornice, recessed panels, glass door and flanking display windows, brick kick plate. Contributing Resource.

Resource 5. 305 Alabama Avenue. ca. 1924. One story, brick commercial block with flat roof, parapet, corbelled cornice, recessed panels, glass door and flanking display windows, brick kick plate. Contributing Resource.

Resource 6. 307 Alabama Avenue. ca. 1924. One story, brick commercial block with flat roof, parapet, corbelled cornice, recessed panels, glass door and flanking display windows, brick kick plate. Contributing Resource.

Resource 7. 309 Alabama Avenue. ca. 1924. One story, brick commercial block with flat roof, parapet, corbelled cornice, recessed panels, glass door and flanking display windows, brick kick plate. Contributing Resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 6

Resource 8. 311 Alabama Avenue. ca. 1924. One story, brick commercial block with flat roof, parapet, corbelled cornice, recessed panels, glass door and flanking display windows, brick kick plate. Contributing Resource.

Resource 9. 401 Alabama Avenue. ca. 1925. One story, brick commercial block with stepped parapet, arched roof, shed awning, central double leaf plate glass door, flanking plate glass windows with divided transoms. Contributing Resource.

Resource 10. 406 Alabama Avenue. ca. 1940. One story, brick commercial block with flat roof, parapet, metal panel veneering on the upper facade, central double leaf recessed glass panel door, flanking plate glass windows and display spaces. Contributing Resource.

Resource 11. 420 Alabama Avenue. Bridgeport Area Historical Association. ca. 1925. One story, brick commercial block with flat roof with parapet, stone coping, off center wood and glass panel door with transom, flanking plate glass windows. Contributing Resource.

Resource 12. 425 Alabama Avenue. Gas Station. ca. 1947. One story, metal panel veneered gas station with flat roof, parapet, three automobile bays with retractable garage doors, office with plate glass door and windows, gas pump island. Contributing Resource.

Resource 13. 426 Alabama Avenue. Lloyd's Hardware. ca. 1925. Three story, brick commercial block with flat roof, parapet, third floor facade with four 1/1 double hung sash windows, second floor with four 1/1 double hung sash windows with stone sills and lintels, store front with central recessed double leaf wood and glass panel door, flanking plate glass windows and display spaces. Contributing Resource.

Resource 14. 501 Alabama Avenue. Bridgeport Furniture. ca. 1925. One story brick commercial block with flat roof with parapet, wrap around cornice, recessed panels, storefront with off center recessed plate glass door, flanking plate glass windows with divided clerestories. Contributing Resource.

Resource 15. 502 Alabama Avenue. Bridgeport Market. ca. 1937. One story brick commercial block with flat roof with parapet, tile coping, signage, central single leaf plate glass door, flanking plate glass windows. Contributing Resource.

Resource 16. 503 Alabama Avenue. ca. 1925. Two story brick commercial block with flat roof with parapet, modillionated cornice, brackets, recessed panel, 3 second floor windows, storefronts composed of central recessed double leaf wood and glass panel door, flanking plate glass display windows and spaces. Contributing Resource.

Resource 17. 504 Alabama Avenue. Miller's Jewelry. ca. 1937. One story brick commercial block with flat roof with parapet, tile coping, rectangular ventilator, central single leaf plate glass door, flanking plate glass windows. Contributing Resource.

Resource 18. 506 Alabama Avenue. ca. 1937. One story brick commercial block with flat roof with parapet, off center plate glass door, flanking plate glass windows. Contributing Resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 7

Resource 19. 507 Alabama Avenue. First United Methodist Church. ca. 1925. One story brick religious building with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, central double leaf wood panel door, flanking multiple pane windows, full width portico with integral roof and 4 rectangular columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 20. 508 Alabama Avenue. ca. 1937. Two story brick commercial block with flat roof with parapet, covered second story windows, store front with off center double leaf plate glass door, flanking plate glass windows, awning. Contributing Resource.

Resource 21. 512 Alabama Avenue. Ritz Theatre. ca. 1891. Two story brick commercial block with flat roof with parapet, corbelled string course, recessed panel, six single pane windows with stone sills and lintels on second story facade, central glass door with arch top, flanking store fronts each with central double leaf plate glass door with transom, flanking plate glass windows. Contributing Resource.

Resource 22. 514 Alabama Avenue. Professional Tax Service. ca. 1891. One story brick commercial block with flat roof with parapet, corbelled string course, recessed panel, central double leaf plate glass door, flanking plate glass windows. Contributing Resource.

Resource 23. 516 Alabama Avenue. ca. 1908. Two story rock faced concrete block commercial block with flat roof with parapet, modillionated cornice, 4 second floor enclosed windows, two first floor doors; one story section with central plate glass door with arch transom. Contributing Resource.

Resource 24. 606 Alabama Avenue. First National Bank. ca. 1893, 1937. One story, brick commercial block with flat roof with parapet, wrap around awning, multiple plate glass doors with flanking plate glass windows. Contributing Resource.

The present building was originally a four story edifice named the Aldhous Building which was built in 1893. Four stories in height, the stone commercial block featured Romanesque Revival details. The building burned in 1937 and was rebuilt as one story.

Resource 25. 606 1/2 Alabama Avenue. McClellan's Pharmacy. ca. 1893, 1937. One story, brick commercial block with flat roof with parapet, awning, center plate glass door with sidelights, flanking plate glass windows. Contributing Resource.

The present building was originally a four story edifice named the Aldhous Building which was built in 1893. Four stories in height, the stone commercial block featured Romanesque Revival details. The building burned in 1937 and was rebuilt as one story.

Resource 26. 608 Alabama Avenue. Aldhous Building. Allstate Insurance. ca. 1893, 1937. One story, brick commercial building with flat roof, parapet, awning signage, off center plate glass door, flanking plate glass windows. Contributing Resource.

The present building was originally a four story edifice named the Aldhous Building which was built in 1893. Four stories in height, the stone commercial block featured Romanesque Revival details. The building burned in 1937 and was rebuilt as one story.

Resource 27. 610 Alabama Avenue. Aldhous Building-Component Metal Products. ca. 1893, 1937. One story, brick commercial building with flat roof, parapet ventilators, stone brick course, off center wood and glass panel door with transom, flanking plate glass window, garage door, casement windows. Contributing Resource.

The present building was originally a four story edifice named the Aldhous Building which was built in 1893. Four stories in height, the stone commercial block featured Romanesque Revival details. The building burned in 1937 and was rebuilt as one story.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 8

Resource 28. 618 Alabama Avenue. ca. 1980. One story, concrete block carwash with flat roof, individual carwash stalls. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 29. 620 Alabama Avenue. Alabama Barber Shop. ca. 1925. One story, fieldstone clad commercial block with gable roof of asphalt shingles, stepped parapet, full width awning, off center wood and glass panel door, flanking plate glass windows. Contributing Resource.

Resource 30. 703 Alabama Avenue. ca. 1924. One story, brick bungalow with cross hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, off center wood and glass door, flanking Craftsman double hung sash windows. wrap around porch with brick columns. closed rail brick balustrade. detached garage. Contributing Resource.

Bonner Avenue

Resource 31. South end of Bonner Avenue. Nashville. Chattanooga and St. Louis-Louisville and Nashville Railroad Bridge. ca. 1853. 1864. Warren Truss railroad bridge with stone and reinforced concrete piers. warren truss steel undercarriage. wood rail guards. Contributing Resource.

Resource 32. Adjacent Bonner Avenue. ca. 1853. Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis-Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Railroad corridor extending from the south side of the Tennessee River to the north end of Kilpatrick Row; includes a spur extending northward on the south side of Fifth Street. Contributing Resource.

Resource 33. 101 Bonner Avenue. ca. 1891, 1950. One story, wood frame Victorian now highly modified stucco clad ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center slab wood door with double hung sash windows, casement windows, stoop with gable roof and carport. Contributing Resource.

Resource 34. 420 Bonner Avenue. ca. 1945. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow, front gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, asbestos siding, gable with 6/6 double hung sash windows, off center wood and multipane glass door, flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, full width porch with shed roof, wood posts, open rail balustrade, shed additions, concrete block foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 35. 422 Bonner Avenue. ca. 1960. One story, wood frame ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, asbestos siding, off center door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Bradley Avenue

Resource 36. 102 Bradley Avenue. ca. 1926. One story, wood frame bungalow with gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, flanking double hung sash windows, gambrel roof barn with loft, transverse passage, side sheds, corrugated metal silo. Contributing Resource.

Resource 37. 200 Bradley Avenue. ca. 1948. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, porch supports and concrete block foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 38. 302 Bradley Avenue. ca. 1950. One story, fieldstone clad ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center door, flanking 3/1 double hung sash windows. partial width inset porch with engaged roof, decorative iron porch supports. Contributing Resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 9

Resource 39. 304 Bradley Avenue. ca. 1960. One story, wood frame massed plan cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center door, flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, wood porch supports. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 40. 306 Bradley Avenue. ca. 1948. One story, wood frame tenant dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, wood posts, open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 41. 312 Bradley Avenue. ca. 1970. One story, brick ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center door, flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, full width porch with shed roof, wood supports. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 42. 314 Bradley Avenue. ca. 1948. One story, wood frame tenant dwelling with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, wood posts, open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 43. 316 Bradley Avenue. ca. 1999. One story, manufactured home with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 44. 318 Bradley Avenue. ca. 1999. One story, manufactured home with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 45. 400 Bradley Avenue. ca. 1980. One story, wood frame ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 46. 412 Bradley Avenue. ca. 1970. One story, wood frame ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 47. 413 Bradley Avenue. ca. 1900. Two story, brick warehouse with gable roof, multiple covered segmental arch top windows, off center wood panel door, two wood frame shed additions. Contributing Resource.

Resource 48. 415 Bradley Avenue. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, central wood panel door with side lights, flanking double hung sash windows, full width porch with integral roof, wood supports with wood open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Brummel Avenue

Resource 49. 610 Brummel Avenue. ca. 1915. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, off center wood and glass panel door, flanking 6/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof with triangular knee braces, wood posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

The house is said to be a Sears Catalogue House, possibly "Elsmore".

Resource 50. 616 Brummel Avenue. ca. 1898. One and a half story, wood frame cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable dormers with stained glass window, weatherboard siding, off center wood and glass door, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, wood columns, open rail balustrade, side bay window, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 10

Resource 51. 617 Brummel Avenue. ca. 1990. One story, wood frame ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, off center wood door, flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, basement. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 52. 619 Brummel Avenue. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, hip roof dormer, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, flanking Craftsman double hung sash windows, full width porch with integral roof, tapered brick columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 53. 620 Brummel Avenue. ca. 1970. One story, brick veneer ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles. off center wood door, 6/6 double hung sash windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 54. 623 Brummel Avenue. First Baptist Church. ca. 1914. One story, wood frame religious building with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. weatherboard siding, gable with shinglework. two off center wood doors. tripartite window with three 4/4 double hung sash windows. two story side tower with pyramidal roof. four sets of three columns in belfry. double leaf wood and glass panel door at ground level. basement. Contributing Resource.

Resource 55. 624 Brummel Avenue. ca. 1946. One story, brick Tudor Revival cottage with cross clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center gable roof vestibule with three stepped light door, flanking multipane picture window, 2/2 double hung sash window. Contributing Resource.

Resource 56. 700 Brummel Avenue. Troxell-Wade-Hugh Steckle House. ca. 1890. Two story, wood frame Victorian with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl over weatherboard siding, second floor facade with 1/1 double hung sash windows, bay window, first floor facade with off center wood and glass door with transom, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with wood posts. Contributing Resource.

Resource 57. 704 Brummel Avenue. ca. 1898. One and a half story, wood frame cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney with asbestos shingle siding, off center wood door with transom, flanking bay window, 1/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with decorative iron porch supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 58. 710 Brummel Avenue. ca. 1898. One and a half story, wood frame cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable with single pane fixed light, asbestos shingle siding with ersatz stone pattern, off center wood and glass panel door, flanking double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with tapered wood columns, open rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Fifth Avenue

Resource 59. Fifth Avenue. Rosenwald School. ca. 1936. One story, wood frame education building with cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, triangular knee braces, weatherboard siding, single leaf wood door, double leaf wood door, concrete block foundation. Contributing Resource.

Hoffman Avenue

Resource 60. 101 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1980. One story. wood frame residence with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking plate glass windows, partial width porch with roof, wood supports. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 61. 102 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1970. One story. brick ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles. off center wood door. flanking plate glass windows. partial width porch with roof. wood supports. Noncontributing Resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 11

- Resource 62. 103 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1980. One story, wood frame residence with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking plate glass windows, partial width porch with roof, wood supports. Noncontributing Resource.
- Resource 63. 105 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1970. One story, brick ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking plate glass windows, partial width porch with roof, wood supports. Noncontributing Resource.
- Resource 64. 106 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1970. One story, brick split level with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking plate glass windows, partial width porch with roof, wood supports. Noncontributing Resource.
- Resource 65. 113 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1950. One story brick residence with side gable roof of asphalt shingles. off center wood door, flanking picture window and 1/1 double hung sash window. Contributing Resource.
- Resource 66. 115 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1949. One story brick residence with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. interior chimney. off center wood door, flanking multipane picture window and 6/6 double hung sash window. wing. Contributing Resource.
- Resource 67. 117 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1970. One story, brick ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking plate glass windows, partial width porch with roof, wood supports. Noncontributing Resource.
- Resource 68. 203 Hoffman Avenue. Roylance House. ca. 1892. Two story wood frame Queen Anne residence with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, side tower with tent roof, weatherboard siding, second and first floor with 1/1 double hung sash windows, first floor with off center wood and glass panel door with transom, wrap around porch with spindlework frieze turned posts, brackets, open rail balustrade, brick and concrete block foundation, detached garage. Contributing Resource.
- Resource 69. 206 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1970. One story, wood frame ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking plate glass windows, partial width porch with roof, wood supports. Noncontributing Resource.
- Resource 70. 213 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1940. One and a half story wood frame Colonial Revival cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, two gable dormers, balustraded balcony, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with flat roof, box columns. Contributing Resource.
- Resource 71. 215 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1924. One and a half story wood frame bungalow with gable roof of asphalt shingles, dormers with double hung sash windows, weatherboard siding, central wood panel door flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, full width porch with integral roof, tapered posts on brick piers, side enclosed porch. Contributing Resource.
- Resource 72. 223 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1923. One story wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, full width porch with integral roof, open rail balustrade, brick foundation, rear porch. Contributing Resource.
- Resource 73. 301 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1936. One story fieldstone Tudor Revival with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, off center wood door flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width inset porch with integral gable roofs, archways. Contributing Resource.
- Resource 74. 303 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1900. Two story brick residence with side gable roof of asphalt shingles. interior chimney. second floor with four 4/4 double hung sash windows. wood door with cantilevered balcony. first floor with off center wood door flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows. full height porch with shed roof and three columns. Contributing Resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 12

Resource 75. 315 Hoffman Avenue. E. A. Hoffman, Jr. House. ca. 1891. Two and a half story wood frame Queen Anne residence with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable with 1/1 double hung sash windows, second floor with 1/1 double hung sash windows, bay window, balcony, first floor with 1/1 double hung sash windows, off center wood panel door with transom, wrap around porch with box columns, open rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 76. 403 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1892. Two story wood frame Queen Anne residence with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, second floor with 6/6 double hung sash windows, first floor with off center wood panel door with multiple pane transom, pediment, 6/6 double hung sash windows, side additions. Contributing Resource.

Resource 77. 409 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1892. Two and a half story wood frame Queen Anne residence with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gabled dormer, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, second floor with 1/1 double hung sash windows, first floor with off center wood door with wrap around porch, wood posts, brick foundation, detached garage. Contributing Resource.

Resource 78. 412 Hoffman Avenue. Holder House. ca. 1899. Two story Queen Anne residence with gambrel roof of asphalt shingles, hip dormers, interior chimney, gambrel with cornice returns, pent, two 1/1 double hung sash windows, weatherboard siding, off center wood and glass panel door with transom, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, bay windows, recessed porch with integral roof, turned posts on brick piers, detached garage. Contributing Resource.

Resource 79. 413 Hoffman Avenue. ca. 1892. Two story wood frame Queen Anne with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, gable with barge boards and pents, second floor facade with 1/1 double hung sash windows, bay window, first floor with off center wood and glass panel door, 1/1 double hung sash window, wrap around porch with tapered wood posts on brick piers, detached garage, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Hudson Avenue

Resource 80. 501 Hudson Avenue. Peyton Building. ca. 1893. Two story (the middle sections of the second floor is gone) brick commercial block with flat roof, parapet, upper facade with eight covered windows with stone sills and windows, corbelled string course, first floor with six wood panel doors, transoms, covered windows. Contributing Resource.

The Peyton building originally featured three stories.

Johnson Street

Resource 81. 100 Johnson Street. ca. 1920. One story brick commercial block with gable roof of asphalt shingles exposed rafters, central wood and glass panel door with stoop. Contributing Resource.

Resource 82. 101 Johnson Street. N. B. Hughes Livery Stable. ca. 1913. One story brick livery stable with gable roof, stepped parapet, two off center wood panel doors, one off center double leaf door. Contributing Resource.

Resource 83. 114 Johnson Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, gabled dormer with louvered ventilator, three double hung sash windows, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door, flanking 3/1 double hung sash window, partial width porch, tapered stucco clad columns on closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Kilpatrick Row

Resource 84. 615 Kilpatrick Row. ca. 1950. One story, brick minimal traditional with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center door with three lights, pedimented stoop, flanking 2/2 double hung sash windows, detached garage. Contributing Resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 13

Resource 85. 630 Kilpatrick Row. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, central wood panel door, flanking pairs of 4/1 double hung sash windows, full width porch with gable roof, tapered posts on brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 86. 632 Kilpatrick Row. ca. 1924. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, triangular knee braces, gable dormers with three 3/1 lights, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door, flanking Craftsman double hung sash windows, partial width screened porch with wood posts, closed brick balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 87. 701 Kilpatrick Row. ca. 1896. Two story, wood frame Victorian duplex with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, chimney, shinglework siding, 2 side towers, second floor facade with four 1/1 double hung sash windows, first floor facade with two interior wood doors, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows. partial width porch with hip roof. porch supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 88. 703 Kilpatrick Row. ca. 1896. Two and a half story, wood frame Victorian duplex with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, side towers, hip roof dormer, shinglework siding, second floor facade with five 1/1 double hung sash windows. first floor facade with two interior wood doors, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with decorative porch supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 89. 711 Kilpatrick Row. ca. 1896. Two and a half story, wood frame Victorian duplex with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, tower, gable dormer with two 1/1 lights, shinglework siding, second floor facade with five 1/1 double hung sash windows, first floor facade with two interior wood doors, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with wood columns, open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 90. 717 Kilpatrick Row. ca. 1896. Two and a half story, wood frame Victorian duplex with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, side tower with conical roof, 1/1 double hung sash window, hip roof dormers, shinglework siding, second floor facade with 1/1 double hung sash windows, first floor facade with two interior wood doors, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with turned posts and brackets. Contributing Resource.

Resource 91. 719 Kilpatrick Row. ca. 1896. Two and a half story, wood frame Victorian duplex with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, side tower with conical roof, 1/1 double hung sash window, gable roof dormer with two 1/1 lights, shinglework siding, second floor facade with five 1/1 double hung sash windows, first floor facade with two interior wood doors, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with hip roof, decorative iron porch supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 92. 721 Kilpatrick Row. ca. 1896. Two and a half story, wood frame Victorian duplex with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, side tower with conical roof, 1/1 double hung sash window, gable dormer, shinglework siding, second floor facade with five 1/1 double hung sash windows, first floor facade with two interior wood doors, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with hip roof, supports, carriage house. Contributing Resource.

Resource 93. Adjacent Kilpatrick. ca. 1916. Two lanes, reinforced concrete bridge, constructed of concrete trestles, reinforced concrete roadbed with asphalt covering, reinforced concrete closed rail guard rails. Contributing Resource.

Nellis Avenue

Resource 94. 303 Nellis Avenue. ca. 1980. One story, wood frame ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles. vinyl siding, off center wood door. flanking double hung sash windows. Noncontributing Resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 14

Resource 95. 405 Nellis Avenue. ca. 1990. One story, wood frame ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, off center wood door, flanking double hung sash windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 96. 406 Nellis Avenue. ca. 1945. One story, wood frame bungalow, front gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, louvered ventilator, off center wood and multipaned glass door, flanking picture window with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, three tapered wood posts on brick piers, concrete block foundation and rear addition. Contributing Resource.

Resource 97. 407 Nellis Avenue. ca. 1950. One story, stucco clad cottage with flat roof, off center door with cross panels and three lights, flanking 3/1 double hung sash windows, stoop. Contributing Resource.

Resource 98. 408 Nellis Avenue. ca. 1990. One story, wood frame manufactured home with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, off center wood door, flanking double hung sash windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Olcott Avenue

Resource 99. 104 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1960. One story, brick split level with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 100. 105 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1970. One story, wood frame ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 101. 109 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1960. One story, brick ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 102. 124 Olcott Avenue. Browning Apartments. ca. 1950. Two story brick apartment building with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, central section, second floor facade with central 1/1 double hung sash windows, flanking tripartite window with central fixed pane and flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, first floor facade with central wood and glass panel door with stoop and flanking tripartite windows with central fixed pane and flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, end section each with pair of 1/1 double hung sash windows, and single 1/1 on each floor. Contributing Resource.

Resource 103. 202 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1990. One story, brick residence with gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 104. 207 Olcott Avenue. O. W. Whitcher House. ca. 1892. Two and a half story wood frame Victorian residence with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, shinglework cladding, gable dormer with porthole ventilator, 1/1 double hung sash window, corner tower with conical roof, second floor with 1/1 double hung sash windows, first floor with off center wood and glass panel door with transom, flanking 1/1 double hung sash window, wrap around porch with turned posts and open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 105. 209 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1892. Two and a half story wood frame Victorian residence with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, second floor with 1/1 double hung sash window, first floor with off center wood and glass panel door with partial width porch with pediment and turned posts, flanking triple 1/1 double hung sash windows with transom; one and a half story, wood frame Victorian-era carriage house with cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, gingerbread work in gable, weatherboard siding, central wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, patio with wood open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 15

Resource 106. 214 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1892. Two story, wood frame Victorian residence with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, dormer with two stained glass lights, second floor with double leaf wood door, balcony, first floor with off center wood and glass panel door, bay window, wrap around porch, open rail balustrade and brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 107. 216 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1990. One story, brick residence with gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 108. 218 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1960. One story, brick residence with gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 109. 302 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1950. One story, stucco clad residence with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door with stoop, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows. Contributing Resource.

Resource 110. 305 Olcott Avenue. Walter F. Kilpatrick-J.W. Jones House. ca. 1891. Two and a half story, wood frame Victorian residence with hip roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, hip roof dormers, tower with corniced roof, denticulated cornice, second floor facade with 9/9 double hung sash windows, first floor with off center wood and glass panel door, flanking 9/9 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, tapered wood posts on stone piers, open rail balustrade, stone foundation, carriage house. Contributing Resource.

The house was begun in 1891 for Walter F. Kilpatrick who left it unfinished. J. W. Jones, owner of the Bridgeport Lumber Yard, completed the house in 1913.

Resource 111. 308 Olcott Avenue. J. T. Hudson House. ca. 1891. Two and a half story, wood frame Victorian residence with Colonial Revival details, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, dormers, asbestos shingles, interior chimney, gable with pent roof, Palladian window, second floor facade with 1/1 double hung sash windows, bay window, first floor with off center wood door with transom, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with awning, paired classical posts on brick piers, stone retaining wall. Contributing Resource.

Architect: Charles Edwards

Resource 112. 310 Olcott Avenue. J. T. Hudson House. ca. 1891. Two and a half story, wood frame Victorian residence, hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, stone chimney and weatherboard siding, gable and hip roof dormers, second floor facade with 2/2 double hung sash windows, bay window, first floor with bay window, off center wood door with transom, 2/2 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with tapered wood posts on stone piers, stone retaining wall. Contributing Resource.

Architect: Charles Edwards

Resource 113. 312 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1936. One story brick Tudor Revival with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gables, off center recessed wood door flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, exterior chimney, stone retaining wall. Contributing Resource.

Resource 114. 315 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1970. One story, brick residence with gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 16

Resource 115. 402 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1926. One story, stucco clad bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable, off center wood door, flanking double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with stucco clad columns, closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 116. 407 Olcott Avenue. J. W. Hudson House. ca. 1891. Two story, wood frame Victorian residence, hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney and weatherboard siding, second floor facade with four double hung sash windows, off center door with transom, hip roof porch with turned posts, brackets, open rail balustrade, first floor facade with bay window, off center wood and glass panel door with transom, flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, turned wood posts, brick foundation, shed. Contributing Resource.

Resource 117. 409 Olcott Avenue. Aaron Gould-King House. ca. 1891. Two story, wood frame Victorian residence, hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles. vinyl siding, second floor facade with double hung sash windows, off center wood door, partial width porch with hip roof, arches, closed rail balustrade, second and third story tower with pyramidal roof, arches, open rail wrought iron balustrade, first floor facade with wood and glass panel door, flanking double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with decorative iron porch supports, side bay window, brick foundation, basement. Contributing Resource.

Resource 118. 410 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1891. Two story, wood frame Victorian residence with hip roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, second floor with 2/2 double hung sash windows, bay window, first floor with off center wood door, flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof and wood columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 119. 411 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1891. Two and a half story, wood frame Victorian residence, hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, gables with 1 pane fixed windows, second floor facade with 6/6 double hung sash windows, first floor facade with off center wood and glass panel door, flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, wood posts, open rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 120. 414 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1948. One story, stucco clad massed plan cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, central three stepped light wood door with stoop, flanking pairs of 1/1 double hung sash windows, side wings. Contributing Resource.

Resource 121. 418 Olcott Avenue. ca. 1948. One story, brick veneered massed plan cottage with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood and glass panel door, 4/4 double hung sash windows, carport. Contributing Resource.

Soulard Avenue

Resource 122. 115 Soulard Avenue. Warehouse. ca. 1900. One story brick warehouse with gable roof, off center wood panel door with gable stoop, flanking covered windows, off center retractable wood door. Contributing Resource.

Resource 123. Southeast of Soulard Avenue. ca. 1862. Civil War fortification consisting of horseshoe shaped earthen works and an associated moat. Contributing Resource.

Resource 124. Southeast of Soulard Avenue. ca. 1862. Civil War fortification consisting of horseshoe shaped earthen works and an associated moat. Contributing Resource.

Resource 125. Southeast of Soulard Avenue. ca. 1862. Civil War fortification consisting of horseshoe shaped earthen works and an associated moat. Contributing Resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 7 Page 17

Third Street

Resource 126. 309 Third Street. ca. 1926. One story, wood frame bungalow, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood and 6 panel glass door, flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, wood posts and open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 127. 312 Third Street. ca. 1915. One story, wood frame double pen, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, two interior wood doors, two exterior double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with wood posts and side addition. Contributing Resource.

Thomas Avenue

Resource 128. 115 Thomas Avenue. Jail House. ca. 1920. Two story brick jail house with flat roof, parapet, upper facade with diamond shaped inlays, three covered windows with segmented arch lintels, first floor with arched entry, central door. Contributing Resource.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 8 Page 18

VIII. Significance and Historical Context

Architecture

The Bridgeport Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places based on Criterion C in the area of architecture for its collection of late nineteenth- to mid twentieth-century residential architecture. Contained within the historic district are locally significant examples of high style and vernacular houses. Victorian era buildings and bungalows are prevalent. Tudor Revivals, Colonial Revivals, and minimal traditionals are present in smaller numbers. Vernacular house types include massed plan cottages, tenant dwellings, and ranches. These houses feature such stylistic embellishments as brackets, spindlework friezes, turned posts, oriel and bay windows, turrets, towers, exposed timberwork, wood posts on stone or brick piers, and classical columns. The houses of the middle and upper classes reflect a conscious effort on their builders and owners to capture the essence of nationwide architectural trends from the latter part of the previous century to the middle of the present one. For the founding fathers, real estate magnates, financiers, and industrial tycoons of Bridgeport, architects S.M. Patton and Charles J. Edwards designed a number of resplendent Victorians and Victorian-era cottages (among them Resources 104, 110, 111, and 112) that rival others in the state. Theodore S. Holmes designed eight Victorian duplexes or row houses (Resources #87 through 92, two are no longer extant) for Frank J. Kilpatrick on Kilpatrick Row. These houses were intended for supervisory personnel at the local factories. More typical of Northeastern housing, the Kilpatrick row houses are quite unique in Alabama residential architecture. The vernacular houses in the district reflect the basic needs of shelter for the Bridgeport working class that resided in them from the late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-centuries.

The Bridgeport Historic District is significant under Criterion C for its collection of late nineteenth to mid twentieth-century commercial buildings. Represented in the district are fine examples of locally significant one and multiple story commercial blocks and a number of edifices bearing influences of Romanesque Revival architecture. Possessive of a high degree of integrity, the resources in the historic district feature such historic characteristics as name and date plates, decorative brickwork, tin panel ceilings, transoms, parapets, bracketed cornices, corbelled belt and string courses, recessed panels, brackets, clerestories (many of which have been covered), and glass display bays. A few buildings feature such details as Romanesque arches and decorative piers. Resource 80, the Peyton Building, Resource 23, and Resource 21, the Ritz Theatre, all of which were built in the 1890s epitomize the influence of Romanesque Revival architecture on the late nineteenth-century commercial scene in Bridgeport. Resource 14, the Bridgeport Furniture building, is the representative, early twentieth-century commercial block with its flat roof, parapet, decorative brickwork, recessed panels, and large plate glass windows. Resources 17, 18, and 20, which are devoid of stylistic embellishment, reflect the effort to streamline design in the middle part of the century.

Commerce

The Bridgeport Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its collection of late nineteenth to mid twentieth-century commercial buildings. These buildings represent over 100 years of Bridgeport's commercial history. They are associated with significant periods of economic growth, including Bridgeport's industrial, commercial, and residential infancy in the late nineteenth-century and transportation and industrial growth in the early twentieth-century. Contained within the Bridgeport Historic District are historic banks, general merchandise stores, restaurants, a livery stable, specialty shops, and professional offices. All the elements commonly associated with a commercial district. The goods and services, such as horses, feed and seed, hardware, clothing, grocery items, dry goods, money, and furniture, ensconced in these edifices were vital to the daily functions of the town. The downtown section of the Bridgeport Historic District has long retained its identity and integrity as the center of commercial activity and the focal point in the city.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 8 Page 19

Transportation

The Bridgeport Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places based on Criterion A in the area of transportation. The Bridgeport Historic District contains a series of related transportation structures, including the Nashville and Chattanooga, Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis-Louisville and Nashville Railroad Line (Resource 32), Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis-Louisville and Nashville Railroad Bridge (Resource 31), Seaboard-L and N Railroad bridge (Resource 2), an automobile and pedestrian bridge (Resource 93), and the Nashville and Chattanooga, Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad Depot (Resource 1). Prior to construction of the N. C. Railroad and bridge in 1853, Bridgeport (then a sleepy hamlet called Jonesville) relied on the Tennessee River as a means for transporting people and goods. However, riverboat transportation was not always reliable. Navigating the shoals near Florence proved quite difficult outside the rainy season; consequently, the N. C. Railroad and bridge were built to provide year round transportation. The railroad and bridge transformed the sleepy hamlet into an important distribution point between Chattanooga and Florence and points beyond, necessitating a name change from Jonesville to Bridgeport. The railroad and bridge were, then as they are now, an integral part of one of the most important transportation corridors in the South. Outbound trains shipped such cash crops as cotton, corn, and lumber from Bridgeport and inbound trains brought goods, such as feed and seed, farming implements, clothing, and dry goods, to Bridgeport. Realizing the importance of the N. C. Railroad and bridge in the transportation of troops and supplies, Union and Confederate forces vied for their control during the Civil War. In the 1890s, Northern industrialists and developers cited the railroad and bridge as an important asset in their decision to develop Bridgeport into a major industrial and resort center. From the early to mid twentieth-century, the N.& C., N.C. & L and N Depot facilitated the transportation of passengers and freight to and from Bridgeport while the overpass and under span bridge served to carry trains safely over automobile and pedestrian traffic. Resource 93 did just the opposite: it safely conducted pedestrian and automobile traffic over the railroad. The railroad, depot, and bridges served an invaluable role in the economy and transportation of people and goods in the history of Bridgeport.

Civil War History

The Bridgeport Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places based on Criterion A in the area of military history. Due to its proximity to Chattanooga and natural and man made resources, i.e., the Tennessee River, railroad and bridge, Bridgeport played a pivotal role in the history of the Civil War. In 1862, Confederate troops composed of General Ledbetter's division and Kain's Light Artillery constructed fortifications atop a bluff (later named Battery Hill for this role in the war) overlooking the Tennessee River and the N. & C. Railroad in Bridgeport. As part of a strategic maneuver to disable Confederate railroad communication and transportation, Union General O.M. Mitchell dispatched an expedition to Bridgeport on April 12, 1862 to expel Ledbetter's forces. Unable to maintain the upper hand, Ledbetter's troops retreated from Bridgeport and burned the drawbridge. Mitchell likewise ordered the N.C. bridge destroyed and burned 450 ft. of it.

By late 1863, the Union Army set its sights on Chattanooga as an embarkation point for its march through Georgia and command of the Richmond-Memphis-Knoxville Railway system. Confederate Major General Braxton Bragg destroyed the railroad bridge on the east side of Long Island opposite Bridgeport in June of 1863 in order to delay Federal Major General William S. Rosecrans' advancing troops. Union Army Colonel Laiboldt recaptured Bridgeport and a sawmill on July 29, 1863.

The Eleventh and Twelfth corps of the Union Army, 20,000 troops and 3,000 horses and mules strong, arrived in Bridgeport on September 30, 1863 with orders to protect the depots of supplies and communication lines between Bridgeport and Nashville. In addition to fortifications on Battery Hill, Bridgeport featured three earthen forts north of the hill, a depot, a shipyard, a steamboat landing, and sundry entrenchments south of the hill. A second Confederate fort stood where the Bridgeport Water Filter Processing Plant stands today.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 8 Page 20

Steamboats, such as the *U.S.S. Chattanooga* and *U.S.S. Missionary*, built at Bridgeport, delivered much needed supplies at a critical juncture in the war. With rations low, Federal troops were considering retreating from Chattanooga, a location vital to the march through Georgia, and abandoning near irreplaceable batteries of artillery. Supplies delivered by the *Chattanooga* not only succored the flesh but the spirit as well. Refreshed, Federal troops dug in deeper at Chattanooga and remained so for the rest of the war as steamboats built in Bridgeport maintained the vital supply line between the two locales. In addition to producing the raw materials for the construction of steamboats, the sawmills at Bridgeport produced crossies and trusses for the repair of the railroads from Nashville to Bridgeport and Bridgeport to Chattanooga.

Bridgeport's Civil War history is represented in the present built environment. Three, earthen, U shaped forts with moats (Resources 123, 124, and 125) are intact albeit somewhat overgrown with vegetation, which has helped to protect them. Battery Hill derived its name from the Civil War fortifications atop this promontory overlooking the Tennessee River. Although residential development over the last century has obscured the footprints of these fortifications, the commanding view of the river, valley floor, and N.C. & St.L.-L and N Railroad and bridge (Resources 31 and 32) from Battery Hill compels the present viewer to understand why Confederate and Union forces vied for this defensive location. The N.C. Railroad and bridge (Resources 31 and 32), all the stone piers of which date back to 1863, clearly illustrate Bridgeport's importance as a military communications, transportation, and supply center.

Historical Context

Integral to the development of Bridgeport's history are agriculture, river trade, railroad construction, the Civil War, northern capitalists and entrepreneurs, and industrialization. In its infancy Bridgeport was a loose association of farmsteads scattered about the Jackson County countryside. As with the rest of the Tennessee River Valley, cotton was an important part of the local economy. River and rail trade proved to be both boon and bane. Bridgeport's association with the Tennessee River and the Nashville, Chattanooga Railroad made it a strategic location during the Civil War. Northern interest in Bridgeport's resources did not abate at the end of the war; rather, it served as a catalyst in the transformation of a pastoral hamlet into a manufacturing center. Industry and rail trade drove Bridgeport's economy into the twentieth century.

Settlement of what is now known as Jackson County began in earnest in 1816 after a treaty between the United States government and Cherokee Indians forced the native population to uproot and relocate on reservations in the west. Many of the settlers, most of whom were of English or Scotch-Irish ancestry, came from Tennessee, Georgia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, and Virginia (Proctor 1979). The recently arrived soon discovered that the black bottom land was suited for the cultivation of grains and the raising of livestock while the upland lent itself well to white gold, King Cotton. The vicinity of what is now Bridgeport quickly evolved into a thriving agricultural community in the nineteenth century.

Farming necessitated the development of markets and transportation to and from them. New Orleans emerged as the major cotton market, but Florence and Huntsville refused to be ignored in the trade route. In order to tie in to this route, a landing within the present town of Bridgeport was established on the river (Carmichael and Lee 1969). This landing facilitated the distribution of local farm products, farm tools, furnishings, lumber, and other goods, thus assuring the livelihood of local farmers.

The landing became the focal point of the hamlet. Around it rose a trading post and a number of saloons. In addition to supplying the typical fare associated with a saloon, these establishments sold farming implements, household items, and feed and seed (Carmichael and Lee 1969). No doubt, the landing came to include a gristmill as farmers required their grain to be milled prior to shipment and warehouses for the storage of cotton bales. With the addition of a post office in 1852, Jonesville, as the village came to be known, was officially sanctioned.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 8 Page 21

Riverboat transportation was not always reliable. Navigating the shoals near Florence proved quite difficult outside the rainy season. A much-ballyhooed canal did little to alleviate the problem as the lock was too small for most boats. To improve the situation, a group of businessmen financed the construction of a railroad from Tusculumbia to Decatur in 1834 (Leftwich 1931). Proposed in 1845, a rail line connecting Jonesville and Nashville was completed in 1853 (Resource 32)(Proctor 1979). As part of this project, a large bridge with stone piers (Resource 31) was constructed across the river. The bridge and the river port, the economic lifeblood of the community, were also the basis of a community name change. Jonesville became Bridgeport in 1854 (Proctor 1979). The Southern Railroad was built from Florence to Decatur to connect to the N. & C. on to the East and North.

Federal and Confederate forces battled for control of Bridgeport during the Civil War. In 1862, Confederate troops composed of General Ledbetter's division and Kain's Light Artillery constructed fortifications atop a bluff overlooking the Tennessee River and the N.C. Railroad (Resource 32) in Bridgeport (Carmichael and Lee 1969). As part of a strategic maneuver to disable Confederate railroad communication and transportation, Union General O.M. Mitchell dispatched an expedition from Huntsville to Bridgeport on April 12, 1862. Mitchell's troops engaged those of Ledbetter, forcing the Confederates to retreat across the N.C. bridge (Resource 31). Ledbetter ordered the western end of the bridge blown but the charge failed. Instead, Ledbetter's troops burned 450 ft. of the drawbridge (Carmichael and Lee 1969). Before withdrawing from Bridgeport, Mitchell ordered the N.C. bridge destroyed.

By late 1863, the Union Army set its sights on Chattanooga as an embarkation point for its march through Georgia and command of the Richmond-Memphis-Knoxville Railway system. That Bridgeport's proximity to the Tennessee River and rail lines was viewed as critical to the defense of Chattanooga by the Union Army did not go unnoticed by Confederate leadership. In early 1863, Confederate officials ordered fortifications constructed in Bridgeport (Carmichael and Lee 1969). Confederate Major General Braxton Bragg destroyed the railroad bridge (Resource 31) on the east side of Long Island opposite Bridgeport in June of 1863 in order to delay Federal Major General William S. Rosecrans's advancing troops. Union Army Colonel Laiboldt captured Bridgeport and a sawmill on July 29, 1863 (Carmichael and Lee 1969).

Bridgeport became a base for the Union Army. The Eleventh and Twelfth corps, 20,000 troops and 3,000 horses and mules strong, arrived in Bridgeport on September 30, 1863 with orders to protect the depots of supplies and communication lines between Bridgeport and Nashville (Carmichael and Lee 1969). In addition to fortifications on Battery Hill, Bridgeport featured three earthen forts north of the hill (Resources 123, 124, and 125), a depot, a shipyard, a steamboat landing, and sundry entrenchments south of the hill (U.S. Government 1869).

Several obstacles obstructed Union supply routes between Bridgeport and Chattanooga. Confederate troops busted up the rail lines. Intervening mountains made horse and mule travel timely and treacherous. On October 3, 1863, Confederate General Joe Wheeler's troops waylaid a supply caravan, killing horses and mules, burning wagons, and making off with vital supplies (Carmichael and Lee 1969).

Where rail and trail failed, the river presented a possible means of transporting supplies to Federal troops bivouacked in Chattanooga. Using lumber cut at the two sawmills, Bridgeport Captain Arthur Edwards began construction of a steamboat. Christened on October 24, 1863, the *U.S.S. Chattanooga* made her maiden voyage six days later (Carmichael and Lee 1969). Several months later, the *Chattanooga* was joined by another Federal steamboat, the *U.S.S. Missionary*.

These boats delivered much needed supplies at a critical juncture in the war. With rations low, Federal troops were considering retreating from Chattanooga, a location vital to the march through Georgia, and abandoning near irreplaceable batteries of artillery (Carmichael and Lee 1969). Supplies delivered by the *Chattanooga* not only succored the flesh but the spirit as well. Refreshed, Federal troops dug in deeper at Chattanooga and remained so for the rest of the war as steamboats built in Bridgeport maintained the vital supply line between the two locales.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 8 Page 22

In addition to producing the raw materials for the construction of steamboats, the sawmills at Bridgeport produced crossties and trusses for the repair of the railroads from Nashville to Bridgeport and Bridgeport to Chattanooga. Confederates destroyed the railroad from Bridgeport to Chattanooga in an effort to cut supplies to the Union Army; only three of nine spans remained of the Bridgeport bridge (Resource 31) in late 1863 (Carmichael and Lee 1969). Appointed military director of railroads on February 11, 1864, Federal Colonel Daniel C.M. McCallum and 285 men rebuilt the railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga. Supply trains arrived infrequently as many crossties were rotten and often had to be replaced, causing great delays (Carmichael and Lee 1969). McCallum rebuilt 115 miles of the rail line, thus improving the dependability of rail supplies over the course of the rest of the war.

Yankee interest in Bridgeport did not abate after the Civil War: rather, it intensified as timber, coal, and mineral deposits in the area surrounding Bridgeport were plentiful and the means for shipping raw materials and finished products were already in place. A family of New York City entrepreneurs, brothers Walter F. and Frank J. Kilpatrick and father Edward, began buying up land in Bridgeport and established a lumber company as early as 1883 (Proctor 1979). In 1887, a group of investors surveyed Bridgeport and pronounced it favorable for industrial development. Toward this end, the Bridgeport Land and Improvement Company was incorporated in December of 1889 (Proctor 1979). Involved in the management of the company were David Bonner, President; Arthur B. Caflin, First Vice President; Jesse E. Brown, Second Vice President; Eugene A. Hoffman, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer; George N. Messiter, A.L. Souldard, J.V.V. Olcott, R.C. Johnson, E.J. Nellis, Executive Committee members; Frank J. Kilpatrick, General Manager; David Bonner, Arthur B. Caflin, Jesse E. Brown, Eugene A. Hoffman, George N. Messiter, A.L. Souldard, J.V.V. Olcott, R.C. Johnson, E.J. Nellis, Edward Kilpatrick, General Manager, Hamilton Busbey, James A. Roberts, A. Newbold Morris, H.N. Longstreet, William M.V. Hoffman, George M. Hahn, John H. Gunter, J.W. Hudson, R.C. Johnson, William Hamlin, S.H. Chisholm, and David Giles, Board of Directors (Carmichael and Lee 1969).

After its organization, the Bridgeport Land and Improvement Company acquired land for the development of a town. The company purchased the farm of R.A. Jones for a town site (Proctor 1979). Additionally, the land company acquired the farms of Tom Glover and Dr. Lee. Built into the acts of incorporation were 80,000 acres of coal and mineral deposits in the outlying area (Proctor 1979). Land set aside for the town site was immediately surveyed, cleared, and graded.

The next step in town building consisted of establishing a grid system of streets. According to an 1891 map of Bridgeport, the town was divided into three sections: one atop Battery Hill; one north of the N.C. & St.L Railroad; and one south of the N.C. Railroad. Numbered Streets (Fourth through Twelfth Street) on either side of the N.C. Railroad were oriented in a northwest/southeast direction. Avenues were numerically named and later renamed after members of the Bridgeport Land and Improvement Company Board of Directors. These avenues were laid at 90-degree angles to the streets. Many of the blocks were subdivided into 13 parcels. Those between Busby Avenue and the north side of the rail corridor tended to have 25 parcels. A number of blocks on the south side of the rail line between Fifth Street and the river had on average 9 industrial lots.

The downtown area and a strip of land to the north of the downtown along a railroad spur were exceptions to the general grid pattern. A square grid of streets between Tennessee and State Streets and Broadway and Alabama Avenues were laid out according to the four cardinal directions. Five parcels between Herron Street and the railroad spur were oriented at an acute angle to Fifth Street.

Atop Battery Hill, Bonner, Hoffman, Olcott, Nellis, and Bradley Avenues were laid out slightly out of line with the avenues at the foot of the hill. As with the rest of town, First through Fourth Streets were oriented at 90 degrees to the avenues. Battery Hill blocks feature from 1 to 13 lots.

Street improvements paved the way for more substantial development. By March of 1890, some 140 men were grading streets and laying sewer lines (Proctor 1979). Completed in 1892, the Bridgeport sewer system featured terra cotta pipe

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 8 Page 23

manufactured by a local terra cotta works. Flagstone was laid on sidewalks along the more prominent streets. A water system consisting of pipeline extending to a spring on Summerhouse Mountain, a pumping station, and a 750,000 gallon steel reservoir was installed in 1891 (Carmichael and Lee 1969). Like the sewer line, pipe, used in the water line was manufactured by a local industry, the Chattanooga Pipe Works.

Seemingly over night, the Bridgeport riverfront was transformed into an industrial center. The Chattanooga Pipe Works opened in 1890. With a roster of 300 men, the pipe works shipped products from Connecticut to California (Carmichael and Lee 1969). In 1890, the American Handle Company built a plant in Bridgeport and soon employed 30 men. Located just south of Battery Hill and the N.C. & St.L Railroad, a planing mill began production in the late 1880s. Completed in 1891, the Bridgeport Steel Car Works had a large plant several miles north of downtown Bridgeport (Carmichael and Lee 1969). It never went into operation, however. Situated south of Battery Hill and the N.C. & St.L Railroad, the Gunter Stove Works started production in 1890. The works is still in operation to this day. Additional industry included three brick manufacturers, a basket factory, a nail factory, the W.A. Willingham Manufacturing Company (manufacturers of furniture), and a terra cotta works.

Concomitant with the rise of Bridgeport's industrial development, the downtown area began to assume the semblance of a respectable mercantile scene. In 1890, the Whitcher Block was constructed on a triangular lot near the intersection of Seventh Street and Alabama Avenue. The three story, brick and stone trimmed building featured store frontage on the first floor, offices on the second, and rooms for the Ala-Ga-Tenn Club on the third (Carmichael and Lee 1969). Designed in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, the building was razed in 1960. Built in the same style, the Aldous Building was completed in 1893 opposite the Whitcher Block. A bowling alley was located in the basement, the First National Bank (Bridgeport's first bank) occupied much of the first floor, apartments were on the second and third floors, and the Masons had a hall on the fourth (Carmichael and Lee 1969). The building burned in 1937 and was subsequently rebuilt to one story (Resources 24-27). The Peyton Building (Resource 80) was built circa 1893 on Hudson Avenue facing the N.C. & St.L. Railroad. The first floor consisted of six storefronts and apartments on the second and third floors (Carmichael and Lee 1969). Resources 22 and 21, one and two story commercial blocks, respectively, were built in the Richardsonian Romanesque style at the corner of Alabama and Brummel Avenues in 1891.

Bridgeport did not want for hotel accommodations. Frank J. Kilpatrick selected a site with a stunning view of the Tennessee River Valley for the construction of his residence and a hotel. Completed in 1891, the Kilpatrick Guest House featured Second Empire architectural details, including a mansard roof, tower, turned posts, brackets, and spindlework balustrades (Carmichael and Lee 1969). The floor contained a large ballroom, dining room, reading room, and kitchen while the upper two floors contained forty guest rooms. The building was razed in 1920. The Hoffman House was built in 1891. The four story, masonry hotel was equipped with electric lights, steam heat, baths, and large rooms. It was dismantled and removed to Sewanee, Tennessee in 1898 where it became a boy's dormitory for the University of the South. Cottage Inn came to fruition in 1890. The wood frame hotel was razed in 1925 (Carmichael and Lee 1969). The Hudson Hotel was added to the lodging roster later in the century, as was the City Hotel and Café.

Railroad and river trade kept the Bridgeport scene bustling. The Brothers Gunter, R.C., John H., and W.M., operated a fleet of boats from Decatur to Chattanooga (Carmichael and Lee 1969). A grain elevator was constructed in 1892 in order to facilitate the transfer of freight from boats to railcars. In 1891, 18 passenger trains passed through the Bridgeport depot daily; that number increased to 28 by 1900 (Carmichael and Lee 1969). Bridgeport was purported to be the busiest shipping point between Nashville and Chattanooga on the N.C. & St.L. Line, formerly the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

Attracted by the promise of significant financial gain or a job in one of numerous factories, people flocked to Bridgeport. In a one year period, the population exploded from 100 in 1889 to 1,000 in 1890 (Proctor 1979). Such a population explosion resulted in a need for immediate housing. The Board of Directors of the Bridgeport Land and Improvement Company selected premium lots on Battery Hill for their homes. Battery Hill provided wonderful panoramic vistas of the verdant valley floor, lambent and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 8 Page 24

serpentine Tennessee River, and picturesque mountains. Too, the Hill reinforced the elevated status of the Board of Directors and separated them from the general Bridgeport population.

Like Bridgeport's hotels and commercial blocks, the Board of Directors regal homes and winter cottages, many of the directors claimed New York City as their primary place of residency, were designed by professional architects according to the dictates of nation wide trends in architecture. S.M. Patton designed the quintessential Victorian (Resource 104) for O.W. Whitcher on Olcott Avenue. Built between 1891-1894, the three story, wood frame residence features a dynamic cross gable roof, corner tower with conical roof, shinglework, oriel and bay windows, art glass, decorative porch supports, and spindlework balusters. The interior is opulence epitomized with parquet floors, oak panel wainscoting, staircases with beautifully carved spindles and newel posts. handsome mantel treatments, solid brass hardware with embossed classical motifs, and decorative tile. Patton, who designed the Peyton Building (Resource 80), worked with architects Thomas Sully and Charles Edwards in New Orleans before becoming a major fixture in the Chattanooga architectural scene (Proctor 1979).

Theodore S. Holmes of New York was the architect of choice for the Kilpatrick family. The Walter F. Kilpatrick House (Resource #110) rivals the Whitcher House in decorative embellishment. Begun in 1892 but not finished until 1913, the Kilpatrick House evinces a Victorian aesthetic with its asymmetrical floor plan, hip with cross gables roof, corner tower with conical roof, shinglework, decorative porch supports, and spindlework balustrade. The associated carriage house has Victorian embellishment as well.

Charles J. Edwards was as responsible for the Victorian look of Bridgeport as any architect. A veteran of work in New York, New Jersey, New Orleans, and Chattanooga, Edwards accounted for 22 houses and 3 business blocks in Bridgeport (Proctor 1979). His Battery Hill contributions include the E.A. Hoffman House (Resource 75), J.W. Hudson House (burned), J.T. Hudson House (Resource #111), and J.T. Hudson House (Resource #112). All of these Victorians were built circa 1891.

The cadre of architects cast other levels of housing in the Victorian vein. In 1893, Theodore S. Holmes designed 8 Victorian duplexes or row houses (Resources 87-92, two are no longer extant) for Frank J. Kilpatrick on Kilpatrick Row (Proctor 1979). These houses were intended for supervisory personnel at the local factories. More typical of Northeastern housing, the Kilpatrick row houses are quite unique in Alabama residential architecture. Charles Edwards designed a number of two story residences that have a modicum of Victorian detailing, shinglework and bay windows, in 1891. Located on Busby Avenue, these houses were intended for mid level factory employees. In 1891, Edwards also designed a row of workers' housing on Busby Avenue (Proctor 1979).

The financial panic of 1893 brought Bridgeport's economy to a screeching halt. Frank J. Kilpatrick, who was mayor of Bridgeport, resigned his position on December 2, 1893 and departed to New York to protect his interests there (Carmichael and Lee 1969). Many of the Bridgeport Land and Improvement Company's members did likewise. The First National Bank in Bridgeport closed in 1893. The Bridgeport Land and Improvement Company fell into dire financial straits; and eventually the remaining holdings were sold at public auction to pay off debts (Proctor 1979). Although Bridgeport would gradually recover from the Panic of 1893, development would never equal that of the early 1890s.

Frank J. Kilpatrick returned to Bridgeport in 1895, resumed his mayoral duties, and sought to attract industry through which Bridgeport could rebuild its economy. By 1900, Bridgeport had the following industry: U.S. Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, Nixon Handle Company, Bridgeport Woodenware Company, and the Bridgeport Stove Works, which was opened by the Gunters in 1890 (Carmichael and Lee 1969). In 1907, the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company installed an exchange, telephone lines, and telephones in town. Several banks opened. L.H. Hughes and J.E. Johnson opened a general merchandise store in 1904.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 8 Page 25

Growth continued in the second decade of the twentieth century. J.W. Jones built a sawmill in 1912 (Carmichael and Lee 1969). In 1914, Bridgeport was home to the Ketner Cereal Mill, Hickory Spoke Works, Bridgeport Broom Works, E.P. Jacobs Manufacturing Company, J.W. Jones Lumber Company, and the Deloach Mill Manufacturing Company (Carmichael and Lee 1969). To accommodate the growing school children population, Bridgeport built an elementary school in 1913 on the present high school football field. The First Baptist Church (Resource 54) was completed on Brummel Avenue in 1914. N.B. Hughes opened a livery stable (Resource 82) off Alabama Avenue in 1912. One of Bridgeport's architectural icons, the N. & C., N. C. and St. L. Railroad Depot (Resource 1), was constructed in 1917.

At this time, the face of Bridgeport's domestic architecture was changing. No longer in favor was the Victorian flair for ostentation as is evident in the house (Resource 49) built on Brummel Avenue in 1914. Ordered out of a Sears Catalog, the house has a moderately pitched hip roof that represents a transition from the steeply pitched Victorian roof to the much lower pitched roof of the Craftsman bungalow. The exterior of the house is noticeably devoid of stylistic details, which represented what was then a modern trend toward practical functionalism. Even the porch avoids a fashion statement. It merely functions as an indoor/outdoor living space. Many Bridgeport bungalows built in the 1920s were designed in a like manner.

Bridgeport's industry flourished in the 1920s. The Aycok Hosiery Mills and the Jacobs and Spivey Hosiery Mills, Inc. were added to a solid Bridgeport industrial roster in 1928 and 1929, respectively (Carmichael and Lee 1969). Farm income, which was on the rise as more land in the surrounding area was opened for cultivation, made its way to the coffers of the area's merchants. This flow of goods and money led to a small construction boom in downtown Bridgeport. In 1925, John R. Loyd built a three story, brick, general merchandise building (Resource 13) on Alabama Avenue. It has been the long time location of Lloyd's Hardware Store. Other commercial blocks built in the downtown during this era include Resources #3-9, 11, and 16. The Methodist built a new brick church (Resource #19) on Alabama Avenue in 1927. A high school building was built near the elementary school in 1925 (Carmichael and Lee 1969). The commercial and industrial prosperity also resulted in a residential building boom. Seventy-seven bungalows were constructed in the heady 1920s. Bungalows varied in size and design according to income levels and housed the working, middle, and upper classes in Bridgeport.

Bridgeport did not escape the financial woes of the Great Depression of the 1930s. In Bridgeport, many resorted to self sustenance, growing their own vegetables and keeping pigs, chickens, and cows for meat and dairy products (Carmichael and Lee 1969). President Roosevelt's relief projects, such as the Public Works Administration (PWA), Works Progress Administration (WPA) and National Youth Administration (NYA) assisted in the education of Bridgeport's youth while resources were strained. The NYA opened a school in town during the 1930s; and the PWA built a high school, which burned in 1968 (Carmichael and Lee 1939). The Aldhous Building (Resources 24-27) was rebuilt after it burned in 1937. Several other commercial blocks (Resources 15, '7, and 18) were built on Alabama Avenue in 1937, suggesting the worst of the Great depression was behind the town and country as well.

Bridgeport faced a building moratorium during World War II as materials were allocated for the Allied cause in the European and Pacific theaters. Those who did not serve in the military worked in industries dedicated to the production of war goods. Bridgeport was much like the rest of the nation in that it took some time after the war to return to domestic pursuits. Bridgeport benefited from the construction of the Widow's Creek Steam Plant, which began in 1949, just four miles south of town (Carmichael and Lee 1969). The need for construction workers led to a building boom as 92 bungalows, one apartment building (Browning Apartments, Resource 102), 32 massed plan cottages, and sundry cottages and ranches were built between 1940 and 1951.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section 9, 1 photos Page 26

References Cited

Charmichael, Flossie and Ronald Lee. *In And Around Bridgeport*. The College Press. Collegedale, Tennessee. 1969.

Proctor, Judith Jones. *Bridgeport, Alabama. An Example of Queen Anne Revival and Shingle Style Architecture in a Late Nineteenth-Century Southern Boom Town*. M.A. Thesis. Vanderbilt University. Nashville. 1979.

Lambert, James Dennis. Research papers. Bridgeport Area Historical Association Library. 2000.

UTM References

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <u>16 616980 3868740</u> | 4. <u>16 619320 3868880</u> | 7. <u>16 616940 3867660</u> |
| 2. <u>16 618220 3868740</u> | 5. <u>16 619340 3868780</u> | 8. <u>16 617360 3868010</u> |
| 3. <u>16 618340 3868420</u> | 6. <u>16 617140 3867380</u> | 9. <u>16 617980 3868540</u> |

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Bridgeport Historic District are recorded on the accompanying Jackson County tax map. The scale is at 1 inch = 200 feet.

Boundary Justification

The Bridgeport Historic District boundaries were drawn to encompass those resources historically associated with Bridgeport's downtown commercial district, Battery Hill, Kilpatrick Row, transportation structures, and Civil War resources. An effort was made to include the greatest number of contributing and least number of noncontributing resources located in this district.

Photograph Log

The following information is the same for each photograph:

Name of Photographer: Gene A. Ford
Date of Photograph: February 13, 2000.
Location of Original Negatives: Alabama Historical Commission
468 S. Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

- Photograph 1. Street scene looking west at south side of 500 Block of Alabama Avenue.
- Photograph 2. Resources 14 and 16 looking northwest.
- Photograph 3. Resource 19 looking north.
- Photograph 4. Resource 21, Ritz Theatre, looking south.
- Photograph 5. Resource 23 looking southeast.
- Photograph 6. Resource 2 looking southeast.
- Photograph 7. Resource 82 looking west.
- Photograph 8. Resource 128 looking west.
- Photograph 9. Resource 80 looking northeast.
- Photograph 10. Resource 1 looking southeast.
- Photograph 11. Resource 32 looking east.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Name of Property: Bridgeport Historic District
County and State: Jackson, Alabama

Section photos Page 27

- Photograph 12. Resource 47 looking northeast.
- Photograph 13. Resource 73 looking north.
- Photograph 14. Resource 68 looking north.
- Photograph 15. Resource 102 looking south.
- Photograph 16. Resource 104 looking north.
- Photograph 17. Vista from Battery Hill looking southeast at Resource 31.
- Photograph 18. Resource 110 looking north.
- Photograph 19. Resource 87 looking northwest.
- Photograph 20. Resource 89 looking northeast.
- Photograph 21. Resource 49 looking southwest.
- Photograph 22. Resource 54 looking northeast.
- Photograph 23. Resource 123 looking west at moat.
- Photograph 24. Resource 123 looking east at earthworks