



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Locust Street Historic District

Other Names/Site Number: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: See Continuation Sheet Not for Publication: N/A  
City or Town: Florence Vicinity: N/A  
State: Alabama Code: AL County: Lauderdale Code: 077 Zip Code: 35631

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 X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant    nationally    statewide X locally. (   See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] July 31, 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 for Daniel J. Vin Signature of Keeper 10/3/02 Date of Action  
   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): \_\_\_\_\_

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5. Classification  
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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>X</u> private	_____ building(s)	<u>168</u>	<u>12</u> buildings
_____ public-local	<u>X</u> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
_____ public-State	_____ site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
_____ public-Federal	_____ structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	_____ object	<u>168</u>	<u>12</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.): N/A  
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6. Function or Use  
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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory:
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
_____	<u>Multiple Dwelling</u>
_____	<u>Secondary Structure</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory:
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
_____	<u>Multiple Dwelling</u>
_____	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Business</u>
_____	<u>Professional</u>
<u>Vacant/Not In Use</u>	

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7. Description  
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne,  
Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Movements: Bungalow  
Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals: Tudor Revival  
Colonial Revival

Other: Massed Plan Cottage  
I House  
Pyramidal Roof Cottage  
Minimal Traditional Cottage  
Ranch

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>Brick, Stone, Concrete</u>
roof	<u>Asphalt</u>
walls	<u>Wood, Brick, Concrete, Metal</u>
other	<u>Glass, Metal, Stone</u>

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)

Architecture

Period of Significance                      Significant Dates  
1830, 1880-1952                                      N/A

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

Cultural Affiliation: N/A Architect/Builder: Contractor H.B. Austin

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

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: \_\_\_\_\_

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10. Geographical Data  
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Acreage of Property: 60 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
<u>1</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>437330</u>	<u>3851280</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>437900</u>	<u>3850760</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>437670</u>	<u>3851430</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>437700</u>	<u>3850540</u>

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.)  
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11. Form Prepared By  
=====

Name/Title: Gene A. and Linda Ford, Architectural Historian/Christy Anderson, AHC Reviewer

Organization: Private Consultant/Alabama Historical Commission Date: October, 2001

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

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Additional Documentation  
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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)

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Property Owner  
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(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: \_\_\_\_\_  
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## II. Address Inventory Summary

### North Cedar Street

301, 305, 401, 410, 420, 431, 435, 441, 443, 444, 445, 452, 453, 456, 459, 460, 464, 465, 466, 468, 469, 471, 472, 473, 474, 508, and 517

### North Cypress Street

308, 309, 410, 415, 416, 421, 424, 426, 428, 432, 433, 435, 438, 439, 440, 450, 451, 456, 457, 459, 460, 463, 471, 501, 505, 507, 515, and 521

### West Irvine Avenue

215, 216, 220, 226, 302, 308, 316, 321, 322, 416, 417, 420, 421, and 424

### South Locust Street

102, 104, 106, 112, 116, and 120

### North Locust Street

103, 109, 201, 205, 212, 213, 214, 217, 221, 223, 229, 303, 305, 312, 313, 401, 413, 416, 420, 421, 423, 424, 431, 432, 433, 434, 436, 437, 441, 454, 455, 457, 461, 464, 465, and 467

### West Mobile Street

302, 310, 313, 315, 321, 327, 401, 402, 405, 406, 409, 410, 414, 415, 418, 419, 421, 423, 426, and 428

### West Tennessee Street

358, 402, 404, 406, 414, 422, 424, and 425

### West Tombigbee Street

301, 305, 310, 313, 316, 317, 326, 401, 402, 404, 405, 409, 413, 414, 416, 417, 421, 424, 425, 427, and 428

### West Tuscaloosa Street

208, 216, 221, 315, 316, 317, 320, 323, 324, 403, 404, 410, 415, 416, 418, 423, and 424

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## VII. Locust Street Historic District Description

Florence, Alabama is located in the northwest corner of the state, approximately 40 miles southeast of Corinth, Mississippi. Situated atop a bluff overlooking the Tennessee River, the Locust Street Historic District is bounded by Irvine Avenue to the North; West Mobile Street to the South; Cedar Street to the East; and Locust Street to the West. A grid roughly oriented to the northwest/southeast and northeast/southwest forms the district. Oriented in a southwest/northeast direction, West Mobile, West Tombigbee, and West Tuscaloosa streets and Irvine Avenue serve as major transportation arteries linking the neighborhood to downtown Florence. Cedar Street parallels Pine Street, which lies at the west end of the Florence Downtown Historic District (NRHP 2000). Featured in the neighborhood are residences dating from the early nineteenth century to the late twentieth century. The Locust Street Historic District contains 180 historic resources. There are 168 contributing resources and 12 noncontributing resources in the district.

The identified resources can be grouped into the following categories: Italianate, Victorian-era residences, Cottage from the Victorian-era, T Cottage, Craftsman, Bungalow, Prairie, Foursquare, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, I-house, Central Passage Cottage, Tenant Dwelling, Massed Plan Cottage, Apartment Building, and Ranch. Two office buildings, which were recently built in the district at the corner of Cedar and Tuscaloosa Streets, are part of the district resources.

Popular in the mid-nineteenth century, Italianate architecture derives from English antecedents. Italianate residences typically feature low pitched roofs with wide eaves. Eave ornamentation consists of a bracketed cornice. Windows tend toward tall and thin and have elaborate crowns. Thimbleton (Resource 166), the district's sole representative of Italianate design, derives its name from a tailor shop formerly on the site. It features a Second Empire roof with ornamental cresting, wide eaves and brackets. True to the Italianate style, the windows are attenuated and crowned by segmental arches.

The origin of the house is vague. William P. Campbell acquired it in 1881. The residence later passed on to Edward A. O' Neal, III. O' Neal served as President of the American Farm Bureau Federation during President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration. Thimbleton is the oldest residence in the Locust Street Historic District having been built circa 1830.

Victorian-era homes account for a total of 14 of the residences in the district. They include Resources 8, 11, 47, 49, 50, 76, 80, 111, 134, 143, 165, 169, 179, and 180. Resource 165 represents the quintessential Victorian-period home. Built circa 1890, the two and a half story, wood frame, Victorian-era residence features a dynamic hip with cross gable roof with weatherboard siding, two interior chimneys, a gabled dormer with fixed light, a tripartite window, and a bay window. The wrap around porch has a pediment and a corner gazebo.

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The Victorian-period cottages account for nine resources in the Locust Street Historic District. They are all hip with cross gable roof cottages and are as follows: 13, 26, 46, 51, 101, 145, 146, 168, and 176.

Resource 46 is a textbook example of Victorian-era architecture. The roof is a study in the picturesque juxtaposition of hip and gable forms. The front gable dormer is fitted with a Palladian window. The front projecting gable has brackets, a star shaped ventilator, shinglework, and a bay window. Finely turned balusters are fixed in the open rail balustrade.

Arts and Crafts dwellings feature stone, brick, stucco, or timber construction, low-pitched roofs, exposed rafters and timberwork, wide eaves, and a prominent porch supported by posts resting on brick or stone piers. Arts and Crafts houses can be divided into two categories: Craftsman houses which feature two or more stories and Craftsman bungalows, which feature one to one and a half stories. There are 7 Craftsman homes (Resources 1, 10, 135, 136, 148, 149, and 177) and 85 bungalows (2, 5-7, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22-25, 29-31, 39, 45, 48, 53-56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 64, 66-68, 70-74, 79, 81, 84, 85, 87, 90, 94-96, 98-100, 102, 105, 108, 112, 119-128, 132, 133, 137-141, 144, 150, 153-159, 161-163, 167, and 170-172) in the Locust Street Historic District.

The brick and stone Craftsman residence (Resource 136) located at 404 W. Tennessee is an exceptionally fine example. The hip roof has four projecting hip roof dormers with exposed rafters and paired lights. Many of the windows have classic 3/1 Craftsman lights. Battered stone piers support a porch gable that features triangular knee braces and stickwork. A stained glass window may or may not be an original detail. In 1941, Edward W. Gray lived in the fine home. A 1935 Baldwin's Directory indicates that two Edward W. Grays resided in Florence: one was a physician; the other a superintendent for Trowbridge Creamery. In 1926, the latter was a deliveryman for Trowbridge. Which Mr. Gray lived in the Craftsman at 404 Tennessee is unclear. In any event, the home was associated with the professional and upper management classes.

Resource 102, a Craftsman bungalow, is crowned by a gable roof with triangular knee braces. The clipped gable roof of the porch rests on tapered wood posts. Kate Smith, a nurse, lived in the home in the 1940s. Resource 98 is a bit more ambitious. This bungalow is constructed of brick and stone. The cross gable roof is embellished with fine timberwork. Commodious in scale, the porch consists of an expansive roof resting on a series of sculpted stone supports and a stone foundation.

Prairie architecture represents a departure from Victorian aesthetics. In this style popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright at the turn of the century in Chicago, roof profiles tend to flatten and flare out well beyond the extension walls of the building. Verticality is deemphasized in favor of horizontality. Ornamentation is forsaken in behalf of a more streamlined look.

A particularly striking residence, Resource 114 is a rare example of Prairie style architecture in Florence. Built circa 1919 for the superintendent of Ashcraft Cotton Mills, James W. Nipper, the residence's streamlined design

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represented a radical departure from the richly ornate Victorian style that epitomized Florence's nineteenth-century wealth. Its design foreshadowed that of the Rosenbaum House (1939) crafted by Frank Lloyd Wright in Florence.

Resource 38, the sole Tudor Revival house in the district, is more in the English manor vein. It features timber framing and fieldstone cladding. Steeply pitched gables and an entry vestibule are also salient elements. The accompanying garage apartment is also designed in the English manner.

The basis of the two Foursquares (Resources 86 and 131) in the Locust Street Historic District is a block form consisting of two floors with two sets of two rooms arranged side by side. This arrangement is commonly referred to as a foursquare floor plan. While both have a hip roof, the comparison ends there. Resource 86 lacks stylistic details while Resource 131 takes its design from Craftsman architecture. It has wide eaves with decorative braces, paired 4/1 double hung sash windows, a full width porch with hip roof, square brick columns, a closed rail balustrade, and a porte cochere.

Tudor Revival characteristics include multi-gable roofs which are often steeply pitched, end porches, arch spans above doors windows, porch supports, and interior passage ways, an entry vestibule, and faux half-timbering. Tudor Revival mansions and cottages, which share the same distinction as Victorian-era and Craftsman houses and cottages, were popular during the 1920s and on into the 1930s.

Resource 38, the sole Tudor Revival house in the district, is more in the English manor vein. It features timber framing and fieldstone cladding. Steeply pitched gables and an entry vestibule are also salient elements. The accompanying garage apartment is also designed in the English manner. Additionally, there are six Tudor Revival cottages (Resources 12, 35, 36, 40, 66, and 175) in the Locust Street Historic District.

The Colonial Revivals (75, 77, 97, 164, 173, and 174) in the district feature such elements as gambrel and side gable roofs with dormers, second story overhangs, Georgian door surrounds, and in some instances, classical porticos. There are two generally recognized Colonial Revival time frames. The first roughly dates from the early 1900s to WWII; the second began after WWII and continues on to the present.

Built in great numbers immediately after World War II, Minimal Traditional domiciles often dominated large housing tracts. Crowned by low pitched side gable or cross gable roofs, the minimal Traditional is essentially a massed plan cottage with residual Colonial or Tudor Revival details. Eighteen minimal traditionals (Resources 16, 19, 21, 27, 28, 60, 63, 69, 78, 103, 104, 107, 109, 110, 113, 129, 151, and 152) are part of this nomination. The minimal traditionals on Locust Street (Resources 103, 104, 107, 109, 110, and 113) lack noticeable stylistic details.

The I-house is easily identifiable from its profile: two stories high, two rooms wide, and one room deep. Variations of the I house floor plan include hall and parlor, side hall, and central hall plan, the latter being the most common floor plan. Very few I-houses without front and/or rear additions remain; most received additions during their evolution.



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Additions take the form of front and rear shed rooms or cabinets and rear ells. I-houses may or may not feature stylistic detailing.

The I-Houses in the district total two: 83 and 88. Resources 83 and 86 have undergone some minor alterations through the years. Both were sided with asbestos siding some time after World War II. Both were converted into multiple unit dwellings. This is rather evident in Resource #302 with three doors and three mailboxes on the facade. However, both I houses retain their quintessential form: they feature a depth of one room, a width of several rooms, and two stories. They also have porches with Victorian-era turned posts and decorative brackets.

The district has three central passage cottages: 93, 118, and 178. Resource 93 is representative of the central passage genre. The characteristic facade bay arrangement with a central door and flanking windows is intact as is the central hall and flanking room layout.

T-cottages, of which there are 7, are as follows: 32, 34, 44, 52, 89, 116, and 117. The plan of the T-cottage when viewed from above forms a T-shape. The typical T-cottage features a front projecting bay window, an off center door, and a flanking window. Given that T cottages are a product of the nineteenth century, they often have Victorian-era detailing.

Resources 32 and 34 feature similar embellishments, such as gable lights and ventilators and eave brackets. Resource 32 retains more of its original fabric with weatherboard siding and shinglework. Resource 34 has had asbestos shingles added to the exterior.

The Locust Street Historic District is home to two tenant dwellings: Resources 57 and 92. They have a distinct form: they are one room deep; one to several rooms wide; and one story in height. As the term implies, tenant dwellings are occupied by those who either lease them or are granted residency as part of compensation for work.

The massed plan cottage (Resource 37) located in the Locust Street Historic District is two rooms deep and two or more rooms wide. It is topped by a side gable roof. As the no frills appearance of this house suggests, it was meant to satisfy the most basic of housing needs.

Resource 106, a ranch house built circa 1970, has an open floor plan and a low pitched gable roof reminiscent of Wright's residential designs.

Five apartment buildings (Resources 9, 33, 65, 115, and 147) were built within the last three decades; hence, they are considered noncontributing resources in the district. They are typically two stories high, have brick and vinyl siding, and were built for multiple occupancy. Three contributing apartment buildings were built before 1952. Built in the 1920s, the Tennessee Court Apartments (Resource 142) is a grand building with brick construction, a U shape configuration, two stories, dormers, and stone quoins. Also built during the 1920s, the apartment designated as Resource 130 has Craftsman detailing, such as tapered wood columns, brick columns, multiple glass pane doors, and

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4/1 double hung sash windows. The other historic apartment building (Resource 82) was built circa 1940 to accommodate the burgeoning work force that was employed in the defense industries of Florence, Sheffield, and Muscle Shoals during World War II. The two story, wood frame building has three residential units.

Resource 160 is a one story, U shaped duplex built of brick. The inset porch features a shed roof, decorative iron porch supports, and an open rail balustrade. As it was built circa 1950, it is considered a contributing resource in the district. Three duplexes (Resources 41, 42, and 43) on Cypress Street were built in 1998. The duplexes are contained within vinyl clad boxes.

One carriage house is counted among the district resources. Resource 4 features brick construction and two stories. Built in the late nineteenth century, the building, which has been used for a residence for many decades, has wood posts adorned with Victorian-era scrollwork.

Resource 3, an office complex, is situated across the street from the aforementioned carriage house. Built circa 1995, the office complex features two, brick clad buildings arranged in an L shaped configuration. The gable topped complex features many professional offices.

The Locust Street Historic District contains 180 historic resources. There are 168 contributing resources and 12 noncontributing resources in the district.

### **Locust Street Historic District Inventory**

#### **Cedar Street**

Resource 1(383). 301 Cedar Street. ca. 1928. Two story, stucco Craftsman apartment building with wood shingles and hip roof with asphalt shingles and 4 interior chimneys, exposed rafters, second floor has 2 wood panel and glass doors with eight 9/1 double hung sash windows, square balconies with wood open rail balustrades, first floor has 2 multiple light and wood doors and eight 9/1 double hung sash windows, 2 partial width porches with flat roof and square brick columns, central wood door with multiple lights, enclosed vestibule with flat roof. Contributing Resource.

Resource 2(384). 305 Cedar Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard and wood shingle siding, side gable roof with asphalt shingles, shed roof dormer with paired 4/1 double hung sash windows, exterior chimney, central wood panel and glass door with flanking 4/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, grouped square wood columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 3(AA). 401 Cedar Street. Ca. 1995. Office complex with two buildings each with hip roof of asphalt shingles, brick veneer, metal panel doors, flanking double hung sash windows. Noncontributing Resource.

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Resource 4(385). 410 Cedar Street. ca. 1880. Two story, brick carriage house with front gable roof with asphalt shingles, louvered ventilator and exposed rafters, second floor with off center wood panel door with double hung sash windows, wrap around balcony with engaged roof, gingerbread trim on wood columns and open rail balustrade, first floor has off center wood panel door with double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, wood columns with gingerbread trim, flat roof. Contributing Resource.

Resource 5(386). 420 Cedar Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story, brick bungalow with side gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, off center wood panel and glass door with flanking 4/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof with 6 light window, square brick columns, closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 6(387). 431 Cedar Street. ca. 1928. One story, brick bungalow with multiple side gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, off center wood door with 3 lights, flanking 6/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof with exposed rafters, louvered ventilator, square wood columns grouped on brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 7(388). 435 Cedar Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, dormer with hip roof and fixed light windows, central wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof, square columns, with brick closed rail balustrade, concrete ramp and platform. Contributing Resource.

Resource 8(389). 441 Cedar Street. ca. 1890. Two story, wood frame Victorian with weatherboard siding, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, gable with stickwork and tri part arched louvered ventilator, second floor with 3 double hung sash windows, first floor has off center wood panel door with covered vestibule with shed roof, three double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, square wood columns and closed rail stucco balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 9(397). 443 1/2 Cedar Street. ca. 1955. Two story, wood frame apartment with vinyl siding, side gable roof with asphalt shingles, second floor has 7 double hung sash windows, first floor has central stairwell, 2 wood panel doors and double hung sash windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 10(398). 444 Cedar Street. ca. 1923. Two story, wood frame, double pile Craftsman with weatherboard siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, shed roof dormer with paired louvered ventilator, interior chimney, exposed rafters, second floor has 3 4/4 double hung sash windows, first floor has central wood panel door with side lights and flanking 4/4 double hung sash windows, full width porch with shed roof, round wood columns. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 11(390). 445 Cedar Street. ca. 1890. Two story, brick Victorian with mansard roof with asphalt shingles, second floor with 4 double hung sash windows, off center wood panel door with side lights, 4 double hung sash windows, first floor has full width porch with mansard roof, tapered brick and stucco columns and closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 12(399). 452 Cedar Street. ca. 1935. One story, wood frame, Tudor Revival cottage with vinyl siding, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, off center arched wood panel door with flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, covered vestibule with front gable roof, porthole louvered ventilator; one story, wood frame garage with vinyl siding with double wooden garage doors. Contributing Resource.

Resource 13(391). 453 Cedar Street. ca. 1896. One story, wood frame Victorian-era cottage with hip and cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, 2 chimneys, louvered ventilator, gable with pent roof, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, transom, flanking double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with shed roof, wood supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 14(390). 456 Cedar Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with aluminum siding, front gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, off center wood panel door with flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof, square wood columns, rusticated brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 15(392). 459 Cedar Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with asbestos siding, side gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, knee braces, exposed rafters, shed roof dormer and three fixed light windows with exposed rafters, off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, recessed partial width porch with engaged roof, with metal open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 16(401). 460 Cedar Street. ca. 1950. One story, wood frame, minimal traditional cottage with vinyl siding, side gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, off center wood panel door with 2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof with square wood supports with brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 17(402). 464 Cedar Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with vinyl siding, front gable roof with asphalt shingles, off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, enclosed vestibule with front gable roof, and brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 18(393). 465 Cedar Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with asbestos siding, side gable roof with asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, shed roof dormer and three fixed light windows, off center wood panel door, aluminum windows, recessed partial width porch with engaged roof, with metal supports and open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 19(403). 466 Cedar Street. ca. 1946. One story, wood frame, minimal traditional cottage with asbestos siding, side gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, central wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, enclosed vestibule with front gable roof and brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 20(404). 468 Cedar Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, central multiple light wood panel door with double hung sash windows, enclosed porch with front gable roof, knee braces, latticework ventilator. Contributing Resource.

Resource 21(394). 469 Cedar Street. ca. 1950. One story, wood frame, minimal traditional cottage with aluminum siding, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, off center wood panel door with flanking aluminum windows, partial width porch with front gable roof with metal supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 22(395). 471 Cedar Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, side gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, and interior chimney, off center wood panel door with double hung sash windows, full width porch, front gable roof, tapered square wood columns, with brick piers and foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 23(405). 472 Cedar Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with pressboard siding, hip with seamed metal roof and interior chimney, central wood panel door with double hung sash window, enclosed porch with front gable roof, and latticework ventilator. Contributing Resource.

Resource 24(396). 473 Cedar Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with vinyl siding, front gable roof with asphalt shingles, central wood panel door, flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch, front gable roof, square wood columns, brick piers and foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 25(406). 474 Cedar Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with asbestos siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles and interior chimney, central wood panel door with flanking double hung sash window, partial width porch with clipped gable roof, and knee braces, decorative square wood columns on brick piers and foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 26(513). 508 Cedar Street. ca. 1890. One story, wood frame Victorian-era cottage with weatherboard siding, multiple gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, off center wood panel door with flanking bay window and double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, tapered wood columns on brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 27(407). 517 Cedar Street. ca. 1947. One and a half story, wood frame, minimal traditional cottage with weatherboard siding, side gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, central wood panel door with flanking paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, stoop with front gable roof, grouped square wooden columns, carport. Contributing Resource.

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### **Cypress Street**

Resource 28(353). 308 Cypress Street. ca. 1946. One story, wood frame, minimal traditional cottage with asbestos siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, louvered ventilator, off center wood panel door with flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, stoop with flat roof with decorative metal supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 29(352). 309 Cypress Street. ca. 1928. Two story, wood frame modified bungalow with asbestos siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, second story has double hung sash windows, first story has off center wood panel door with double hung sash window, enclosed porch. Contributing Resource.

Resource 30(354). 410 Cypress Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with asbestos siding, hip roof of asphalt shingles, gabled dormer, central wood panel door with flanking 4/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof with tapered wood column on brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 31(356). 415 Cypress Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with vinyl siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, off center wood panel door with side lights, double hung sash window, partial width porch with front gable roof with tapered columns with vinyl siding on brick piers, metal open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 32(355). 416 Cypress Street. ca. 1915. One story, wood frame T cottage with vinyl siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, 2 interior chimneys, decorative molding, off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with flat roof, exposed rafters, square wood columns and open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 33(BB). 421 Cypress Street. Ca. 1970. Two story, wood frame apartment building with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, second floor with multiple metal panel doors, flanking windows, full width gallery with engaged roof, tapered columns, first floor with multiple metal panel doors, flanking windows, full width gallery with engaged roof, and tapered columns. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 34(357). 424 Cypress Street. ca. 1915. One story, wood frame T cottage with asbestos siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, 2 interior chimneys, decorative molding, off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, square wood columns with decorative brackets. Contributing Resource.

Resource 35(360). 426 Cypress Street. ca. 1935. One and a half story, wood frame Tudor Revival cottage with asbestos siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, shed roof dormer with three double hung sash windows, off center wood panel door with flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 36(361). 428 Cypress Street. ca. 1935. One story, wood frame Tudor Revival cottage with brick veneer, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows. Contributing Resource.

Resource 37(362). 432 Cypress Street. ca. 1947. One story, brick massed plan cottage with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, center wood panel door with four lights, flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof and engaged front gable roof, round wood columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 38(358). 433 Cypress Street. ca. 1935. Two and a half story, stone Tudor Revival dwelling with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, flat roof dormer with double hung sash window, a half story with fixed light window, second story has double hung sash windows emphasized by stonework, first story has off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows emphasized by stonework, covered vestibule with arch entryway with decorative stonework and front gable roof; garage renovated into second dwelling, two story brick Tudor Revival garage with front gable roof with stickwork and asphalt shingles, second floor with double hung sash window, first floor has off center wood panel and glass door with flanking fixed windows. Contributing Resource.

Resource 39(359). 435 Cypress Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with vinyl siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, shed roof dormer with 4 double hung sash windows, center wood panel door with side lights, flanking double hung sash window, full width porch with engaged roof with square wood columns, closed rail balustrade with vinyl siding. Contributing Resource.

Resource 40(363). 438 Cypress Street. ca. 1935. One and a half story, wood frame Tudor Revival cottage with permastone siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, off center wood panel door with three lights, flanking 3/1 double hung sash windows, stoop with front gable roof with louvered ventilator. Contributing Resource.

Resource 41(DZ). 439 Cypress Street. Ca. 1998. One story, wood frame duplex with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, off center metal panel doors, flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, and decorative iron supports. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 42(DZ). 439 Cypress Street. Ca. 1998. One story, wood frame duplex with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, off center metal panel doors, flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, and decorative iron supports. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 43(DZ). 439 Cypress Street. Ca. 1998. One story, wood frame duplex with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, off center metal panel doors, flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, and decorative iron supports. Noncontributing Resource.

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Resource 44(364). 440 Cypress Street. ca. 1915. One story, wood frame T cottage with asbestos siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, louvered ventilator, off center wood panel and glass door with flanking double hung sash windows with partial width porch with shed roof and square wood columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 45(365). 450 Cypress Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame modified bungalow with vinyl siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, two gabled dormers with 6 fixed windows, center wood panel door with flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows. Contributing Resource.

Resource 46(368). 451 Cypress Street. ca. 1890. One and a half story, wood frame Victorian-era cottage with weatherboard siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gabled dormer with central arched windows and flanking lights, gable with decorative brackets, off center wood panel door with side lights, double hung sash window and bay window, wrap around porch with flat roof and square wood columns and metal openwork balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 47(366). 456 Cypress Street. ca. 1890. Two story, wood frame Victorian with brick veneer, pressboard siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, 2 gables with shinglework and louvered ventilator, second story has three double hung sash windows, first story has off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, stoop with shed roof and square wood columns. The house is considered a noncontributing resource due to many alterations: the original siding has been covered by brick and plywood veneer; the historic porch has been removed; and the windows have been replaced by those of a contemporary design.

Resource 48(369). 457 Cypress Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with permastone siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, louvered ventilator, off center wood panel door with partial width recessed porch with engaged roof, tapered wood columns on brick piers. Contributing Resource. Contributing Resource.

Resource 49(370). 459 Cypress Street. ca. 1890. Two story, wood frame Victorian with vinyl siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, gabled dormer, second story has five double hung sash windows, first story has off center wood panel and glass door with paired double hung sash window, partial width porch with flat roof and round wood columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 50(367). 460 Cypress Street. ca. 1890. Two story, wood frame Victorian with vinyl siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, louvered ventilator, second story has four double hung sash windows, first story has off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof and square wood columns on brick piers. Contributing Resource.



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Resource 51(371). 463 Cypress Street. ca. 1890. One story, wood frame Victorian-era cottage with vinyl siding, hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, 2 interior chimneys, gabled dormer with pent roof, off center wood panel and glass door with side lights and transom, flanking double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with flat roof and square wood columns and open rail balustrade with brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 52(372). 471 Cypress Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame transitional T-shaped dwelling with brick veneer, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, eyelid louvered ventilator, off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width recessed porch with shed roof, and square wood columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 53(373). 501 Cypress Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with asbestos siding, front gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, louvered ventilator, off center wood panel and glass door with flanking double hung sash window, partial width porch with front gable roof with square wood columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 54(374). 505 Cypress Street. ca. 1936. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding and brick veneer, hip with cross clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, knee braces, louvered ventilator, off center wood panel door with side flanking double hung sash window and tripartite windows, stoop with front gable roof with stickwork and brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 55(375). 507 Cypress Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, side multiple gable roof of asphalt shingles, knee braces, exterior chimney, central wood panel door with flanking double hung sash window, partial width porch with front gable roof with fixed light and knee braces, tapered wood columns on brick piers and brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 56(376). 515 Cypress Street. ca. 1926. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with brick veneer, front gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, a half story has paired double hung sash windows with flanking louvered ventilators, first floor has two off center wood panel doors with flanking 4/1 double hung sash windows, two stoops with front gable roofs with braces. Contributing Resource.

Resource 57(377). 521 Cypress Street. ca. 1935. One story, wood frame tenant dwelling with asbestos siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, central wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof with square wood columns. Contributing Resource.

#### **Irvine Avenue**

Resource 58(510). 215 Irvine Avenue. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with plywood siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, knee braces, central wood panel door with 8 fixed lights with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof, louvered ventilator, knee braces, tapered wood square columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 59(511). 216 Irvine Avenue. ca. 1928. One story, brick bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior and exterior chimney, central wood panel door with 6 fixed lights with flanking 4/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof, square brick columns and closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 60(CC). 220 Irvine Avenue. Ca. 1952. One story, brick minimal traditional with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking picture frame window with flanking double hung panes, stoop. Contributing Resource. Contributing Resource.

Resource 61(512). 226 Irvine Avenue. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with pressboard siding, hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, off center wood frame door with flanking 4/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, decorative metal supports, and open rail balustrade with brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 62(514). 302 Irvine Avenue. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with asbestos siding, multiple gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, off center wood panel and glass door with flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with engaged roof, tapered wood columns on brick piers. Contributing Resource; one story, wood frame outbuilding with weatherboard siding, side gable roof with asphalt shingles. Contributing Resource.

Resource 63(515). 308 Irvine Avenue. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame, minimal traditional cottage with asbestos siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, central wood panel door with flanking 3/1 double hung sash windows, stoop with front gable roof, louvered ventilator, slender iron supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 64(516). 316 Irvine Avenue. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with pressboard siding, hip roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof, louvered ventilator and decorative metal supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 65(ZZ). 321 Irvine Avenue. Ca. 1995. Two story, brick apartment building with 8 units, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, second floor with four metal panel doors, flanking double hung sash windows, first floor with four metal panel doors, flanking double hung sash windows, two story partial width portico with shed roof columns. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 66(517). 322 Irvine Avenue. ca. 1928. One story, brick bungalow with Tudor Revival details, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, off center wood panel door with 3/1 double hung sash windows, partial width recessed porch with engaged roof, square brick column and arched doorway. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 67(520). 416 Irvine Avenue. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with vinyl siding, pyramidal roof of asphalt shingles, central wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof, square wood columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 68(518). 417 Irvine Avenue. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with permastone siding, hip roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood panel door with flanking 3/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with engaged roof and decorative metal supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 69(521). 420 Irvine Avenue. ca. 1940. One story, wood frame, minimal traditional cottage with weatherboard siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, off center wood panel door with flanking plate glass windows. Contributing Resource.

Resource 70(519). 421 Irvine Avenue. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, multiple gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, latticework ventilators, off center wood panel door with flanking 4/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with engaged roof, square brick columns and closed rail balustrade and porte cochere. Contributing Resource.

Resource 71(522). 424 Irvine Avenue. ca. 1928. One story, brick bungalow, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, central wood panel door with flanking 4/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof, tapered wood columns on brick piers with closed brick balustrade. Contributing Resource.

#### **South Locust Street**

Resource 72(297). 102 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with stucco siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, gabled dormer with paired 3/1 double hung sash windows, off center wood panel doors with flanking 3/1 double hung sash windows, full width porch with shed roof, tapered square wood columns on stucco covered piers and closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 73(296). 104 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with permastone siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, off center wood panel doors with side lights, flanking 3/1 double hung sash window, partial width porch with front gable roof, wood columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 74(295). 106 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One story, brick bungalow with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood panel doors with flanking 4/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof, paired 4/1 double hung sash windows, square brick columns and piers, closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 75(EF). 112 Locust Street. Ca. 1970. One story, brick veneer Colonial Revival with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, central wood panel door with transom and sidelights, flanking 9/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with engaged roof, and square columns. Noncontributing Resource.

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Resource 76(294). 116 Locust Street. ca. 1890. Two story, wood frame Victorian with asbestos siding, hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, louvered ventilator, second floor has 4 single 4/4 double hung sash windows, first floor has screened partial width porch with engaged roof, off center wood panel door and two 4/4 double hung sash windows, recessed porch with engaged roof with gingerbread work, rear addition. Contributing Resource.

Resource 77(EE). 120 Locust Street. Ca. 1952. One and a half story, brick Colonial Revival with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, shed roof dormer, two off center wood panel doors, garage door, partial width porch with hip roof, and columns. Contributing Resource.

#### **North Locust Street**

Resource 78(298). 103 Locust Street. ca. 1932. One story, wood frame minimal traditional cottage with vinyl siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood panel doors with flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, enclosed porch with recessed partial width porch with engaged roof and decorative metal supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 79(299). 109 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One story, brick bungalow with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, shed roof dormer with triple double hung sash windows, central wood panel door with flanking triple 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof and decorative metal supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 80(300). 201 Locust Street. ca. 1890. Two story, wood frame Victorian with weatherboard siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior chimneys, gingerbread trim, second floor has paired double hung sash windows over bay window on first floor, first floor off center wood panel door and double hung sash window, partial width porch with flat roof and awning, turned wood columns, open rail balustrade and gingerbread work. Contributing Resource.

Resource 81(301). 205 A and 205 B Locust Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, center and off center wood panel doors with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof and latticework ventilators, square wood columns on concrete block piers and wood open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 82(310). 212 A,B,C Locust Street. ca. 1940. Two story, wood frame Wartime apartment building with asbestos siding, front gable roof of asphalt shingles, louvered ventilator, second story with four double hung sash windows with awnings, first story has two wood panel doors with three lights, flanking double hung sash windows, metal open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 83(302). 213 Locust Street. ca. 1900. Two story, wood frame I-house with asbestos siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, louvered ventilator, second story has five 2/2 aluminum windows, first story has 5 wood panel doors, partial width porch with hip roof with gingerbread trim, turned wood columns and open rail balustrade, rear addition and side carport. Contributing Resource.

Resource 84(311). 214 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One story, concrete block bungalow with pyramidal roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, central wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof and tapered square wood columns and wood open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 85(303). 217 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with asbestos siding, front gable roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, louvered ventilators, knee braces, central wood panel door with diamond shaped light, paired 8/8 double hung sash windows, covered window, enclosed porch with stoop with exposed rafters and square wood columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 86(304). 221 Locust Street. ca. 1925. Two story, brick foursquare, hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, second story with three double hung sash windows, first story has center wood panel door, two double hung sash windows, partially enclosed porch, hip roof and square wood columns on brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 87(305). 223 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame and brick bungalow, front gable roof of asphalt shingles, louvered ventilator, central wood panel door and flanking paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, stoop, front gable roof and wood columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 88(306). 229 Locust Street. ca. 1900. Two story, wood frame I house with weatherboard siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, multiple light window in gable, second story has four double hung sash windows, first story has two wood panel doors, three double hung sash windows, full width porch, hip roof with gingerbread trim, turned wood columns on brick piers, wood open rail balustrade and log fence. Contributing Resource.

Resource 89(307). 303 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One story T cottage with stone siding, cross gable roof, asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, off center wood panel door, flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch, shed roof and square stone columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 90(308). 305 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow, weatherboard siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, central wood panel door flanking 4/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch, front gable roof and double hung sash windows, knee braces, square wood columns on brick piers. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 91(321). 312 Locust Street. ca. 1932. Two story, brick pyramidal roof building with weatherboard siding, pyramidal roof of asphalt shingles, second floor has paired 2/2 aluminum windows with balcony and metal open rail balustrade, first floor has central wood panel door with flanking aluminum windows, decorative metal supports; one story, wood frame outbuilding with plywood siding, front gable roof with asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, double garage doors with flat roof and wood supports, deteriorated condition. Contributing Resource.

Resource 92(309). 313 Locust Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame side gable tenant cottage, roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, double hung sash windows, full width porch, wood supports. Addition: two story, wood frame front gable dwelling, roof of asphalt shingles, 2nd story with double hung sash windows, off center wood door, double hung sash windows, partial width porch, flat roof, wood supports on brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 93(312). 401 Locust Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame central passage cottage with weatherboard siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, central wood panel door with side lights and transom with flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, square wood columns; two story, wood frame cottage with plywood siding and side gable roof with asphalt shingles, second floor has central wood frame door with flanking 9 light fixed windows, stoop with square wood columns and metal open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 94(313). 413 Locust Street. ca. 1930. One story, wood frame bungalow with asbestos siding, front gable roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, off center wood panel door with tripartite double hung sash window with fanlight and 4/4 side lights, partial width enclosed porch with engaged roof, decorative metal support and open rail balustrade, four 6/6 double hung sash windows. Contributing Resource.

Resource 95(322). 416 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, exposed rafters, two off center wood panel doors with flanking 4/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof with latticework triangular ventilator, knee braces, exposed rafters, square wood columns on brick piers and brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 96(323). 420 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame and brick bungalow with side clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, two off center wood panel doors with double hung sash windows flanking chimney, partial width porch with shed roof, wood columns and brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 97(314). 421 Locust Street. ca. 1935. One and a half story, brick Colonial Revival with asbestos siding, multiple side gable roof of asphalt shingles, two gabled dormers with 6/6 double hung sash windows, central wood panel door with flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width recessed porch with flat roof with entablature and round wood columns; brick garage with front gable roof of asphalt shingles and double wooden garage doors. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 98(315). 423 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story, brick bungalow with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, fixed light window, knee braces, stickwork and entablature, central wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof, square wood columns on brick piers with closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 99(324). 424 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, knee braces, double 4 light windows, off center wood panel doors with flanking double hung sash windows, full width porch with square wood columns on brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 100(316). 431 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, multiple gable roof of asphalt shingles, stickwork, off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, side lights, partial width porch with porte cochere with side gable roof with square wood columns on brick piers, full length wood columns and open rail wood balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 101(325). 432 Locust Street. ca. 1890. One and a half story, wood frame Victorian-era cottage with weatherboard siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, gabled dormer with tripartite double hung sash window, two covered windows, balcony, louvered ventilator, off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with flat roof with thin square wood columns on brick piers and brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 102(317). 433 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with permastone siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, knee braces, central wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front clipped gable roof with knee braces, latticework ventilator, tapered wood columns on closed rail balustrade of permastone. Contributing Resource.

Resource 103(FF). 434 Locust Street. Ca. 1950. One story, wood frame minimal traditional with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, off center wood door, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, connecting breezeway, and garage. Contributing Resource.

Resource 104(GG). 436 Locust Street. Ca. 1952. One story, brick minimal traditional with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, stoop. Contributing Resource.

Resource 105(318). 437 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, gabled dormer with exposed rafters, plywood covered windows, exterior chimney, central wood panel door with flanking paired 4/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof with square wood columns and brick closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 106(EE). 441 Locust Street. Ca. 1970. One story, brick ranch with hip roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, stoop, flanking double hung sash windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 107(HH). 454 Locust Street. Ca. 1952. One story, brick minimal traditional with hip on cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, partial permastone siding, off center wood door, flanking double hung sash windows, stoop. Contributing Resource.

Resource 108(319). 455 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with pressboard siding, front gable roof of asphalt shingles, three interior chimneys, central wood panel door with flanking paired double hung sash windows, full width porch with front gable roof with eyelid ventilator, knee braces, square wood columns on brick piers and wood open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 109(QZ). 457 Locust Street. Ca. 1950. One story, wood frame minimal traditional with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, off center wood door, flanking 3/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, and decorative iron porch supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 110(QT). 461 Locust Street. Ca. 1950. One story, wood frame minimal traditional with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, asbestos siding, off center wood door, flanking 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, and wood supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 111(326). 464 Locust Street. ca. 1890. Two story, wood frame Victorian with weatherboard siding, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior chimneys, second story has five 4/4 double hung sash windows, first story has off center wood panel door with flanking 4/4 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof with decorative metal supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 112(320). 465 Locust Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with aluminum siding, front clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles, fixed light windows, central wood panel door with flanking paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof with square wood columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 113(QN). 467 Locust Street. Ca. 1950. One story, wood frame minimal traditional with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, off center wood door, flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, and supports. Contributing Resource.

### **West Mobile Street**

Resource 114(425). 302 Mobile Street. James W. Nipper House. ca. 1923. Two story, brick Prairie dwelling with flat roofs of tar composition, interior chimney, coping, second story has 7 casement windows with window box, first story has central wood and multiple light door and flanking wood and multiple light doors with side lights and transoms, flanking casement windows, concrete courtyard and brick piers and concrete stairs. Contributing Resource.



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Resource 115(dd). 310 Mobile Street. Ca. 1990. One story, brick veneer, U shaped apartment with cross hip roof of asphalt shingles, two single leaf glass doors, flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 116(426). 313 Mobile Street. ca. 1923. One story, wood frame T-cottage with plywood siding, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, off center wood panel door, bay window, partial width porch with hip roof and tapered wood columns on brick piers, wood open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 117(427). 315 Mobile Street. ca. 1923. One story, wood frame T-cottage with pressboard siding, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, decorative gable, 2 louvered ventilators, off center wood panel door and 9 light door, picture window, flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof and decorative metal supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 118(428). 321 Mobile Street. ca. 1890. One and a half story, wood frame central passage cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, end chimneys, shed dormer with paired lights, widow's walk, central wood door with sidelights, flanking pairs of 3/1 lights, partial width porch with deck roof, balustrade, square columns, open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 119(429). 327 Mobile Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof, latticework ventilators, and square wood columns on brick piers and wood open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 120(430). 401 Mobile Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, 2 off center wood panel doors with flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with clipped gable roof, knee braces, 2 latticework ventilators, and square wood columns on brick piers, open rail balustrade and brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 121(436). 402 Mobile Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, side gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof, knee braces, square brick columns, square wood columns on brick piers and closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 122(431). 405 Mobile Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with vinyl siding, side gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, gabled dormer with louvered ventilator, 2 off center wood panel doors with double hung sash window, partial width porch with engaged roof. square wood columns, open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 123(437). 406 Mobile Street. ca. 1928. One story, brick bungalow, clipped gable roof with asphalt shingles, exposed beams, knee braces and exterior chimney, central wood panel door with double hung sash window, partial width porch with clipped gable roof, knee braces, latticework ventilators, square wood columns on brick piers, and open rail wood balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 124(432). 409 Mobile Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, front gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, central wood panel door with flanking 3/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof, decorative ventilators, square wood columns on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 125(438). 410 Mobile Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, hip roof dormer with louvered ventilators, central wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof, square brick columns, and closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 126(439). 414 Mobile Street. ca. 1928. One story, brick bungalow, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, knee braces, paired gables with latticework ventilators, central wood panel door with flanking 4/1 double hung sash window, partial width porch with engaged roof, exposed rafters, tapered wood columns on brick piers, and closed rail balustrade, concrete foundation, porte cochere with engaged roof. Contributing Resource.

Resource 127(433). 415 Mobile Street. ca. 1928. One story, brick bungalow, side gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, central wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front clipped gable roof, knee braces, louvered ventilator, square wood columns on brick piers, and closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 128(440). 418 Mobile Street. ca. 1928. One story, brick bungalow, side gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, clipped gable with louvered ventilators, off center wood panel door with side lights, flanking 4/1 double hung sash windows, stoop with hip roof, decorative metal supports, brick steps and concrete foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 129(II). 419 Mobile Street. Ca. 1952. One story, brick minimal traditional with hip with gable on hip roof, off center wood door, flanking fixed eight pane windows, stoop. Contributing Resource.

Resource 130(434). 421 Mobile Street. ca. 1928. Two story, brick Craftsman apartment building with asbestos siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, second story has three 6/6 double hung sash windows, first story has off center wood panel door with 2 casement windows. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 131(435). 423 Mobile Street. ca. 1923. Two story, brick Foursquare with hip roof with asphalt shingles, 2 interior chimneys, decorative braces, second story has paired 4/1 double hung sash windows, full width porch with hip roof, square brick columns and closed rail balustrade, porte cochere; one story, brick garage with hip roof with asphalt shingles, wood panel garage doors with paired 6/6 light panels. Contributing Resource.

Resource 132(441). 426 Mobile Street. ca. 1928. One story, fieldstone bungalow, multiple gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, louvered ventilator, off center wood panel door with double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof, square stone columns and closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 133(442). 428 Mobile Street. Ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, side gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, knee braces, doors and windows boarded shut, partial width porch with front gable roof, knee braces, square brick columns, and closed rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

#### **West Tennessee Street**

Resource 134(416). 358 Tennessee Street. ca. 1890. Two story, wood frame Victorian with weatherboard siding, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, 2 interior chimneys, gable with gingerbread trim, second floor with off center wood panel door, double hung sash window, wrap around porch with shed roof and exposed rafters, and wood open rail balustrade, first floor has windows boarded up, wrap around porch with shed roof, square wood columns, brick piers, rusticated brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 135(417). 402 Tennessee Street. ca. 1925. Two story, brick Craftsman with hip roof and asphalt shingles, interior chimney, second floor has three 3/1 double hung sash windows, first floor has off center wood panel and glass door flanking 3/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with flat roof, square brick columns and brick open rail balustrade; two story, wood frame garage apartment with weatherboard siding, hip roof with exposed rafters, second story has off center wood panel and glass door, flanking 4/1 double hung sash windows, stoop with shed roof, open rail balustrade, steps. Contributing Resource.

Resource 136(418). 404 Tennessee Street. ca. 1925. Two and a half story, brick Craftsman with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, dormer with hip roof and paired fixed windows, second floor has two paired double hung sash windows, first floor has off center wood panel door with side lights and transom, double hung sash window, partial width porch with front gable roof with stickwork and exposed rafters, tapered stone columns and wood open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 137(419). 406 Tennessee Street. ca. 1928. One story, brick bungalow, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, stickwork gable, off center French doors, double hung sash window, partial width porch with shed roof, square brick columns, and closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 138(420). 414 Tennessee Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with plywood siding, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, knee braces, shed roof dormer with knee braces and double hung sash windows, off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash window, partial width porch with shed roof and square wood columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 139(421). 418 Tennessee Street. ca. 1928. One story, brick bungalow, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, central wood panel door with side lights, flanking double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof, square brick columns, and closed rail balustrade, carport; two story wood frame out building with weatherboard siding, hip roof with asphalt shingles, second story with wood door and stairs. Contributing Resource.

Resource 140(422). 422 Tennessee Street. ca. 1928. One story, brick bungalow, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, gabled dormer, knee braces, off center wood panel door with side lights, flanking double hung sash windows, enclosed partial width porch with patio and closed rail brick balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 141(423). 424 Tennessee Street. ca. 1928. One story, fieldstone bungalow, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, louvered ventilator, off center wood panel door with flanking 3/1 double hung sash windows, partial width recessed porch with engaged roof and square fieldstone columns, porte cochere with engaged roof and square fieldstone columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 142(424). 425 Tennessee Street. Tennessee Court Apartments. ca. 1928. U shaped, two story, brick apartment buildings with cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney and gabled dormers with louvered ventilators, second story has double hung sash windows, first story has central wood panel door with side lights, stoop with front gable roof and brackets, flanking double hung sash windows. Contributing Resource.

### **West Tombigbee Street**

Resource 143(472). 301 Tombigbee Street. ca. 1890. Two story, wood frame Victorian with asbestos siding, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, louvered ventilator, second story with four 2/2 double hung sash windows, balcony with square wood columns and open rail balustrade, off center wood panel door, first story with off center wood panel door with flanking four 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with flat roof, tapered square wood columns on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 144(473). 305 Tombigbee Street. ca. 1946. One and a half story, brick bungalow with cross gable roof with clipped front gable with asphalt shingles, 2 interior chimneys, a half story with off center wood panel door and double hung sash window, knee braces, first story with off center wood panel door with double hung sash window, partial width porch with hip roof, partially screened with square brick columns. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 145(476). 310 Tombigbee Street. ca. 1890. One story, wood frame Victorian-era cottage with vinyl siding, gable on hip roof with asphalt shingles, 2 interior chimneys, paired off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof with square wood columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 146(474). 313 Tombigbee Street. ca. 1890. One story, stucco transitional Victorian-era cottage with cross hip roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, off center wood panel door with side lights and transom, flanking 9/9 double hung sash windows, partial width portico with pediment and square stucco columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 147(FF). 316 Tombigbee Street. Ca. 1990. Two story, brick veneer apartment building with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, second floor with 4/4 double hung sash windows, first floor with metal panel doors, and flanking 4/4 double hung sash windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 148(475). 317 Tombigbee Street. ca. 1923. Two story, wood frame Craftsman with weatherboard siding, hip roof of standing seam metal, interior chimney, decorative brackets, second story has three 4/4 double hung sash windows, first story with off center wood panel door with side lights and transom, 4/4 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, square brick columns and closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 149(477). 326 Tombigbee Street. Thomas and Bessie Reeder House. ca. 1923. Two story, brick Craftsman with hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, second story has 2 off center wood panel doors, two 4/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with engaged roof with square wood columns, and open rail balustrade, first story with 2 off center wood panel doors with multiple lights, two 4/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with flat roof, square brick columns and closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 150(478). 401 Tombigbee Street. Stephen B. Howard House. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, hip roof of asphalt shingles, 3 interior chimneys, off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with clipped gable roof, decorative brackets, tapered square wood columns on brick piers, open rail wood balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 151(486). 402 Tombigbee Street. ca. 1946. One story, brick, minimal traditional cottage, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, 2 off center wood panel doors, flanking double hung sash window, partial width porch with engaged roof, square wood columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 152(MM). 404 Tombigbee Street. Ca. 1952. One story, brick minimal traditional with hip roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood door, flanking fixed pane windows, and integral carport. Contributing Resource.

Resource 153(479). 405 Tombigbee Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, central wood panel door with flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, full width porch with front gable roof, louvered ventilator, tapered wood columns on brick piers, closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 154(480). 409 Tombigbee Street. Paul and Ethel Trowbridge House. (Trowbridge Creamery). ca. 1925. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, shed roof dormer with boarded up windows, first floor with boarded up windows and door, full width screened porch with shed roof, square brick columns on stucco piers and brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 155(481). 413 Tombigbee Street. Lonnie S. and Edna Craine House. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, 2 interior chimneys, with central wood panel door with multiple lights, flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof, exposed rafters, grouped square wood columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 156(487). 414 Tombigbee Street. ca. 1928. One story, brick bungalow, multiple gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, off center wood panel door, flanking plate glass windows, partial width porch with engaged roof, square wood columns, metal open rail balustrade and brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 157(488). 416 Tombigbee Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, front gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, interior chimney, knee braces, central wood panel door with flanking 4/1 double hung sash window, partial width porch with front gable roof, knee braces, louvered ventilator, square brick columns and closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 158(482). 417 Tombigbee Street. E. McDonald and Olivia Jones House. ca. 1928. One and a half story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, hip roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood panel with 9 lights door with side lights, double hung sash windows, partial width porch with clipped gable roof, knee braces, and fixed light windows, grouped square wood columns on brick piers on brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 159(483). 421 Tombigbee Street. Grover L. and Odessa Waldrop House. ca. 1928. One story, fieldstone bungalow, front gable roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, interior chimney, two off center wood panel doors, flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof, exposed rafters, eyelid louvered ventilator, square stone columns and foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 160(NN). 424 Tombigbee Street. Ca. 1950. U shaped, one story, brick duplex with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood panel doors, flanking 2/2 double hung sash windows, and inset porch with shed roof, decorative iron supports, and open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 161(484). 425 Tombigbee Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with plywood siding, hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, exterior chimney, off center wood panel door, double hung sash window, partial width porch with front gable roof, exposed rafters, latticework ventilators, decorative metal supports, open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 162(485). 427 Tombigbee Street. Minnie L. Ray House. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with pressboard siding, hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, off center wood panel door, double hung sash window, partial width porch with front gable roof, exposed rafters, decorative metal supports, open rail balustrade and brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 163(489). 428 Tombigbee Street. ca. 1928. One story, wood frame bungalow with weatherboard siding, front gable roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, central wood panel door with flanking 4/1 double hung sash window, partial width porch with louvered ventilator, exposed rafters, square wood columns on brick piers, brick columns and closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

#### **Tuscaloosa Street**

Resource 164(491). 208 Tuscaloosa Street. ca. 1946. One and a half story, brick Colonial Revival with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, 2 gabled dormers with double hung sash windows, off center wood panel door with temple front, front gable roof with fixed multiple light window, open rail iron balustrade on brick foundation, porte cochere, flat roof with square wood columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 165(492). 216 Tuscaloosa Street. ca. 1890. Two and a half story, wood frame Victorian with weatherboard siding, hip with cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, 2 interior chimneys, gabled dormer with fixed light, tripartite window, gable with central double hung sash window, second story has 5 double hung sash windows, off center wood panel door with transom, bay window, arched fixed window and double hung sash window, first story with wrap around porch and tower, front gable with pent roof over door, round wood columns and open rail wood balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 166(493). 221 Tuscaloosa Street. Thimbleton. ca. 1830. Rebuilt ca. 1870. Two story, wood frame Italianate dwelling with weatherboard siding, Second Empire roof with asphalt shingles, decorative iron open rail balustrade, 2 interior chimneys, cornice with decorative brackets, second story has 3 flattened arch double hung sash windows, off center wood panel door with side lights, 2 flattened arch double hung sash windows, awning, decorative iron fence. Contributing Resource.

The origin of the house is vague. It was acquired by William P. Campbell in 1881. It later passed on to Edward A. O' Neal, III. O' Neal served as President of the American Farm Bureau Federation during President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration.

Resource 167(494). 315 Tuscaloosa Street. ca. 1928. One story, brick bungalow, front gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, fixed light window in gable, central wood panel door with 8 lights, side lights, flanking 9/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with front gable roof, knee braces, square brick columns and closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 168(497). 316 Tuscaloosa Street. L. W. Ragsdale House. ca. 1890. One story, wood frame Victorian-era cottage with weatherboard siding, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, off center wood panel door with transom, flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with engaged roof with front gable, square brick columns and closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 169(495). 317 Tuscaloosa Street. ca. 1890. Two story, wood frame Victorian with vinyl siding, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, interior chimney, stickwork in gable, second story has 4 double hung sash windows, first story has off center wood panel door with transom, flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, round Doric wood columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 170(498). 320 Tuscaloosa Street. ca. 1928. One story wood frame bungalow with permastone siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, shed roof dormer with latticework ventilator, knee braces, exposed rafters, and interior chimney, central wood panel door with flanking 5/1 double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof and decorative metal supports. Contributing Resource.

Resource 171(496). 323 Tuscaloosa Street. ca. 1928. One and a half story wood frame bungalow with plywood siding, side gable roof of asphalt shingles, shed roof dormer with paired 4/1 double hung sash windows, 2 interior chimneys, central wood and glass panel door with side lights, off center wood panel door, double hung sash windows, partial width porch with engaged roof, tapered square wood columns and partially enclosed porch. Contributing Resource.

Resource 172(499). 324 Tuscaloosa Street. Travis E. Burch House. ca. 1928. One and a half story brick bungalow with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, knee braces, gabled dormer with knee braces, interior chimney, arched fixed light window, off center wood panel door with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with engaged roof square wood columns, short tapered wood columns on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 173(505). 403 Tuscaloosa Street. ca. 1947. One story, brick Colonial Revival, cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, off center wood panel door, multiple light door with flanking pilasters and double hung sash windows, enclosed porch. Contributing Resource.

Resource 174(500). 404 Tuscaloosa Street. ca. 1947. One and a half story, Colonial Revival with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, gabled dormer with fixed light windows, and flanking fixed light windows, 1 exterior chimney and interior chimney, center wood panel door with flanking fixed light windows, central wood panel door with side lights with flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, and wood Doric columns. Contributing Resource.



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Resource 175(501). 410 Tuscaloosa Street. ca. 1935. One and a half story, brick Tudor Revival cottage with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, porthole window on 1/2 story, off center wood panel door with molding surround and tympanum with three double hung sash windows, brick patio and foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 176(506). 415 Tuscaloosa Street. ca. 1890. One story, wood frame Victorian-era cottage, aluminum siding, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, central wood panel door with flanking 4/4 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, square columns and closed rail balustrade with aluminum siding. Contributing Resource.

Resource 177(502). 416 Tuscaloosa Street. ca. 1925. Two story brick Craftsman with Neo-Classical details, hip with double front gables roof of asphalt shingles, cornice, interior chimney, second story has seven 9/9 double hung sash windows, first story has central wood panel door with side lights and transom, flanking 9/9 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with flat roof, cornice, Doric columns, wood open rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 178(503). 418 Tuscaloosa Street. ca. 1890. One story wood frame, central passage cottage with vinyl siding and hip roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, central wood panel door with side lights and transom, flanking double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, square brick columns on rusticated brick piers and foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 179(507). 423 Tuscaloosa Street. ca. 1890. Two story, wood frame Victorian with vinyl siding, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, second story has two double hung sash windows, first story has off center wood panel door, double hung sash windows, full width porch with hip roof, grouped square wood columns on brick piers and closed rail balustrade. Contributing Resource.

Resource 180(504). 424 Tuscaloosa Street. ca. 1890. Two story, wood frame Victorian with weatherboard siding, cross gable roof with asphalt shingles, 2 interior chimneys, gingerbread trim, second story has five 4/4 double hung sash windows, first story has off center wood panel door with flanking 4/4 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, and square wood columns. Contributing Resource.

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## Significance and Historical Context

### Architecture

The Locust Street 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 nineteenth and 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 I houses, 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, dormers, stonework, exposed timberwork, wood posts on stone or brick piers, and classical columns. The houses of Florence's mercantile, professional, and management classes reflect a conscious effort on their builders and owners to capture the essence of nationwide architectural trends from the nineteenth and twentieth-century.

The Locust Street Historic District has streets laid out in a grid pattern with sidewalks connecting the resources. Mature plantings surround the homes that contain examples of high style architecture that are among the finest of their ilk in the state. With its vertical profile, low pitched roof, wide eaves, bracketed cornice attenuated and segmental, arch crowned windows, Thimbleton (Resource 166) epitomizes the Italianate style. Thimbleton is the oldest residence in the Locust Street Historic District having been built circa 1830.

The brick and stone Craftsman residence (Resource 136) located at 404 W. Tennessee is an exceptionally fine example. The hip roof has four projecting hip roof dormers with exposed rafters and paired lights. Many of the windows have classic 3/1 Craftsman lights. Battered stone piers support a porch gable that features triangular knee braces and stickwork. The house also features an art glass window.

A particularly striking residence, Resource 114, the James W. Nipper House, is a rare example of Prairie style architecture in Florence. Stone cornices and flat roofs give the residence a low horizontal appearance. As with Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie style houses in the Midwest, the James W. Nipper House achieves a streamlined look through the smooth and unadorned brick and stone of the exterior.

### Historical Context

Although time and budgetary constraints do not permit the preparation of a comprehensive history, some background information is necessary as several early nineteenth-century institutions provide the economic impetus for Florence's growth. The history of downtown Florence begins with the establishment of the Cypress Land Company on March 12, 1818. General John Coffee, James Jackson, Thomas Bibb, LeRoy Pope, John Childress, Dabney Morriss, and John McKinley were the first trustees of the Cypress Land Company (Garrett 1968). The land company purchased 5,515

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acres of land on the north bank of the Tennessee River and appointed Ferdinand Sannoner, an Italian born surveyor, to assist General John Coffee in surveying the purchased land. The land was subdivided into some four hundred lots. A grid pattern of streets was established, the main ones of which were Court, Tennessee, Market, and Seminary (Lewis 1981). The land company permitted Sannoner to name the new town Florence after Florence, Italy. He was given several lots as partial payment for his services.

Once set in motion by the land sales, Florence quickly grew into a recognizable town. When Ann Newport Royal, one of America's first woman journalists, visited Florence in 1821, she found a place ripe with recent development: "Many large and elegant brick buildings are already built here, ... and frame houses are putting up daily ... there may be about 100 dwelling houses and stores, a courthouse and warehouses, and several taverns" (McDonald 1968).

Among the early fixtures in and around what is now downtown Florence were the Courthouse and the Land Office. The first Lauderdale County Courthouse was completed in 1822 on two lots, the southwest corner of W. Tennessee and S. Court Streets, reserved for just such a purpose (Souvenir 1918). The Land Office and the offices of the Cypress Land Company were housed in a building on E. Tennessee Street where now stands Blazer Financial Services (Lewis 1981). A fire destroyed the building and all the land records contained within it in 1827.

From the very beginning, cotton proved to be vital to the economic life blood of Florence. In 1830, the population of Lauderdale County was 10,781 which represented an increase of approximately 6,000 from 1820 (Garrett 1968). A good many of these people were dedicated to the cultivation of cotton. The soil of Lauderdale County was well suited for such cultivation, yielding up to 1,000 bales per acre (*Florence Times* 1968). The 12,000 bales of cotton produced annually by Lauderdale County plantations required regional processing and transportation to markets (Tennessee Valley Historical Society 1980). Enterprising Florence businessmen and industrialists built an infrastructure to facilitate these services.

In the 1820s, a series of warehouses were erected along the river bank. These warehouses served as distribution agencies, shipping not only cotton to markets but also bringing commodities to Florence (Tennessee Valley Historical Society 1980). Wagons hauled cotton to Huntsville and some attempts were made to transport cotton via keel and flat boats. The Muscle Shoals often proved impassible and public demand led to the construction of a canal. This construction lingered from 1831 through the early 1880s and proved fruitless when the locks were determined to be too short for use (Leftwich 1931). The canal was abandoned until the 1890s.

It was during this period of prosperity that Thimbleton was built. Thimbleton (Resource 166), is the oldest residence in the Locust Street Historic District having been built circa 1830. The home derives its name from a tailor shop formerly on the site. True to the Italianate style, the windows are attenuated and crowned by segmental arches. It also features a Second Empire roof with ornamental cresting, wide eaves and brackets.

Abundant water and streams in the Florence vicinity proved useful in the development of industry. An 1832 map showed a cotton factory near the Huntsville Road on Sweetwater Creek (McDonald 1968). Another cotton mill

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located on Cypress Creek (hence the name of Cypress Mill Road) would evolve into the very industrious Globe Factory. By 1850, the Globe Factory was earning large profits from 1,600 spindles and 46 looms upon which 80,000 yards of cloth were produced weekly (Garrett 1968). The cotton factory on Sweetwater Creek was the first of many industries to locate on the creek.

Through the 1850s, Florence enjoyed economic growth due to the prosperity of King Cotton. The population of Florence was 802 in 1850; and seven years later Florence had 1,444 people (Garrett 1968). The Globe Factory, which had 3 mills operating by the 1850s, employed and supported 800 people (*Florence Times* 1968). The continued influx of people into the county and Florence created a prosperous business atmosphere. In 1857 there were nine lawyers, two dentists, four doctors, and about fifty other businesses in Florence (Garrett 1968). These businesses located in commercial buildings built in the downtown area on Tennessee, Court, Seminary, and Market Streets. There were no business houses north of the courthouse on the west side of Court Street. At this time, downtown Florence was not zoned specifically for commerce. Consequently, mercantile houses and private residences were intermixed in this area of town.

The Civil War interrupted all facets of life in Florence. Human, animal, and material resources were allocated to the Confederate cause; consequently, improvement to the educational, mercantile, residential, and governmental infrastructures of Florence did not happen during the 1860s. To make matters worse, Federal troops looted and pillaged at will. In order to incapacitate Florence's contribution to the war, Union forces demolished the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Bridge over the Tennessee River and destroyed its manufacturing plants (Leftwich 1931). Damaged by the war, Florence did not recover for several decades. To make matters worse, a fire in 1866 destroyed part of the downtown area (Wright 1994).

Although Florence was ready to distance itself from the ravages of the Civil War in the 1870s, resources did not permit much development. In lieu of town building, Florence began a promotional campaign. Local newspapers extolled the virtues of life on the north bank of the Tennessee River. In an 1871 issue of the *Lauderdale Times*, an editorial stated: "There is a spirit of hearty enterprise here..." The editorial enumerated Florence's many institutions: "five churches, four primary schools, a university, female academy, a good hotel, steamboats, the first depot on the M. & C.R.R., two baseball clubs, two livery stables, new storehouses and business houses, a splendid courthouse, a magnificent railway and bridge, and four millinery stores." An 1879 *Florence Gazette* editorial proclaimed: "No town in north Alabama has such bright prospects as Florence with our river and railroad, and the two railroads and the canal now being built...we will have extraordinary facilities for transportation." Florence's prospect was truly bright.

In preparation of better times, Florence improved its infrastructure during the 1870s. In 1870, the city limits were extended two miles from the courthouse to the north, south, east, and west (Wright 1993). A proposal was passed to light city streets by gas lamps, construct sidewalks, and pave roads. Ending complaints that there were no cross streets north of Tuscaloosa Street, Irvine Street was developed (Wright 1993). In 1872, the trustees of Wesleyan University deeded Wesleyan Hall and the associated land to the state of Alabama. The state changed the university into a normal school, a teacher training institution. Florence Normal School admitted women beginning in 1874 (Tennessee Valley

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Historical Society 1983). Additionally, the city rebuilt many wooden bridges at street crossings. Florence's improvements in the 1870s facilitated growth in the 1880s.

Although freed by the Emancipation Proclamation, former slaves faced uncertain times in post Civil War era Florence. Florence did not exactly provide these emancipated people with employment and housing opportunities. Rather they were left to their own devices. Many former slaves from Jacob Peters' plantation settled along Cypress Creek west of Florence while many from the Sweetwater Plantation settled along the creek of the same name in the area east of Florence (McDonald n.d.). Still others congregated along the Tennessee River. Thus began the African American communities in west, south, and east Florence.

The origins of the Burrell-Slater High School are traced back to 1870. At this time, Professor Young A. Wallace started a school for African American children (McDonald n.d.). Initially housed in a two room, frame building located at the intersection of South Court Street and Veterans Drive, the building was replaced by a two story, frame edifice. It was in turn supplanted by a brick building after the previous school was consumed by fire. Named the John F. Slater School, it was the first such institution to be built by the Florence City Board of Education for African Americans (McDonald n.d.).

The impetus for Florence's industrial renaissance in the late 1880s came not from outside interests but rather from one of Florence's own leading potentates, William Basil Wood. Wood's resume accounts for much of Florence's nineteenth-century development. In addition to serving as a circuit court judge, Wood manufactured woolens prior to the Civil War (Lewis 1968); he was principal owner of a line of steamboats; after the war, he organized several railroad companies. In 1886, Wood headed the organization of the Florence Land, Mining and Manufacturing Company (Tennessee Valley Historical Society 1975). The Florence Land Company purchased 4,000 acres and laid off hundreds of town lots. These lots extended from Chestnut Street eastward to Conner Street and from the Military Road South to the Tennessee River. In a *Florence Wave* article (1887a), the Florence Land Company was reported to be opening new streets and improving old ones in the eastern part of the city. The sale of lots began in the Spring of 1886.

Charles Boeckh, a civil engineer, was entrusted with the task of surveying, mapping, and laying out the property of the Florence Land, Mining, and Manufacturing Company. Boeckh, who is the engineer of record for the layout of Sheffield, expanded the grid pattern of streets originally established by John Coffee and Ferdinand Sannoner. According to an 1888 map of the town of Florence, the lots south of the Huntsville Road were oriented perpendicular and parallel to those on the west side of Chestnut Street. A series of lots northeast of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and the Nashville, Florence, and Sheffield Railroad were oriented to the four cardinal points of the compass and at an angle to the courthouse. In between these lots and Royal Avenue, Boeckh established a number of irregular parcels that were situated in a seemingly random pattern.

The Florence Land, Mining and Manufacturing Company's development plans spurred a major boom. In 1887, the North Alabama Company contracted with the Florence Land Company to complete construction of a furnace begun

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earlier in the year (Tennessee Valley Historical Society 1975). The furnace site was at the foot of Chestnut Street. The North Alabama Company also received 300 town lots. In 1887, the Florence Land Company donated 128 Acres to the W. B. Wood Furnace Company. A furnace was constructed on an 120 acre site located on the bank of the Tennessee River between Aetna Street and Sweetwater Creek (Tennessee Valley Historical Society 1975). One of the largest industries to locate in the area, the Florence Wagon Works opened a factory on Blocks 588 and 674 between Spurr and Main Streets and Vulcan Avenue and the Tennessee River in 1890 (City of Florence 1890). The Memphis and Charleston Railroad had a line and several spurs running through East Florence.

The prospects of work brought people from all over the south and north. The population of Florence increased 500 percent from 1600 to 6000 in the last decade of the nineteenth century (Merrill 1976). Such a deluge of people created an immediate demand for housing. Anticipating this demand, the Florence Land Company, private individuals, and manufacturing companies began building cottages in East Florence. Through industrialization, East Florence came to fruition. East Florence was not unlike other industrial villages: the community was essentially self-contained. Housing existed adjacent factories. Transportation necessitated such an arrangement. This was the pre automobile era when people lacked the means to make commutes of any real distance. Additionally, this arrangement enabled managers to maintain a close eye on not only their plant and product but also their work force (Kasson 1976). Companies and individuals built stores in East Florence for the basic needs of the local population.

Florence's new found prosperity led to growth in other areas of the town. This growth expanded outward from the center as the center was becoming rapidly settled (*Florence Times* 1903). Florence industrial, real estate, and financial potentates, such as R. Lee Glenn, Judge J.J. Mitchell, R.L. Bliss, and Colonel N. I. Cherry, built grand Victorian-era homes on Walnut, Poplar, Market Streets and Seminary, Wood and Irvine Avenues. These and other houses are featured in the Wood Avenue, Seminary Street, Walnut Street, and Cherry Street Historic Districts. Other fine Victorian-era homes were built east and west of the commercial district on Tuscaloosa, Tombigbee, Mobile, Locust, Cedar and Pine Streets in the late 1880s and 1890s. Such as the brick Victorian-era residence at 445 Cedar Street (Resource 11) with mansard roof and Resource 76 at 116 Locust Street. A two story, wood frame Victorian-era residence at 201 Locust Street (Resource 80) includes the definitive Victorian-era penchant for gingerbread trim, bay window, turned wood columns on the porch with an open rail balustrade and more gingerbread work.

The wealthy were not alone in the construction of homes. The middle class also built cottages in the Victorian vein on a more modest scale, east and west of the downtown core. Mrs. W.T. White had a residence under contract on Cedar and Mobile Streets in 1888 (*Florence Banner* 1888). Other homes were being built in the Locust Street Historic District including Tennessee, Mobile, and Irvine Avenues, according to various statements in 1889 editions of the *Florence Times*.

The history of downtown Florence began with the Cypress Land Company in 1818. Ferdinand Sannoner surveyed the city and a street grid pattern was established, the main ones of which were Court, Market, Seminary and College streets. These thoroughfares were one hundred and fifteen and one-half feet wide. The other streets were only ninety-nine feet wide. By 1891 an ordinance was passed to narrow the streets. West Tuscaloosa Street in the Locust Street

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Historic District was one of the streets slated to be cut. Tuscaloosa was reduced to seventy feet except west of Market Street (now Wood Avenue) where the center line was run at an angle to original street grids to allow for more property for Thimbleton. The several decades old residence reigned on West Tuscaloosa and allowed properties on the south side larger portions of land.

Florence suffered a mild depression in 1893, causing the furnace begun by the W.B. Wood Furnace Company to cease operation and other minor complications; however, Florence weathered the difficulties. Companies like the Florence Wagon Works operated at full capacity; and new companies came to fill the void left by those that did not survive the depression. In 1893, Colonel N. F. Cherry and other administrators moved the Mountain Mills Company from Colbert County to the site of an 1832 cotton factory on Sweetwater Creek. Incorporated as the Cherry Cotton Mill, the factory became one of the largest in East Florence (McDonald 1968). The Florence Pump and Lumber Company set up shop at the corner of Marietta Street and Vulcan Avenue in 1893. The Florence Cotton Oil Company came to fruition in 1898. A year later it was reformulated as the Ashcraft Cotton Mill, the plant of which was located between Terrace Street and the Tennessee River and Oak and Sycamore Streets. Other industries operating at this time included a stove factory, shoe factory, the Florence Buggy Company, and a bottling works.

Mr. Tom Miller and Mr. Lee Howell were among a number who came to Florence in 1894 to find houses so that their families could benefit from Florence's schools (*Florence Times* 1894c). Many middle and upperclass residences were built by such families as the Howells in the course of years from 1887 to 1899. Sixteen Victorian-era residences and Victorian-era cottages were constructed in the area included in the Locust Street Historic District. These identified Resources include #76, #80, #83, #88, #92, #93, #111, #116, #117, #143), #165, #169, #168, #180, #176, and #179. Actually, the number is much greater as there are numerous late nineteenth-century residence represented in Florence's National Register historic districts that were not surveyed.

The turn of the century ushered in an era of progress. The Lauderdale County Courthouse was torn down in 1900, and a much larger courthouse was built on the same site at the southwest corner of W. Tennessee and S. Court Streets (the courthouse was moved to a modern building a block south in 1966). The 1901 courthouse featured multiple porticos and a cupola (Tennessee Valley Historical Society 1983). Prior to 1905, pedestrian and equine traffic dominated the streets of Florence. However, the Sheffield Company built an electric trolley line in Florence in 1904; the lines ran up and down Court, Tennessee, and Seminary Streets (Rice 1979). A very popular transportation mode, the trolley or streetcar was eventually outmoded by the automobile, which became popular in the 1920s.

More industries located in East Florence. A.D. Bellamy of the Florence Wagon Works and his associates J.T. Bellamy and John T. Ashcraft established the Bellamy Planing Mill Company, the L and N Railroad in 1901 (*Florence Times* 1903), and the Florence Ice and Coal Company was organized in 1902. By 1910, the East Florence business district situated along the intersection of Royal Avenue and Huntsville Road consisted of the East Florence Drug Store, four restaurants, a livery stable, three grocery stores, two dry goods, a barber shop, a purveyor of gentlemen's goods, and a furniture store (Sanborn Map 1910).

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Florence's population grew steadily albeit slowly from 1900 to 1910. Census records indicate that the population increased from 6,418 to 6,689 (Tennessee Valley Historical Society 1979). The housing sector was initially slow to react to this growth, but pursued the matter more vigorously as the decade progressed. A *Florence Times* article (1900a) stated that white and black laborers found Florence housing in short supply and local industry agreed to build homes for the workers in East Florence. The east section was not the only locale for residential construction.

A 1910 Sanborn Map recorded the developments between Court, Pine, Spring, and W. Tuscaloosa Streets and the area bounded by Locust, Court, Tuscaloosa, and Tombigbee Streets. Many of these blocks within the district were developed with one and two story residences made of brick and wood framing. Many of the homes featured asymmetrical floor plans suggesting they were of the Victorian vein. Most had stables. After all, the era of the automobile had yet to assert its influence over Florence and the common form of transportation was still the horse and buggy. A small percentage of the blocks in this area remained undeveloped.

For Florence, the second decade of the twentieth century represented the balmy days. A 1913 *Florence Herald* article declared "Florence enjoys great prosperity...Big industries are operating and merchants are doing a very large business." The Florence Wagon Works, Philadelphia Furnace, Tennessee Valley Fertilizer plant, two stove foundries, and a score of smaller plants were operating at full capacity. The State Normal College and the Burell Normal (African American) had their largest enrollment in their history. Cotton money filled the coffers of Florence's merchants.

Architects and building contractors did not lack for work during these heady days. Contractor H.B. Austin built a bungalow for Mrs. Q.B. Staten on the corner of Tuscaloosa and Cherry Streets. Men were not the only ones participating in the construction boom. A 1914 *Florence Times* article proclaimed a movement was in place to build 100 houses in Florence.

Florence's prospects grew even brighter when it was learned that the Muscle Shoals area was selected as the site for a hydroelectric dam and two nitrate plants in 1916. Critical to the development of munitions, the nation's nitrate supply, which was supplied by South America, was threatened by Germany. Thus, it was deemed necessary to establish a domestic supply at the outbreak of World War I. A readily available source of hydroelectric power, i.e., the Tennessee River, a well developed river and rail infrastructure, and many industrial resources made the Muscle Shoals area an ideal choice for the dam and nitrate plants (Friends of the Sheffield Public Library 1985). In 1917 construction began on two nitrate plants; Nitrate Plant No. 1 was established on the west side of Sheffield; Nitrate Plant No. 2 on the east side of town. The two plants, dam, construction of which began in 1918, and support facilities attracted an additional 30,000 people to the area (Friends of the Sheffield Public Library 1985). Florence's population jumped from 6,689 in 1910 to 10,529 (8,200 whites; 2,329 African Americans) in 1920 (Garrett 1968).

New construction starts escalated in an attempt to keep pace with Florence's rapidly growing population. Residential construction associated with the nitrate plant boom is synonymous with the bungalow. Hundreds of these residences with their distinctive low pitched roofs, emphasis on craftsmanship, and ample porches were built in this era. The



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bungalow genre represents the largest classification of buildings identified in the residential survey with a total of 710 houses. A small percentage of this classification date to the post World War II era attesting to the practical functionalism of this dwelling type.

In an advertisement entitled "Better Build Now!" the featured house design is that of a side gable bungalow with a gable dormer, stone chimney, and a commodious porch under an integral roof (*Florence Herald* 1919a). Evidently the advertisement found its mark as numerous such Craftsman homes were identified during the survey. A snippet from a *Florence Herald* (1919b) paper indicated that many new bungalows were in the process of construction citywide.

Individuals were not alone in leaving their mark on Florence's built environment. Developers were fast at work on small and large scale projects. Efforts by the Chamber of Commerce to encourage more residential starts culminated in the formation of the Home Building Corporation (*Florence Times* 1919a). Officials of the corporation included W.M. Richardson, B.R. Holbrook, James C. Roberts, H.L. Reeder, M.A. Lightman, O.C. Hackworth, and J.F. Koonce. The Home Building Corporation acquired two lots on Prospect Street between Hawthorne Street and Nellie Avenue in 1919 (*Florence Times* 1919b). House construction followed purchase of the two lots. Developers established the Oakview Subdivision in the vicinity roughly bounded by Tuscaloosa Street, Waterloo Road, Cedar Street, and Locust Street. Ten lots, two of which were on Cedar Street and one on Waterloo Road, were advertised for sale in the *Florence Times* (1919c).

The nitrate plant boom was short lived, lasting for only a two-year period. In 1919 both nitrate plants were put on stand by status; construction of Wilson Dam, which picked up some of the slack from the nitrate plant closures, ceased in 1921.

News of the automobile manufacturing magnate Henry Ford's interest in utilizing the nitrate plants and dam in a scheme to build a 75 mile long city along the Tennessee River, the focus of which would be the production of cars, ignited a speculation development in Florence. Real estate investors from Detroit, Chicago, and New York, and other areas flocked to the area to buy and develop real estate (Friends of the Sheffield Public Library 1985). John Weeden of J.D. Weeden and Company maintained real estate offices in Florence and New York City (*Florence Times* 1976). H.S. Veach, a surveyor, was quite busy staking out subdivisions for various developers.

During this time period several homes of distinction were constructed within the Locust Street Historic District. A particularly striking residence, Resource 114, the James W. Nipper House, is a rare example of Prairie style architecture in Florence. Stone cornices and flat roofs give the residence a low horizontal appearance. As with Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie style houses in the Midwest, the James W. Nipper House achieves a streamlined look through the smooth and unadorned brick and stone of the exterior.

The brick and stone Craftsman residence (Resource 136) located at 404 W. Tennessee is an exceptionally fine example of a Craftsman home. The hip roof has four projecting hip roof dormers with exposed rafters and paired

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lights. Many of the windows have classic 3/1 Craftsman lights. Battered stone piers support a porch gable that features triangular knee braces and stickwork. The house also features an art glass window.

Proud of its contributions to the building boom, the Florence Lumber Company published photographs of the homes that it built in the *Florence Herald*. The photographs show cottages and homes cast in the Craftsman vein, which was then popular nation wide. The residences sported a variety of appointments. The Koonce Real Estate Company published a price list of its bungalows in the *Florence Times* on November 12, 1923. A new 8 room bungalow on Morrison Avenue sold for \$5500; a new 3 room bungalow in Weeden Place for \$1250; and a new 5 room bungalow on West College Street for \$3000. Bungalows were standard residential fare at this time. Thomas and Maude Walker occupied a nice example of a bungalow at 215 West Irvine Avenue (Resource 58). Mr. Walker was a guard and a student, Clarice Theroux, lived with the couple in 1926. The single story, wood frame bungalow sported knee braces, central wood panel door with 8 fixed lights, a partial width porch with knee braces and tapered wood square columns. On West Tombigbee Street lived Paul and Ethel Trowbridge owners of the Trowbridge Creamery. The bungalow at 409 Tombigbee Street (Resource 154) is a one and a half story, wood frame bungalow replete with a full width porch and square brick columns on stucco piers.

Ford's plans for the Muscle Shoals area were never realized. Senator George Norris of Nebraska opposed Ford's privatization of the Muscle Shoals properties, believing that the government facilities should remain in the public domain (Friends of the Sheffield Public Library 1985). Nonetheless, Florence capitalized on the automaker's vision for the Muscle Shoals area.

Florence was not immune to the deleterious effects of the Great Depression. The banks closed; people lost their jobs; businesses closed; and college students were forced to withdraw from school and return home to find whatever jobs were available (Sepmeier 1977). Succor came to Florence in the way of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Established in 1933, the TVA addressed a sixfold mission: improve manageability of the Tennessee River and provide flood control by the construction of dams; generate electrical power for the Tennessee River Valley; reforest denuded lands; provide for agricultural and industrial development; operate Muscle Shoals properties for national defense; and manufacture fertilizer (Headrick and Schafer 1993). The nitrate plants and Wilson Dam went into full production. Construction of Wheeler Dam several miles east of Wilson Dam began in earnest in 1933. TVA provided a boost to the Florence economy in the 1930s.

A 1936 TVA map provides compelling evidence as to the presence of the TVA in the Muscle Shoals district. Flanking the west and east sides of Sheffield were U.S. Nitrate Plants No. 1 and No. 2. Wilson Dam Village No. 2, a community of several hundred workers cottages, was situated just southeast of Nyhoff's Subdivision on the Jackson Highway. Operated by the TVA and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Muscle Shoals Nursery lay southeast of U. S. Nitrate Plant No. 2. CCC Camp No. 2426 - TVA No. 3 and CCC Camp No. 4499 - TVA No. 2 were stationed northeast of Nyhoff's Subdivision. TVA central offices were ensconced in a building north of the CCC-TVA camps.

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Many in the Shoals district credited the New Deal with resuscitating the local economy. "Yesterday, depression, Today, a New Deal, and more business, more employment, and more money circulating," claimed a *Sheffield Standard* (1934a) story after the newspaper conducted a survey of bankers, merchants, professional men, farmers, and laborers. The TVA employed 3,100 men on projects from Decatur to Tupelo, Mississippi. The CCC enlisted 1,000 boys in local conservation projects (*Sheffield Standard* 1934a). In one pay period, the TVA accounted for a 3/4 million dollar payroll in the Shoals (*Sheffield Standard* 1935a). Approximately 4,200 men were employed in the construction of Wheeler Dam with a monthly payroll of 450,000. Another 2,600 men worked on clearing the Wheeler Dam reservoir with an aggregate payroll of \$300,000 per month.

The federal relief projects initiated by President Roosevelt and his cabinet in the 1930s contributed much to the infrastructures of Florence and Lauderdale County. In 1933, the Civil Works Administration (CWA) approved funds totaling \$91,000 for road improvements (*Florence Times* 1933a). WPA labor built 111 new rock and concrete bridges throughout the county (*Florence Times* 1938a). The WPA participated in the paving of a three lane road 10 miles in length; installed a mile of water main; paved or repaved 7.5 miles of streets; and installed a half mile of curbs and gutters (*Florence Times* 1938a). Without assistance from the Public Works Administration (PWA), the Florence State Teacher's College (later renamed the University of North Alabama) would not have been able to build a library, gymnasium, and an apartment/dormitory for women (*Florence Times* 1939a). Through federal relief funds, the police station was remodeled and construction of the armory was completed.

Initially paralyzed by the Great Depression, Florence's building industry gradually recovered. A survey conducted by the *Florence Times* (1933b) discovered that an apartment building was planned near O.F. Fielder's funeral home on the west side; the Gardiner-Warring Knitting Company commenced work on a dye-house; a number of store fronts were modernized; and a half dozen, first class residences were nearing completion.

Two federal assistance programs facilitated home building in the late 1930s. Federal Savings and Loans associations made more money available to citizens for home purchases (*Florence Times* 1936b). The Federal Housing Authority passed legislation lowering the amount of down payment required for home sales (*Florence Times* 1938b). A 1936 survey indicated that Florence home construction was on the rise. A house (Resource 38) designed in the Tudor Revival vein, the sole Tudor Revival house in the district, is more in the English manor vein. It features timber framing and fieldstone cladding. Steeply pitched gables and an entry vestibule are also salient elements. The accompanying garage apartment is also designed in the English manner.

Three other Tudor Revival cottages were constructed on Cypress Street during the thirties. Six Tudor Revival cottages dot the historic district. Thirty-one new homes were under construction in Florence and Lauderdale County in late 1936 (*Florence Times* 1936d). In June of 1938, construction permits for seven residences and three apartments were issued (*Florence Times* 1938c).

The short window of opportunity between economic recovery from the Great Depression and the onset of World War II was not lost on Florence. A building spurt occurred between 1940 and 1942. Building permits were issued in the

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Locust Street Historic District area to Doxie Cox (West Tombigbee Street), Tom N. Smith (308 North Cypress (Resource 28), and Will Davis (a small garage apartment corner of Alabama and Cedar Streets) (*Florence Times* various dates in 1941).

Although Florence's economy was on the mend, the federal government continued to invest in the infrastructure of the Shoals. The WPA, which would soon come to an end, accounted for much of an \$80,125 project to build a stadium, football field, and a track between Cherry Street, Royal Avenue, and the Jackson Highway (*Florence Times* 1940b). Ben F. Riley, III of Florence and Howard Griffith of Sheffield served as project architects. Griffith designed many buildings in Sheffield, including the Muscle Shoals Hotel, the Water Department, Sheffield High School, and the VFW as well as the Deshler High School stadium in Tuscumbia. The WPA also provided \$65,459 for street paving and the construction of curbs and gutters (*Florence Times* 1940c). Another beneficiary of WPA assistance, the Florence State Teachers College, received assistance for the construction of a much needed dormitory (*Florence Times* 1940d). In 1940, the TVA resumed production of ammonium nitrate at Nitrate Plant No. 2 and initiated construction of a new synthetic ammonia plant. The War Department required the chemicals for the production of munitions. In what could also be interpreted as an indication that the winds of war had wafted Washington way, the Federal Housing Authority ordered the immediate expedition of funds for homes and apartments for defense workers in the Shoals (*Florence Times* 1940e). As part of public works allotments for defense areas, President Roosevelt approved \$100,000 for the construction of a hospital in Florence (*Florence Times* 1941a).

The direct link between the Shoals' TVA facilities and the Reynolds Aluminum plant built in 1941 and national defense kept life bustling in Florence. These plants and others in the Muscle Shoals operated around the clock producing munitions, aluminum for planes, and other wartime goods for the allied cause. Plentiful employment attracted many defense workers to the Shoals. The population of Florence swelled from 15,043 in 1940 to 23,879 in 1950 (*Florence Times* 1941b). Such a dramatic increase completely overwhelmed the public sector's ability to provide housing. Some enterprising individuals converted homes into apartments and others built garage apartments, but these accommodations did little to resolve the critical demand for housing.

The federal government applied its resources to the Shoals housing crisis. Sixty defense dwellings in Florence were ready for occupation at the end of July, 1941. On October 18, 1941, President Roosevelt approved a big home building project that would result in the construction of 600 dwellings in the Shoals (*Florence Times* 1941e). Of this total, 300 were slated for Florence. About 200 homes were to be built on a 69 acre site at the intersection of Florence's corporate limits and College Avenue and 100 were to be located on 20 acres bounded by the city limits, Jackson Highway, and an existing development (*Florence Times* 1942a). Despite these efforts, the federal government did not resolve the Florence housing crunch, which persisted throughout the rest of the war. The *Florence Times* carried many articles on the housing shortage, especially in 1943.

For many areas nation wide, the end of World War II meant the end of the war industries that fueled the economy. Such was not the case for the Muscle Shoals. In 1944, the U.S. Department of Labor predicted a roseate future for the Tri-Cities (*Sheffield Standard* 1944). Nitrates, phosphates, and aluminum, the Shoals contributions to the war cause,

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promised to be as vital in rebuilding the world as they had been in defeating the axis powers. "An expected age of light metal would bring with it brisk demand for the area's aluminum (*Sheffield Standard* 1944). TVA's fertilizer development facilities would be instrumental in helping feed the world's hungry.

After World War II, Florentines joined their fellow Americans nation wide in turning their attention to the home front. Like cities across the county, Florence found itself in the midst of a baby boom and a housing shortage. The nation's industrial machinery, which was geared to the production of war goods, would require retooling and some time before it could respond to the housing crunch. In the meantime, construction would occur sporadically in Florence. Built in great numbers immediately after World War II, Minimal Traditional domiciles often dominated large housing tracts. Eighteen minimal traditionals (Resources 16, 19, 21, 27, 28, 60, 63, 69, 78, 103, 104, 107, 109, 110, 113, 129, 151, and 152) are part of this nomination.

The last two years of the decade witnessed the completion of several important buildings and plans for several more. A major undertaking got underway in March, 1948. Not completed until 1951, Coffee High School featured International style architecture by Birmingham architect Charles H. McCauley and landscape design by the internationally renowned Olmstead Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts (*Florence Times* 1948a). The site of the school was adjacent to the football stadium built in 1941. Featuring modern streamlined lines, the north Florence Fire Department (Resource #1036) opened in March, 1949 (*Florence Times* 1949a). Sheffield architect, Howard Griffith, whose growing list of works included the Frank Perry, Jr. Nurses Home (Resource #788) completed in 1943, conceived plans for a church at the corner of Wood and Nellie avenues that would come to fruition in 1950 (*Florence Times* 1949b). Designated as one of the finest examples of Art Deco/Moderne architecture in North Alabama, the Rogers Department Store (Resource #625) on Court Street celebrated its Grand Opening on September 4, 1948 (*Florence Times* 1948b). Similar in design to Coffee High School, the W.C. Handy School, an elementary school for African Americans in West Florence, was in the planning stages (*Florence Times* 1949c).

In order to combat the post war housing shortage in Florence, developers, contractors, and architects experimented with a variety of residential forms, some conventional, some not so conventional. A tried and true housing type, apartment complexes, which economized on space and materials and generated perpetual income, were added to Florence's housing stock. In June, 1949, the Valley Building Construction Company initiated the development of Wildwood Terrace Apartments (Resource #1112), a sixty unit complex located south of Cypress Mill Road (*Florence Times* 1949d). Consisting of 28 three bedroom units and 32 two bedroom units, the apartments represented the largest such development in north Alabama at that time. A year earlier, Martin Homes, Inc. began a 33 unit complex (*Florence Times* 1948c). It was located on Sannoner Avenue at Atlanta Street.

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Certainly not conventional unless considered in the context of automobile production, which served as a model, the all metal prefabricated Lustron seemingly had all the right stuff with which to finally end the two decade long housing shortage. Backed by liberal loans from the federal government and heralded by the most inscrutable architectural and businesses presses, the Lustron House featured a show stopping design that was both an homage to the Cape Cod cottages of the Colonial period and an harbinger of the ranch house aesthetic that was about to take the country by storm, built in creature comforts, and easy maintenance. All of the metal parts of Lustron Houses were manufactured at various stations in the erstwhile Curtis-Wright automobile factory in Columbus, Ohio; loaded on a truck assembly line fashion; and shipped to the site. The prefabricated, mass production process, an industry standard for automobile manufacturing, was intended to crank out massive numbers of Lustrons thereby making them affordable to the masses. The Lustron House failed to resolve the housing shortage, but by 1950 the traditional housing industry no longer required assistance with the housing problem. The Southern Sash Company of Sheffield, manufacturers of the aluminum frame windows for the Lustron Corporation, made a logical choice for the Lustron dealership of north Alabama. Yet no Lustrons were constructed within the Locust Street Historic District.

Florence continued to prosper in the decades after the war. The TVA and Reynolds plant helped drive the economy as new businesses and industry located in Florence. Many residential developments have been added to the growing housing stock over the last five decades. These developments will be the focus of future studies.

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"Trip." Thursday, July 17, 1919b.

"Moyer." Thursday, May 15, 1919c.

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"Improvements at Pine Ridge Camp." Thursday, December 2, 1920b.

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"It's Time to Build." Friday, July 21, 1922c.

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"Fussell House." Friday, August 8, 1890b.

"Still Onward." Saturday, December 8, 1894a.

"Will Build." Saturday, November 10, 1894b.

"School." Saturday, September 1, 1894c.

"Forty Houses." Friday, November 10, 1899a.

"Will Build." Friday, May 12, 1899b.

"Colonel." Friday, April 21, 1899c.

"Short Locals." Friday, July 27, 1900a.

"Contract." Friday, February 9, 1900b.

"Short Locals." Friday, April 20, 1900c.

"Will Build." Friday, October 25, 1901a.

"McFadden." Friday, March 8, 1901b.

"Personal Mention." Friday, August 22, 1902a.

"Kiser." Friday, September 5, 1902b.

"Local News Notes." Friday, February 14, 1902c.

"Florence As She Is." December, 1903a.

"Jones." Friday, December 25, 1903b.

"Seven Points." Friday, January 29, 1904.

"Movement." Thursday, April 17, 1914.



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- "New Dwellings In Florence." Thursday, December 16, 1915.
- "Big Building Association Organized." Friday, April 25, 1919a.
- "Home Building." Friday, May 16, 1919b.
- "Oakview." Friday, April 25, 1919c.
- "Weeden Place." Friday, April 4, 1919d.
- "Property Very Active." Friday, February 3, 1922a.
- "Real Estate Still Active." Friday, February 10, 1922b.
- "New Subdivision Now on Market." Friday, January 19, 1923a.
- "For Sale." Monday, November 12, 1923b.
- "Street Work is Approved." December 18, 1933a.
- "New Construction, Survey Reveals." June 20, 1933b.
- "New Homes Being Built." April 28, 1933c.
- "Cotton Mill Employs 250." September 15, 1936a.
- "Savings and Loan Associations Aid Builders of Homes." October 24, 1936b.
- "Model Home." September 26, 1936c.
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- "Florence and Lauderdale in Fine Progress." January 7, 1938a.
- "FHA's Plan." March 18, 1938b.
- "Many New Houses Being Built." June 14, 1938.

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"New Buildings for Florence College." March 25, 1939a.

"Permit to Build House." December 12, 1939b.

"House is Being Built By Floyd." February 15, 1940a.

"WPA Approves Huge Project for Florence." September 26, 1940b.

"WPA Approves Improvements for Florence." March 9, 1940c.

"Dormitory at Local College Will Be Built." December 10, 1940d.

"Housing Plan for Florence to be Speeded." October 29, 1940e.

"Hospital for Florence." November 29, 1941a.

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"Roosevelt Approves Big Homes Building." October 18, 1941e.

"Four Hundred Houses to be Erected Here." January 28, 1942a.

"Construction 2 New Theatres Begins Monday." March 1, 1946a.

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"Martin Plans 33 Home Units for Florence." July 22, 1947b.

"Plant to Accommodate 900 Students." March 2, 1948a.

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“Work Begins on 33 Unit Apartment House.” June 28, 1948c.

“You Can Now Own a Home.” September 24, 1948d.

“Congratulations.” March 7, 1949a.

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### Verbal Boundary Description

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

### Boundary Justification

The Locust Street Historic District boundaries were drawn to encompass those resources historically associated with middle to upper class neighborhood that developed between West End (an African American neighborhood west of Locust Street) to the west, Downtown Florence to the east, and the University of North Alabama (Florence Normal College) to the north in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The neighborhood actually historically extended several blocks south to Dr. Hicks Boulevard; however, a number of historic resources between West Tennessee Street and Dr. Hicks Boulevard were demolished in the 1970s to make way for medical buildings and senior citizen retirement towers; consequently, this area was omitted from the Locust Street Historic District boundaries.

### 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. Resource 83 looking southwest.
- Photograph 2. Resource 80 looking northwest.
- Photograph 3. Resource 80 detail.
- Photograph 4. Resource 98 looking northwest.
- Photograph 5. Resource 93 looking northwest.
- Photograph 6. Resource 82 looking southeast.
- Photograph 7. Resource 88 looking southwest.
- Photograph 8. Resource 47 looking east.
- Photograph 9. Resource 38 looking west.
- Photograph 10. Resource 38 looking northwest.
- Photograph 11. Resource 4 looking northeast.
- Photograph 12. Resource 142 looking south.
- Photograph 13. Resource 136 looking north.

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- Photograph 14. Resource 136 looking north.
- Photograph 15. Resource Tennessee Street looking west.
- Photograph 16. Resource 114, James W. Nipper House, looking north.
- Photograph 17. Resource 149, Thomas and Bessie Reeder House, looking northwest.
- Photograph 18. Resource 166, Thimbleton, looking southeast.

