

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name East Northport Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by 20th Street, 8th Ave., Rice Mine Road, Bridge Ave. not for publication N/A
city or town Northport vicinity N/A
state Alabama code AL county Tuscaloosa code 125 zip code 35476

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official

February 12, 2004
Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

for

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Daniel J. [Signature]

3/26/04

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

| Ownership of Property (Check only one box.) | Category of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.) | Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.) | |
|--|---|---|--------------------------|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <u>258</u> | <u>83</u> buildings |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <u>1</u> | <u> </u> sites |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-state | <input type="checkbox"/> site | <u> </u> | <u> </u> structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <u> </u> | <u> </u> objects |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | <u>259</u> | <u>84</u> Total |

Number of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cat: <u>Domestic</u> | Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u> |
| | <u>Multiple Dwelling</u> |
| | <u>Secondary Structure</u> |
| <u>Religion</u> | <u>Religious Facility</u> |
| <u>Commerce/Trade</u> | <u>Specialty Store</u> |
| | <u>Restaurant</u> |
| | <u>Warehouse</u> |
| <u>Recreation and Culture</u> | <u>Sports Facility</u> |
| | |
| | |

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cat: <u>Domestic</u> | Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u> |
| | <u>Multiple Dwelling</u> |
| | <u>Secondary Structure</u> |
| <u>Religion</u> | <u>Religious Facility</u> |
| <u>Commerce/Trade</u> | <u>Specialty Store</u> |
| | <u>Restaurant</u> |
| | <u>Warehouse</u> |
| <u>Recreation and Culture</u> | <u>Sports Facility</u> |
| | |
| | |

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals: Tudor Revival

Modern Movement: Minimal Traditional

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete block

brick

roof asphalt

walls wood

brick

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition on continuation sheet/s.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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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.)

- 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 _____
Ethnic Heritage _____

Period of Significance c. 1880s-1953 _____

Significant Dates N/A _____

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A _____

Architect/Builder N/A _____

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other state agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository
State of Alabama Dept. of Archives and History; University of Alabama

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 400

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

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|------|---------|----------|------|---------|----------------|
| 1 | 16 | 446280 | 3676610 | 3 | 16 | 447120 3675810 |
| 2 | 16 | 446880 | 3676820 | 4 | 16 | 446460 3675540 |

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Pamela Sterne King, Historic Preservationist & Christy Anderson (AHC Reviewer)

organization PSKing Associates date 10-15-02

street & number 3307 Altaloma Way telephone 205-823-1679

city or town Birmingham state Al zip code 35216

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 2 Page 1 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Addresses

Bridge Avenue

523, 711, 805, 808, 902, 904, 905, 907, 913, 915, 1008, 1010, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1115, 1117, 1209, 1211, 1811,

MLK Boulevard

1100, 1106, 1130, 1211, 1214, 1216, 1305, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1317, 1319, 1320, 1401, 1403, 1407, 1413, 1414, 1419, 1420,
1422, 1424, 1433, 1441, 1512, 1513, 1515, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1715

Rice Mine Road

1003

8th Avenue

302, 800, 802, 808, 809, 811-4, 816, 901, 902, 905, 906, 921, 923

10th Avenue

218, 715, 717, 807, 808, 809, 811, 817, 818, 819, 900, 913, 919, 1402, 1510, 1518, No # (Alabama Power Station), 1522

12th Avenue

900, 1020, 1105

13th Avenue

900, 901, 903, 905, 907, 1015, 1106, 1104, 1110, 1219, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1412

14th Avenue

1006, 1008, 1013, No # (Church Annex), 1104, 1105, 1109, 1113, 1411, 1413, 1900, 1902, 1908, 1914, 1916, 1925, 1929,
2003

15th Avenue

609, 615, 701, 706, 713, 715, 800, 802, 804, 806 B, 807, 810, 822, 903, 904, 905, 908, 909, 1901, 1904, 1906,

16th Avenue

707, 708, 709

17th Avenue

115, 1513, 1514, 1516, 1603, 1606, 1706, 1708

18th Avenue

1103, 1105, 1110, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1907, 1913, 1915, 1923

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 2 Page 2

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District

County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Addresses (con't)

15th Court

1012, 1098, 1102, 1104, 1107, 1109, 1203, 1204, 1206, 1207, 1209, 1227, 1229

5th Street

900, 902, 904, 906, 920, 1002, 1004, 1005

6th Street

1412, 1419, 1506, 1604

7th Street

711, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1509, 1510, 1512, 1513, 1603

8th Street

811, 902, 904, 906, 908

9th Street

800, 802, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 912, 914, 915, 917, 921, 1406, 1410, 1414, 1517, 1612,

10th Street

404, 840, 913, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1005, 1100, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1204, 1205, 1207, 1208, 1211, 1213, 1216,
1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1228, 1230, , 1406, 1402, 1320, 1318, 1322, 1314, 1308, 1302, 1400, 1401, 1415, 1417, 1507,
1509, 1510, 1518, 1521, 1522, 1528, 1603

12th Street

1101, 1200, 1203, 1209, 1211, 1219, 1224, 1226, 1227, 1230, 1232, 1236, 1240, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1400, 1401, 1402,
1514, No # (Ball Park), 1600, 1601, 1604, 1606, 1607, 1610, 1611

15th Street

1317

16th Street

707, 709, 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814

17th Street

1500, 1607, 1609, 1621, 1625, 1629, 1711, 1713, 1801, 1808

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 27 Page 3

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Addresses (con't)

19th Street

1403-5, 1407-9, 1411-13, 1416, 1417, 1501, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1509, 1604, 1608, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1707, 1709, 1714, 1803, 1806, 1808, 1810, 1811, 1813, 1816

20th Street

1301, 1321, 1323, 1430, 1431, 1807, 1809, 1916

Narrative Description

The East Northport Historic District includes approximately 400 acres of mostly residential resources, the vast majority of which are single unit dwellings, but with twenty-one duplexes and one 2-story apartment building. The remaining resources include three churches (Inv. #s 35, 185, 221), one baseball park (Inv. # 164), two stores (Inv. # 130, # 153), two restaurants (Inv. #s 115, 329), four industrial resources (Inv. #s 159, 321, 327 and 328) two of which are lumber/forestry - related, and four gas station/car-related facilities (Inv. #s 1, 157, 237, and 277). Two hundred and sixty resources are contributing and eighty-three are non-contributing.

The East Northport Historic District is irregularly shaped and is roughly bounded by Bridge Avenue to the west, 6th Street near Rice Mine Road to the south, 8th Avenue along the southeastern edge, 12th Avenue along the northeastern edge, and 20th Street along the northern edge. Just west of Bridge Avenue is the Lurleen B. Wallace Highway that serves as a major barrier from the Northport Historic District. North of 20th Street is post 1950s mainly commercial development, and just east of the district is open land or modern residential development. South of 6th Street and Rice Mine Road, itself a major thoroughfare, is a large c. 1960s housing project.

Before the turn of the 20th Century, East Northport was developing as an African-American neighborhood primarily along Bridge Avenue and just east of it; and by the 1910s the neighborhood had become the most important African-American neighborhood in Northport with Bridge Avenue its clear western edge. One house remains from the 1890s (Inv. # 15); thirty-six others were constructed c. 1900-1919 as well as the First Baptist Church of Northport (Inv. # 185); seventy-two were constructed during the 1920s in addition to the Porter St. Paul AME Church and New Zion Missionary Church (Inv. # 35 and #221); with the remaining approximately 40% built during the late 1930s to early 1950s including stores, industrial buildings, gas stations, restaurants, and a baseball park (Inv. # 164) located virtually in the middle of the district. The oldest structures are not concentrated anywhere in the district but are, like the later bungalow and minimal tradition houses, scattered throughout the area. There are no examples of high style architecture in the district, but there are many fine examples of vernacular architecture including seven shotguns, three pyramidal roof houses, eight Victorian era L-cottages with simple wood ornamentation, five central passage styles, one single pen house, and one double pen house. The remaining are vernacular wood or concrete block duplexes, bungalows with simple front gable roofs and front porches including one stucco structure with Spanish influences (Inv. # 73), two with Tudor Revival influences (Inv. #s 18 and 223), one c. 1940s concrete block style with brick quoins (Inv. # 343), and many that are Craftsman style including (Inv. #s 14, 77, 228, 289, 292, 320, 338, 339, 340). There are also many c. 1940s – early 1950s minimal traditional styles scattered throughout.

With the exception of several one and one half story central passage houses, the three churches, and one apartment building, all of the buildings in the district are one story. While two of the historic churches were constructed or refaced with brick, the commercial structures, restaurants, and industrial buildings are brick (Inv. # 153) or concrete block. The primary materials for residential resources are wood, or concrete block in the late 1930s – early 1950s. There is also one molded concrete structure, the First Baptist Church of Northport (Inv. # 185); and one glazed tile block structure (Inv. #1).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District

County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Many of the bungalows were refaced with a composite material or masonite material during the 1940s, 50s, 60s, 70s, and 80s; but because these materials closely resemble wood, this practice did not significantly decrease the integrity of the resource. Many others were refaced with asphalt or asbestos shingles during the 1930s and 1940s. During the 1960s-70s, many other bungalows were refaced, or partially refaced, with brick all of which are non-contributing. Other common renovation practices have been replacement aluminum windows c. 1950s-80s, and some have been refaced with vinyl or aluminum siding c. 1960s-80s. A few have enclosed, or partially enclosed, front porches. Where the resource has been renovated with vinyl or aluminum siding, and with aluminum windows and/or enclosed porches, those resources are considered non-contributing. Those resources that have added aluminum windows or partially enclosed porches, but have refaced with composite or masonite materials, are considered contributing.

The East Northport Historic District is mostly flat and has developed in an irregular grid pattern with structures relatively close to the streets, some narrow secondary streets particularly 13th and 14th Avenues, and typically moderate-sized front yards of approximately twenty feet – a pattern which is typical in other, predominantly white, working – middle class neighborhoods in Northport. There are no sidewalks in the district, but there are curbs and gutters throughout and a moderately landscaped streetscape. Over half of the residential properties include designed concrete sidewalks and driveways, and some primarily along 19th Street and MLK Boulevard, include a series of concrete steps leading to the street. Overall the district remains intact and well kept and affords excellent documentation of the patterns of home renovation in this African American community from the 1930s to present. It is also a fine example of a well defined and fully developed African American community which built homes, recreational resources, churches, and commercial and utility services.

Archaeological Component

Although no archaeological testing has been conducted, the potential for subsurface materials remains.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 5

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District

County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

INVENTORY

1. Hand Car Wash. 523 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1950)
One story, free standing glazed tile block gas station with car wash. There is a flat roof and concrete block foundation. Windows are five paned horizontal fixed and jalousie constructed of wood and metal.
2. House. 1506 6th Street. (c. 1920s)
One story bungalow with a common bond brick exterior. There is a cross gable asphalt roof, one central brick chimney, and a full screened attached porch. The foundation is brick. There is an original frame garage and a shed each containing wood rafters and a front gable.
3. Duplex. 1412 6th Street. (c. late 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow duplex with a plain weatherboard exterior. There is a cross gable asphalt roof and a concrete block foundation. Windows are c. 1960s 1:1 double hung aluminum.
4. House. 1419 6th Street. (c. late 1920s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow with plain weatherboard exterior. There is a front gable asphalt roof, attached porch, and concrete block foundation. Windows are c. 1960s 6:6 double hung aluminum.
5. House. 1503 7th Street. (c. 1910s)
One story bungalow with a plain weatherboard exterior. There is a cross gable asphalt roof with one central brick chimney. There are brick foundation piers with concrete block infill. Windows are 4:4 double hung constructed of wood.
6. Duplex. 1505 7th Street. (c. 1920s)
One story duplex with plain weatherboard exterior. There is a cross gable asphalt roof and 4:4 double hung wood windows.
7. House. 1509 7th Street. (c. 1970s)
One story house with concrete block pier foundation. Fixed windows are constructed of aluminum. (NC)
8. Duplex. 711 7th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story concrete block duplex. There is a front gable with rafters, and an asphalt roof. The wood windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung with brick sills, and there is a concrete block foundation.
9. House. 1513 7th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story minimal traditional house with plain weatherboard exterior. There is a side gable asphalt roof and a concrete block foundation. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of aluminum.
10. House. 1603 7th Street. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gable asphalt roof and concrete block foundation. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood.
11. Duplex. 707 16th Avenue. (c. 1920s)
One story duplex with plain weatherboard exterior. There is a pyramidal asphalt roof and a concrete block foundation. There are original 2:2 double hung wood windows, and some multi-paned fixed metal windows on the sides.
12. House. 709 16th Avenue. (c. 1920s)
One story bungalow with plain weatherboard exterior. There is a front gable asphalt roof with one central decorative brick chimney. There is a concrete block foundation and attached porch with brick piers. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 6 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

13. House. 711 Bridge Avenue. (c. late 1930s-early 1940s)
One story bungalow with brick exterior. There is a multiple side gable asphalt roof with one front tall brick chimney. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood.
14. House. 1604 6th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story Craftsman style bungalow with plain weatherboard exterior. There is a side gable asphalt roof with wood rafters and a concrete block foundation. Windows are 4:4 double hung constructed of wood.
15. House. 805 Bridge Avenue. (c. late 1890- early 1900s; c. 1940s)
One story Victorian era L-shaped house that was refaced with brick c. 1940s. There is a pyramidal asphalt roof with cross gables, and a brick foundation. Windows are 3:1 double hung wood windows.
16. House. 1612 9th Street. (c. 1910s; c. 1930-40s)
One story house that was refaced c. 1930-40s with brick. There is a side gable asphalt roof with one central brick chimney and a continuous brick foundation. Windows are 4:4 double hung constructed of wood.
17. House. 708 16th Avenue. (c. 1920-30s; c. 1970s)
One story bungalow faced with c. 1970s masonite. There is a cross gable asphalt roof and a concrete block foundation. Most windows are original 2:2 double hung wood, but there are also some c. 1970s fixed 2;2 aluminum windows.
18. House. 1512 7th Street. (c. 1940)
One story Tudor style bungalow with brick exterior and stucco front gable. There is a cross gable roof with one exterior brick chimney, and the foundation is brick. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood. There is also a c. 1900 wooden shed.
19. House. 1510 7th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s vinyl siding. There is a hip asphalt roof and a concrete block foundation. There are some original 2:2 double hung wood windows and some c. 1960s 2:2 double hung aluminum windows. There is also an original frame garage.
20. House. 1504 7th Street. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow refaced with c. 1960s aluminum siding. There is a front gable asphalt roof, a concrete block foundation, and 6:6 double hung wood windows with simple wood surrounds.
21. Duplex. 1502 7th Street. (c. 1910s)
One story duplex with plain weatherboard exterior. There is a concrete block pier foundation in the front and a brick pier foundation on the sides. There is a side gable roof with wood rafters, one central brick chimney, and 4:4 double hung wood windows.
22. House. 701 15th Avenue. (c. 1930-40s)
One story brick minimal traditional house with a brick foundation. There is a side gable roof with one end brick chimney, and 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows.
23. House. 615 15th Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s vinyl siding and a concrete block foundation. There is a multiple front gable roof with wood rafters and one central brick chimney. There is a front porch that was enclosed c. 1960s. Windows are 2:2 double hung constructed of wood.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 7 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

24. House. 609 15th Avenue. (c. 1930s; c. 1970s)
One story bungalow with asphalt shingle siding and a front porch with wrought iron posts. Windows are c. 1970s 6:6 double hung aluminum, and there is a concrete block foundation. There is also a c. 1970s open side garage.
25. House. 706 15th Avenue. (c. 1930s)
One story concrete block minimal traditional house. There is a side gable asphalt roof, one interior arched brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows, and a concrete block foundation.
26. House. 800 15th Avenue. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a concrete block foundation. There is a side gable roof with wood rafters and one end brick chimney. There is an attached porch with groups of three narrow wood posts on the ends. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood.
27. Duplex. 802 15th Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s)
One story duplex that was refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding. There is a front gable tin roof, one central brick chimney, 4:4 double hung wood windows, and a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill.
28. House. 804 15th Avenue. (c. 1910-20s; c. 1970s)
One story shotgun house with c. 1970s masonite exterior. There is a front gable tin roof with two interior brick chimneys. Windows are 4:4 double hung constructed of wood.
29. House. 806b 15th Avenue. (c. 1910s; c. 1980s)
One story shotgun house with c. 1980s masonite exterior. There are two central brick chimneys and c. 1980s 1:1 fixed metal windows. The foundation is brick piers with concrete block infill. (NC)
30. House. 810 15th Avenue. (c. 1910s; c. 1980s)
One story weatherboard shotgun house with a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill. There is a front gable tin roof with two interior brick chimneys, 4:4 double hung wood windows, and a c. 1980s concrete block rear addition.
31. House. 822 15th Avenue. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a concrete block foundation. There is a front gable roof with wood rafters, and 1:1 fixed wood windows.
32. House. 1517 9th Street. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gable, and front porch with shed roof, simple square wood columns and caps. There is a brick foundation with concrete block infill foundation, one interior brick chimney, and 6:6 double hung wood windows.
33. House. 905 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1970s)
One story house that was refaced c. 1970s with brick. There is a cross gable asphalt roof, c. 1970s 1:1 aluminum windows, and a brick foundation. (NC)
34. House. 907 Bridge Avenue (c. 1960s)
One story brick ranch-style house with a brick foundation, and 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows. (NC)
35. Porter St. Paul C.M.E. 913 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1925; remodeled 1945; c. 1960s)
One story with basement brick church (refaced c. 1945) with twin tower front bay and a front gable. There is a central entrance with a c. 1960s aluminum and glass door. There are wood window frames throughout with c. 1960s opaque orange colored glass. There is also a brick foundation.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

- Section 7 Page 8 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama
-
36. House. 915 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1930-40s)
One story minimal traditional house with composite exterior siding and a cross gable asphalt roof. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood, and there is a concrete block foundation.
37. House. 913 10th Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1970s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1970s with aluminum siding. There is one central brick chimney and a front concrete block porch with c. 1970s wrought iron posts. Windows are c. 1970s 6:6 double hung aluminum, and there is a concrete block foundation. (NC)
38. House. 16th Street. (c. 1940s; c. 1970s)
One story concrete block side gable house that was partially refaced with masonite c. 1970s. There are c. 1970s fixed aluminum windows, and a concrete block foundation.
39. House. 1528 10th Street. (c. 1930s; c. 1970s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1970s with brick, and the front porch was partially enclosed at the same time. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood. (NC)
40. House. (c. 1940s; c. 1960-70s)
One story minimal traditional house with side gable asphalt roof that was refaced c. 1960-70s with brick. There is also a front porch with c. 1960s – 70s wrought iron posts. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood. (NC)
41. House. 1522 10th Avenue. (c. 1940s)
One story bungalow faced with asphalt shingles. There is a side gable roof with wood knee braces, fixed aluminum windows, and a concrete block foundation.
42. House. 1518 10th Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1960s with composite siding. Windows are 4:4 double hung wood, and there is a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill.
43. House/Shedric Hair Styles. 1510 10th Avenue. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a concrete block foundation. There is a side gable roof with wood rafters and windows are 4:4 double hung wood.
44. Alabama Power Station. No # 10th Avenue. (c. 1970s)
One story building with fixed aluminum windows. (NC)
45. House. 1402 10th Avenue. (c. 1940-50s)
One story minimal traditional house with composite siding. There is a side gable roof with one end brick chimney, and a continuous concrete block foundation. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood.
46. Fulghan House. 1008 14th Avenue. (c. 1960-70s)
One story brick minimal traditional house with a brick foundation. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of metal, and there is one central brick chimney. (NC)
47. House. 1006 14th Avenue. (c. 1950s; 2002)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 2002 with aluminum siding. There is a front porch with brick piers and a front gable roof. Windows are c. 2002 1:1 double hung aluminum. (NC)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 9 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

48. Duplex. 1104 14th Avenue. (c. 1920s)
One story minimal traditional duplex with concrete block foundation and side gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch with wood rafters, and windows are 4:4 double hung constructed of wood.
49. House. 1113 14th Avenue. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard house with a concrete block foundation, and a side gable asphalt roof with wood rafters. The original glass and wood front door remains, but the porch has been removed. Windows are 4:4 double hung constructed of wood.
50. House. 1109 14th Avenue. (c. 1910s; c. 1960s)
One story Victorian era L-plan house with c. 1960s aluminum siding. There is a cross gable roof, concrete block foundation, some 2:2 double hung original wood windows, and some 2:2 c. 1960s aluminum fixed windows. The front entrance is constructed at a ninety-degree angle.
51. House. 1105 14th Avenue. (c. 1920-30s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s aluminum siding. There is a multiple front gable roof and a concrete block foundation. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood.
52. House. 1013 14th Avenue. (c. 1930s; c. 1970s)
One story minimal traditional house that was refaced c. 1970s with masonite. There is a continuous concrete block foundation and a side gable asphalt roof with one large end brick chimney. Windows are 1:1 double hung constructed of wood, and there is an original wood and glass door.
53. House. 1320 10th Avenue. (c. 1960s)
One story ranch-style house with brick exterior and continuous brick foundation. There is a hip roof, and windows are 2:2 double hung constructed of wood. (NC)
54. House. 1318 10th Avenue (c. 1940s)
One story concrete block bungalow with asphalt shingles in the front gable. There is a front gable asphalt roof, concrete block foundation, and metal casement windows.
55. House. 1314 10th Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding. and a continuous brick foundation. There is an attached porch with flared wood columns on brick piers, and a brick foundation. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood.
56. House. 1308 10th Avenue. (c. 1930s)
One story minimal traditional house with a side gable asphalt roof, one central brick chimney, and a front porch with brick piers and c. 1960s wrought iron posts. Windows are 3:1 vertical double hung constructed of wood, and there is a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill.
57. House. 1302 10th Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1960s with masonite. There is a front gable asphalt roof and a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood.
58. House. 1230 10th Avenue. (c. 1930-40s; c. 1960s)
One story minimal traditional house that was refaced c. 1960s aluminum siding. There is a concrete block foundation, side gable asphalt roof, an open arched front porch with a concrete block wall and round wood columns. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 10 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

59. House. 1228 10th Avenue. (c. early 1950s)
One story minimal traditional house with composite siding and a concrete block foundation. There is a hip roof, an open carport., and windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung wood.
60. House. 1220 10th Avenue. (c. 1930-40s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow that was refaced with c. 1960s aluminum siding. There is a poured concrete foundation, a front gable asphalt roof, and a partially enclosed front porch with four concrete steps. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood.
61. House. 1218 10th Avenue. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard L-plan house with continuous poured concrete foundation and a cross gable tin roof. Windows are 4:1 vertical double hung constructed of wood.
62. House. 1216 10th Avenue. (c. 1980s)
One story bungalow with a front gable roof, aluminum windows, and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
63. House. 1208 10th Avenue. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding. There is a concrete block foundation, a front gable roof, and a front porch that was partially enclosed c. 1960s. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood. (NC)
64. House. 1204 10th Avenue. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a concrete block foundation. Windows are 1:1 fixed constructed of wood, and there is a front gable asphalt roof.
65. House. 1020 12th Avenue. (c. early 1950s)
One story house that transitions from a minimal traditional to a Ranch-style house faced with irregular wood shingles. There is a concrete block foundation, cross gable asphalt roof, and fixed metal windows.
66. House. 1112 10th Street. (c. 1950s)
One story, with built-in concrete block garage, Ranch-style house faced with asbestos shingles. There is a concrete block foundation, and there are 1:1 fixed metal windows.
67. House. 1114 10th Street. (c. 1970s)
One story ranch-style house faced with masonite siding, gable roof, and a continuous brick foundation. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood. (NC)
68. House. 1100 10th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a concrete block foundation. There is a front porch with c. 1960s wrought iron posts, and one arched interior brick chimney. Windows are 4:4 double hung constructed wood.
69. House. 1108 10th Street. (c. early 1950s)
One story bungalow faced with composite siding, and a concrete block foundation. There is a front porch with wrought iron posts and there are fixed wood windows throughout.
70. House. 1110 10th Street. (c. 1960s)
One story brick and masonite Ranch-style house. There is a brick foundation, front porch with wrought iron posts, and an open carport. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood. (NC)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 11

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

71. House. 1002 10th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1980s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1980s with vinyl siding. There is a multiple front gable asphalt roof, concrete block foundation, and windows are 4:4 double hung constructed of wood.
72. Apartments. 8111-8114 8th Avenue. (c. 1940s)
Two story concrete block apartment building with a concrete block foundation. There is a hip asphalt roof, and there are metal casement windows throughout.
73. House. 809 8th Avenue. (c. 1925)
One story Spanish-style stucco bungalow with a front gable asphalt roof. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung wood, and there is an arched porte cochere, and a stucco shed with a front gable.
74. Duplex. 901 8th Avenue. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional duplex with a concrete block foundation, and a side gable asphalt roof. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood and retain their original wood screens. There is a front porch with a concrete floor and decorative paired wood columns.
75. House. 905 8th Avenue. (c. early 1950s)
One story Ranch style house faced with masonite. There is a side gable asphalt roof, an attached entry porch with wrought iron posts, and a concrete block foundation. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood.
76. House. 717 10th Avenue. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow that was originally faced with asbestos shingles but was partially refaced c. 1960s with brick. There is a concrete block foundation, a side gable asphalt roof with wood rafters, and an entry porch with gable and wood knee braces. Windows are c. 1960s 6:6 double hung aluminum.
77. House. 715 10th Avenue. (c. 1930s)
One story Craftsman style bungalow faced with asbestos shingles, and there is a concrete block foundation. There is a front gable asphalt roof, exposed wood rafters, and 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows. A front entry porch has been removed.
78. House. 920 5th Street. (c. 1920-30s; c. 1960s; c. 1980s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1960s with brick throughout except for the c. 1980s masonite in the gable. There is a cross gable asphalt roof, a concrete block foundation, and a porch with concrete block piers and floor. (NC)
79. House. 906 5th Street. (c. 1920s; c. early 1950s)
One story bungalow with c. 1950s brick motif asphalt exterior wall replacement. There is a concrete block foundation, one central brick chimney, and a porch with c. 1950s brick columns. Windows are 2:2 fixed aluminum.
80. House. 904 5th Street. (c. 1948)
One story minimal traditional house with composite siding, and a concrete block foundation. There is a side gable asphalt roof, and windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood.
81. House. 902 5th Street. (c. 1925)
One story weatherboard bungalow and a concrete block foundation. There is a front gable asphalt roof and a front porch with brick columns and concrete block piers and floor. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 12

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

82. House. 900 5th Street. (c. 1940s)
One story minimal traditional house with composite siding, and a concrete block foundation. There is a side gable asphalt roof with wood rafters, central brick chimney, and a front entry porch with a shed roof and wood rafter tails. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood.
83. House. 1005 5th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a foundation constructed of tall concrete block piers. There is a front gable roof with wood rafters, and an entry porch with gable and wood rafters. Windows are 6:6 and 4:4 double hung constructed of wood.
84. House. 1004 5th Street. (c. 1940s; c. 1960s)
One story minimal traditional house that was refaced c. 1960s with brick. There is a brick foundation, side wood gabled asphalt roof. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood. (NC)
85. Duplex. 1002 5th Street. (c. 1920-30s; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard bungalow-style duplex with a concrete block foundation. There is a front gable asphalt roof and a front entry porch with square wood columns, gable, wood rafters, and seven concrete steps leading to it. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of aluminum c. 1960s, and there is a shed with c. 1960s composite siding and wood rafters.
86. House. 218 10th Avenue. (c. 1940s; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house that was partially refaced (approximately one-half of the front façade) with brick c. 1960s. There is a continuous concrete block, a side gable roof, and there are c. 1960s 6:6 double hung aluminum windows. There is also an open side carport.
87. House. 904 8th Street. (c. 1940s; c. 1970s)
One story L-plan house that was refaced c. 1970s with concrete block. There is a continuous concrete block foundation and a cross gable asphalt roof. (NC)
88. House. 906 8th Street. (c. 1930-40s; c. 1970s)
One story minimal traditional bungalow with c. 1970s composite siding. There is a continuous concrete block foundation and a side gable asphalt roof. Windows are c. 1970s fixed metal. (NC)
89. Duplex. 904 8th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1970s)
One story bungalow-style duplex with c. 1970s composite siding. There is a continuous concrete block foundation, a front gable roof, full front porch with square wood columns, and 4:4 double hung wood windows with simple wood surrounds, and an original screen door.
90. House. 902 8th Street.. (c. 1910; c. 1960s)
One story pyramidal-style house that was refaced with new wood siding c. 1960s. There is a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill, a hip asphalt roof, and 6:6 double hung wood windows. There is also a screened front porch.
91. House. 302 8th Avenue. (c. 1930; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard shotgun house with a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill. There is a front gable asphalt roof, front porch with shed roof and wood rafters, and c. 1960s fixed aluminum windows.
92. House. 808 8th Avenue. (c. 1940s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding. There is a front gable asphalt roof, a front porch with c. 1940s wrought iron posts, and a c. 1960s porte cochere. C. 1960s windows are fixed metal. (NC)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 13 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

93. House. 816 8th Avenue. (c. 1940s; c. 1960s)
One story minimal traditional house that was refaced with aluminum siding. There is a continuous concrete block foundation, side gable asphalt roof, and 6:6 double hung wood windows.
94. House. 902 8th Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1935)
One story house faced with c. 1935 asphalt shingles. There is a concrete block foundation, side gable asphalt roof with wood rafters, one interior brick chimney, and a partially enclosed front porch. Windows are 4:4 double hung constructed of wood.
95. House. 906 8th Avenue. (c. 1940s)
One story bungalow faced with asphalt shingles. There is a front gable asphalt roof, 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows, and a concrete block foundation. The front porch has wrought iron posts, three concrete steps and a concrete floor.
96. House. 811 8th Street. (c. 1940s)
One story minimal traditional house with composite siding and continuous concrete block foundation. There is a cross gable asphalt roof, a partially enclosed porch, and windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung wood.
97. House. 919 10th Avenue. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with wood corner boards and gable roof with wood rafters. There is one tall end brick chimney, 4:4 double hung wood windows, original wood and glass door, and a concrete block foundation.
98. House. 912 9th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard and asphalt shingle bungalow. There is a continuous concrete block foundation, front porch with concrete block floor, front gable asphalt roof, and 6:6 double hung wood windows. The front windows have been removed.
99. House. 914 9th Street. (c. 1930-40s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s masonite siding and continuous concrete block foundation. There is a front gable asphalt roof, one central brick chimney, and c. 1960s 6:6 double hung aluminum. (NC)
100. Duplex. 908 9th Street. (c. 1900)
One story weatherboard duplex with a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill. There is a side gable tin roof, and 4:4 double hung wood windows.
101. House. 906 9th Street. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a continuous concrete block foundation. There is a front gable asphalt roof and a front porch with wrought iron posts, and the windows are c. 1960s fixed metal.
102. Duplex. 904 9th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard bungalow-style duplex with a continuous concrete block foundation. There is a front gable asphalt roof and a front porch with wood rafters. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood.
103. Duplex. 902 9th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard bungalow-style duplex with a continuous concrete block foundation. There is a front gable asphalt roof, original screen doors, and windows are 3:1 vertical double hung constructed of wood.
104. House. 906 9th Street (c. 1920-30s; c. 1970s)
One story weatherboard bungalow that was partially refaced with masonite c. 1970s. There is continuous concrete block exterior, front porch with wood rafters, and a front gable roof with one central brick chimney. Windows are 4:4 double hung constructed of wood.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 14 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

105. House. 802 9th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow that was partially refaced c. 1960s with brick leaving the original weatherboard gables intact. There is a continuous brick foundation and a cross gable roof with wood rafters. Windows are c. 1960s aluminum. (NC)
106. House. 903 9th Street. (c. 1940s)
One story concrete block minimal traditional house with a concrete block foundation and a side gable asphalt roof. Windows are 4:4 horizontal double hung constructed of wood.
107. House. 901 9th Street. (c. 1940s)
One story bungalow faced with asphalt shingles and a concrete block foundation with rafters. There is a multi-front gable asphalt roof with one central brick chimney, and a front porch with square brick columns. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood.
108. House. 905 9th Street. (c. 1970s)
One story house with aluminum siding exterior wall replacement. There is a front gable asphalt roof with one arched central brick chimney. Windows are fixed metal. (NC)
109. House. 907 9th Street. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1960s with vinyl siding. There is a continuous concrete block foundation, front gable asphalt roof, and a front porch with concrete block piers and narrow wood posts. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood.
110. House. 915 9th Street. (c. 1947-52)
One story concrete block and weatherboard minimal traditional house. There is a side gable asphalt roof, and windows are fixed metal.
111. House. 917 9th Street. (c. 1940s)
One story concrete block minimal traditional house with a concrete block foundation. There is an front entry porch with original screen door and a side gable asphalt roof. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood.
112. Duplex. 819 10th Avenue. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard bungalow-style duplex with a concrete block foundation. There is a front porch with wrought iron posts on concrete block piers; there is also a concrete porch floor and original wood and glass front doors. There is also a front gable asphalt roof, and windows are c. 1960s 6:6 double hung aluminum.
113. House. 817 10th Avenue. (c. late 1950- early 60s)
One story minimal traditional house constructed with brick on bottom half of the house and masonite on top half of the house. There is a brick foundation and a side gable asphalt roof. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood. (NC)
114. House. 807 10th Avenue. (c. 1940s; c. 1970s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1970s with vinyl siding. There is a continuous poured concrete foundation and a front gable asphalt roof. Windows are c. 1970s fixed aluminum. (NC)
115. B-B-Que Restaurant. 809 10th Avenue. (c. 1940s)
One story freestanding commercial store with rounded molded concrete block exterior and a flat roof. Windows are fixed wood, and there is one end concrete block chimney.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 15

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District

County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

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116. House. 811 10th Avenue(c. 1970s)
One story minimal traditional house with vinyl siding exterior and continuous concrete block foundation. There is a side gable roof and fixed metal windows. (NC)
117. House. 808 10th Avenue. (c. late 1930- early 40s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a concrete block foundation. There is a cross gable asphalt roof and a partially enclosed front porch with concrete block piers and concrete floor. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood.
118. House. 818 10th Avenue. (c. 1940s)
One story bungalow with composite siding and continuous concrete block foundation. There is a front gable asphalt roof, and windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood.
119. House. 900 10th Avenue. (c. 1940s)
One story minimal traditional house faced with asbestos shingles and continuous poured concrete foundation. There is a side gable asphalt roof, and windows are 8:8 double hung constructed of wood.
120. House. 1001 10th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story bungalow with brick motif asphalt shingles and continuous concrete block foundation. There is a front porch with wood columns, a front gable asphalt roof, and windows are 1:1 double hung constructed of wood.
121. House. 1003 10th Street. (c. 1990s)
One story bungalow with vinyl siding exterior and continuous poured concrete foundation. Windows are fixed metal. (NC)
122. House. 1005 10th Street. (c. late 1930- early 40s)
One story minimal traditional house faced with asphalt shingles, and there is a continuous poured concrete foundation. There is a front entry porch with a gable and side windows, a side porch, and a side gable asphalt roof. Windows are 3:1 and 1:1 vertical double hung constructed of wood.
123. House. 1109 10th Street. (c. 1940s)
One story minimal traditional house faced with asphalt shingles, and there is a concrete block foundation. There is a hip asphalt roof, and one end painted decorative brick chimney. Windows are 1:1 fixed constructed of metal.
124. House. 1205 10th Street. (c. late 1930s-early 40s)
One and one half story minimal traditional house with a half brick and half composite exterior. There are two dormers, side gable roof, brick foundation, and 6:6 double hung wood windows. There is also a side open carport.
125. House. 1207 10th Street. (c. 1940s; 1970s)
One story bungalow with c. 1970s vinyl siding exterior wall replacement. There is a side gable asphalt roof and an end chimney faced with c. 1970s vinyl siding. There are also c. 1970s aluminum windows, a continuous concrete block foundation, and a side open carport.
126. House. 1211 10th Street. (c. 1940s)
One story minimal traditional house with composite siding. There is a side gable asphalt roof, an end brick chimney, 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows, and a continuous poured concrete foundation.
127. House. 1213 10th Street. (c. 1920s; 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement. There is a side gable roof, a continuous poured concrete foundation, an end brick chimney, and 4:4 double hung wood windows. There is a front entry porch with c. 1960s wrought iron posts, a concrete floor, and one concrete step.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 16 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

128. House. 1219 10th Street. (c. 1952)
One story brick house with a two-story rear addition. There is a pyramidal hip roof, brick foundation, and 6:6 double hung wood windows.
129. House. 1217 10th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gable asphalt roof. There is one interior brick chimney, one central brick chimney, and windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung wood.
130. Store. 1221 10th Street. (c. 1910-20s)
One story free standing concrete block commercial building with a stepped parapet front. There is a front gable roof and fixed wood windows throughout.
131. House. 903 13th Avenue. (c. 1940s; 1960s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a c. 1960s large addition that substantially overwhelms the original structure. There is a side gable roof and 6:6 fixed metal windows. (NC)
132. House. 905 13th Avenue. (c. 1940s)
One story minimal traditional house faced with composite siding. There are 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows, a continuous concrete block foundation, and four concrete block steps leading to the house.
133. House. 903 13th Avenue. (c. 1940s; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house. There is a side gable roof, a continuous concrete block foundation, and c. 1960s 1:1 fixed aluminum windows.
134. House. 901 13th Avenue. (c. 1940s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with plain weatherboard exterior with a side gable roof with wood rafters. There is a continuous concrete block foundation.
135. House. 900 13th Avenue. (c. 1920s-30s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch with square wood columns and an original screen door. There are 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.
136. House. 1400 10th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story bungalow with a front gable asphalt roof and a continuous poured concrete foundation. There is a front porch with square wood columns and concrete floor, and 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows.
137. House. 1401 10th Street. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gable asphalt roof. There is a central brick chimney, a front porch with square wood columns on brick piers and a concrete floor, and there are c. 1960s fixed aluminum windows. There is also a continuous poured concrete foundation.
138. House. 1415 10th Street. (c. 1960s)
One story house faced with masonite exterior, with a side gable asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation. (NC)
139. House. 1417 10th Street. (c. 1930s; c. 1970s)
One story bungalow refaced c. 1970s with a masonite siding, and there is a cross gable asphalt roof. There is a central brick chimney, continuous concrete block foundation, and 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 17 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

140. House. 1507 10th Street. (c. 1940s; 1960s)
One story bungalow that was refaced in c. 1960s with aluminum siding. There is a front multiple gable roof with wood rafters, an end brick chimney, a front porch and a continuous concrete foundation. There are also 6:6 and 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows.
141. House. 1507 10th Street. (c. 1930s; 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s vinyl siding exterior wall replacement and a cross gable asphalt roof. There is an end brick chimney and a continuous concrete block foundation. There are also 4:4 and 8:8 double hung wood windows.
142. House. 903 15th Avenue. (c. 1920s; 1960s)
One and one half story bungalow with c. 1960s vinyl siding exterior wall replacement and a front gable asphalt roof. There is a side porch with square wood columns, a continuous concrete block foundation, and 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows.
143. House. 905 15th Avenue. (c. 1935; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1960s with masonite exterior. There is a front gable asphalt roof, front porch with square wood columns, a concrete block and brick foundation, 4:4 double hung wood windows, and wood corner boards.
144. House. 907 15th Avenue. (c. 1920s; 1970s)
One story, shotgun house with plain weatherboard exterior and a front gable asphalt roof with rafters. There is an interior brick chimney and a continuous brick foundation.
145. House. 909 15th Avenue. (c. 1920s)
One story, shotgun house with masonite exterior and a continuous concrete block foundation. There are fixed metal windows. (NC)
146. House. 904 15th Avenue. (c. 1960s)
One story, minimal traditional house with masonite exterior and a hip roof. There are fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation. (NC)
147. House. 908 15th Avenue. (c. 1930s; 1970s)
One story bungalow with c. 1970s weatherboard exterior wall replacement and a cross gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch with wrought iron posts, and 6:6 double hung wood windows.
148. House. 1521 10th Street. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story minimal traditional house with c. 1960s composite exterior wall replacement. There is a side gable roof, central brick chimney, 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows with wood rafters, and a continuous concrete block foundation.
149. House. 1603 10th Street. (c. 1920s; 1960s)
One story duplex with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior and a continuous concrete block foundation. There is a front porch with square wood columns and a concrete floor. There are also 1:1 double hung wood windows and wood rafters.
150. House. 1109 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1900)
One story weatherboard double pen house. There is a side gable asphalt roof with an end brick chimney, front porch with turned wood posts and a shed roof, and a concrete block foundation.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 18 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

151. House. 1101 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1930s; 1960s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1960s with brick and wood. There is a cross gable roof with an end brick chimney, and 6:6 double hung wood windows. (NC)
152. House. 1103 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1940)
One story bungalow refaced c. 1940 with asphalt shingles in a brick motif. There is a multiple front gable asphalt roof with wood rafters and an end decorative brick chimney. There is also a front porch with pairs of square wood columns.
153. Store. 1105 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard and concrete block freestanding commercial building. There is a central entrance flanked by a single window, front gable asphalt roof, and a continuous concrete block foundation.
154. House. 1107 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1930s)
One story minimal traditional house refaced c. 1970s with a composite exterior wall replacement. There is a hip asphalt roof, continuous concrete block foundation, and 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows.
155. House. 1109 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1945)
One story minimal traditional house faced with composite siding. There is a side gable asphalt roof, front decorative brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows and a continuous brick foundation. There is also a designed drive and sidewalk with concrete steps leading to the street.
156. House. 1115 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard duplex with a cross gable asphalt roof. There are 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows and a continuous concrete block foundation. There is also a designed driveway and sidewalk with concrete steps leading to the street..
157. Duplex / Ronald Motor Cars. 1117 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1920s)
One story duplex with plain weatherboard exterior and an asphalt roof with a gable on hip. There is an attached porch with square wood posts. There are 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows with doors.
158. House. 1610 12th Street. (c. 1920s; 1980s)
One story weatherboard L-plan house with a cross gable roof and a central poured concrete chimney. There is an attached entry porch with a hip roof and wrought iron posts. There are 6:1 double hung wood windows.
159. Transportation Building. 1606 12th Street. (c. 1940s-50s)
One story freestanding weatherboard and concrete industrial building. There is a front gable roof and a continuous concrete block foundation.
160. House. 1604 12th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1940)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1940 with asphalt shingles in a brick motif. There is a front gable asphalt roof with wood rafters and knee braces, and a front porch with square wood columns, brick columns, and a c. 1960s rock wall. There are 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows on the sides and 8:8 double hung wood windows on the front facade. The foundation is brick piers with concrete block infill.
161. House. 1600 12th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story minimal traditional house faced with asphalt shingles, and a cross gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch with pairs of wood columns on concrete piers, 6:6 double hung wood windows, and a continuous concrete block foundation.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 19 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

162. House. 1514 12th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s)
One story shotgun house refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding. There is a front porch with concrete block piers and narrow wood posts, 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows, and a concrete block foundation.
163. Hasson Community Center. 12th Street. (c. 1960s)
One story free standing wood and concrete block building with a gable front roof, and fixed metal windows. (NC)
164. Baseball Park. No # 12th Street. (c. 1910)
Park with a fenced (c. 1960s chained link) baseball "diamond." There is a series of 26 concrete steps leading into the park from 12th Street.
165. House. 1601 12th Street. (c. 1930s; 1960s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1960s with brick. There is a cross gable asphalt roof, 2:2 double hung and fixed wood and metal windows, and a continuous brick foundation. (NC)
166. House. 1607 12th Street. (c. 1940s)
One story, minimal traditional house with gabled plain weatherboard and poured concrete exterior. There is a side gable asphalt roof and an attached porch with brick piers and wrought iron posts. There are 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.
167. House. 1110 18th Avenue. (c. 1910)
One story weatherboard pyramidal house with a pyramidal hip roof with wood rafters and wood corner boards. There is a front porch with square wood columns, a continuous concrete block foundation, 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows.
168. House. 1103 18th Avenue. (c. 1920s; 1970s)
One story minimal traditional house with a c. 1970s masonite exterior and a side gable roof. There is a front porch with wrought iron posts, a continuous concrete block foundation, and fixed metal windows. (NC)
169. House. 1108th Avenue. (c. late 1950s-early 60s)
One story minimal traditional house with aluminum siding and a multi side gable asphalt roof. There are 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows and a continuous concrete block foundation. (NC)
170. House. 1101 12th Street. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gable asphalt roof, wood knee braces and wood rafters. There is a front porch with square wood columns, a continuous concrete block foundation, and 1:1 double hung wood windows.
171. House. 1611 12th Street. (c. 1930s; 1970s)
One story minimal traditional house that was refaced c. 1970s with aluminum siding. There is a side gable asphalt roof, front porch with wrought iron posts, 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows, and a continuous concrete block foundation.
172. House. 1203 12th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a cross gable asphalt roof. There are 3:1 and 1:1 vertical double hung wood windows, continuous concrete block foundation, and a designed drive and sidewalk with concrete steps leading to the street.
173. House. 1211 12th Street. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a cross gable asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s fixed aluminum windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 20

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

174. House. 1209 12th Street. (c. 1930; c. 1960s)
One story house that was refaced with c. 1960s aluminum siding, with a side gable tin roof. There are 8:8 double hung wood windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.
175. House. 1219 12th Street. (c. 1960s-70s)
Two-story house faced with composite siding and a side gable asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation. (NC)
176. House. 1227 12th Street. (c. 1930s; c. 1970s)
One and one half story house that was refaced c. 1970s with a masonite siding. There is a gable on hip roof with two gabled dormers and 6:6 windows. There is also a front porch with brick piers and wrought iron posts, 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows, and a continuous concrete block foundation.
177. House. 1015 13th Avenue. (c. 1960s)
One story minimal traditional house with a hip asphalt roof and an end brick chimney. There are fixed metal windows and a continuous brick foundation. (NC)
178. House. 1110 13th Avenue. (c. 1920; c. 1970s)
One story house that was refaced c. 1970s with masonite. There is a central brick chimney, attached front porch with square wood columns and a wood floor, c. 1970s fixed aluminum windows, and a brick pier foundation.
179. House. 1106 13th Avenue. (c. 1925; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding. There is a side gable asphalt roof, front porch with square wood columns on brick piers, c. 1960s fixed metal windows, and a continuous concrete block foundation. (NC)
180. House. 1104 13th Avenue. (c. 1960s)
One story raised cottage with plain wood and brick exterior. There are double hung metal windows and a continuous brick foundation. (NC)
181. House. 1304 12th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard bungalow and a continuous concrete block foundation. There is a partial massive end brick chimney, front porch with square wood columns, and a concrete floor. There are also 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows.
182. House. 1306 12th Street. (c. 1960s)
One story minimal traditional house with masonite exterior and a hip roof. There is a front stoop, continuous concrete block foundation, and fixed metal windows.
183. House. 1308 12th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a continuous concrete block foundation. There is a front porch with square wood columns, concrete floor and steps, and 6:6 double hung wood windows.
184. House. 1310 12th Street. (c. 1940s; 1970s)
One story bungalow with c. 1970s masonite exterior and a front gable asphalt roof. There are c. 1970s double hung metal windows and a front porch with turned wood posts. (NC)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 21 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

185. First Baptist of Northport. 1401 12th Street. (1913; 1957; 1979)
One story painted molded concrete church with a front gable, concrete columns, twin towers and a front gable. There are c. 1979 stained glass windows throughout with stone sills and concrete pointed arches above. There is also a two-story concrete block side addition that was built in 1957 and remodeled in 1979 and one rear concrete block chimney.
186. House. 1400 12th Street. (c. 1940s)
One story minimal traditional house faced with asphalt shingles. There is an interior concrete block chimney, front entry porch with gable and wrought iron posts, 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows, and a continuous concrete block foundation.
187. First Baptist Annex. 1403 12th Street. (c. late 1950s-early 1960s)
Brick Ranch-style residential structure with 4:4 and 6:6 double hung wood windows. (NC)
188. House. 1240 12th Street. (c. early 1950s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a recessed front porch with wrought iron posts. There are also fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.
189. House. 1236 12th Street. (c. 1910s; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard pyramidal house with a front porch with square wood columns and an original screened door. There are c. 1960s fixed aluminum windows, and a continuous concrete block foundation.
190. House. 1232 12th Street. (c. 1920s)
One story, bungalow duplex with an asphalt exterior and a front gable metal roof. There is a central concrete block chimney and a continuous concrete block foundation. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows and a shed outbuilding.
191. House. 1230 12th Street. (c. 1940s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gable asphalt roof and an interior brick chimney. There is an front entrance porch with a gable, concrete floor, and four concrete steps, 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows, and a concrete block foundation.
192. House. 1224 12th Street. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gable asphalt roof. There is a front brick chimney, side stoop porch with a wood awning, c. 1960s 1:1 fixed metal windows, and a continuous concrete block foundation.
193. House. 1226 12th Street. (c. 1930s-40s)
One story bungalow with composite exterior siding. There is a front porch with a gable roof, concrete floor, and wrought iron posts, and there are 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows, and a continuous concrete block foundation.
194. House. 1402 13th Avenue. (c. 1930s)
One story bungalow faced with an asphalt shingles, and with a front gable asphalt roof. There is an interior brick chimney, continuous concrete block foundation, and a front porch with concrete block piers and wrought iron posts, and concrete steps.
195. House. 1412 13th Avenue. (c. 1960s)
One story minimal traditional house with composite exterior and a hip asphalt roof. There is an entry porch with gable and a continuous concrete block foundation. There are also fixed metal windows. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 22 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

196. House. 1401 13th Avenue. (c. 1960s)
One story brick Ranch-style house with a side gable roof. There is an interior brick chimney, a continuous brick foundation, and 6:6 double hung wood windows. (NC)
197. House. 1403 13th Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s)
One and one half story central passage house with a spraddle asphalt roof. There is one interior brick chimney and one end brick chimney, and a dormer window with shed roof. There is also a front porch with flared wood columns on brick piers and two concrete steps, c. 1960s 1:1 fixed metal windows, and a concrete block foundation.
198. House. 1219 13th Avenue. (c. 1930s; 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement. There is a front gable roof, a front porch with wrought iron columns on brick piers and a concrete floor, and 6 c. 1960s fixed wood windows. (NC)
199. Church Annex. No # 14th Avenue. (c. 1960s)
Two story concrete block church annex with a continuous concrete block foundation, and 2:2 fixed metal windows. (NC)
200. House. 1411 14th Avenue. (c. 1940s; 1970s)
One story bungalow with c. 1970s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement. There is a front gable asphalt roof, front porch with round vinyl -clad columns, c. 1970s fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation. There is also a vinyl -sided garage. (NC)
201. House. 1411 14th Avenue. (c. 1910; 1960s)
One story pyramidal house with a tin roof that was refaced c. 1960s with brick. There is a partially enclosed (c. 1960s) front porch, a continuous brick foundation, and 4:4 double hung wood windows. (NC)
202. House. 1317 15th Street. (c. 1930s-40s; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gable asphalt roof with wood rafters. There is a front partially enclosed (c. 1960s) porch, a continuous concrete block foundation, and c. 1960s fixed metal windows.
203. House. 1229 15th Court. (c. 1930s; 1970s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with wood corner boards and a c. 1970s side addition. There is a front gable asphalt roof with wood knee braces and a continuous concrete block foundation. There is also a front porch with a concrete block wall and wrought iron posts, and there are 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows.
204. House. 1227 15th Court. (c. 1960s)
One story brick bungalow with a cross gable asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows and a continuous brick foundation. (NC)
205. House. 1206 15th Court. (c. 1930s)
One story duplex with asbestos shingle siding and a front gable asphalt roof. There are 4:4 double hung wood windows, a continuous concrete block foundation, and there is a one-story frame shed with flat roof and rafters.
206. House. 1204 15th Court. (c. 1960s)
One story, L-plan house with vinyl siding exterior and a cross gable asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows and concrete block cheek walls and foundation. (NC)
207. House. 1102 15th Court. (c. 1960s)
One story brick minimal traditional house with a front gable asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows and a continuous brick foundation. (NC)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 23 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

208. House. 1104 15th Court. (c. 1940s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch stoop, a continuous concrete block foundation, and 6:6 double hung wood windows.
209. House. 1098 15th Court. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow that was refaced with c. 1960s plain weatherboard. There is a continuous concrete block foundation, front porch with square wood columns, and 4:4 double hung wood windows.
210. House. 1012 15th Court. (c. 1940s; 1980s)
One story bungalow with c. 1980s vinyl siding exterior wall replacement and a front gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch with wrought iron posts on concrete brick piers. There are also 6:6 double hung wood windows and a wood garage.
211. House. 15th Court. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch with square wood columns, 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows, and the foundation are brick piers with concrete block infill.
212. House. 1107 15th Court. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch with a concrete block floor and wrought iron posts, 4:4 original double hung wood windows with original wood screens, and a continuous concrete block foundation.
213. House. 1109 15th Court. (c. 1920s; 1960s)
One story weatherboard bungalow that was refaced on the front with c. 1960s with brick. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows and a concrete block and brick foundation.
214. House. 1115 15th Court. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a cross gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch with square wood columns on brick piers, 4:1 double hung wood windows, and a continuous brick foundation.
215. House. 1203 15th Court. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a multiple front gable asphalt roof. There is a partial front porch with square wood columns and concrete block floor, c. 1960s fixed metal windows, and a continuous poured concrete foundation.
216. House. 1207 15th Court. (c. 19-60s)
One story minimal traditional house with vinyl siding exterior and a side gable roof. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows and a continuous concrete block foundation. (NC)
217. House. 1209 15th Court. (c. 1960s)
One story brick Ranch-style house with a side gable asphalt roof. There are 6:6 fixed metal windows and a continuous brick foundation. (NC)
218. House. 1211 MLK Boulevard. (c. early 1950s)
One story brick Ranch style house with a hip asphalt roof. There is a front porch with brick steps, a continuous brick foundation, and casement metal windows throughout.
219. House. 1307 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1930s-40s; 1960s)
One story brick bungalow with c. 1960s aluminum siding in the front gable. There is a front gable asphalt roof, continuous brick foundation, and front porch with square brick columns. There are also concrete steps leading to street.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 24 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

220. House. 1305 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1930s-40s; c. 1970s)
One story bungalow with c. 1970s masonite exterior and a front gable asphalt roof. There are c. 1970s fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation. (NC)
221. New Zion Mission Baptist Church. 1317 MLK Boulevard. (1925; c. 1940s)
One story brick church with a front gable and twin front towers. There are two arched central entrances with brick headers that were modernized c. 1960s with aluminum and glass doors. There are also c. 1940s 2:2 windows with wood frames and opaque blue and white glass. Side windows were horizontal 6 paned wood windows with the same opaque glass. A two-story brick rear addition was constructed c. 1940s with wood windows.
222. House. 1319 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard and concrete block bungalow with a front gable asphalt roof and an interior brick chimney. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.
223. House. 1401 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1940)
One story brick Tudor Revival bungalow with brick exterior with a cross gable roof with two gables in front. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows, a continuous brick foundation, and concrete steps leading to the street.
224. House. 1403 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gable asphalt roof. There are 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows and a continuous concrete block foundation. There are concrete steps leading to the street.
225. House. 1407 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1930s; 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation. (NC)
226. House. 1419 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1940s; 1970s)
One story bungalow with c. 1970s masonite exterior and a front gable asphalt roof. There are c. 1970s fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation. (NC)
227. Commerce Building. 1413 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1960s)
One story freestanding stucco commercial building with a Mansard roof. There is a left side single entrance, a single door central entrance, and one fixed wood window on the right bay. There is a continuous poured concrete foundation. (NC)
228. House. 1407 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1930s; 1960s)
One story Craftsman style bungalow with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement. There is an interior brick chimney, wood knee braces, a continuous concrete block foundation, and c. 1960s fixed metal windows. (NC)
229. House. 1433 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1920s-30s)
One and one half story weatherboard central passage house with a central brick chimney, c. 1960s 2:2 fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.
230. House. 1441 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s composite siding and 6:6 double hung metal windows, and a continuous brick foundation. (NC)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 25 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

231. House. 1513 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1930s; 1960s)
One story central passage house with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement and a continuous concrete block foundation. There are also c. 1960s fixed metal windows. (NC)
232. House. 1515 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1935; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s composite siding, front gable asphalt roof with wood knee braces, and c. 1960s 9:9 fixed metal windows.
233. House. 1709 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1920)
One story bungalow with a side gable asphalt roof with wood rafters. There is a central brick chimney, front porch with shed roof, wood rafters, and square wood columns on brick piers. There are also 6:6 fixed wood windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.
234. House. 1711 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gable roof containing an attic window. There is also a front porch with square wood posts, a continuous concrete block foundation, and 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows.
235. House. 1715 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1920s)
One story stucco and c. 1960s composite-sided bungalow. There is a front porch with brick columns and stucco wall, 4:4 double hung wood windows and concrete steps leading to the street.
236. House. 1209 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1930s; mid-1950s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with plain weatherboard and a cross gable roof. There is an end glazed brick chimney and an enclosed porch c. 1950s, c. 1950s fixed metal windows, and a continuous concrete block foundation.
237. Dynamic Detail. 1211 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1945)
One story poured concrete gas station/garage with an interior poured concrete chimney, fixed wood windows, and a continuous concrete block foundation.
238. House. 1706 17th Avenue. (c. 1920s; 1960s)
One story pyramidal house with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement and an asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows and a concrete block foundation.
239. House. 1708 17th Avenue. (c. 1940s; 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s vinyl siding exterior wall replacement and a side gable roof. There is a partial front porch, a continuous concrete block foundation, and c. 1960s 1:1 double hung metal windows. (NC)
240. House. 1514 17th Avenue. (c. 1940s)
One story weatherboard and brick Ranch-style house with a cross gable roof and a central concrete block chimney. There is a front porch with wrought iron posts, 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows, and a brick foundation.
241. House. 1516 17th Avenue. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gable roof. There is a partial front porch with square wood columns on brick piers. There are 8:8 double hung wood windows and there are two entrances (one on 16th Street).
242. House. 1812 16th Street. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gable roof. There is a front porch with brick piers and large wood columns, 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows and a continuous brick foundation.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 26 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

243. Duplex. 1812 16th Street. (c. 1940)
One story weatherboard duplex with a front gable roof, 6:1 double hung wood windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.
244. House. 1810 16th Avenue. (c. late 1920s; c. 1935)
One story bungalow with c. 1935 asphalt shingles and a front gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch with square wood columns, a continuous concrete block foundation, and 4:1 and 8:1 double hung wood windows and wood rafters.
245. House. 1808 16th Street. (c. 1970s)
One story minimal traditional house with masonite exterior and a side gable asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung metal windows, a continuous concrete block foundation, and a front carport. (NC)
246. House. 1606 17th Avenue. (c. late 1950s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch with wrought iron posts, 6:6 double hung metal windows, and a continuous concrete block foundation. (NC)
247. House. 1711 17th Street. (c. 1900-1910)
One story Victorian era weatherboard central passage, Victorian house with a hip asphalt roof. There is a front porch with Victorian style turned wood posts and wood braces, wood floor, and concrete steps. There are also c. 1960s 1:1 double hung metal windows, and the foundation is brick piers with stone infill.
248. House. 1713 17th Street. (c. 1940s; 1970s)
One story minimal traditional house with c. 1970s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement and a cross gable roof. There are c. 1970s 1:1 fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation. (NC)
249. House. 1801 17th Street. (c. 1940s-50s; 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s vinyl siding exterior wall replacement and a cross gable asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s 1:1 fixed metal and a continuous concrete block foundation. (NC)
250. House. 1808 17th Street. (c. 1900; 1960s)
One story L-plan house with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement and a cross gable roof. There is an interior brick chimney, a central brick chimney, and a recessed porch with square wood columns and c. 1960s wrought iron braces. There are also 2:2 vertical double hung wood windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.
251. Gay House. 1500 17th Street. (c. 1930-40s; 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement and a front gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch with c. 1960s wrought iron posts, concrete block foundation, and c. 1960s 6:6 double hung metal windows. (NC)
252. House. 1607 17th Street. (c. 1960s)
One story brick and weatherboard Ranch-style house. There is a side gable asphalt roof, a poured concrete foundation, and 6:6 double hung metal windows. (NC)
253. House. 1609 17th Street. (remodeled c. 1970s)
One story L-plan house with c. 1970s vinyl siding exterior wall replacement and a cross gable asphalt roof. There is an enclosed porch (c. 1970s) and a continuous concrete block foundation. There are also c. 1970s 6:6 double hung metal windows. (NC)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 27 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

254. House. 1621 17th Street. (c. early 1950s)
One story concrete block duplex with a front gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch with an original screen door, metal casement windows throughout, and a continuous concrete block foundation.
255. House. 1625 17th Street. (c. mid-1950)
One story concrete block duplex with a front gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch with an original screen door, metal casement windows throughout, and a concrete block foundation.
256. House. 1629 17th Street. (c. 1910s; c. 1940s)
One story weatherboard single pen house with a side gable roof. There is a central brick chimney, c. 1940s horizontal double hung wood windows, and brick pier foundation with concrete block infill.
257. House. 1512 MLK Blvd. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a cross gable asphalt roof with wood knee braces and rafters. There is an end brick chimney and an interior stucco chimney, and a front porch with wood columns on brick piers. There are also 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows and a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill.
258. House. 1513 17th Avenue. (c. 1952)
One story brick Ranch-style house with a cross gable asphalt roof. There is a massive end chimney, front porch with wrought iron posts, 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows, and a continuous brick foundation. There is also a carport with a hip roof.
259. House. 1603 17th Avenue. (c. 1910; 1960s)
One story central passage house with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement and a cross gable asphalt roof. There is a partial end brick chimney, front porch with c. 1960s wrought iron posts, c. 1960s fixed metal windows, and the foundation is brick piers with concrete block infill. (NC)
260. House. 115 17th Avenue. (c. 1937-1942; c. 1960s)
One and one half story bungalow with asbestos shingles exterior and a front gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch with square wood columns and concrete block cheek walls, c. 1960s 1:1 fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.
261. House. 1308 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1920s; c. 1940)
One story bungalow faced with c. 1940 asphalt shingles, and a front gable asphalt roof. There is a screened front porch with concrete piers and flared wood columns, 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.
262. House. 1401 MLK Blvd. (c. 1940s-50s; 1960s)
One story, minimal traditional house with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement and a side gable asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation. (NC)
263. House. 1403-5 19th Street. (c. late 1940s)
One story concrete block duplex with metal casement windows throughout and a concrete block foundation.
264. House. 1407-1409 19th Street. (c. late 1940s; 1960s)
One story concrete block duplex with a concrete block foundation. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows on the front, and original casement windows on the sides.
365. Duplex. 1411-13 19th Street. (c. late 1940s).
One story concrete block duplex with metal casement windows throughout and a concrete block foundation.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 28 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

266. House. 1417 19th Street. (c. late 1940s- early 50s)
One story weatherboard and asphalt shingles-clad minimal traditional house. There is a side gable asphalt roof with wood rafters, a continuous concrete block foundation, and 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows.
267. House. 1501 19th Street. (c. 1940s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s weatherboard exterior wall replacement and a front gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch that has been altered, and 4:4 double hung wood with knee braces as well as c. 1960s aluminum windows. (NC)
268. House. 1503 19th Street. (c. 1920s)
One story house with plain weatherboard exterior and a front gable asphalt roof. There is an attached square wood porch and 1:1 double hung metal windows. The foundation is piers with brick and concrete block infill.
269. House. 1505 19th Street. (c. 1938)
One story bungalow clad with an asphalt shingles. There is a front gable asphalt roof, front porch with square wood columns, and a continuous concrete block foundation. There are also pairs of 4:4 double hung wood windows with wood surrounds.
270. House. 1509 19th Street. (c. 1960s)
One story minimal traditional house with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement and a cross gable roof. There are c. 1960s 1:1 fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation. (NC)
271. House. 1703 19th Street. (c. 1920s; 1970s)
One story bungalow with c. 1970s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement and a side gable asphalt roof. There are c. 1970s 6:6 double hung metal windows and a continuous poured concrete foundation. (NC)
272. Duplex. 1707 19th Street. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard duplex with a front gable asphalt roof. The front porch has a tin roof and square wood columns on concrete block piers. There are also 4:4 double hung wood windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.
273. House. 1709 19th Street. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gable asphalt roof. There is one end brick chimney, front porch with a concrete block floor and steps, and 4:4 double hung wood windows on the sides and fixed wood windows on front. There is also a continuous brick foundation.
274. House. 1803 19th Street. (c. 1930s; c. 1970s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s masonite exterior and a front gable roof. There is a front porch with wrought iron posts and c. 1970s 1:1 fixed metal windows.
275. Duplex. 1811 19th Street. (c. 1930s-40)
One story, with rear wing, minimal traditional duplex with asphalt shingles. There is a side gable roof with wood rafters along the rear wing, two interior brick chimneys, 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows and beveled glass in both front windows. There is also a brick and concrete block foundation.
276. House. 1813 19th Street. (c. 1940s; c. 1970s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1970s with composite siding, and there is a cross gable asphalt roof. There are c. 1970s 1:1 fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.
277. Gas station. 1811 Bridge Avenue. (c. late 1940s; 1960s)
One story concrete block gas station, and a c. 1960s flat metal roof. There is also a concrete block foundation.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 29 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

278. House. 1810 19th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1940; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard and c. 1940 brick-motif asphalt shingles bungalow. There is a front gable roof with an interior stucco chimney, front porch with wrought iron posts on brick piers and a decorative porch wall. There are also 6:6 double hung wood windows on the sides and c. 1960s multi-paned wood windows on the front, and there is a continuous brick foundation.
279. Duplex. 1816 19th Street. (c. 1920s-30s; 1960s)
One story duplex with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement and a side gable asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
280. House. 1810 19th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1940)
One story bungalow refaced with asphalt shingles c. 1940, and a front gable asphalt roof. There is a front porch with brick piers and wrought iron posts, 4:4 double hung wood windows, and the foundation is brick piers with concrete block infill.
281. House. 1806 19th Street.. (c. 1910; c. 1960s)
One story pyramidal house with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement. There is a pyramidal asphalt roof with a dormer window with hip roof and wood rafters. There is a front porch with brick piers and wrought iron posts, and 4:4 double hung wood windows.
282. Duplex. 1702 19th Street. (c. 1910s-1920s; c. 1940s)
One story duplex with c. 1940s asphalt shingles and a side gable asphalt roof. There is a central brick chimney, c. 1960s 2:2 double hung metal windows, concrete block foundation, and concrete steps leading to the street.
283. House. 1704 19th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1940)
One story bungalow refaced with c. 1940 asphalt shingles, front gable asphalt roof, 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.
284. House. 1714 19th Street. (c. 1910s; c. 1938-42)
One story Craftsman style L-plan house with c. 1938-42 asbestos shingles and a concrete block and brick foundation. There is a double front gable asphalt roof with wood rafters on sides, front porch with concrete block wall, cheek walls, and wrought iron posts, and there are 6:1 double hung wood windows.
285. House. 1608 19th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1940)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1940 with asphalt shingles. There is a front gable tin roof, central brick chimney, 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows, brick pier foundation with concrete block infill, and front porch with concrete steps.
286. House. 1604 19th Street. (c. 1920s-30s; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard shotgun house with a front gable tin roof. There are c. 1960s 4:4 fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation.
287. House. 1504 19th Street. (c. 1940s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gable asphalt roof and fixed metal windows. The foundation is concrete block piers, and there is a c. 1920s shed.
288. House. 1416 19th Street. (c. 1920s; 1960s)
One story minimal traditional house with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement and a side gable asphalt roof with wood rafters. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows and a concrete block foundation. (NC)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 30

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

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289. House. 1900 14th Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s)
One story Craftsman style weatherboard bungalow with a front gable roof and wood rafters. There is an interior brick chimney, a central brick chimney, front porch with wrought iron posts on brick piers, c. 1970s 6:6 double hung metal windows on the front and 4:4 double hung wood windows on sides, and a concrete block foundation.
290. House. 1902 14th Avenue. (c. 1930s; 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement, front gable asphalt roof, concrete block foundation, and 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows.
291. House. 1908 14th Avenue. (c. 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s vinyl siding exterior wall replacement, front gable roof, end brick chimney, and fixed wood windows. (NC)
292. House. 1916 14th Avenue. (c. late 1920s; c. 1940; c. 1960s)
One story Craftsman style bungalow that was refaced c. 1940 with asphalt shingles, with a front gable asphalt roof with rafters. There is a front porch with c. 1940 wrought iron posts on concrete block piers, c. 1960s 1:1 fixed metal windows with original wood rafters, and, on the front, there are original fixed multi-paned wood windows.
293. House. 1914 14th Avenue. (c. 1930s; 1960s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house that was partially refaced c. 1960s brick veneer on front. There are also c. 1960s aluminum windows throughout. (NC)
294. Duplex. 1929 14th Avenue. (c. late 1940s)
One story concrete block duplex with a front gable asphalt roof, metal casement windows throughout and a continuous concrete block foundation.
295. House. 1925 14th Avenue. (c. 1960s)
One story transitional minimal traditional/ranch-style house with brick exterior. (NC)
296. House. 2003 14th Avenue. (c. 1930s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow with c. 1960s composite siding and a front gable asphalt roof. The front porch has square wood columns, and there are 6:6 double hung metal windows and a continuous foundation. There is also a c. 1960s garage.
297. House. 1803 18th Avenue. (c. 1960s)
One story minimal traditional house with masonite exterior and an front porch with turned posts. There are fixed metal windows and a continuous concrete block foundation. (NC)
298. House. 1805 18th Avenue. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gable asphalt roof with wood rafters. There is a front stoop with two concrete steps, 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows throughout, and a continuous concrete block foundation.
299. House. 1807 18th Avenue. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gable asphalt roof and a central brick chimney. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, a brick pier with concrete block infill foundation, and a wood shed.
300. House. 1809 18th Avenue. (c. 1910s-20s; 1960s)
One story central passage house with c. 1960s aluminum siding exterior wall replacement. There is a hip asphalt roof and two crumbling interior brick chimneys. There are also 2:2 vertical double hung wood windows, and the foundation is brick piers with concrete block infill.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 31 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

301. House. 1907 18th Avenue. (c. late 1940s)
One story weatherboard and brick minimal traditional house. There is a side gable asphalt roof, 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows, a continuous brick foundation, and three concrete front steps.
302. House. 1913 18th Avenue. (c. 1920s)
One story weatherboard bungalow w with a cross gable asphalt roof, c. 1960s fixed metal windows, front porch with concrete piers, and a brick pier foundation. There is also a decorative exterior iron fence.
303. House. 1915 18th Avenue. (c. 1910s)
One story weatherboard single pen house with a side gable tin roof and a central brick chimney. There is a front porch with square wood columns and a concrete floor, and there are 6:6 double hung wood windows.
304. Duplex. 1923 18th Avenue. (c. 1910s; c. 1935)
One story duplex with c. 1935 brick motif asphalt shingles and a continuous concrete block foundation. There is a side gable tin roof with one central brick chimney, front porch with round wood columns on brick piers and a concrete block floor, and three round brick steps in front. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood.
305. House. 1430 20th Street. (c. 1900)
One story weatherboard central passage house with a poured concrete foundation at the sides and rear and concrete block foundation in front. There is a side gable asphalt roof, and 4:4 double hung windows constructed of wood.
306. House. 1301 20th Street. (c. 1930-40s)
One story minimal traditional house with asphalt shingle exterior and a continuous concrete block foundation. There is a side gable asphalt roof with one interior brick chimney, and windows are 1:1 double hung pairs constructed of wood. There is also a garage faced with asphalt shingles.
307. House. 1321 20th Street. (c. 1960s)
One story brick Ranch-style house with a brick foundation. There is also a side gable asphalt roof and fixed metal windows. (NC)
308. House. 1323 20th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1940s)
One story modified shotgun house with a c. 1940s side addition and masonite exterior. There is a continuous concrete block foundation, cross gable asphalt roof, and 4:4 double hung wood windows.
309. House. 20th Street. (c. 1930-40s)
One and one half story tan brick bungalow with a brick foundation. There is a cross gable asphalt roof with two front gables and one tan end brick chimney. There is also a stoop porch and 6:6 double hung windows constructed of wood.
310. House. 1916 20th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a concrete block foundation. There is a side gable asphalt roof, front porch with a wood floor, and 6:6 double hung wood windows.
311. House. 1901 15th Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s)
One story weatherboard house with a poured concrete foundation. There is a front porch that was enclosed c. 1960s and an original frame shed. The side windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood. (NC)
312. House. 1906 15th Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1940s)
One story bungalow with c. 1940s asphalt shingles and a concrete block foundation. There is a c. 1940s enclosed porch with exposed original wood rafters, front gable asphalt roof, and windows are 4:4 double hung constructed of wood.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 32 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

313. Duplex. 1904 15th Avenue. (c. 1920-30s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with front gable asphalt roof and wood rafters. There are two original screen and wood doors, 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood, and a brick pier foundation.
314. House. 20th Street. (c. 1930s; c. 1970s)
One story bungalow with c. 1970s weatherboard exterior wall replacement. There is a front gable asphalt roof with one central poured concrete chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows, front porch with square wood columns on brick piers, and original wood and glass door.
315. House. 1807 20th Street. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gable tin roof and one central brick chimney. Windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood, and there is a front porch with square wood columns and a concrete block foundation.
316. House. 1420 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1900)
One story weatherboard L-plan house with a concrete block foundation. There is a gable on hip tin roof with two interior brick chimneys, 3:1 vertical double hung wood windows. There is a sidewalk with 3 concrete steps leading to the street.
317. House. 1422 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1930s)
One story weatherboard bungalow with a concrete block foundation. There is a front porch with wrought iron posts, front gable asphalt roof, and 1:1 double hung wood windows on the front and 6:1 double hung wood windows on the sides.
318. House. 1424 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1940s)
One story bungalow refaced c. 1970s with brick veneer exterior wall replacement in front and masonite siding on the sides. There is a continuous concrete block foundation, front gable asphalt roof, and c. 1970s 2:2 fixed metal windows. (NC)
319. House. 1414 MLK Boulevard. (c. late 1950s)
One story minimal traditional house with masonite exterior and continuous concrete block foundation and a hip asphalt roof. (NC)
320. House. 1308 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1920s; c. 1940)
One story Craftsman style bungalow that was refaced c. 1940 with asphalt shingles. There is a concrete block foundation, front porch with decorative wood knee braces, and 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows.
321. Quality Millworks. 1320 MLK Boulevard. (c. early 1950s)
One story free standing commercial building with five bays including one recessed entrance flanked by two flat bays on the right and three bays on the left. There is a poured concrete block exterior, c. 1960s Mansard roof, and metal casement windows.
322. House. 1214 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s)
One story pyramidal roof house with c. 1960s brick veneer exterior wall replacement. There is a pyramidal roof with one massive end brick chimney, and windows are c. 1960s double hung metal. (NC)
323. House. 1216 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1930s; c. 1970s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1970 with masonite siding. There is a concrete block foundation, front gable asphalt roof, and windows are 6:6 double hung pairs constructed of wood.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 33

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

324. House. 1130 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1930)
One story minimal traditional house faced with asphalt shingles. There is a cross gable asphalt roof, an inset front porch with arched opening, and windows are 3:1 vertical double hung pairs constructed of wood. There is also a concrete block foundation.
325. House. 1100 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1930-40s)
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a concrete block foundation and a side porch with wood rafters. There is a side gable asphalt roof with wood rafters, one interior brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows, and a metal shed.
326. House. 900 12th Avenue. (c. 1940s)
One story bungalow faced with asphalt shingles. There is a concrete block foundation, front gable asphalt roof, front porch with shed roof and wood rafters, and windows are 6:6 double hung constructed of wood.
327. Tuscaloosa Forestry Services. 1105 12th Avenue. (c. 1940s)
One story free standing concrete block commercial building with a flat roof with terra cotta coping. Windows are fixed wood with concrete sills, and there is a concrete block foundation.
328. Richardson Lumber Mill Main Office. 1106 MLK Boulevard. (c. 1930-40s)
One story free standing concrete block office building with a side gable roof, and a concrete block foundation. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood.
- A. Richardson Lumber Mill outbuilding. (c. 1930s)
One story freestanding frame utility building.
- B. Richardson Lumber Mill Garage. (c. 1990)
One story garage with aluminum siding exterior. (NC)
- C. Richardson Lumber Mill shed. (c. 1940s; c. 1970s)
One story shed with a c. 1970s front gable metal roof.
329. Archibald's Bar-B-Q. 1211 MLK Boulevard. (c. early 1950s)
One story free standing concrete block restaurant building with wood gables, and a massive concrete block chimney.
330. House. 1010 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1940s)
One story minimal traditional house faced with asphalt shingles and cut stone. There is a side gable asphalt roof and windows are 8:8 double hung constructed of wood.
331. House. 1008 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1910)
One story weatherboard central passage house with side gable tin roof with a foundation constructed of brick piers with concrete block infill. Windows are 4:4 double hung constructed of wood and there is a wrap porch with square fluted wood columns, wood rafters, and tin shed awning roof.
332. House. 840 10th Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1940s)
One story bungalow faced with c. 1940s asphalt shingles, and there is a concrete block foundation. There is a front porch with wrought iron posts and wood rafters. Windows are 2:2 horizontal double hung constructed of wood, and there is one central brick chimney.
333. House. 904 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s)
One story bungalow that was refaced c. 1960s with masonite siding. There is a concrete block foundation, front porch with wrought iron posts on brick piers and wood knee braces, and windows are c. 1960s fixed metal.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 34 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

334. House. 902 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1910; c. 1940)
One story L-plan house with a cross gable asphalt roof that was refaced c. 1940 with asphalt shingles. There is a concrete block and brick foundation, and 2:2 double hung wood and some c. 1960s double hung metal windows. There is also a designed concrete block exterior wall.
335. House. 808 Bridge Avenue. (c. 1930s)
One story house with composite exterior and concrete block piers with infill foundation. There is a rear open porch and a hip with cross gables asphalt roof. Windows are 4:1 vertical double hung constructed of wood.
336. House. 1410 9th Street. (c. 1940s; c. 1960s).
One story bungalow faced with c. 1960s masonite siding. There is a front gable roof, front porch with wood posts, one brick chimney, c. 1960s 1:1 aluminum windows, and a concrete block foundation.
337. House. 1406 9th Street. (c. 1940s;c. 1960s).
One story bungalow with c. 1960s masonite siding, front gable tin roof, front porch with wood posts, c. 1960s 1:1 aluminum windows, and concrete block foundation.
338. House. 915 14th Avenue. (c. 1920s).
One story Craftsman style bungalow with c. 1960s vinyl side, and a front gable roof and exposed rafter tails. There are c. 1960s 1:1 aluminum windows, side entrance porch with a gable and wood columns, and concrete block foundation.
339. House. 921 14th Avenue. (c. 1920s).
One story Craftsman style weatherboard bungalow with a front gable, wood rafters tails, 6:6 double hung wood windows, front porch with c. 1940s wrought iron posts, and concrete block foundation.
340. House. 1003 Rice Mine Road. (c. 1940s).
One story Craftsman style bungalow faced with asphalt shingles. There is a front gable, wood rafters tails, 1:1 aluminum windows on the front, 6:6 double hung wood windows on the sides, front porch with wrought iron posts, and concrete block foundation.
341. House. 713 15th Avenue. (c. 1900; c. 1940).
One story weatherboard central passage house with a side gable roof. There is a front porch with 4 square wood columns on brick piers that was screened c. 1940, one side brick chimney, c. 1960s 6:6 aluminum windows, and a brick foundation.
342. House 715 15th Avenue. (c. 1910;c. 1940s; c. 1960s).
One story central passage house that was refaced c. 1960s with brick veneer. There is a side gable roof, c. 1940s 2:2 double hung wood windows, front porch, and concrete block foundation.
343. House. 807 15th Avenue. (c. 1940s).
One story concrete block bungalow with a weatherboard front gable and very decorative brick quoins. There is a 3/4s length front porch with square wood columns on brick piers, 2:2 double hung wood windows, and concrete block foundation. This is a very charming bungalow.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 35

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Statement of Significance

Criterion A, Ethnic Heritage

The East Northport Historic District is significant for its strong documentation of a well developed, self-contained, and fully realized working - middle class African American suburb, c. 1890s - 1953. Built as one of three predominantly African American neighborhoods in Northport, East Northport had become, by the early 1900s, the town's most important black neighborhood where most of the town's black churches, businesses, and homes were built. By the 1910s, many homes and the first of three historic churches had been built there, and by 1929, many additional residential structures and a second historic church had moved from its original Reconstruction - era location on Main Avenue in the heart of town, to East Northport. Throughout the mid to late 1930s, 1940s and early 1950s, the neighborhood grew to become unquestionably the largest, and most fully developed, African American suburb in Northport as it continued to build -- and rebuild following the devastating tornado of 1932 -- houses, a baseball park, a third church, several utility buildings and two restaurants. By then, too, much of the neighborhood had designed sidewalks, concrete steps leading to the street (Inv. #s 219, 223, 224, 235) and driveways, and many retain frame car garages. Throughout the 1960s homeowners undertook significant renovations to their homes including, most notably, applying new brick veneer facades (Inv. #s 39, 40, 84, 105, 151, 165, 213).

Criterion C, Architecture

The East Northport Historic District is significant for its excellent examples of vernacular architecture including residential, religious, commercial, utility/industrial, and recreational constructed from c. 1890s - 1953 in a working-middle class African American suburb. As Northport's most important African American neighborhood, East Northport is architecturally and visually similar, though not identical to, the town's predominantly white, working-middle class neighborhoods concerning architectural styles, size of houses and yards, layout of streets, styles and quantity of cultural and commercial resources, and concrete steps leading from the yard to the street. Several important visual characteristics, however, distinguish East Northport from other similar Northport neighborhoods including its high concentrations of c. 1940s - early 1950s bungalows, quantity of gas station/car-related resources (Inv. #s 1, 157, 237 and 277), extant shotgun houses mainly along 15th Avenue (Inv. #s 28-30), use of concrete block for residences and commercial or industrial buildings, and the c. 1960s-70s pattern of adding new brick veneer facades to earlier constructed houses (Inv. #s 39, 40, 84, 105, 151, 165, 213).

East Northport's residential architecture includes good examples of shotgun, single pen, pyramidal, c. 1890s-1910s central passage (Inv. #s 150 and 341), and late Victorian - era L-cottages (Inv. # 15). The overwhelming majority of styles, however, are c. 1940s minimal traditional styles; and c. 1920s - early 1950s bungalows, many of which are Craftsman style (Inv. #s 14, 77, 228, 320, 338, 339, 340). There are also two Tudor Revival style bungalows (Inv. #s 18, 223), and one Spanish style (Inv. # 73). Two of the three churches are brick (one having been refaced with brick c. 1945) (Inv. #s 35, 221), and one is constructed of molded concrete (Inv. # 185). All of the utility/industrial buildings are concrete block except for one glazed tile block car wash structure (Inv. # 1). There is also one one-story concrete block free standing store with a decorative stepped front parapet (Inv. # 130) and one simple one story free standing wood and concrete block store (Inv. # 153), as well as two free standing brick barbecue restaurants one with a massive exterior chimney (Inv. # 329, 115), and a baseball park located virtually in the center of the district (Inv. # 164).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 36

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Historical Narrative

Northport's history has always been connected to – but also separate from – that of Tuscaloosa both physically and economically. The same may be said for the relationship between the town of Northport and East Northport, its most significant African American neighborhood. Tuscaloosa County began to be settled by whites by the 1810s and some brought their African slaves with them from these earliest days. At least by 1845, there were slaves as well as free blacks living and working in Northport. Some free blacks, along with whites, lived and owned businesses on Main Avenue, the town's primary street. By the 1870s, some had moved east of Main Avenue, and perhaps north to the Hightower neighborhood, but by 1900, most resided in East Northport. By the 1910s-early 1920s, and throughout the 1930s, 40s, and 50s, East Northport developed as Northport's most important African American neighborhood. It was here that the town's black schools, and most of its black churches, businesses, and recreational opportunities developed.

In 1870, the 10th, or Northport, precinct of Tuscaloosa County had a population of 604. One year later, Northport incorporated, and by 1880, the new town had grown to 900 (Hubbs, p. 6). According to the 1870 and 1880 Federal Censuses for Northport, white residents performed a variety of occupations including blacksmith, ferryman, fisherman, butcher, grocery merchant, grocery store clerk, dry goods merchant, physician, farmer, lawyer, machinist, school teacher (one, a 20 year old man), tan yard operator, steam boating, wheelwright, shoe shop worker, boat maker, saddle shop worker, carpenter, waggoner on the railroad (in Tuscaloosa), railroad contractor, constable, brick maker on the railroad, grist miller, millwright. There was also a doctor, lawyer, dentist, planter, and Methodist minister. In addition to schoolteachers, white women were listed generally as housekeepers or domestic servants, while several were boarders, domestic workers, and seamstresses. A number of children were listed as "attending school," and there was at least one man in his seventies termed "decrepid," and one 28 year old man seen determined to be "afflicted" (U. S. Census, 1870, 1880).

Black men in the same censuses also performed a variety of jobs including that of minister, though none was listed as merchant or professional. The majority were railroad workers or farmers, but there was also a warehouse keeper, laborer and tan yard worker, and a number of blacksmiths or blacksmith workers. Black women were most often domestic servants, although several were listed as homemakers; and mulatto women and men were most often cited as domestic servants (U. S. Census, 1870, 1880).

The first black church, sometimes called the "slavery church," was also established by 1870 located in Jack Winn's blacksmith shop; Reverend Carson was its first pastor. According to the "Friends of Historic Northport Newsletter," the church was originally affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Later, it became known as the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the mid-1920s, it relocated and built a new building in East Northport, Porter St. Paul C. M. E. Church (Inv. #35; "Friends of Historic Northport Newsletter," November 1998).

While Tuscaloosa' and Northport's bounty grew during the 1880s and 1890s, blacks in Northport looked toward an uncertain future. On the one hand, the U. S. Supreme Court decisions during that period had all but retracted the 14th Amendment's protection of citizenship for black Americans and thrown their political and economic fate into the hands of state governments. Most – if not all – Southern state legislatures were influenced by an increasingly vituperative racial invective amongst the white masses demanding that their unstable post War economic interests be protected against the interests of newly freed blacks. In 1896, moreover, the Court's Plessy v. Ferguson decision legitimized "separate but equal facilities," giving a final nod to a Southern militant belief that race-mixing was tantamount to their own suicide.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 37

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

On the other hand, many blacks in East Northport took advantage of the opportunities open to them to pursue their own economic and political needs. In spite of the recently passed poll tax – and other – laws that were designed to eliminate poor black and white voters from casting their ballots, poll tax lists in Alabama reveal a determination to override those efforts. According to 1889 rolls, many black – and white – men in Northport paid the required \$1.50 to vote. Included were Henry Atkinson, Ira B. Bonuls, Henry Bidden, Elbert Burrough, Dennis Brown, Perry Brown, W. S. Battle, William Brown, Henry Cook, Ed Cook, Peyton Cates, Jim Cullen, Ben F. Cook, Anderson Cennin {?}, Sam Carthage, Alex Darden, Willis Darden, Wash Darden, William Gray, Jim Gay, Charley Gay, Ed Hill, Westley Hill, Harvey Haley, Georg Hyche, Peter Hodge Jr. and Sr., Burwell Jones, Chap Jenkins, I. S. Johnson, Joe Johnson, Burwell Lee, John McNott McGee, Perry Phifer, Ezekiel Palmer, Titus Pickens, Merret Richardson, J. William Rankin, John Street, Monroe Savage, Monroe Sims, Bejm. Thompson, Gas. Tyson, George Tomas, Dan Williams, Louis Whitfield, Mack Whitfield, and Abe Young.

Aside from exercising their, albeit restricted, political rights, some of East Northport's black women and men also obtained college educations at least as early as 1900. According to records of Stillman College, a black college founded in 1876 in Tuscaloosa with funding from the Rockefeller family, twelve women and five men graduated in 1900, eight of whom lived in the East Northport Historic District; the rest lived immediately west of East Northport on Park Avenue or the north in the Hightown neighborhood. East Northport graduates included Eloise Wilson, Willa Wilson, Laura G. Walters, Cleola Ivery, Patricia A. Jenkins, Pauline Johnson, Jesse Benion, Rosa I. Berry, and Ruby Freeman. After 1900, there were no more graduates from Northport until the 1920s. In 1923 and 1925, Susie Jones and Rufus Practice, of East Northport, graduated; Sue B. Lillie graduated in 1929. During the 1930s, graduates from the neighborhood included Susie S. Pruitt, possibly Algenia Pulliam, Laura M. Greene, and Richard Ivery; in the 1940s, Rosemary M. McGee (possibly), Thomas Pulliam, Frankie T. Thomas, Virgie White, Elizabeth J. Humphries, and possibly Elnoris T. Crummie and Marshall Crummie. By 1955, three more had graduated including Betty Sealy, Robert S. Hasson for whom the neighborhood's community center is named, and Charlie Day (Stillman College Alumni Records, 2002).

By then, East Northport was developing as Northport's most important African American neighborhood. Between 1890 – early 1900s, many houses, recreational facilities, and social institutions were built in a diversity of vernacular types. One house remains on Bridge Avenue, the district's western boundary, from c. 1890s (Inv. # 15), while six remain from c. 1900 including a duplex on 19th Street (Inv. # 100), a double pen structure on Bridge Avenue (Inv. # 150), an L-plan house on 17th Street (Inv. # 250), two central passage houses one on 20th Street (Inv. # 305) and one on 15th Avenue (Inv. #s 341, 342), and one L-plan house on MLK Boulevard (Inv. # 316). In c. 1910, moreover, a baseball park was built essentially in the center of the district (Inv. # 164), and in 1913, East Northport's oldest church, the First Baptist Church of Northport, was constructed of molded concrete on 12th Street (Inv. # 185).

Throughout the 1910s, East Northport grew and additional houses, mostly frame duplexes, shotguns, bungalows, L-plan, and pyramidal roof houses, were constructed throughout the neighborhood, as well one extant store with a nice stepped front parapet (Inv. # 130). Extant houses include two on Bridge Avenue (Inv. #s 331, 334), two on 7th Street (Inv. # 5, 21), one on 9th Street (Inv. # 16), four on 15th Avenue including three shotguns (Inv. 28-30) and one central passage (Inv. # 342), two on 14th Avenue (Inv. # 50, 201), one on 8th Street (Inv. #90), one on 10th Street (Inv. # 130), one each on 17th Street (Inv. # 256) and 17th Avenue (Inv. #259), four on 18th Avenue (Inv. #s 167, 300, 303, 304), two on 19th Street (Inv. #s 281-282), and three on 19th Court (Inv. #s 281, 282, 284). By then, according to 1916 City Directories, black men in East Northport participated in a wider diversity of occupations than previously recorded. While the overwhelming majority worked as laborers, farmers, or porters, there was also one brick mason, a fireman, four ministers, one confectioner, one carpenter, one teamster, one driver, one cook, one machine hand, and three miners. Black women, however, were almost exclusively employed as laundresses or domestic workers; additionally, one woman was a cook (City Directories, 1916).

By the mid-1920s, men in East Northport had entered a few more occupations, but again, women had not. There continued to be many black men listed as laborers or farmers, but the most significant increase was for porters. Moreover, there were still several ministers, and by now, there was also one blacksmith, one chauffeur, two "truckers," one furnace man, one painter, one bottler, one student, one caulker, one plasterer and one printer. Interestingly, too, Augustus McChester was employed as the secretary and General Manager of the Alabama Protection Aid Association, a charitable organization in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 38

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Tuscaloosa with an all-black board. Black women, however, remained, according to City Directories, almost exclusively laundresses, maids (probably formerly listed as domestic servants), or cooks. One, Louvinia Davis, was listed as a waitress, and Mary Morgan, worked as a seamstress (City Directories, 1916 and 1924-25).

By then, the Negro Training School, a one story building heated by stove and having no electric lights and Northport's only school for blacks, was completed in East Northport just south of what is now Rice Mine Road; it was later destroyed by tornado in 1931 (Sanborn map, 1923). At the same, Bailey Temple, under the leadership of T. H. Davis, moved from Main Avenue and 9th Street – now almost exclusively a white neighborhood – to Bridge Avenue in East Northport. Twenty years later, it was bricked and its name changed to Porter St. Paul C.M.E. Church (Inv. # 35; "Friends of Historic Northport Newsletter," 11-98).

In addition, in 1925, Baptists built the New Zion Mission Baptist Church on MLK Boulevard (Inv. # 221). Although streets would not be paved for many more decades, many new houses, mostly one story weatherboard bungalows with gable roofs and front porches, and some with decorative details including decorative chimneys (Inv. # 12). Duplexes, and a few shotgun houses, were constructed, and there was one brick bungalow (Inv. # 20), as well as the district's only Spanish style stucco bungalow was also built (Inv. # 73). Some also had frame garages (Inv. # 2, 19), or porte cochere (Inv. # 73). The district's earliest gas station was also built on Bridge Avenue (Inv. # 157).

In the midst of East Northport's impressive growth, however, disaster struck hard. On March 21, 1932, a tornado ripped through town killing 22 blacks and 16 whites, damaging 125-130 buildings, and destroying 98 houses. What the tornado did not ruin, moreover, fire after the storm very nearly did. The Mayor estimated some \$500,000 worth of damage, and according to newspaper accounts, "practically one half of the homes destroyed . . . were owned by the persons residing in them making it difficult for the destitute householders to rebuild at once." Fortunately the town's water supply was unaffected, but there was "thousands of dollars" of damage to the power company causing power outages for "days," and all but one phone line was destroyed (Tuscaloosa News, March 23 and 24, 1932; Green, p. 98).

The tornado, according to local historian Benjamin Green, moved from Tuscaloosa along the Eutaw Highway, crossed the Warrior River into the center of Northport, and tore a path through Northport 300 wide and five miles long (Green, p. 98). According to a Tuscaloosa News article entitled, "Northport Battered As Cylonic Wind Strikes, the storm "cut a wide path through the {low lying} edge of the business district and across the hills along Bridge Street," the main north-south artery defining the western boundary of East Tuscaloosa. There, according to the newspaper, "only one or two buildings in this area {were} left without damage or destruction." The neighborhood's saw mill was also damaged, and the "Negro {County Training} School" was blown to bits." Workers and volunteers, it continued, looked for bodies. According to the Tuscaloosa News, "The principal white residential section was missed by the center of the tornado," he said, " but several negro families whose homes were blown away {near River Bridge} stayed all night {after the storm} huddled about campfires." "Temporary quarters contrived from feed sacks and torn clothing with a few boards nailed together," he reported, " partially shielded them from the wind" (Tuscaloosa News).

Downtown, the storm struck the heart of the town's small industrial area, and several houses adjacent to it were also destroyed. Right near the river's bank, the Barnes and Norris gin roof was blown off and, inside, cotton bales were damaged by rain; worse, its warehouse was demolished forcing the company to ship its surviving 2000 bales of cotton to Tuscaloosa Compress and Independent Gin Company. In addition, M. I. Harper's lumberyard was damaged, as was Wallace Wrecking Company, which was in direct path of the storm. More tragically, six men died in the collapse of a brick livery stable nearby (Tuscaloosa News, March 23, 1932; Green, A History of Tuscaloosa, Alabama 1816-1949, p. 98).

In the face of such catastrophe, on March 24, one day after the storm, a massive rescue and rebuilding effort began. According to the Tuscaloosa News, the National Guard and the Red Cross were called to Northport, as were University of Alabama student volunteers, and two additional groups called the Warrior Guards and the Druid City Rifles. Workers and volunteers searched for bodies, and, according to one newspaper report, a "tent colony {including 50 tents and a number of mattresses} was established for both white and black refugees on areas near the River Bridge." On March 25, the Tuscaloosa News reported that the death toll had reached 32, including businessman and civic leader, E. B. Shirley whose home was also demolished, and 60 people remained hospitalized, eleven in critical condition; within days, six more people

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 39

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District

County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

would die. Moreover, 150 families were left homeless (Tuscaloosa News, March 24 and 25, 1932; Green, p. 98).

As University students conducted a door-to-door survey of houses in a 15-mile stretch, the Red Cross set up a rehabilitation committee comprised of George Drolet, chairman, and including B. P. Head and Albert Holman, to direct all rehabilitation plans. According to Green, the price of the Red Cross's relief and rehabilitation efforts would total some \$50,000 (Green, p. 98). The Tuscaloosa News reported that the agency's plan included several steps. "Vacant homes in Northport and Tuscaloosa were being pressed into service," the newspaper said. In addition, "All families which have been rendered absolutely destitute, their own homes having been destroyed by the tornado with no insurance or other funds, will be re-established in buildings constructed by the Red Cross or will be provided quarters in present vacant homes until they are able to assume their task of making a livelihood." Further, the plan outlined that small homes would be built on the sites of destroyed homes (Tuscaloosa News, March 26, 1932).

During the next ten years following the tornado, East Northport rebuilt (Sanborn maps, 1941), and by c. 1953, East Northport had over 350 homes, as well as churches, stores, industrial businesses, recreational facilities, restaurants and car-related service businesses most of which remain extant and which together had created a self-sustaining and self-contained modern American suburb. Throughout the 1930s, many new houses were constructed many with asbestos shingles (Inv. #s 76, 77), as well as industrial buildings, particularly the Richardson Lumber Mill (Inv. # 328), and commercial/office buildings (Inc. # 327) or stores (Inv. # 153). Moreover, in 1945, the Porter Saint Paul Christian Methodist Church on Bridge Avenue, formerly the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, was remodeled and its façade bricked (Inv. # 35; Sanborn maps, 1941, 1949; "Friends of Historic Northport Newsletter," November 1998).

In the post World War II boom period, many new houses were constructed in East Northport, mostly bungalows including a nice one and one half story tan brick house (Inv. # 309), and Minimal Traditional styles (Inv. #s 186, 191, 287); some had garages. There were also a few Tudor Revival styles (Inv. # 223), a number of concrete block duplexes (Inv. # 263, 294), a few early Ranch style houses (Inv. # 258), and a number of industrial/commercial concerns (Inv. # s 159, 321), car-related structures (Inv. #s 1, 237, 277), or restaurants (Inv. #s 115, 329). By then, most of the dwellings in the neighborhood had designed walks and/or drives. Particularly along MLK Boulevard and 19th Street, moreover, a number of houses built multiple concrete steps leading to the street (Inv. # 219, 223, 224, 235). In the 1960s – 1970s, moreover, some new Ranch style houses were built, but more significantly quite a few 1910-20s (Inv. # 105, 213) or c. 1930s – early 1950s bungalow or minimal traditional houses were completed bricked along the façade (Inv. #s 39, 40, 84, 151, 165) or partially bricked (Inv. # 79), a pattern is predominant only in East Northport. Residents also built a number of brick Ranch style houses during the 1960s-70s (Inv. #s 53, 196, 217).

Today, the East Northport Historic District remains largely intact. Its residents remain vital to Northport's political, economic, and social life and many are active in the City Council, historical societies, and revitalization efforts. Their interest in preserving the historic district, as well as to preserve and revitalize the larger Northport area, is indicative of the neighborhood's historically important role.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 40

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 41

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District

County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the East Northport Historic District is shown on the accompanying map entitled "East Northport Historic District," 2003 drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary lines were drawn to include all extant contiguous resources historically associated with the East Northport suburb of Northport in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. They reflect the fact that the western and southern boundaries have been determined by major c. 1960s-70s thoroughfares (Lurleen B. Wallace Boulevard and Rice Mine Road respectively) that separate the district from mostly 1960s-70s commercial and residential suburban development. The eastern boundary is marked by vacant land and c. 1960s residential suburban development; and the northern boundary separates the district from a very large tract c. 1960s-70s commercial development north of which is the predominately African-American Hightower neighborhood. While some resources were lost to the construction of these thoroughfares and c. 1960s-70s development, the district boundaries were drawn to include as many contributing resources as appropriate and to exclude as many non-contributing resources as possible.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 42

Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Photographs

1. 15th Avenue Streetscape
East Northport Historic District
Northport, Alabama 35476
View facing north
Pamela King; July 2003
2. 1502 7th Street, Inventory # 21
View facing west
3. 807 15th Avenue, Inventory # 343
View facing east
4. 804 15th Avenue, Inventory # 28
View facing west
5. 1517 9th Street, Inventory # 32
View facing north
6. 14th Avenue Streetscape
View facing north
7. 1512 7th Street, Inventory # 18
View facing northwest
8. 1603 7th Street, Inventory # 10
View facing east
9. 7th Street Streetscape
View facing north
10. 708 16th Avenue, Inventory # 17
View facing east
11. 1612 9th Street, Inventory # 16
View facing north
12. Bridge Avenue Streetscape
View facing north
13. 805 Bridge Avenue, Inventory # 15
View facing northeast
14. Inventory # 35, Porter St. Paul C.M.E. Church
913 Bridge Avenue
View facing east
15. 1221 10th Street, Inventory # 130
View facing south
16. 1207 10th Street, Inventory # 125
View facing southeast
17. 10th Avenue Streetscape
View facing northwest
18. 809 8th Avenue, Inventory # 73
View facing northeast

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 43 Name of Property: East Northport Historic District
County and State: Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Photographs (con't)

19. 8111-8114 8th Avenue, Inventory # 72
View facing east
20. 1402 10th Avenue, Inventory # 45
View facing northwest
21. Inventory # 185, First Baptist Church of Northport
1401 12th Street
View facing south
22. Baseball Park, Inventory # 164
12th Street
View facing southwest
23. 1308 and 1310 12th Street, Inventory #s 183 and 184
View facing south
24. 1420 MLK Boulevard, Inventory # 316
View facing northwest
25. 1317 MLK Boulevard, Inventory # 221, Mt. Zion Mission Baptist Church
View facing east
26. MLK Boulevard Streetscape
View facing southwest
27. Archibald's Bar-B-Q, Inventory #329
1211 MLK Boulevard
View facing southwest
28. 1214 MLK Boulevard, Inventory # 322
View facing northeast
29. MLK Boulevard Streetscape
View facing southwest
30. 1211 Bridge Avenue, Inventory # 237
View facing east
31. 1109 Bridge Avenue, Inventory # 150
View facing northeast
32. 1211 MLK Boulevard, Inventory # 218
View facing southeast

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 04000234

Date of Listing: March 26, 2004

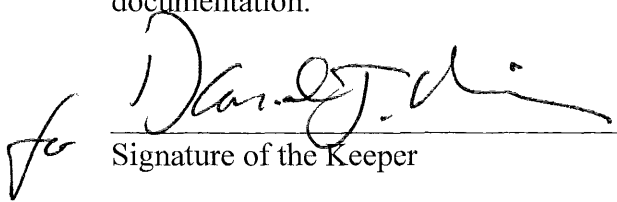
Property Name: East Northport Historic District

County: Tuscaloosa

State: Alabama

none
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

March 26, 2004
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 5. Classification

The total number of noncontributing resources is hereby changed to 83.

Section 8. Statement of Significance

Ethnic Heritage: Black is hereby added as an area of significance.

The Alabama State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

