

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Rosedale Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by 25<sup>th</sup> Court S, Central Ave., 27<sup>th</sup> Court S, Loveless/BM Montgomery St  
not for publication N/A  
city or town Homewood vicinity N/A  
state Alabama code AL county Jefferson code 073 zip code 35209

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Elizabeth Ann Brown

February 12, 2004

Signature of certifying official

Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

for  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 3/31/04

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check only one box.)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-Federal

Category of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>143</u>	<u>34</u> buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>143</u>	<u>34</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:	Sub:
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
_____	<u>Multiple Dwelling</u>
_____	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
_____	<u>Hotel</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Specialty Store</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
_____	<u>Multiple Dwelling</u>
_____	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Late Victorian
- Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals: Late Gothic Revival
- Late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century American Movements: Bungalow//Craftsman
- Other: One part commercial block

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation concrete block
- \_\_\_\_\_ rubble stone
- roof asphalt
- \_\_\_\_\_ tin
- walls wood
- \_\_\_\_\_ stone
- \_\_\_\_\_ brick

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

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Rosedale Historic District  
County and State Jefferson County, Alabama

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

- 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:Black

Period of Significance c. 1888 - 1890 through 1953

Significant Dates N/A

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Morris, Eugene

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- 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  
Birmingham Public Library (Main Branch and Homewood; and Homewood City Hall

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property** approximately 250

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	16	518960	3705140	3	16	519320	3704790
2	16	519200	3705260	4	16	518980	3704540

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

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

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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

organization PSKing Consultants date 12-25-02

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

city or town Birmingham state Al zip code 35216

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

**Photographs**

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

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

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**Property Owner**

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

name Multiple

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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Name of Property:  Rosedale Historic District

County and State:  Jefferson County, Alabama

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**Addresses:**

Alley Between 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. and 27<sup>th</sup> Court South  
2220, 2722

17<sup>th</sup> Place South  
1508, 1512, 1710, 1714, 2510, 2525, 2527, 2530, 2531

17<sup>th</sup> Street South  
2510, 2512, 2520, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2529, 2708, 2710, 2712

18<sup>th</sup> Street South  
2 buildings with no numbered addresses (Inv. #s 1 and 177)

25<sup>th</sup> Court South  
1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1610, 1612, 1613, 1620, 1630, 1700, 1702, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1708, 1709,  
1710

25<sup>th</sup> Terrace South  
1600, 1601, 1602, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607 A-B, 1608, 1609 A-B, No #, 1628, 1632, 1634, 1699, 1701,  
1702, 1703, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708

26<sup>th</sup> Avenue South  
No # (Inv. # 176), 1610, 1614, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1625, 1627, 1628, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1700-02, 1701,  
1703, 1704, 1706, 1708, 1709, 1729, 1731, 2538, 2632

27<sup>th</sup> Avenue South  
1625, 1626, 1627, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1709, 1711,  
1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1723, 2713, 2714, 2716

27<sup>th</sup> Court South  
1700 A-B, 1710, 1712, 1718

B.M. Montgomery Street  
2605, 2608, 2609-11, 2617, 2618, 2621, 2625, 2626, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2624, 2701, 2703, 2704, 2705,  
2707, 2709, 2711, 2712-14, 2713, 2715, 2716-18, 2717 - 2719, 2718, 2720, 2134, 2135, 2136-38,  
2741, 2743, 2745, 2746-48, 2752, 2756-58, 2760, 2761-63, 2762-64, 2765

Central Avenue  
2522, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2534, 2536, No #, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2600, 2604, 2606, 2608, 2609,  
2612, 2719

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Name of Property: Rosedale Historic District  
County and State: Jefferson County, Alabama

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**Narrative Description**

The Rosedale Historic District contains approximately 250 acres of hilly terrain in the northernmost part of Homewood, Alabama in the area originally purchased by the Clifton Land Company and later included Clifton Heights and Jackson's addition to Rosedale. Homewood lies just over Red Mountain in the Shades Valley portion of Jefferson County; Birmingham is adjacent to the north; to the east lies Mountain Brook, and to the south is Vestavia Hills. The District includes all of the remaining historic resources in Rosedale west of Montgomery Highway (US Highway 31) that came to bisect this portion from the eastern part of Rosedale (the Rosedale Park Historic District) during the mid-1960s. The District itself is bounded on the east by the Montgomery Highway, which is heavily commercial, and on the west by a drainage ditch that was built at least by 1929 (Sanborn Map) and which served as a barrier to the adjacent white community. The northern edge of the district is open land that is currently being considered for major new development; and by Homewood's commercial area just south of the district.

The district contains 177 resources, of which 143 are contributing, and 34 non-contributing. With the exception of two c. 1930s commercial structures (Inventory # 176 and # 177), one hotel/boarding house (Inv. # 1), one house that includes a store addition to the front façade (Inv. # 29, the B. M. Montgomery House), and two very interesting c. 1910s-20s churches (Inv. #150 and # 152) and one c. 1950s church, the district is comprised entirely of residential structures. Of the contributing resources, three remain from the c. 1880s and 1890s, and thirteen (including three that are non-contributing) remain from the c. 1900-1910 period. The remainder were built in the 1920s-1940s with a few from the early 1950s. The oldest are located along Central Avenue, 25<sup>th</sup> Court and 25<sup>th</sup> Avenue including a large Victorian era L-cottage on 25<sup>th</sup> Court (Inv. # 104) and the only remaining double pen house in the district which is located on Central Avenue (Inv. # 156). There are no sidewalks, and many of the streets were not paved until after 1955.

In addition, there are fourteen shotgun houses mostly on B. M. Montgomery Street mainly built of wood in the 1920s. There are also 26 duplexes, constructed of wood or concrete block, which are also concentrated on B. M. Montgomery Street but there are others scattered throughout the district. There are five Central Plan houses, three hipped cottages, and one pyramidal roof cottage. The remaining houses are c. 1920s and 1930s bungalows or c. 1930s-40s Minimal Traditional styles. The majority of houses are one story, but there are two two-story houses (Inv. # 76 on 26<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Inv. #143 Central Avenue that has a two story veranda, a two story hotel/boarding house, one commercial building, and several one and one half story houses. There is also an unusual one-story bungalow on Central Avenue that includes a two story central bay (Inv. # 11). Two very prominent churches, the largely rock Union Mission Baptist Church (Inv. # 153) with twin towers and Gothic-Revival influences, and the yellow brick Friendship Baptist Church (Inv. #151) with glazed yellow brick quoins and insets are extant.

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The largest and most impressive houses in the district are located on Central Avenue (Inv. # 140), a c. 1920s Central Plan houses with a striking exterior rock wall and iron rail; several on 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace that are constructed largely or entirely of fieldstone (Inv. #s 133, 134); and the Victorian –era house on 25<sup>th</sup> Court that includes a prominent curved wrap around porch (Inv. # 104). Seven houses in the district have full basements including one of the fieldstone houses on 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace that has a basement apartment (Inv. #134).

With the exception of the two story hotel/boarding house, the Friendship Baptist Church which has significant yellow glazed brick portions (Inv. #151), one stucco commercial building (Inv. # 176), one stucco duplex, one c. 1920s stucco bungalow and one c. late 1930s-early 1940s stucco bungalow (Inv. # 115), two additional structures partially constructed with concrete block, and six structures built of fieldstone or rock (Inv. # 153, the Union Mission Baptist Church), the District's resources have been built of wood, and of concrete block in the c. 1930s-40s. Most have front, side or cross gable roofs, and many have brick chimneys, double hung wood windows, and foundations constructed of fieldstone, brick, concrete block or some combination. Virtually all of the houses have front porches most of which are full, and most of the duplexes contain stoops at each unit.

The non-contributing resources are primarily less than 50 years old including two churches and a recreation center, while the remainder have been substantially remodeled including vinyl or aluminum siding, aluminum windows, and enclosed porches. A number of the contributing resources have c. 1960s aluminum or vinyl siding and/or c. 1960s-70s aluminum windows, but all retain their original style and form.

The Rosedale Historic District remains largely intact, but has been under extraordinary pressure from private developers throughout the last 40 years due to the very high value of land in all of Homewood, but particularly in Rosedale which is immediately adjacent to the city's thriving commercial district.

**Archaeological Component**

Although no archaeological survey has been completed in this district, the potential for subsurface materials remains.

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Name of Property: Rosedale Historic District  
County and State: Jefferson County, Alabama

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1. Hotel and Boarding House/now Commercial. No # 18<sup>th</sup> St. South. (c.1920s-30s).  
Two story two-part brick commercial block with a flat tar and gravel roof with terra cotta coping. There are fixed wood windows throughout and a brick foundation.
  2. House. 1723 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1920s;1960s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a double front gabled roof with two entrances and a side gable. There is a one interior brick chimney. There are fixed metal windows throughout and there is a full attached porch with square wood columns. There is a concrete block foundation.
  3. House. 1720 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1920s).  
One story weatherboard and brick bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one central brick chimney. There are double hung vertical wood windows throughout and there is a full attached porch with a brick foundation, piers, and flared wood columns. There is a brick foundation.
  4. House. 1718 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s; 1960s).  
One story bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof, that was refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding. There is one central brick chimney, 2:2 double hung wood windows throughout and a partial recessed porch with wrought iron posts and rails. There is also stone and concrete block foundation.
  5. House. 1719 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1920s-30s; 1960s).  
One story shotgun house that was refaced with vinyl siding c. 1960s, and has a c. 1960s rear addition. There is a front gabled asphalt roof, one interior brick chimney, 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout and a concrete block foundation.
  6. House. 1716 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c. late 1920s- early 1930s; c. 1960s-70s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof with a wood vent. There are vertical double hung wood windows throughout, partial recessed porch, and a c. 1960s-70s stone and brick foundation.
  7. House. 1717 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s; c. 1960s).  
One story weatherboard L-plan minimal traditional house with a cross-gabled asphalt roof. There is one central brick chimney, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, a partial recessed porch and a brick and stucco foundation.
  8. House. 1715 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s; 1960s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a double front gabled asphalt roof, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, a partial attached porch, and a brick and stone foundation with a rock infill.



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9. House. 1713 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1920s-30s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with a double front gabled roof with a decorative gable over each entrance. There are 4:1 and 8:1 double hung wood windows throughout and there is an attached porch, as well as a stoop porch with a gable entrance and decorative square wood columns.
10. Duplex. 1714 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with a front gabled asphalt roof with a wood vent. There are 4:1 vertical double hung wood windows throughout and there is an attached porch with wood rafter tails. There is also a brick and stone foundation with rock infill.
11. Lee House. 2612 Central Ave. (c.1920s-30s; c. 1960s).  
One story bungalow, that was refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding and brick veneer, with a two story central bay and a side gable on hip roof. There are 8:1 double hung wood windows and some c. 1960s fixed metal windows. There is also a full facade attached porch with pairs of wood columns, and a brick foundation.
12. Duplex. 1711 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s; 1950s-60s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with a hip asphalt roof. There are c. 1950s-60s 1:1 metal windows throughout, two stoop porches with hipped front entrances, and c. 1950s-60s wrought iron posts and rails. There is also a concrete block foundation.
13. Duplex. 1709 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s; 1950s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1950s fixed metal windows throughout, two stoop porches with gable entrances and c. 1950s wrought iron rails and posts, and a concrete block foundation.
14. House. 1707 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s; 1960s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a double front gabled roof. There are c. 1960s 6:6 fixed metal windows throughout, a full facade attached porch, and a concrete block foundation.
15. House. 1706 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1970s).  
One story bungalow, refaced c. 1970s with vinyl siding, with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are 6:6 fixed metal windows throughout and there is a partial attached porch. There is also a concrete block foundation. (NC)
16. House. 1704 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s; 1960s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 2:2 double hung wood windows throughout, a partial attached porch with c. 1960s wrought iron rail and posts, and a concrete block foundation.

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17. House. 1702 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s-40s; 1960s).  
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There is one side brick chimney, c. 1960s 9-light fixed wood windows, and a stoop porch with c. 1960s wrought iron rail and posts.
18. House. 1700 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1920s-30s; 1950s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a cross gabled asphalt roof and wood rafter tails. There are c. 1950s metal casement windows and fixed metal windows on the side, a full facade attached porch with square wood columns, and a stone and concrete block foundation.
19. House. 1705 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof with a wood vent. There is one interior brick chimney, c. 1960s 1:1 metal windows throughout, a full facade attached porch with massive brick columns and a brick wall, and a brick foundation. There is also an original attached garage.
20. House. 1703 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s-40s; 1960s).  
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a rear addition and a side gabled asphalt roof. There is one central stucco chimney, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, a partial attached porch with c. 1960s wrought iron rails and posts, and a concrete block foundation.
21. House. 1701 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1920s-30s; 1960s).  
One story weatherboard Craftsman style bungalow with a double front gabled asphalt roof with wood vents and wood rafter tails. There is one interior brick chimney, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout with original wood surrounds, a full attached screened porch with square wood columns, and a concrete block foundation.
22. House. 1631 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s; 1960s).  
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There is one central brick chimney and c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout. There is also an attached porch at the entrance and there is a side recessed porch that is screened in, and a brick foundation.
23. House. 1630 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1940s-50s).  
One story brick house that transitions from minimal traditional to Ranch style. There is a hip asphalt roof, fixed metal windows throughout, partial attached porch with wrought iron rails and posts, and a brick foundation.
24. House. 1629 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1910s-20s; c. 1960s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof with wood vents. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, front porch that was enclosed c. 1960s, and a brick foundation with stucco. (NC)

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25. House. 1627 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1920s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one end brick chimney, 3:1 and 4:1 double hung vertical wood windows throughout, a full facade attached porch with pairs of narrow wood columns, and a brick foundation.
26. House. 1626 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s; c. 1950s).  
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1950s fixed metal windows throughout, an attached screened porch with a screen, and a concrete block foundation.
27. House. 1625 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s-40s; 1960s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow that was partially refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding. There is a front gabled asphalt roof, one side brick chimney, original wood and glass front door, and c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout. There is also a partial attached porch with a gable, and a brick foundation.
28. House. 2701 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1910s).  
One story weatherboard shotgun with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one central brick chimney and there is a full facade attached porch with a gable and simple square wood columns. There is also a concrete block foundation.
29. Montgomery House with Store/ now House. 2703 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1930s; 1960s).  
One story Craftsman style stone bungalow with a front attached one story weatherboard store. There is a double front gabled asphalt roof with wood rafter tails, one exterior stone chimney, and c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout. There is a partial end porch, as well as a full front porch with stone columns and stone wall. There is also a stone foundation.
- B. M. Montgomery was a well-known Rosedale educator and teacher.
30. House. 2705 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s).  
One story weatherboard shotgun house with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one interior brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, full facade attached porch with brick piers and wood columns, and a brick foundation.
31. House. 2707 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s-30s).  
One story weatherboard shotgun house with a front gabled asphalt roof with wood rafter tails. There is a full facade attached porch with square wood columns, and a concrete block foundation.
32. House. 2709 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s; 1960s).  
One story bungalow, refaced with vinyl siding c. 1960s, with a front gabled tin roof. There is one central brick chimney, c. 1960s 6:6 fixed metal windows throughout, full front porch with square wood columns and caps, and a brick and concrete block foundation.

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33. Duplex. 2704 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one central brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, two stoop porches with gables at the two entrances, and a brick foundation.
34. House. 2711 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s-30s; 1960s).  
One story weatherboard shotgun with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one central brick chimney, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, front porch with square wood columns, and a brick and concrete block foundation. This house is nearly identical to Inv. #s 35 and 36.
35. House. 2713 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s-30s; 1960s).  
One story weatherboard Craftsman style shotgun house with a front gabled tin roof and wood rafter tails. There is one central brick chimney, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, front porch with square wood columns, and a brick and concrete block foundation.
36. House. 2715 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s-30s).  
One story weatherboard Craftsman shotgun with a front gabled metal roof and wood rafter tails. There is one central brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, full front porch with brick piers and square wood columns, and a brick and concrete block foundation.
37. Duplex. 2714-12 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s-30s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with an asphalt roof with a gable on hip roof. There are two interior brick chimneys, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, two stoop entrance porches with square wood columns and rails, and gable roofs. There is also a brick and concrete block foundation.
38. Duplex. 2716-18 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s-30s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, two stoop entrance porches with gables, and a brick foundation.
39. Duplex. 2720 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s; 1980s).  
One story duplex, refaced with vinyl siding c. 1980s, with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are two interior brick chimneys, c. 1980s fixed metal windows throughout, and two entrance porches with gables. (NC)
40. Apartment Building. 2717 – 19 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1960s).  
One story brick veneer apartment complex, containing two identical buildings, with a hip asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows throughout, stoop porch, and a brick foundation. (NC)
41. Duplex. 2718 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s).  
One story weatherboard Craftsman style duplex with a gable on hip roof with a wood vent and wood rafter tails. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, two stoop porches with gables and wood rails, and a brick and concrete block foundation.

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42. House. 2135 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1930s).  
One and one half story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof and wood rafter tails. There are two interior brick chimneys, 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, front entrance porch with square wood columns and a gable with a wood window. There is also a brick foundation.
43. Duplex. 2134 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with a side gabled asphalt roof. There is one central brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, and front entrance porch with square wood columns and a gable with a window. There is also a brick foundation.
44. Duplex. 2136-38 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with a side gabled asphalt roof. There is one central brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, and front entrance porch with square wood columns and a gable with a window. There is a brick foundation.
45. House. 2714 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).  
One story bungalow, refaced c. 1960s with vinyl siding, with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s fixed wood windows throughout, full facade attached porch with pairs of decorative columns, and a brick foundation. (NC)
46. House. 2743 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s fixed wood windows throughout, one interior brick chimney, a partial recessed porch with pairs of wood columns, and a brick and concrete block foundation.
47. House. 2745 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1930s; 1960s).  
One story stucco Craftsman style bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof with wood knee braces, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, and an entry porch with a gable. There is also a brick foundation.
48. Duplex. 2746-48 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1930s; 1960s).  
One story stucco Craftsman style duplex with a front gabled asphalt roof with wood knee braces. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, entrance porch with a gable, and a brick foundation.
49. House. 2752 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 4:1 double hung wood windows throughout, partial front porch with decorative brick wall, and piers. There is also a brick foundation.

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50. Duplex. 2756-58 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1930s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 4:1 double hung wood windows throughout, two entrance porches, and a terra cotta brick foundation.
51. Duplex. 2762-64 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 4:1 double hung wood windows throughout, two entrance porches, and a terra cotta brick foundation.
52. House. 2760 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s; 1940s).  
One story bungalow faced with c. 1940s asphalt shingles. There is a front gabled asphalt roof with wood knee braces, one central brick chimney, 4:1 double hung wood windows throughout, front porch with concrete block posts, and a concrete block foundation.
53. House. 2765 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s).  
One story weatherboard central passage house with a hip asphalt roof. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, front porch with full round wood columns and simple caps, and a brick and concrete block foundation.
54. Duplex. 2763-61 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1930s, 1960s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with a hip asphalt roof with a gable. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, two entrance porches with hip roofs, and a concrete block foundation.
55. House. 2634 B. M. Montgomery St. (c. late 1940s, 1960s).  
One story concrete block house that transitions from a bungalow to Ranch style. There is a hip asphalt roof with wood rafter tails, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, and a partial recessed porch with wrought iron posts. There is also a concrete block foundation.
56. House. 2635 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s; c. 1940s).  
One story bungalow, refaced c. 1940s with asphalt shingles, with a front gabled asphalt roof and wood rafter tails. There is one central brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, partial recessed porch, and a concrete block foundation.
57. House. 2636 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s).  
One story weatherboard shotgun with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one central brick chimney, 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, full attached porch with square wood columns, and a poured concrete foundation.
58. House. 2634 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1930s, 1960s).  
One story, with garage, central passage weatherboard house with a hip asphalt roof. There are 2:2 double hung horizontal wood windows throughout, partial recessed front porch with c. 1960s wrought iron posts and rails, and a brick foundation.

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59. House. 2625 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1980s).  
One story Ranch-style house with a cross gabled asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows throughout, full front porch, and a brick foundation. (NC)
60. House. 2626 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s, 1960s).  
One story weatherboard central passage house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, and attached front porch that was enclosed in the 1960s and that has a distinctive stone wall. There is also a concrete block foundation.
61. House. 2624 B. M. Montgomery St. ( c. 1910s-20; c. 1960s).  
One story central passage house, refaced c. 1960s with vinyl siding, with a hip with side gables asphalt roof. There is one exterior brick chimney, front porch that was partially enclosed c. 1960s, c. 1960s fixed aluminum windows, and a concrete block foundation.
62. House. 2621 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s; c. 1950s).  
One story weatherboard shotgun with a front gabled asphalt roof with a wood vent. There are c. 1950s fixed wood windows throughout, full front porch with square wood columns, and a brick and concrete block foundation.
63. House. 2618 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1940s).  
One story concrete block bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof with a wood vent. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, partial front porch, and a poured concrete foundation.
64. House. 2608 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1910s, 1960s).  
One story L-plan house, refaced c. 1960s with vinyl siding, with a gable on hip asphalt roof. There is one central brick chimney, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, and partial front porch with brick piers that was enclosed in the 1960s. There is also a brick foundation. (NC)
65. House. 2617 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1960s).  
One story brick veneer and concrete block bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows throughout, partial attached porch with a concrete block wall, and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
66. House. 2609-11 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1960s-70s).  
One story brick veneer and concrete block bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows throughout, partial attached porch with a concrete block wall, and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
67. House. 2605 B. M. Montgomery St. (c. late 1930s-early 1940s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a cross gabled asphalt roof. There is one central concrete block chimney, 4:1 double hung vertical wood windows throughout, partial attached porch with a gable and simple square wood columns, and a concrete block foundation.

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68. House. 2621 B. M. Montgomery St. (c.1920s-30s, c. early 1950s).  
One story weatherboard shotgun with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one central brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows with wood surrounds throughout, and a full facade attached porch with c. 1950s wrought iron posts and rails. There is also a brick foundation.
69. Duplex. 1610 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. (c.1920s-30s; c. early 1950s).  
One story, with basement, weatherboard duplex with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one central brick chimney, 6:6 double hung metal window with wood surrounds throughout, and a fully attached porch with c. 1950s wrought iron posts. There is also a brick foundation.
70. House. 1614 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1890s; c. 1960s).  
One story L-plan house, refaced c. 1960s with vinyl siding, with a gable on the front hip roof. There are two interior brick chimneys, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, and a partially recessed wrap around porch with turned wood posts. There is also a brick and concrete block foundation.
71. House. 1618 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s, c. 1960s).  
One story bungalow, refaced c. 1960s with vinyl siding, with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one end brick chimney, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout and a partial front porch. There is also a stone and concrete block foundation.
72. House. 1620 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1920s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof with a decorative wood vent. There are fixed metal windows throughout, partial front porch with brick columns, and a brick foundation.
73. House. 1622 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s, 1960s).  
One story brick and stucco bungalow with a side gabled asphalt roof containing stained glass in the front vent. There is one exterior brick chimney, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout with wood surrounds, and a full front porch with brick piers and wall. There is also a brick foundation.
74. House. 1625 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s-40s, 1960s).  
One story minimal traditional house, faced with asphalt shingles, with a side gabled asphalt roof. There is one central large, decorative glazed brick chimney that is large and decorative, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, and a partial front porch with a gable. There is also a concrete block foundation.
75. House. 1627 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1920s, 1960s).  
Two story house, refaced with vinyl siding c. 1960s, with a one story porch with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one side brick chimney, c. 1960s 1:1 fixed metal windows throughout, and a full attached porch with square wood columns. There is also a brick foundation.



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76. Duplex. 1628 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s; c. 1950s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1950s fixed metal windows throughout, two entrance porches with gables and c. 1950s wrought iron posts. There is also a concrete block foundation.
77. House. 1630 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s, 1950s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a cross gabled asphalt roof with wood rafter tails. There are 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows throughout, a full attached porch with c. 1950s wrought iron columns, and a concrete block foundation.
78. House. 1632 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1920s-30s, 1960s).  
One story bungalow, refaced c. 1960s with vinyl siding, with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one side brick chimney, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, and a full front porch with square wood columns. There is also a concrete block and brick foundation.
79. Homewood Church of God. 1631 26<sup>th</sup> Ave South. (c.1960s-70s).  
One story church with fixed metal windows throughout with brick sills. There is a concrete block foundation. (NC)
80. Duplex. 1700-02 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. (c.1930s; c. 1950s).  
One story concrete block duplex with a hip asphalt roof with double front hips. There are two interior brick chimneys, c. 1950s fixed metal windows throughout, and two front entrance porch with hip roofs. There is also a concrete block foundation.
81. House. 2538 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s, 1950s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a side gabled asphalt roof with wood rafter tails. There are c. 1950s fixed metal windows throughout, and a partial front porch with c. 1950s wrought iron posts and rails. There is also a concrete block foundation.
82. House. 1703 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c.1930s).  
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a front gabled asphalt roof, 6:1 double hung wood windows throughout and an entrance porch with square wood columns. There is also a concrete block foundation.
83. Duplex. No # 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace. (c.1920s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with a hip asphalt roof with wood rafter tails. There is one central brick chimney, 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, and two entrance porches with gables and narrow round wood columns. There is also a brick and concrete block foundation.
84. House. 2632 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. (c.1960s).  
One story brick veneer, concrete block, and vinyl Ranch-style house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows throughout, a side recessed porch, and a brick foundation. (NC)

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85. Duplex. 1632 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace. (c.1930s-40s, 2001).  
One story concrete block duplex with a hip roof with wood rafter tails. There are two large interior brick chimneys, 2001 fixed metal windows throughout, and there is a full front porch with round concrete columns. There is also a concrete block foundation.
86. Duplex. 1634 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace. (c. early 1940s, 2001).  
One story concrete block duplex with a hip asphalt roof with wood rafters. There are two large interior brick chimneys, 2001 fixed metal windows throughout and one original casement window. There is a full front porch with round concrete columns, and a concrete block foundation.
87. House. 1699 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace. (c.1920s, 1960s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a rear addition with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are two interior brick chimneys. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, a full attached porch with an awning style roof and square wood columns, and a concrete block foundation.
88. House. 1628 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace. (c.1920s-30s, c. mid-1950s).  
One story bungalow, refaced with vinyl siding c. 1950s, with a front gabled asphalt roof containing a wood vent. There are c.1950s 2:2 fixed horizontal metal windows throughout, a partial front porch with c. 1950s wrought iron posts and rails, and a concrete block foundation.
89. Duplex. 1609 A-B 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace. (c.1920s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with a front gabled asphalt roof with two front gables over the entrances. There is one interior brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, two entrance porches with gables, and a concrete block foundation.
90. Duplex. 1607 A-B 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace. (c.1920s, 1960s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with a front gabled asphalt roof with decorative vents. There is one central brick chimney, c. 1960s 6:6 double hung metal windows throughout and there are two entrance porches with gables. There is also a concrete block foundation.
91. House. 1605 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace. (c.1940s; c.1960s).  
One story bungalow, refaced c. 1960s with vinyl siding, with a front gabled asphalt roof with wood rafter tails. There are 1:1 fixed metal windows throughout, a stoop porch, and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
92. House. 1601 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace. (c.1940s; c.1960s).  
One story minimal traditional house, refaced with vinyl siding c. 1960s, with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s 2:2 fixed metal windows throughout, full attached porch with c. 1960s wrought iron posts and rails, and a concrete block foundation. (NC)

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93. House. 1602 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace. (c. early 1940s).  
One story L-plan bungalow with a basement faced with asphalt shingles and has a cross-gabled asphalt roof. There are 8:8 double hung wood windows throughout, a recessed entrance porch with wrought iron rails and posts, and a concrete block foundation.
94. House. 1604 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace. (c. early 1940s).  
One story L-plan bungalow with a basement faced with asphalt shingles and has a cross gabled asphalt roof. There are 8:8 double hung wood windows throughout, a recessed entrance porch with wrought iron posts and columns, and a concrete block foundation.
95. House. 1606 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace. (c.1940s, c. 1960s).  
One story minimal traditional house, refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding, with a cross-gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s 2:2 fixed metal windows throughout, and a recessed entrance porch with a side entrance and c. 1960s wrought iron posts and rails. There is also a concrete block foundation. (NC)
96. House. 1608 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace. (c.1970).  
One story, with basement and garage, Ranch-style with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows throughout and there is a concrete block foundation. (NC)
97. House. 2529 17<sup>th</sup> St. South. (c.1960s-70s).  
One story Ranch-style house with a hip asphalt roof. There are 6:6 fixed metal windows throughout, a stoop entrance porch with wrought iron posts, and a brick foundation. (NC)
98. House. 2520 17<sup>th</sup> St. South. (c. late 1930s- early 1940s; c.1960s).  
One story bungalow, refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding, with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one end brick chimney, 2:2 horizontal double hung wood windows throughout, a partially recessed front porch with wood columns, and a concrete block foundation.
99. House. 2523 17<sup>th</sup> St. South. (c. late 1940s).  
One story weatherboard and concrete block duplex with a two story rear bay and a hip asphalt roof. There is one central brick chimney, metal casement windows throughout, and two entrance porches with gables and wood rafters and rails. There is also a concrete block foundation.
100. House. 2524 17<sup>th</sup> St. South. (c.late1930s- early 1940s).  
One story weatherboard and concrete block bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are pairs of 4:4 horizontal double hung wood windows throughout, and a partial front porch with wood columns on concrete block piers and a concrete block porch wall. There is also a concrete block foundation.

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101. House. 2522 17<sup>th</sup> St. South. (c.1920s-30s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are pairs of 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout, full front porch with a shed roof and wood rafter tails, and a brick and concrete block foundation.
102. House. 1710 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1930s-40s; c.1960s; c. 1980s).  
One story bungalow with a hip asphalt roof that was refaced c. 1960s with vinyl siding. There is one central brick chimney, c. 1980s fixed metal windows throughout and a partial front porch. There is also a concrete block foundation. (NC)
103. House. 1700 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1930s-40s; c.1960s).  
One story bungalow, refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding, with a double front gabled asphalt roof. There is one interior brick chimney, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, and a partial front porch with c. 1960s wrought iron posts and rails. There is also a concrete block foundation.
104. House. 1630 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1890s-1900; c. 1950s).  
One story with basement weatherboard Victorian-era L-plan house with a gable on hip asphalt roof. There are c. 1950s fixed metal windows throughout with original wood surrounds, wrap around porch with wood columns and capitals, a cut stone foundation, and a wall, side lights, and a stone foundation. This is one of the most well articulated houses in the district.
105. House. 1620 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1970s).  
One story wood Ranch-style house with a hip asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung metal windows throughout, a stoop porch, and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
106. House. 1613 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1940s; c.1960s).  
One story minimal traditional house, refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding, with a pyramidal asphalt roof. There is one interior stone chimney, 8:8 double hung wood windows on the sides with c. 1960s fixed metal windows on the front. There is a partial recessed porch with c. 1960s wrought iron posts, and a concrete block foundation.
107. House. 1612 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c. early 1940s).  
One story stone and asphalt shingle minimal traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof with wood rafters. There is cut stone surround at the entrance, one central brick and stucco chimney, fixed wood windows throughout, and a partial front porch with wrought iron posts. There is also a brick foundation.
108. House. 1610 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1890s).  
One story weatherboard Victorian-era L-plan house with a decorative front gabled asphalt roof. There is one interior stucco chimney, irregular 3:3 double hung wood windows throughout, and a full front porch with single wood columns. There is also a brick foundation.

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109. House. 1620 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1910s-20s).  
One story brick bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof, 1:1 vertical double hung wood windows throughout, full front porch with massive cut stone columns that is partially screened, and a stone foundation. This is one of the most well articulated houses in the district.
110. House. 1607 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1940s).  
One story painted concrete block minimal traditional house with a hip asphalt roof. There are metal casement windows throughout, an entrance porch, and a concrete block foundation.
111. House. 1605 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c. late1920s; c. 1960s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one end brick and stucco chimney, 4:1 double hung vertical wood windows throughout, full front porch with wrought iron posts and rails, and a poured concrete foundation.
112. House. 1603 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1930s; c. 1960s).  
One story bungalow, refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding, with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 4:1 double hung vertical wood windows throughout, partial front porch with c. 1960s wrought iron posts and rails, and a poured concrete foundation.
113. House. 1601 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c. late 1920s-early 1930s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 4:1 double hung vertical wood windows throughout, partial front porch with flared wood columns and brick piers, and a brick foundation.
114. House. 1702 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1940s; c. 1960s).  
One story minimal traditional house, refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding, with a hip asphalt roof. There are metal casement windows throughout, entrance porch with a hip roof and c. 1960s wrought iron posts and columns, and a concrete block foundation.
115. House. 2510 17<sup>th</sup> St. South. (c. late 1930s-early 1940s; c. 1960s ).  
One story stucco bungalow with a c. 1960s rear weatherboard addition and a hip asphalt roof with wood rafter tails. There is one central brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, partial recessed front porch with a stucco wall and columns, and a concrete block foundation.
116. House. 1703 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1930s-40s; c.1960s).  
One story bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. Renovations c. 1960s include aluminum siding, 2:2 fixed metal windows throughout, and enclosed the front porch. (NC)
117. House. 1705 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1940s,1970s).  
One story minimal traditional house, refaced c. 1970s with weatherboard, with a hip asphalt roof. There is one interior brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, and a front porch that was enclosed c. 1970s. There is a brick foundation. (NC)

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118. House. 1707 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1920s-30s; c. 1940s).  
One story brick and asbestos shingle bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one interior stucco chimney, 4:1 double hung vertical wood windows throughout, partial recessed front porch with a gable, flared columns and stucco piers, and there is a brick foundation.
119. House. 1709 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1910s).  
One story weatherboard pyramidal house with a pyramidal asbestos roof. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, partial recessed front porch with turned wood posts, and a concrete block foundation.
120. House. 1708 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1940s-50s).  
One story asbestos shingle minimal traditional house with a hip asphalt roof. There is one massive end brick chimney, fixed metal windows throughout, rear entrance porch with wrought iron posts and rails, and a concrete block foundation.
121. House. 1512 17<sup>th</sup> Place South. (c. late 1940s).  
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a cross-gabled asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows throughout, partial front porch with a shed roof and decorative posts and rails, and a concrete block foundation.
122. House. 2510 17<sup>th</sup> Place South. (c.1940s; c. 1960s).  
One story with basement weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, side recessed entrance porch with simple wood columns, and a concrete block foundation with stucco infill.
123. House. 1508 17<sup>th</sup> Place South. (c. mid-1950s; c. 1970s).  
One story minimal traditional house, refaced with aluminum siding c. 1970s, with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1970s 4:4 fixed metal windows throughout, partial recessed porch, and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
124. House. 2506 17<sup>th</sup> Place South. (c. mid-1950s-early 1960s).  
One story minimal traditional house faced with aluminum siding with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are 6:6 fixed metal windows throughout, partial recessed porch, and a concrete block foundation.
125. House. 1710 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1940s).  
One story minimal traditional house faced with asbestos shingles with a hip asphalt roof. There are 2:2 double hung horizontal wood windows throughout, partial front porch with a hip roof and round concrete posts, and a concrete block foundation.

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126. House. 1714 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c. late 1940s; c. 1960s).  
One story minimal traditional house, refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding, with a hip asphalt roof. There is one interior concrete block chimney, original wood and glass front door, fixed metal windows throughout and a concrete block foundation.
127. House. 2525 25<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1970s).  
One story brick and wood house with a basement and side gabled asphalt roof. There is one end brick chimney, arched stone entry surround, fixed metal windows throughout, and a stoop recessed porch. (NC)
128. House. 2527 Court South. (c. late 1990s).  
One story bungalow, faced with vinyl siding, with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is a partial attached porch with a gable and a concrete block foundation. (NC)
129. House. 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace South. (c. late 1920s).  
One story brick and weatherboard bungalow with a basement and a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 4:1 and 8:8 double hung wood windows with wood surrounds throughout (including basement). There is a partial recessed front porch with a gable and flared wood columns on brick piers, and a brick and concrete block foundation.
130. House. 17<sup>th</sup> Place South. (c. late 1930s-early 1940s; c. 1970s).  
One story bungalow with a basement with a front gabled asphalt roof, and a side porch. Renovations c. 1970s include refacing with brick and wood, fixed metal windows throughout. There is also a brick foundation. (NC)
131. House. 1707 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace South. (c. late 1930s, c. 1960s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a hip asphalt roof. There is one central stucco chimney, c. 1960s 6:6 fixed metal windows throughout, a partial recessed front porch on one end with a shed roof and wood columns, and a stucco foundation.
132. House. 2531 17<sup>th</sup> Place South. (c. late 1930s-early 1940s).  
One story concrete block bungalow with a pyramidal asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows throughout, partial recessed front porch with turned wood posts and a brick floor, and a concrete block foundation.
133. House. 1706 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace South. (c.1920s).  
One and one half story Craftsman style rubble stone bungalow with a basement apartment. There is a hip asphalt roof, decorative dormer with a hip roof and wood rafters, and the apartment has a 16-light transom and the original wood door. There is one interior brick chimney with twin terra cotta pots, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, and a full partially enclosed front porch with rubble stone columns, and a rubble stone foundation. This is one of the largest and most articulated houses in the district. Rock and stone probably laid by Eugene Morris.

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134. House. 1708 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).  
One story, with basement, Craftsman style weatherboard and rubble stone bungalow, with some c. 1960s vinyl siding, and a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one interior brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout except for a fixed 2:2 wood window in the front of the basement, full front porch with cut stone and rubble stone columns, rubble stone porch walls and cheek walls, and a cut stone foundation. This house has made excellent use of the combination of rubble stone and cut stone. Rock and stone probably laid by Eugene Morris.
135. House. 1705 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace South. (c.1900; c. 1960s).  
One story weatherboard, cut stone, and rubble stone hipped cottage with a hip asphalt roof with double front gables. There are wood corner boards, c. 1960s 2:2 double hung metal windows throughout, partially screened recessed front porch with cut stone and rubble stone wall and piers, and a stone foundation. This house makes very nice use of rubble stone and cut stone.
136. House. 1703 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace South. (c.1900s-1910s; c.1960s).  
One story weatherboard shotgun house with a front gabled asphalt roof, c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, full front porch with wood turned posts, and a brick and concrete block foundation.
137. House. 1701 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace South. (c.1910s-1920s; c. 1960s).  
One story weatherboard shotgun house with a front gabled asphalt roof with a wood vent. There are c. 1960s 2:2 double hung metal windows throughout, full front porch with flared wood columns on stucco piers, and concrete block foundation.
138. House. 1702 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace South. (c. late1930s-early 1940s; c. 1960s).  
One story concrete block bungalow with a cross-gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s 2:2 double hung metal windows with brick sills throughout, and a partial front porch with c. 1960s wrought iron posts and rails, and concrete block wall and cheek walls. There is a also a concrete block foundation.
139. Eugene Morris House. 2528 Central Ave. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s).  
One story weatherboard and rubble stone central passage house with a hip asphalt roof. There are 1:1 and 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, full front porch with decorative c. 1960s wrought iron columns and rails. There is also a rubble stone foundation, and an exterior rock wall with a decorative iron rail. This is one of the largest, and most decorative and impressive houses in the district. Eugene Morris was a brick and rock mason who laid the stone for this house, as well as, according to long-time resident Adrienne Lee, many other houses and walls in Rosedale.
140. House. 2531 Central Ave. (c. late 1930s- early 1940s; c. 1960s).  
One story bungalow, refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding, with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, partial front porch with a gable and simple wood columns, and a concrete block foundation.



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141. First Church of Christ. 2529 Central Ave. (c. early – mid-1950s).  
One story church with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 2:2 fixed metal windows throughout a brick foundation.
142. House. 2522 Central Ave. (c.1920s, 1960s).  
Two story weatherboard house with a hip asphalt roof with wood rafters. The original off center wood and glass door remains. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, a double veranda with brick columns on the first floor and c. 1960s wrought iron posts on the second, and a rubble stone foundation. This is a very interesting and unusual style in the district.
143. House. 2534 Central Ave. (c.1910s; c.1960s).  
One story L-plan house, refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding, with a side addition, basement and a cross-gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s 2:2 fixed metal windows throughout, a front recessed porch with wrought iron posts and rails that was enclosed c. 1960s, and a stucco foundation. (NC)
144. House. 2536 Central Ave. (c.1920s-30s; c. 1960s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled tin roof. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, front porch with a gable and brick wall, and a concrete block foundation.
145. Park and Recreation Center. No # Central Ave. (c.1980s).  
One story building with a front gabled asphalt roof, fixed metal windows throughout and brick foundation. (NC)
146. House. 2538 Central Ave. (c.1930s-40s; c. 1960s).  
One story concrete block duplex with a pyramidal roof with wood rafters. There are c. 1960s 6:6 fixed metal windows with original brick sills throughout, a partial front porch with square wood columns, shed roof, and rafters, and a concrete block foundation.
147. House. 2539 Central Ave. (c.1990s).  
One story bungalow faced with aluminum siding with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 12:6 fixed metal windows throughout, full front porch with round wood columns, and concrete block foundation. (NC)
148. House. 2540 Central Ave. (c.1990s).  
One story duplex with aluminum siding and a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 12:6 fixed metal windows throughout, front porch with wood columns and a shed roof, and a poured concrete foundation. (NC)

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149. House. 2541 Central Ave. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a basement and a front gabled asphalt roof. The off center original entrance with side lights and transoms remain. There are c. 1960s 6:6 fixed metal windows throughout, and full front porch with round wood columns, caps and base, and cut stone piers. There is also a brick foundation.
150. Friendship Baptist Church. 2600 Central Ave. (1926).  
One and one half story church faced with jumbo yellow glazed brick. There are also yellow glazed brick surrounds, quoins, and sills, wood windows throughout, and a brick foundation.
151. House. 1729 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. (c.1930s-40s).  
One story weatherboard and stone bungalow with a cross gabled roof with double front gables. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout with wood surrounds, partial front porch with large square wood columns and cut stone piers, wall and cheek wall, and concrete block foundation.
152. Union Mission Baptist Church. 1731 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. (c. early 1920s).  
One and one half story cut stone and weatherboard church with Gothic influences. There is an asphalt roof, rock lintels and soldier course, and end stone turreted towers with battlements. There is also a stone foundation.
153. House. 1733 Central Ave. (c.1910; c. 1950s).  
One story weatherboard L-plan house with a cross-gabled roof including fish scale shingles in the front gable, and wood rafters. There is one central brick chimney, 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, partial recessed front porch with square wood columns and c. 1950s wrought iron rail, and a rubble stone and concrete block foundation.
154. House. 2606 Central Ave. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).  
One story weatherboard and cut stone bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof with wood rafters. There is one end brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows, some c. 1960s 2:2 fixed metal windows, and a partial front porch with square wood columns and cut stone porch wall and foundation. There is also a cut stone foundation.
155. House. 2608 Central Ave. (c.1920s; c. 1950s).  
One story with basement bungalow, refaced c. 1950s with vinyl siding, with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one massive end stone chimney, c. 1950s 1:1 fixed metal windows throughout, and a partial recessed front porch with cut stone piers and wall, and square wood columns. There is also a stone foundation.

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156. House. 2609 Central Ave. (c.1910s).  
One story weatherboard double pen house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There is one central brick chimney, 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, and full front porch with square wood columns on brick piers, an awning roof, and wood rafters. There is also a concrete block foundation.
157. House. 1704 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. (c.1940s).  
One story wood minimal traditional house with a hip asphalt roof. There are 6:6 double hung wood windows throughout, full front porch with wrought iron posts and rails, and a concrete block foundation.
158. House. 1701 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. (c.1930s; c. 1960s).  
One story bungalow faced with brick-motif asphalt shingles with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, full attached porch with short rock cheek wall and rock pylons that was enclosed c. 1960s. There is also a poured concrete foundation. (NC)
159. House. 1703 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. (c.1940s; c. 1960s).  
One story minimal traditional house, refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding, with a hip asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s 2:2 fixed metal windows throughout, partial recessed front porch, and a concrete block foundation.
160. House. 1706 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. (c.mid-1950s).  
One story weatherboard minimal traditional house with a side gabled asphalt roof. There are fixed metal windows throughout, stoop porch, and a concrete block foundation.
161. House. 1708 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. (c.1930s; c. early – mid 1950s).  
One story stucco house, refaced on the front c. 1950s with aluminum siding, with a basement apartment. There is a front gabled asphalt roof, c. 1950s fixed metal windows throughout, wrap around porch with c. 1950s wrought iron posts, and a concrete block foundation.
162. House. 1709 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. (c.1930s; c.1990s).  
One story bungalow, refaced c. 1990s with synthetic stucco, with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1990s fixed metal windows throughout, a stoop porch with brick cheek walls, and a concrete block foundation.
163. House. 1710 27<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s fixed metal windows throughout, a recessed entrance porch with square wood columns and wood rafters, and a brick and concrete block foundation.

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164. Duplex. 1712 27<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c. late 1920s- early 1930s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout and two entrance porches with gables, and a concrete block foundation.
165. House. 1700 A-B 27<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c. late 1930s, c. 1960s).  
One story concrete block and asphalt shingle bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are 1:1 double hung wood windows throughout, partial front porch with square wood columns and concrete block wall, curved concrete front steps, a secondary front entrance c. 1960s, and a concrete block foundation.
166. House. 2708 17<sup>th</sup> St. (c. 1910s; c. 1950s).  
One story weatherboard hipped cottage with an asphalt roof with a decorative gable on the hip. There is one central brick chimney, c. 1950s 2:2 double hung metal windows, a partial recessed front porch with c. 1950s wrought iron posts and columns, and a stone foundation.
167. House. 2710 17<sup>th</sup> St. (c. 1920s, 1950s).  
One story weatherboard shotgun house with a front gabled asphalt roof with wood rafters. There is one central brick chimney. There are 1:1 fixed metal windows throughout and there is a full attached porch with square wood columns. There is a concrete block foundation, and an exterior rock wall.
168. House. 2712 17<sup>th</sup> St. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s).  
One story shotgun house, refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding, with a front gabled asphalt roof. There are c. 1960s 1:1 fixed metal windows throughout, full attached porch with wood knee braces that was enclosed c. 1960s, and a brick and concrete block foundation. (NC)
169. House. 2714 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. South. (c. 1910s; c. 1950s).  
One story L-plan weatherboard house with a cross-gabled asphalt roof with a very decorative front gable that is clipped and contains a wood vent. There are c. 1950s 2:2 fixed metal windows throughout, partial recessed front porch with a shed roof and wood rafters, and a concrete block foundation.
170. House. 2713 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. (c. 1910s; c. 1950s).  
One story weatherboard cottage with a pyramidal asphalt roof. There is one interior brick chimney, c. 1950s 2:2 double hung metal windows throughout, full attached porch with wood rafter tails and c. 1950s wrought iron posts, and a brick and concrete block foundation.
171. House. 2716 27<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c. 1910s; c. 1950s).  
One story weatherboard cottage with a hip roof. There are c. 1950s 2:2 double hung metal windows throughout, full front porch with square wood columns and wood rails and rafter tails, and concrete block foundation.

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172. House. 1718 27<sup>th</sup> Court South. (c.1910s; c. 1960s).  
One story bungalow, refaced c. 1960s with aluminum siding, with a c. 1960s side addition and a front gabled asphalt roof. There is one partial end brick chimney, 4:4 double hung wood windows throughout with wood surrounds, partial front porch with an awning roof and c. 1950s wrought iron posts and rails. There is also a concrete block foundation.
173. Duplex. 2719 Central Ave. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).  
One story weatherboard duplex with one interior stucco chimney, c. 1960s 1:1 double hung metal windows throughout, two entrance porches with square wood columns and gables, and a stone foundation.
174. House. 2220 Alley Between 27<sup>th</sup> Ave and 27<sup>th</sup> Court. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).  
One and one half story weatherboard central passage house with a front gabled asphalt roof. There is a full attached porch with square wood columns that was enclosed c. 1960s, and a concrete block foundation.
175. House. 2722 Alley Between 27<sup>th</sup> Ave. and 27<sup>th</sup> Court. (c.1920s; c. 1960s).  
One story weatherboard bungalow with a front gabled asphalt roof, c. 1960s 1:1 double hung metal windows with wood surrounds throughout, and a partial front porch with a shed roof and wood rafters. There is also a concrete block foundation, and an exterior rock wall.
176. Commercial Building. No # 26<sup>th</sup> Ave. (c. late 1920s).  
One story originally free standing stucco commercial building with a flat roof, concrete foundation, and fixed wood windows.
177. Commercial Building. 18<sup>th</sup> Street South. (c. 1945)  
One story brick commercial block with a flat roof, central entrance flanked by aluminum and glass storefronts, and a concrete foundation.

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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Criterion A, Ethnic Heritage**

The Rosedale Historic District is significant as the first suburb developed over Red Mountain in Jefferson County, Alabama, and, as such, the first African-American suburb likewise built. It is also one of the most intact, fully realized African-American suburbs remaining in the State. Developers' plans, c. 1880s, to develop the property for white families were thwarted by their inability to bring transportation facilities across the Mountain. White families, they believed, would not buy property in an inaccessible suburb, but black families who traditionally had many fewer housing options, would. As a result, from then until 1927, Rosedale grew as a working and middle class African American neighborhood with the construction of many houses, businesses (Inv. # 1, 176), and churches (Inv. #s 150 and 152). In 1927, it merged with several white adjacent suburbs to form the City of Homewood, continuously one of the most prosperous municipalities in the County. Since then, Rosedale has remained exclusively African-American and has continued until 1953 to build houses and commercial buildings (Inv. # 177). Though surrounded by white suburbs, and not allowed to expand, Rosedale is one of the most well-established African-American suburbs in Jefferson County. While US 31 ran through the neighborhood since the 1930s, later widening and ensuing noncontributing commercial development has cut the neighborhood in half.

**Criterion C, Architecture**

The Rosedale Historic District is significant as one of the best examples of working and middle class architecture, including residential/domestic, commercial, and religious, built c. late 1880s - 1953 by and for African Americans in Jefferson County and the State of Alabama. Vernacular residential styles include many shotgun houses, particularly the concentration that remains on Loveless Street as well as a variety of bungalows and duplexes. Three houses remain from c. late 1880s-1890s, thirteen remain from c. 1900-1910, and the remainder are mostly bungalows including Craftsman styles (Inv. #s 21, 29, 133) and Minimal Traditional styles constructed c. 1920s – late 1940s. In addition to vernacular styles, a number of large houses were built for the black professional and middle classes, including a c. late 1880s-1890s Victorian – era house with a wrap around porch (Inv. # 104); several c. 1920s houses constructed of wood, rubble stone and cut stone (Inv. #s 11; 133, a Craftsman style bungalow; 134, 139), or brick (Inv. # 109) remain; as well as a few two story houses (Inv. #s 75, 142). The house of Eugene Morris, a prominent Rosedale rock and brick mason, remains intact with a stone wall laid by Morris (Inv. # 139). Three churches are also extant two from the 1920s (Inv. #s 150, a yellow glazed brick church; and # 152, a cut stone and wood structure with Gothic influences), and one c. early 1950s (Inv. # 142). One hotel/boarding house (Inv. # 1), and two commercial structure (Inv. # 176 and 177) remain from the late 1920s - early 1930s.

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**HISTORICAL NARRATIVE**

On December 31, 1886, a group of investors formed the Clifton Land Company and bought a large tract of land south of Red Mountain in Shades Valley, known then by some as Death Valley, with the dream of developing a new industrial town to compete with Birmingham and Bessemer (Birmingham News-Age Herald, 6-2-29; Hudson, p. 32; The Birmingham News, 10-12-79). Until 1892, the company assembled relatively large sections of undeveloped land including all of the Rosedale Historic District in addition to land southwest of it that has since become commercial. At the same time, the Theo Smith addition was purchased from Rosedale Street to Walnut Street (now 26<sup>th</sup> Avenue) in what became Rosedale Park; and from 1898-1899, the South Birmingham Land Company purchased additional land just north of these parcels (Summe, Homewood: The Life of a City, p. 17).

On December 31, 1886, the land company formed the Red Mountain Railroad Company to begin service over the mountain, and on September 24, 1889, it opened its first line. The line ran against great odds as it climbed a very steep grade requiring two switchbacks to get the cars down the south slope, and did not run through to Birmingham. Two years later, the Red Mountain line gained rights to connect with the Highland Avenue and Belt line to provide service into Birmingham, but the line was never built and the rights were transferred to the Highland Avenue Company. Moreover, the Red Mountain line owned no rolling stock and had to lease cars from other companies. Within two years, according to transportation historian Alvin Hudson, the company went out of business probably in 1893 (Hudson, p. 32).

Due primarily to this seemingly insurmountable transportation obstacle and the dragging pace of development over the mountain in Shades Valley, the Clifton Land Company, reorganized as the South Birmingham Land Company, decided that white families would not buy houses with no transportation access, and chose, instead, to sell lots to black families who traditionally had fewer housing options. By the turn of the century, there were a number of houses in both Rosedale primarily along 25<sup>th</sup> Court and Central Avenue, and in Rosedale Park including along 19<sup>th</sup> Street and 26<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Those that remain extant and one and one and one half mostly Victorian L-plan wood houses (Inv. # 70, 108); at least one extant house, however, was a large well articulated c. 1890s Victorian –era house with a wrap around porch (Inv. # 104). Moreover, according to local historian Sheryl Summe, before the turn of the century, both whites and blacks lived in Rosedale Park and there were, likewise, schools for each. Black children, according to 1898 City Directories, attended Rosedale School where Sylvester Jones served as its respected principal (Summe, Chapter 4). And, according to the 1900 census, 95% of Rosedale residents were homeowners who owned their houses mortgage-free, and just over 35% of all residents, including renters, were laborers many of whom worked for the railroads, furnaces, or machine shops ( U. S. Census, 1900).

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Black families continued to buy and build in Rosedale. In 1909, Damon Lee whose family later included the first black councilman and first woman councilor in Homewood and the largest land owners in Rosedale, came to Rosedale and opened a grocery store. Lee, born in 1870 to former slaves, had only a fourth grade education but also a fiery determination to make something of himself. When the store first opened, according to his son Afton Lee who grew up in his father's store and later became the first black councilman for the City of Homewood as well as vice president of Birmingham's black-owned Citizen's Federal Savings and Loan, the only two people who could make store deliveries were the kerosene man and the bread man. "The rest of the supplies," he remembered, we had to get ourselves." "We had a mule and a wagon then. This whole valley was nothing but woods, and we had a dirt road running in front of the store" (The Birmingham News, 10-4-79; Our Valley).

In 1909, the Edgewood line -- reportedly the first line in Alabama where its owners personally financed a line to their property and simultaneously doubled the value of their property adjacent to it -- of the Birmingham & Edgewood Electric Railway Company was built over the mountain and began to open up Shades Valley to further development. That same year, the Edgewood Electric Railway company incorporated which ran from the end of the South Highlands line in Birmingham to Edgewood over the mountain. The grade was too steep, at that time, for traction motors and the line would have to cross the Birmingham Mineral Railroad tracks, which ran along the crest of the mountain at grade. Consequently, a 72-foot deep cut was made in the mountain with Jefferson County donating \$10,000 to the project in exchange for a 16-foot roadway through the cut (Birmingham News, 6-3-1911; Hudson, p. 127).

A newspaper article promised the new service in 1910, but the line did not finally open until June 1 1911, an accomplishment, according to one writer, "thought to be too gigantic to be undertaken." Operated by G. H. Harris, who was also general superintendent of the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company, the new line came right through the center of Rosedale and brought with it the first big opportunity for development. According to one newspaper account, the new line "will have a great deal to do with real estate values. . . . All along the new line, property will be advancing in value and will be rapidly building up. It is already in demand and holders do not care to sell at the customary figures" (Birmingham News, 6-3-11; Birmingham News-Age Herald, 6-1-1911; The Birmingham News, 10-22-79).

By that time, the area was predominantly black. According to 1910 U. S. Census, there were 916 residents in Rosedale including 763 blacks, 84 mulattoes, and 153 whites (U. S. Census, 1910). By then, most houses were one story wood shotguns several of which remain extant on Loveless Street (Inv. #s 24, 28,61, 62), Victorian --era L-plan houses (Inv. # 64, 169, and # 153 which has fish scale shingles in the gable), pyramidal roof houses (Inv. # 119), double pen (Inv. # 156), or central passage styles (Inv. # 61) typical of others throughout Jefferson County; In addition, the Rosedale Pump House had, by then, been constructed in a remarkable Romanesque style east of Rosedale's residential area



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facing what is today the Red Mountain Expressway (Summe, p. 96). From 1912 to the early 1920s, however, white families began to move into Shades Valley. According to one observer who came to the area just prior to that in 1911, "practically all Negro residents of Rosedale are home owners and those who have kept their property are now quite well to do." In addition, he wrote, roads were "the old country road type," and there was only one "modern" house, the home of Stephen Smith, in the new white community of Edgewood. Ten years later in 1921, the "old Edgewood" community had grown so much that it soon incorporated primarily so that it could adopt an ordinance prohibiting cows from running freely through the area that contained a number of dairies and hundreds of dairy cows who grazed there (Birmingham News-Age Herald, 6-2-1929).

By the summer of 1926, the town of Edgewood had grown so much that a series of public hearings began in order to discuss providing public improvements. Soon, residents approved a plan to improve streets, construction of a municipal building, fire and police protection, construction of sanitary sewers, and increasing school facilities.

One year later, the white communities of Edgewood and Grove Park combined with the Rosedale community to form the new City of Homewood with a total population of 6,000 and public coffers of \$3,000,000. The white and black communities existed side by side, but the original 110 acres of Rosedale would have no room for growth. From 1926 to 1929, according to a Birmingham News article, the City of Homewood provided a number of public improvements to Rosedale citizens including "many miles," of improved streets, curbs, gutters and sidewalks, and sanitary sewers were being installed throughout. In addition, the commercial area along Montgomery highway, brick buildings to house stores, banks, bakeries, restaurants, building and loan associations, theatres, and service stations, were going up on both sides of the street that were "all new, replac{ing} negro shacks." Many blacks who owned and sold this land, according to a 1929 newspaper article, "realized handsome profits on their investments." There was also an area of Rosedale known as a "bottleneck" by the Homewood City Council. In a decision to widen that portion of the street, it voted to "cut off the fronts of buildings and {built} on the back" (Birmingham News, 6-2-1929).

Throughout the 1920s, and by the time it incorporated into Homewood, both working and middle class black families built houses and neighborhood buildings throughout Rosedale. Many were vernacular wood shotguns built alongside earlier shotguns on Loveless Street (Inv. #s 34, 35), bungalows, or wood duplexes (Inv. 33, 37, 38, 83). However, there was also a variety of houses that are very well articulated one and one and one half story, and two story houses (Inv. # 142), and bungalows including several with basements (Inv. # 129, 149, 133, 155). Several along Central Avenue and especially 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace (Inv. #s 133, 134, 135, 154) make very impressive use of fieldstone and quarried stone

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construction. Some are nearly completely constructed of fieldstone, one includes also quarried stone, and there are a number of exterior fieldstone walls. It was here, according to long-time resident and granddaughter-in-law of Damon Lee, Adrienne Lee, that many of the neighborhood's prominent teachers, principals, business people, and professionals lived including brick and rock mason, Eugene Morris (Inv. # 139) (Interview with Adrienne Lee, July 2002). U. S. Census records also indicate that teachers, business owners, an engineer, and a restaurant owner and real estate agent also lived in Rosedale (U. S. Census, 1920).

In addition to the growth of middle class housing in Rosedale throughout the 1920s, many working class homes, as well as new businesses and churches, were also constructed. Many shotguns were constructed throughout Rosedale with a concentration on Loveless Street most of which remain extant. New businesses included the Rosedale Hardware and Auto Supply Co. and a filling station both scheduled to be built in 1926 (Manufacturer's Record, 11-11-26). And by 1929, according to Sanborn maps, there were also many businesses on both sides of Montgomery Highway primarily filling stations, several dry cleaners, a railroad station adjacent to the Union Mission Baptist Church built mostly of cut stone with twin towers with embattlements (Inv. #152), and at least one restaurant most of which were removed during the 1960s. There was also a community center in Rosedale Park that no longer remains (Sanborn maps, 1929), as well as the 1926 Friendship Baptist Church constructed with yellow glazed jumbo bricks (Inv. #150). One year later, in 1930, Damon Lee had completed a two story building along 18<sup>th</sup> Street that was used as a hotel and boarding house, according to Adrienne Lee (Inv. # 1), and his sons operated the family coal yard (Shades Valley Sun, 3-23-45; Stewart, The Road South).

Throughout the late 1920s, moreover, Rosedale citizens worked with the City of Homewood to improve their neighborhoods. In August 1929, Ordinance No. 73 was approved to construct a storm water throughout the new city including the Central Avenue and the Smith Moorer Brewer Addition in east Rosedale; and assessments were approved for affected owners. At the October 21 meeting of the City Council, however, Afton Lee, Rosedale businessman and property owner land in Blocks 29 and 30 of the South Birmingham Land Company survey just west of Central Avenue, protested the assessment saying that the owners in that area were unable to pay the assessment. Unfortunately for Lee, the Council resolved the "the Council here considered the protests made to the final . . . approval . . . of Ordinance No. 75, and the Council being of the opinion that said protests are not well taken, the same {were} hereby in all respects disallowed" (Minutes Book of the City of Homewood, 1928).

But, Lee and other Rosedale owners were not finished. To the very next order of business, adoption of Ordinance No. 74, identified as a "general drainage ordinance," Lee was joined by his father, Damon Lee, Mrs. O. L. Mulkey, Mrs. D. W. Lanison, C. A. Hallman, P. F. Fox, B. F. Fox, and Dick Mourer.

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They objected orally, to "doing this work during the period of depression . . . ." In addition, W. E. Campbell filed a written protest saying that "I am opposed to {the} storm sewer about to be passed on Central Avenue and all avenues and streets in Rosedale and Homewood." Again, however, after the Council determined that these owners represented only a "small fraction" of the affected owners, the protest was once again "disallowed" (Minute Book, 10-21-1928).

One week later, the City Council approved an ordinance to pave Montgomery Highway. It was noted that flooding there had cost the State Highway Department approximately " a million and a half dollars," and, because of that, the State "would be unable at this time to participate in paving the Montgomery Highway through Homewood, but that if the citizens and the City would go ahead with this project the State would later endeavor to do its full duty in this regard." To that, Dr. Elkourie of the newly annexed Hollywood section, and a "number of business men in the Rosedale section stated that in view of the situation as outlined by the State, they desired the City to go ahead with the paving at the expense of the property owners" (Minute Book, 10-28-1928).

Less than a month later, on November 19, 1928, the City passed Ordinance 17-A to provide primarily street improvements in eastern Rosedale in the Theo Smith addition to Rosedale; and the Smith Moorer Brewer Additions to Rosedale Park, and to assess the owners for the costs. In the Theo Smith Addition, the sum of \$12.50 was assessed to Mrs. A. F. Smith for one lot in Block 7; and \$12.51 each for two adjacent lots. Mrs. B. Lewis was also assessed \$12.50 for one lot in Block 8; C. L. Engel was assessed \$17.50 for one lot in Block 7; J. F. Cunningham was assess \$17.50 each for two lots in Block 8; and Luke Elmore was assessed \$12.50 for one lot in Block 15 (Minutes Book, 11-19-28).

At the same time, several owners were assessed in Block 15 of Smith Moorer Brewer Addition to Rosedale Park. Reuben and Glen Roberts were assessed \$29.75 for one lot, and J. B. Parrott was assessed the same for each of two lots. B. F. Cox was assessed \$34.74 for one lot, and just over \$29.00 for two additional lots; a Dr. Cobern was assessed nearly \$35.00 for each of two lots, and Mrs. Stella Parker was assessed \$34.65 for just one lot. Separate public improvements were approved at the same meeting mostly to Blocks 6,9,10, and 16 of Theo Smith Addition, but also to Mrs. A. F. Smith in the Smith Moorer Brewer Addition. Within a couple of weeks, the City published all additional owners affected by recently approved improvements. These were J. W. McDougal, T. Banks Grand, C. B. Parrish, Mrs. Warren H. Shedd, Mrs. H. Z. Reneau, Mrs. Elizabeth Porter for three separate lots, N. Resha, Joe Sharble, t. D. Parsons, P. E. Goree and wife, Mrs. Eula Truitt, T. R. Johnson, C. P. Thiemonge for two lots, M. C. Northington, Equitable Investment Co., Mrs. F. L. Wade, L. O. Parsons, Mrs. Annie Carney, B. C. I. & Land Company which had surveyed this area, Alec Eassnar, Geo. E. Johnston, and Mrs. Ora Snelling (Minutes, 11-19-28 and 12-2-28).

In the early 1930s, Rosedale was the recipient of a variety of additional public improvements that would significantly assist the area to grow and develop. In April 1931, a portion of Montgomery Highway was slated to be widened by about 400 feet in order to "eliminate traffic danger hazards. . . {because} "one

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pedestrian had been killed and several injured” there. In addition, the Mayor added, widening the highway would also “develop the Rosedale business section. . . .” At the same meeting, Council approved the “installation of a bell to be placed in the business section of Rosedale to replace the telephone now in service from the Signal Service Company.” “The charge,” they continued, “ would be \$42.50, including all equipment, and the Telephone Company would charge \$.30 each per year for the use of the poles. This price included two push buttons, one in the Clerk’s office and one in the fire department” (Minute Book, April 1931).

During the same period, the City Council approved the construction of a sanitary sewer in the western part of Rosedale parallel with Central Avenue and, in the eastern part of the neighborhood, parallel to Rosedale Street. A third segment was approved for the Shades Height Grant’s Addition to Rosedale, an area which was mostly demolished during the 1960s-70s to allow for the development of the city’s commercial areas, as well as the expansion of Highway 31 and construction of the Red Mountain Expressway. About the same time, the Mayor requested that there be a one hour parking limit in the Rosedale business area along Montgomery Avenue, which was eventually widened to an 80 foot wide road, and that no parking occur there closer than fifteen feet from the fire plugs (Minute Book, 1930 and 1932).

Further improvements to Rosedale’s business area occurred intermittently for the next several years including a new telephone booth in September 1932. In parts of the residential areas, roads were scheduled to be resurfaced but due to an inability to secure the necessary 2000 yards of rock crusher, the City Engineer appealed to Council to be able to substitute a different filler. To this the Council agreed and the work was approved. By the fall of 1933, Rosedale had garbage collection once a week. A few years later, in the midst of a particularly hot summer and nasty battle with mosquitoes, the City voted to spray the pests in order to avoid further “infantile paralysis” and that the service would be free to citizens “without regard for color or race.” One week, white communities would be sprayed, and the next, black communities would be sprayed; this alternating schedule was to be followed throughout the program (Minute Book, 1932; 11-13-33; 8-3-36).

But, by far, it seems, the most significant subject to be addressed in the 1930s concerning Rosedale had to do with its school, and, beginning in August, 1930, the Council addressed a variety of school-related issues. The first, but by no means the last, was to approve installment of a sanitary sewer to connect with “the colored school” (Minute Book, August 1930).

Until the 1920s, according to Homewood historian Summe, Rosedale children attended school at the home of B. M. Montgomery on Loveless Street (Inv. # 29). By the late 1920s, a brand new Rosedale School had been built on a hill in east Rosedale between Eighth Street (now Twenty-fifth Court) and Walnut Street (now Twenty-Sixth Avenue) near where the present 1944 building remains in

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the Rosedale Park Historic District (Sanborn Map, 1929) being one of the few Negro schools in the County, moreover, it served black students from all over the county including Shannon, Sungo, Shades Mountain, Leeds, Lovett, Trussville, Irondale, Hammon Slope, Oak Grove, Mason City, Ishkooda, Oxmoor, and Overton. It was a large handsome two story wood frame school with a hip roof, central entrance with an awning, flanked by a series of five probably 3:1 double hung wood windows; on the second floor the central bay contained the same 3:1 double hung wood windows and two smaller windows on either side, flanked by a series of five 3:1 double hung wood windows. There was also a side entrance with an awning. A petition by Rosedale residents for the city to obtain a small area on Loveless Street for a playground area was received by City Council, but apparently never acted upon (Summe, p. 121).

By the early 1930s, according to Summe, in spite of the effects of the Great Depression, Homewood's schools fared better than most in Jefferson County in part due to its City Council's passage of an \$85,000 bond initiative for improvements. This money went towards improvements of all three Homewood schools, including Rosedale School and Edgewood School. Unfortunately, Rosedale School, along with other highly elevated city streets, had never received adequate fireplugs. As a result, the school burned at least twice during the 1930s, but once in response to the City's tardy rebuilding schedule, Damon Lee offered several lots that he owned on Loveless to build a new school. Soon thereafter, the City completed improvements at the burned school, and included improved street access, grading for a new playground, and landscaping the school grounds (Minute Book, 1930 and 1932; Summe, p. 120).

Rosedale School, at that time, had an impressive program offering some advanced-level classes including foreign languages. Moreover, in addition to its elementary curriculum, the school became, even during the economically strapped 1930s, one of the first black schools in the State to receive approval to establish a full secondary curriculum. The high school, in fact, had a band and a chorus that performed at city hall, one for black audiences and one for whites on April 2 and 3, 1936 (Summe, p. 120; Minute Book, 3-11-36).

At least by early 1935, the members of the Colored Civic League of Homewood began to meet with the Homewood City County to request further improvements for Rosedale School. In November 1935, it was reported to the citizen group that the city engineer did not believe further improvements could be made to the existing playground site, but that there was land across the street that could be opened up for that purpose. It was decided that negotiations would proceed between the League and the City to try to accomplish that. In October, League spokesman, John Lewis, appeared before the City Council and requested again a "suitable place" for children to play so that they would not play in the streets. To that, the chairman of the City's Streets and Parks Committee said that they would work with Rosedale residents, and the city engineer, to open up the park (Minute Book, 1935).

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Only a few months later, however, due to recent zoning changes in Homewood that threatened property values in presumably white neighborhoods close to Rosedale, a move began to build a new Rosedale School across the Montgomery Highway in Rosedale Park. The particular complainant at the February 10, 1936 meeting, maintained that new zoning had reduced his property values, and, if the Council would approve it, he would "be willing to move without cost, the present foundation and chimneys to such location as may be selected elsewhere." To that, the matter was referred to the Public Building, Health, and Sanitation committee to change the location of the school (Minute Book, 2-10-36).

Two weeks later, the Council reported that it had appeared before the Jefferson County Board of Education in an effort to change location of the Rosedale School. The Board, however, responded that there were no available locations within the City of Homewood, and that the "finances" of the Board of Education "were such that they could not expend such funds as would be required to secure available grounds for the school." Upon that, the Council accepted and approved the report; and within a couple of months, a new fireplug was approved for the present schoolhouse, which would be paid for by the Jefferson County Board of Education (Minute Book, 1936).

But, by summer 1936, the Homewood Colored Civic League as well as the Rosedale P. T. A. were pressing the city for better school and community facilities. In May, apparently at the close of a successful school term, Mamie C. Lee, president of the Rosedale P. T. A., appeared before City Council and thanked the City for expending the funds necessary to keep the school open for a "full term" of nine months (Minutes, August 1936).

In August, the League appeared before Council to embark on perhaps its most ambitious campaign to date asking the City to include Rosedale in its appropriation to be used to build a new civic center and recreational facility. The Council responded that, if the black citizens of Homewood would raise the money for a new facility (apparently to replace the existing one shown on the 1929 Sanborn map), "the city would be willing to do the same for them as it is for the white citizens of the community." Within several months, the Mayor agreed to review any sites the League had in mind for a civic center (Minute Book, 1936).

Although the dream was not realized for a few more years, in August 1940, the Colored Community Civic Club had received an \$8,000.00 from a sponsor to be a new N. Y. A. project. To that, the City Council said that "in order to go into it with the Civic Club," the property would have to be deeded to the City. At the same meeting, Professor B. M. Montgomery requested that Councilman Ben H. Walker read his committee's report to the council concerning the project:

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In discussing the matter with Damon Lee, D. Labon, and John Lewis we are advised that the Committee for the colored people own now one and one half acres . . . ( 8 lots) of land near and partly joining the new school grounds. That about \$2,5000.00 cash is on hand for the project.

The Committee of colored people wishes to transfer land and cash on hand to the City so that the City can sponsor the project with the N. Y. A. or W. P. A. whichever one will {be} given approval to most favorable and beneficial (financial and otherwise) progress.

That a Committee from the Council be appointed to assist and advise with Committee of colored people in promotion and completion of the project; the colored people to have control of and approve plans and other matters pertaining to the project.

It is our recommendation that the Council vote approval for sponsoring the project and all assistance possible be given these progressive people (Minute Book, August 1940).

In response, Councilman Roy Chapman recommended that the Council go on record by resolution enforcing and sponsoring the Colored Civic Community Center. He offered the following resolution:

That the City of Homewood accept the proposition offered by the colored citizens of the City of Homewood toward building a Community Center for them with W. P. A. or any other federal funds the City is able to obtain in such manner as may be satisfactory both to the City of Homewood and to the colored citizens of Homewood, and that in the event the government {federal} will furnish such funds to the City of Homewood as may be necessary to build the Community Center proposed by the colored citizens then in that event the City of Homewood will accept the money and real estate offered by the colored citizens to be solely and exclusively for the purpose of the building and erecting of such Community Center.

The resolution went on to say that the City Council will work with the "colored citizens" to procure the necessary funds from the federal government for this purpose. Upon conclusion, the Council voted unanimously to approve the resolution (Minute Book, August 1940).

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By July 1941, it seems however, plans had changed significantly. By then, the proposed civic center project had become intertwined with another project, first discussed in 1938, to consider working throughout the new U. S. Housing Authority Act to conduct a "slum clearance" project . . . somewhere in the Rosedale" neighborhood. At the July 28, 1941 City Council meeting, the idea resurfaced where the City was considering the building of a "colored housing project" which would include a recreation center. Councilman E. C. Crelly reported that "if they get this project approved it would not be necessary to build the colored center which has been considered for some time." He further advised that an application for the housing project had been filed in Washington. No additional references were made to this project in the remaining 1941 Minutes. It was not until 1953, however, that the Rosedale Community Center was completed which included a gym and activity rooms on the eight acres in Rosedale Park that Damon Lee had donated; two years later, a library was added (Summe, p. 204).

During the late 1940s, however, the Homewood City Council considered a variety of other issues concerning Rosedale including poor mail delivery, the approval of a liquor store in both the black and white neighborhoods, cleaning up certain ditches in Rosedale, and a problem concerning some black citizens who were living in an abandoned warehouse in the Rosedale neighborhood. To that, the owner of the warehouse agreed to move the building within ten days (Minute Book, 1946 and 1948).

As Rosedale developed into a modern 20<sup>th</sup> Century suburb, many new houses were constructed during the late 1930s – through the early 1950s. Scattered throughout the district, most were wood or asphalt-shingled bungalows (Inv. # 4, 8, 16, 67, 71, 93), or Minimal Traditional styles (Inv. # 7, 17, 20, 22, 26, 74, 92, 120), but a number of weatherboard duplexes (Inv. # 9, 10, 12, 27), stucco (Inv. # 48), or concrete block duplexes (Inv. # 80, 85, 99) with double front gabled entrance porches were also constructed. Several brick (Inv. # 23), stone (Inv. # 29, 151), stucco (Inv. # 47), or concrete block bungalows (Inv. # 55, 63) or Minimal Traditional styles also remain from this period.

Despite the controversies concerning the civic center and other mostly quality of life issues, the most important success in Rosedale was construction of the new Rosedale School in Rosedale Park in 1944. This "modern fire resistant building of native rocks and masonry" sat majestic at the base of Red Mountain, very near the Vulcan Statue, where it could be seen by travelers approaching from the south. The new three-story school provided elementary level classes, Latin to ninth graders for a while. During the same period, Homewood City Council also voted to increase the salaries of all its schoolteachers, including those at the new Rosedale School (Summe, p. 70; Minute Book). At the same time, many new houses were built in Rosedale mostly wood Minimal Traditional styles.

By the 1960s, of course, it was the subject of racial segregation and integration of schools throughout the South that would grab – and keep – headlines for many years. Next door to Homewood, the City



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of Birmingham was becoming notorious as “Bad Birmingham” and “Bombingham” for its many bombings of black businesses, homes, and churches. In the same year and month of the vicious bombing of Birmingham’s Sixteenth Street Baptist Church by the Ku Klux Klan in September 1963, the Shades Valley Sun newspaper reported a “ ‘racially motivated’ ” bombing on Central Avenue in Rosedale (Summe, p. 218).

But, compared to the decades of battles ahead of it, this seemingly isolated incident did little to destroy the integrity of Rosedale. As early as 1959, however, Rosedale became entrenched in a struggle to maintain itself against the onslaught of “progress.” At that time, a study was underway to assess the physical condition of Rosedale and to ascertain its viability as a residential neighborhood. In a 1959 article in the Birmingham Post Herald entitled “Homewood Plans Slum Clearance,” a reporter said that a “\$25 to \$35 million slum clearance project, involving 110 acres – almost the entire Rosedale Negro section of Homewood has begun to crystallize.” The Homewood Housing Authority, it said, had contracted with a firm out of Chattanooga to “determine the best possible use” of the district. The Southgate development corporation, it went on to say, was going to “foot the bill” for the work including assessing the possibilities for “several thousand feet in the area for commercial business developments.” Plans were also being made, “to provide first-rate housing facilities for Negroes who have homes in the area under study.” Residents in the existing area, it promised, would be evacuated for no longer than it takes to construct the houses, and the City’s role would be to evacuate sewers and rights of way and to facilitate the “buying up process” (BPH, 6-18-59).

But, by February 1960, Rosedale was not so sure, and residents had come out swinging their political weight. At that time, white attorney and former mayor of Homewood, Ray Acton who represented the new Rosedale Civic League, appeared before the Homewood City Council along with sixty-five Rosedale residents and “parade” of prominent white residents. According to a Birmingham News article, Acton “raked {the council} over the coals,” for the Southgate plans. He reported to them that “since the Negro citizens own more than 50 per cent of the property in Rosedale, neither the city of Homewood or Southgate can acquire the needed 85 per cent.” In response to the “blighted conditions” in Rosedale, Acton admonished them that “{a} simple declaration by this council or the Homewood Housing Authority, does not make it so.” He warned them also that, “land that they {Southgate} acquire from the people of Rosedale, will be acquired from the courts and nothing short of that” (Birmingham News, 2-9-60).

In addition, Acton equated the Rosedale fight with some of history’s most epic struggles. “People live there, fine, aspiring, civic-minded home-loving, God worshipping colored people, who may never make of it a Kubla Khan pleasure dome or palatial modern residential glory in neon and terraced grandeurs but who call it home – and dear home. . . . This is the heart of it...Self-respecting people live there,

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people who love it, who have dreams of their own about it and who can't understand why the government should take their dream away just because somebody with more money proposes a better dream for somebody" (BPH, 6-30-60).

Reverend Eulas B. Jones, pastor of Rosedale's Friendship Baptist Church, who led a seven-person committee against the Southgate plan, made similarly eloquently pleas. "We are a contented community. There have been no sit-ins, kneel-ins, and the like. . . We are not interested in boycotts or integration. We are interested in being left alone." "You let us alone, and we'll let you alone. . . You force us out, and you'll be forcing us in," Jones told them (BPH, 12-19-60).

But, things being far from over, a Birmingham News article on the proposed Southgate redevelopment plans, reported one month later that the Jefferson County Health Department had recently completed a survey of Rosedale and given it a "penalty" rating of "Class C." According to the survey, there were 459 residential structures comprising some 600 units in Rosedale. The median income reported was \$150-\$199 per month, and rental rates were \$25-\$29.99 per month (Approximately one-third were owner occupied, a statistic this article did not report. BPH, 1-5-60). Of the 437 units inspected, 10 had their main access on an alley, and 11 had main access in a rear yard. Sixty units had outside toilets, and 41 shared a toilet with another unit. The study also said that 172 units had no bath facilities, 178 units had at least one substandard room, and there had been rats or other vermin observed in 36 units. Concluding, it maintained that only 51 units had no visible deterioration, but that 162 units showed minor or moderate deterioration and 129 units suffered from major deterioration. In what appeared to be a stunning turn-around, however, the Jefferson County Health Department, according to the Birmingham Post Herald, maintained that "Rosedale Not Slum, Says Health Department" (Birmingham News, 3-18-60; BPH, 3-25-60).

Not to be daunted by the controversy, the Southgate Corporation proceeded. In a 1960-61 proposal, it recommended that the City would condemn private houses in Rosedale Park, under the Federal Housing Authority Act, and allow the Southgate Urban Renewal Project to develop the land for profit. To that, however, Councilman Frank Hambaugh said:

The Rosedale section of Homewood is the oldest section, and the very large majority of these residents have made good citizens. They have the same love for their homes as the people of Grove Park, Mayfair, Edgewood, Hollywood, or any other section of Homewood. Our committee believes the entire council feels they have a humanitarian obligation to see that the Rosedale citizens are treated fair and given the rights that all free citizens deserve. (Summe, p. 219).

Hambaugh, who stated that " ' the price and disregard for our Rosedale citizens are too great'" and that he also feared the large legal fees attendant to such sweeping condemnations, urged the Council to veto the proposal. Moreover, Afton Lee, called the plan of eminent domain "evil," and a "thinly veiled,

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cheap, petty threat against the people of Rosedale." Lee, Rosedale's largest property owner, concluded, "I am against it, as long as there is breath in my body" (Birmingham News, 1-10-61).

The Council finally agreed, as did the Mayor who had previously supported it; according to the Birmingham News, "Council Does about-face on Rosedale." Ultimately, though, a revised plan was submitted and later approved. According to many, this was the first major blow to the physical integrity of Rosedale and would be followed by and exacerbated by intense redevelopment and commercialization of historic residential and business areas of the neighborhood (Summe, p. 219).

Troubles for Rosedale mounted in 1964 when the Homewood City Council created Homewood's Industrial Development Board and incorporated it in 1968 under the authority of the Wallace-Cater Act designed to recruit industry to Alabama by exempting certain types of commercial real estate from taxes. No doubt intended to boost Homewood's – and the entire Birmingham region's economy -- this proved to be a huge step toward the building of the Red Mountain Expressway. Two years later, construction of the expressway began when the international Birmingham-based Harbert Corporation was awarded the \$3.2 million dollar project. It would take approximately ten years to complete the one-half mile long six-lane highway through Red Mountain (Summe, p. 223).

In the midst of this chaos, there were several momentous *positive* changes occurring for the residents of Rosedale. In 1968, the first black council person, Afton Lee, was voted to the City Council, and by the 1970-71 school year, Homewood children, both black and white would attend together the new City of Homewood schools (Summe, p.239).

By 1978, the Jefferson County Development Consortium chose Rosedale for a pilot housing project. As a part of the conservation project, thirty-nine Rosedale homeowners would get from 10% to 50% public rebates on home improvements and repairs. By the end of 1979, rebates mounted to \$33,000, an additional \$14,000 had been spent by the Jefferson County Council on Economic Opportunity on eleven homes at Rosedale at no costs to the owners; and the City of Homewood had appropriated \$40,000 for street, curb, and gutter improvements mainly to ravaged Rosedale Park area (Summe, p. 235).

Rosedale had, by now, apparently positioned itself firmly toward fighting, however long it might take, for its survival. In stark contrast to earlier Birmingham News and Post Herald articles, a major 1978 Birmingham News story was headlined "Rosedale residents, Homewood officials seek ways to preserve historic community." Rosedale, it reported, was "one of the oldest and most historic over-the-mountain communities in Jefferson County." Rosedale, it continued, " was around here before Homewood was a city and 'Rosedale Clubs' composed of former residents of the district, have been formed in several major cities across the country" (BN, 3-16-78).

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In a reference to the 277 units remaining in Rosedale in 1978, a number down so dramatically from the 1959 numbers, it pointed to the current "Neighborhood Conservation Project" to revitalize Rosedale and said it was considered "the first of its kind in the area." The project would be a "coordinated" effort between Jefferson county and the private planning/design firm of Kidd, Wheeler, and Plosser to "rehabilitate deteriorating structures and to conserve housing in the Rosedale area." It would also help formulate new city policies for Rosedale include a land use plan, ordinances and building regulations, and public improvements" (BN, 3-16-78).

As the battle to save the rest of Rosedale virtually raged and pitted "progress" and the economic interests of a booming Homewood economy, the neighborhood continued to make additional activist strides. In 1978, the Rosedale Community Center was totally renovated, and in 1984, Adrienne Lee, daughter-in-law of Afton Lee was elected the first woman to the Homewood City County. Five years later, however, Afton Lee was murdered by two Rosedale men in his historic store (Summe, p. 239). That same year, the Rosedale Community Development Corporation formed.

In the 1990s, Rosedale continued to keep its political nose to the grindstone. In 1995, private developers proposed a new plan for Rosedale, this one requiring rezoning so that garden homes and an office park could be built. To that, Dr. Bobby Wilson, president of the Rosedale Community Development Corporation, as well as professor of geography at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, responded that "if you mean what you say about neighborhood preservation, then speak to it." With a vote of 5-0, the rezoning petition was denied. By the end of the decade, it had commissioned a consultant to survey and nominate Rosedale to the National Register of Historic Places; and to work with the Regional Planning Commission of Greater Birmingham to devise a major revitalization plan for the neighborhood, now two neighborhoods. Both efforts are being partially funded by the City of Homewood.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of the Rosedale Historic District is shown on the accompanying map entitled "Rosedale Historic District" 2002.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary lines were drawn to include resources historically associated with the Rosedale Historic District in Homewood, Alabama. The boundary lines were drawn in such a way as to include as many contiguous contributing resources as appropriate and to exclude as many non-contiguous non-contributing resources as possible. Even though Rosedale has historically been considered as one neighborhood, it has always contained the east Rosedale area (now the Rose Park Historic District) and the west Rosedale (now Rosedale Historic District); and from at least the late 1920s, according to historic maps, the Montgomery Highway has traveled north and south through it. Since the 1960s, this highway has been continually widened so that now it creates a very large separation between these two areas of Rosedale. The Rosedale Historic District, therefore, contains all of the contiguous historic resources along the western edge of the Montgomery Highway and west of it.

**Photographs**

Rosedale Historic District, Homewood, Alabama  
Pamela King  
2003

Negatives on file at Alabama Historical Commission

1. View of 18<sup>th</sup> Street and 26<sup>th</sup> Avenue Streetscape facing northwest
2. 1720 27<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
View of front façade facing northwest
3. 1723 A-B 27<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
View of front façade facing south
4. 1713 A-B 27<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
View of front façade facing southeast
5. 2612 Central Avenue  
View of front/side façade facing northwest
6. Central Avenue Streetscape  
View facing north
7. 1733 and 2609 Central Avenue  
View of front facades facing northeast

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Name of Property: Rosedale Historic District  
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8. Friendship Baptist Church  
2600 Central Avenue  
View of front façade, addition facing northeast
9. Friendship Baptist Church  
2600 Central Avenue  
View of front facade facing northwest
10. Union Missionary Baptist Church  
1731 26<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
View of front façade facing south
11. 2703 B. M. Montgomery Street  
View of front façade/store looking southwest
12. B. M. Montgomery Street Streetscape  
View facing northwest
13. B. M. Montgomery Street Streetscape  
View facing northwest
14. 1620 26<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
View of front façade facing west
15. 1622 26<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
View of front, side facades facing northwest
16. 1704 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace  
View of front façade facing northwest
17. 1706 25<sup>th</sup> Terrace  
View of front façade facing northwest
18. 1630 27<sup>th</sup> Court  
View of front, side facades facing northwest
19. 2510 17<sup>th</sup> Street  
View of front, side facades facing northeast