

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received APR 17 1985

date entered MAY 16 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

Bank Street/Old Decatur Historic District (Extension of Bank Street
and/or common Historic District NRHP 3/27/80)

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet NA not for publication

city, town Decatur NA vicinity of congressional district 5

state Alabama code 01 county Morgan code 103

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	NA	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple property owners

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Morgan County Courthouse

street & number 301 Perry Street, N.E.

city, town Decatur state Alabama

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Alabama Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1970-present federal state county local

depository for survey records Alabama Historical Commission

city, town Montgomery state Alabama

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		see #56 in inventory

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Bank Street and Old Decatur Historic District contains 340 structures dating primarily between the 1860's and the 1940's, and includes a riverside park and one pre-Civil War home. The district, which extends roughly east to west from the shore of the Tennessee River to an extension of Bank Street (Lee Street), embraces over 116 acres of structures, constituting Decatur's earliest surviving commercial and residential architecture.

Commercial buildings within the district illustrate local interpretations of Italianate, Victorian and Commercial Styles, while the residences depict modest wealth and illustrate the range of local taste. Primarily, the designs feature local craftsmanship with a very few known to be architect designs. Styles range from elaborately detailed Victorian Queen Anne, Shingle, and Folk-styled houses to second and third decade 20th century Prairie and Craftsman-styled Bungalows and Cottages, as well as a range of Eclectic designs such as Colonial Revival and Tudor Styles to a 1940's International Style house (Inv. #112).

Brick is the dominant building material among the commercial buildings with a notable concentration of pressed metal decoration, showing the influence of a successful local business (Decatur Cornice and Roofing Company). Shingles, clapboard and brick (in some unfortunate cases synthetic siding) are common materials for the residences, although a few outstanding constructions feature stucco (Inv. #140) and cut limestone (Inv. #112).

The business hub of the district, which lies along Bank and Lee Streets, features one and two-story buildings; however, one structure (Inv. #27) rises to a height of six stories. The residential core of the district, which extends roughly ten blocks in a southerly direction from Rhodes Ferry Park to Davis Street, and covers a 5½ block area east to west from Well Street to residences fronting Canal Street, is characterized by grassy lawns and towering oak trees that line the streets and meet in the center to form a leafy canopy. The area also has several neighborhood churches, a 1905 landmark library, an early 1920's neighborhood school and some of Decatur's earliest apartment houses and complexes.

During the 1940's, Decatur experienced a period of prosperity. As a result, the city suffered a suburban sprawl to the southeast and later to the southwest leaving the Old Decatur residential area victim to apartment house convergence. The 1969 Urban Renewal Development adversely affected the commercial area as many of the buildings between the northern end of the district and the Tennessee River were razed. Fortunately, however, there has appeared a new surge of interest in refurbishing the area due to the organization of the Olde Decatur Association and the Bank Street Merchants. Rezoning of the area to that of single family dwelling and local recognition of the area as a historic district has proved instrumental in stimulating restoration in the area.

The boundaries of the district have been drawn to encompass the earliest concentration of commercial and residential development near the Tennessee River in Decatur around the turn of the century when the area was a separate municipality, including an extension of the Bank Street Historic District (NRHP 3/27/80) which is the area historically known as the Old Decatur Residential Neighborhood, and approximately 3½ blocks of Lee Street.

There are 288 or approximately 84% buildings and sites that contribute or have potential to contribute to the character of the district. Of these properties 220 or approximately 64% are currently contributing properties and 68 or approximately 20% are potentially contributing due to the application of artificial siding to original wall surfaces or reversible alterations.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) medicine
<input type="checkbox"/> invention				

Specific dates 1860's - 1940's **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criterion C - Architecture

The Bank Street and Old Decatur Historic District is significant as the largest concentration of Decatur's earliest surviving commercial and residential architecture. Historically noted as an important commercial center for the Tennessee Valley at the turn of the century, the district embraces a good collection of representative examples of commercial architecture in small southern towns during the period. Most of the commercial buildings were constructed during a building program after a fire in 1877 destroyed most of the structures on Bank Street. Architecturally, these buildings illustrate local interpretations of Italianate, Victorian and Commercial Styles with a small concentration of late 1920's-40's Commercial Brick and Vernacular Art Modern/Streamline buildings along the Bank Street extension (Lee Street). The residences in the district depict modest wealth and illustrate local tastes in styles ranging from elaborately detailed Victorian homes including an exceptional Queen Anne (Inv. #178) and an 1890's Second Empire (Inv. #148) to 20th century Bungalows and Cottages. Eclectic Styles are represented by Colonial Revivals and Tudors primarily, while the 1940's International Style House (Inv. #112) is most unusual for the area.

Criterion B - Commerce

The Bank Street and Old Decatur Historic District is significant for its associations with several turn-of-the-century businessmen who lived and worked in the district and contributed to the growth and development of the community:

L. Hensley Grubbs (Inv. #109), a prominent newspaper publisher and his son Walter (Inv. #111) took over this business;

Louis M. Falk (Inv. #94), a noted local merchant and businessman;

John D. Wyker (Inv. #11 & 23) and his son J. W. Wyker, Sr. (Inv. #71), who played major roles in the physical development of Decatur's commercial and residential neighborhoods building several Bungalows and Cottages along Canal Street.

Criterion B - Politics and Government

The Bank Street and Old Decatur Historic District is significant for its associations with many prominent attorneys and public servants, some of whom achieved state and national level recognition and others who were principally engaged with local governmental affairs.

(continued on continuation sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

William H. Jenkins and John Knox, The Story of Decatur, AL, 1970.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 116.89 acres

Quadrangle name Decatur

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

16	501960	3829950
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

16	501960	3829610
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

16	501880	3829240
Zone	Easting	Northing

D

16	501290	3829240
Zone	Easting	Northing

E

16	501100	3829400
Zone	Easting	Northing

F

16	501004	3829640
Zone	Easting	Northing

G

16	501007	3829840
Zone	Easting	Northing

H

16	501770	3830130
Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See heavy black line on attached scaled sketch map. Boundaries have been drawn to encompass the city's earliest concentration of commercial and residential development near the Tennessee River.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	NA	code	county	code
-------	----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Shirley D. Qualls, Historic Resource Coordinator

organization Alabama Historical Commission date February 5, 1985

street & number 725 Monroe Street telephone 205 261-3184

city or town Montgomery state Alabama

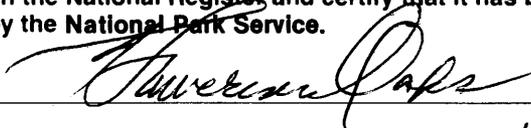
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title State Historic Preservation Officer

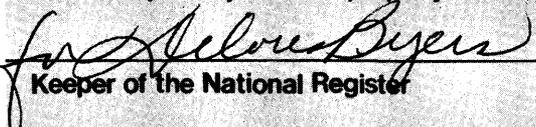
date 4-2-85

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 5-16-85

for 
Keeper of the National Register

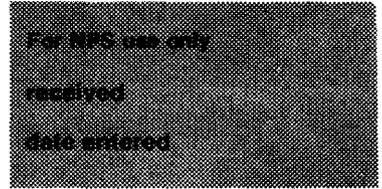
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Street numbers within the Bank Street/Old Decatur Historic District are as follows:

Bank Street - 316-824 (even) and 305-725 (odd); Canal Street - 204-904 (even) and 213-819 (odd); Oak Street - 212-910 (even) and 205-913 (odd); Line Street - 504-914 (even) and 403-915 (odd); Ferry Street - 506-916 (even) and 503-917 (odd); Well Street - 710-812 (even) and 809 (odd); Lee Street - 10-310 (even); Davis Street - 114-224 (even); Cain Street - 14-216 (even) and 1-219 (odd); Cherry Street - 108-120 (even) and 119-213 (odd); Walnut Street - #'s 8, 10, 10A and 110-514 (even) and 101-521 (odd); Vine Street - 210-518 (even) and 17-519 (odd); Lafayette - 114-422 (even) and 113-417 (odd); Church - 104-426 (even) and 107-507 (odd); Wilson - 210 (even) and 113-419 (odd).

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STRUCTURES WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE BANK STREET AND OLD DECATUR HISTORIC DISTRICT:

1. 824 Bank Street (Owl Drug Store). pre-1888; Two-story, brick with original display window treatment on ground floor. 1/1 windows on 2nd story incorporate pressed tin trim, while second story includes a central skylight plus northside photographer's skylight. (now Dancy-Polk House Antiques)
2. 818-822 Bank Street (Bank Street Furniture). c. 1900; Two-story, brick with modern display windows on ground floor. Paired 1/1 windows set in recessed planes on second floor; addition on north in 1910 reflects similar treatment to #1.
3. 816 Bank Street (Sam Frank and Moore Building). 1911; Two-story, brick, display windows with recessed entrance on ground floor. Name in tile at entrance and flat metal awnings supported by chairs from the building. Four upper floor windows with pressed metal trim; brick corbels and pressed metal cornice.
4. 814 Bank Street (Merchants Bank). 1910; Two-story, brick structure. Limestone facade on ground floor with narrow recessed windows flanking recessed double front door entrance. 4 narrow (1/1) windows are on second story. Building features good example of corbeling with panel design in brick and parapet. Interior contains 2-story lobby with original oval balcony over banking area, marble floors and large skylight. The original vault is still intact. Restored 1978. (now English House of Bank Street)
5. 804-806-810 Bank Street (Lyons Building). 1903; Two-story yellow brick with display windows on street level for three of four bays intact. Arched and flat-headed windows alternate on the second floor. Stepped and curved parapets are capped with molded stone and quoins are at corners. Restored 1980. (now Olde Towne Shoppe, Crump Camera Chop, and Straub Law Office)
6. 802 Bank Street (Alabama Drug Store). 1887; Italianate two-story corner store with ground floor and windows, metal cornice and stepped parapet on second floor intact. (Rehabilitated as law offices of Gilmer and Blackburn)
8. 720 Bank Street (Frame Shop). 1903; One-story brick with simple corbeled cornice intact. The display area is altered and shingled awning has been added.
10. 716 Bank Street (Morris Cafe). c. 1910; Two-story stuccoed brick. Windows above are covered but still intact. Ground floor is angled slightly to form sheltered entrance. (now Old Decatur Restaurant)
13. 702-704 Bank Street (Frazier Building). 1907; Two-story brick with altered ground-floor. Upper floor has round arched 1/1 windows, parapet with decorative brickwork and date panel.
14. 624 Bank Street (Tennessee Valley Bank). 1927; This three-story, classically-inspired bank building is relatively unaltered; erected as headquarters for what became State National Bank. (now Bank Street branch and Master Charge office of Central Bank of Alabama)

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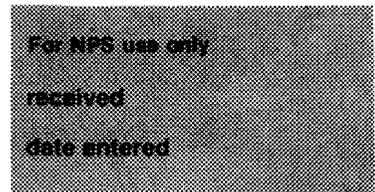
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16. 518 Bank Street (Clopton's Ice Creamery and Dairy). c. 1900; Two-story rectangular building with pressed tin crest. Flagpole dominates roof and Chicago-made cast iron pilasters flank front entrance of recent glass-brick windows. Erected for Clopton's Creamery and used in dairy operations continuously until 1978. The 1940's addition at rear contains outline of dairy bottle in marble over door.
17. 500 Bank (Hardwick Company). 1935; One-story brick with metal awning over plate glass display window.
18. 502-506 Bank Street (Gordon's Cleaners). c. 1895; Two-story brick. Ground floor display windows have been altered and the upper floor large round-arched windows are covered from inside. The brick pilasters and decorative entablature are intact.
19. 408 Bank Street (Old Post Office). c. 1925; Georgian Revival two-story with full basement and tan bricks. Windows flank the central door which is surmounted by wooden fans; low pediment with sections, balustrade and severe entablature. Elaborate paneling is inside original lobby and brass details are on the exterior and interior with a loading dock at rear. (Since 1964, Institutional Services Center for Decatur City Schools)
20. 406 Bank Street (WHOS Radio Station). c. 1920; Two-story, stuccoed brick building with second-story windows filled and painted white.
21. 725 Bank Street (City Barber Shop). c. 1894; Two-story brick with intact ground floor. The building features three linteled windows on the second floor and nice brickwork. It is one of the most intact buildings in district.
22. 723 Bank Street (Security Mutual Building). late 19th century; Two-story brick (common bond) with altered ground floor. Other features include shuttered square-head windows with lintels, metal cornice and new shingled hood awning. (now Martin-Phillips Insurance Agency)
24. 709 Bank Street (Jones Cotton Building). 1904; Two-story with brick crest in stone with owner's name and date, brackets, supporting ledge, acanthus leaves, dentils below, segmented arch windows with keystone, common bond brick, altered ground floor and new cedar shingle awning. (now Bank Street Finance)
25. 707 Bank Street (Nungester Drugs). 1874; Two-story painted brick with corbeled trim, three recessed bays, ornate lintels, altered ground floor and cedar shingle awning.
26. 705 Bank Street (Western Union). c. 1902; Two-story painted brick with cedar shingle awning and corbeled trim over second-story sash windows. First floor is altered.
28. 619 Bank Street (Bank Street Hospital). 1929; Two-story stucco with tile roof, half pilasters and metal awnings on four second-story windows.
29. 609 Bank Street (North Alabama Printing Company). early 20th century; 1-story dark red brick with recessed panels on entablature and stepped parapet with stone cap. 1st floor is altered.

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30. 607-605-603-601 Bank Street (Hughes Building). 1927; 1-story building with 4 shops. Features plain quoins, sandstone keystones and new cedar shingle awning. (now Sand Mountain Flower, Bank Street Potter, Murphy's Antiques, Norman Dance Studio)
32. 509 Bank Street (Sun Drop Bottling Plant). 1919; 1-story painted brick with parapet gable that dominates front. Front is recessed deep enough to shelter drink trucks and a corbel table follows the pitch of the gable. Pressed tin ceiling. (now Decatur Glass and Paint Company Office)
33. 505 Bank Street (Baggett Warehouse). 1905; 1-story brick with six bays. Three arched double windows recessed on front. On side street elevation are single arched windows.
34. 425 Bank Street (Buffalo Rock Plant). 1923; Two-story, painted brick with ground floor recessed for drink trucks. Ground floor has 2 arched windows and the top floor has recessed panels and segmental arched windows. Graduated stepdown roofline on side street. (formerly VIPCO, vacant)
35. 423 Bank Street (Finley Warehouse). 1931; 1-story brick with plate glass windows that flank the center garage door. There are recessed panels in parapet with corbeling.
36. 415 Bank Street (McCaughren Appliance). 1920; 1-story brick with plate glass display window.
37. 413 Bank Street (Irwin Contractors). 1920; 1-story brick with plate glass display windows.
40. 305 Bank Street (Brock and Spight Wholesale Grocery). 1898; 5-sided, three-story red brick warehouse. There are 9 pilasters with arched windows and 8 sections enclosing 2 windows on each floor. Ground floor has 8 windows over 4 display windows and an enclosed foundation. The building and tenant unchanged since 1898.
41. 316 Bank Street (Temple and Son Electric Co.). c. 1925; 2-story brick with tile stepped roofline on front and sides. Three-plate display window and modern garage door on front elevation.
- 42C. 306 (304) Bank Street. c. 1940's; 1-story Streamline building with smooth wall finish, flat roof and streamlined molding as a trim. A curved canopy shelters entrance and a broken pediment surmounts door. One large 2-plate display window and a smaller one, now filled in. A small one-story addition in rear. Only one of its kind in district. (now vacant)
45. 102 Lee Street (Cycles Unlimited). c. 1935; 1-story, painted brick with vernacular streamline entrance sheltered by aluminum drop canopy. Double display windows flank entrance.

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- 47B. 205 Oak Street. c. 1930; 1-story brick clipped gable roof with boxed eaves. Brick pilasters at each corner and paired bracket supports. Bays filled with lattice. Other building sections are 1-story flat top tile roof commercial brick with large plate display windows. Building has entrances on Lee Street. (was service station, now Goss Electric)
- 48A. 202 Lee Street. c. 1925; Two-story painted brick with flat top tile roof, corbeled trim and pilasters. Ground floor has been altered and is deeply recessed under an aluminum canopy.
- 48B. 214 Lee Street. c. 1925; Two-story dark red Commercial brick with flat top tile roof contrasting diamond and sword shape stone inserts forming an arched trim below roofline. 1st floor has symmetrically placed display windows which flank the slightly raised front door. Windows have painted double pane transoms and door has single pane sidelights.
49. 212 Oak Street (Buick Dealership). c. 1935; Two-story brick vernacular Art Moderne with flat top. Pipes serve as coping, relieved by pilaster heads. Art Deco decorations and large, curved glass display window. Metal casement-type windows grouped in threes at sides. Curved canopy covers at entrances. (presently as space relief for county jail)
50. 211 Oak Street. c. 1920's; 1-story 3-bay frame bungalow with truncated hip roof and pediment above hipped porch roof. Porch has a brick balustrade with tapered porch posts set on brick piers.
54. 208 and 210 Canal Street. 1911; One-story frame bungalow with gable roof and shed dormer with double sash windows. Simple square porch posts support the full porch and a touch of craftsmanship is shown in the exposed rafters. The front door features sidelights and transom. House contains two apartments.
55. 214 Canal Street. 1904; One-story frame cottage with Victorian details. The house features a combination of gable and hipped roofs with shed roofs covering the porch which extends along one side, housing two recessed entrances. The front gable roof has a pent roof section enclosing the gable and the entrances have rectangular transoms. Gingerbread trim is carried along the porch on round tapered posts supported by a balustrade.
56. 213 Canal Street. c. 1850's; Two-story frame (popular siding) with front gable features lancet-shaped 4/4 double sash windows. Known to have been the Methodist Slave Church, the house retains the original nogging heart pine floors, sawmarks and nails in the main building and has a small pent shelter entry supported by turned posts, with pilaster-like quoins at the sides and boxed eaves. The owner has added a side porch with double columns set on wood piers in a spindle and spool balustrade. Although the house has been moved 6 times, each move is documented within the boundaries of this district.

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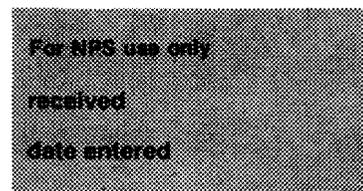
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60. 312 Canal Street. 1923; 1½ story bungalow with sloping gable roof, stained shingle siding and a large dormer with double 3 vertical panes over plate windows and craftsman touches. The facade is dominated by a full porch with an arcade-like opening featuring massive porch posts and a solid brick balustrade. Triple windows flank the front door with sidelights.
61. 314 Canal Street. c. 1900; 2-story clapboard apartment house with steeply pitched roof of irregular shape featuring a front-facing gable over a 2-story tower-like projection to one side of main entrance. Winding porch extends around one side of the house with a 2nd entrance deeply recessed. Porch roof is supported by tapered columns (not original) with unenriched capitals and a plain entablature widely spaced along the facade. Gable fronts feature fishscale patterns.
62. 309 Canal Street. c. 1924; Two-story bungalow with stained cedar shingles and gable roof. Knee braces and extended eaves with exposed rafters support the roof while short tapered porch supports are carried on a solid balustrade with piers. Quoins mark the corners of the house and window groupings vary, but are primarily triple vertical panes over plates.
63. 311 Canal Street. c. 1924; 1½ story bungalow gable, pent over porch. Gable dormer with three windows has 4 vertical panes over a plate. House is adorned with craftsman influences including knee braces projecting eaves and exposed rafter ends. Full front porch features arcade-like opening with a solid brick balustrade and massive side piers. Window groupings vary but a tri-part window with vertical panes over plate is featured on the front porch. House retains its original stained wood shingle siding.
64. 313 Canal Street. c. 1924; 2-story bungalow with cross gable roof. House features craftsman influences with exposed structural elements and a small gable dormer to one side with flared ends. Windows range in twos with vertical panes and combination vertical panes and plates. The porch is partially contained under the dominant front-facing gable with a terrace extension to one side. A solid brick balustrade with square piers supporting the roof dominate the front facade of stained wood shingles.
66. 404 Canal Street. c. 1909; 2-story cross gable bungalow with cedar shake shingle siding features craftsman influence. Broad front-facing gable has multi-paned casement windows while other windows vary in sizes and shapes; however, most first floor windows feature variations of diamond-light casements. Balustrade is covered with cedar shake shingles but relieved with a wood cut-out situated under the main porch tri-part window. The front door is set in a tudor-style arch with two slender plate-over-plate sashes surmounted by diamond lights and enriched with broad window surrounds.
69. 405 Canal Street. c. 1898; 1-story wooden lap siding cottage with combination gable and hip roof. Victorian influences are evident in the fishscale patterns in the front-facing gable wing and the steely pitched hip roof in the rear. The slightly recessed porch features a transom over the door. Windows are single plate-over-plates with louvered shutters and are randomly spaced. The interior chimney has a corbeled cap.

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70. 407 Canal Street. c. 1898; 1-story frame cottage with cross gable roof and Victorian details. Fishscale patterns, a louvered vent window and a plate-over-plate sash window with shutters are the features of the front-facing gable wing. The slightly recessed porch repeats the single window treatment and has a transom over the door. Simple stick balustrade with slender square porch posts support the porch roof and the interior chimney has a corbeled cap.
71. 409 Canal Street. 1905; 2-story bungalow with cedar shingle siding. The low-pitched multi-gabled roof is slightly pent at front and to one side over the porte cochere. The front-facing gable marking the main entrance features craftsman influence in the use of large bracing elements. Porch piers and balustrade continue the cedar siding treatment and a double window shed dormer is situated behind the front-facing gable. Two interior chimneys with corbeled caps are randomly placed and the front door is set in an enriched over door flanked by large sash windows with diamond lights over plates. This window treatment appears at the sides of the house also.
73. 506 Canal Street. 1923; 1½ story frame with lap siding and broad gable roof with extended eaves and knee braces. Triple windows are situated in the front-facing gable with 3 vertical panes over plate. First floor features double windows with 3 panes over plates one each side of the door. Brick piers support porch supports (iron and wood) with iron balustrade between. Rear side gable roof is low pitched.
74. 510 Canal Street. 1910; 1-story frame with hip roof and front-facing gable extension that is slightly pent. Double sash windows with 6 panes over plates have shutters and flank the flat-top double-columned portico with an unenriched entablature. The house burned c. 1933 and was brick veneered during the repair process.
75. 503 Canal Street. 1900; 1-story frame with hip roof and front-facing gable, slightly pent below the single pane window. Large lead glass windows flank main entrance which has rectangular transom and sidelights. Painted coursed brick balustrade with piers support brick porch supports of the flat porch roof. A bay window, the full width of a room is featured at the side and a single brick chimney which has a mantel containing a large beveled mirror and fireplace with ceramic tile hearth is situated behind the front-facing gable extension.
77. 515 Canal Street. c. 1910; 1-story frame with truncated hip roof pent at porch. Front entry features pilasters which flank the front door and a tri-part window to one side. Iron awning trims the porch and a gabled addition is at the rear. House was brick veneer c. 1930's.
78. 602 Canal Street. 1921; 1-story frame with brick veneer (c. 1930's-40's) features double front-facing gables with knee braces, brick piers and balustrade and porch supports. A seven-window (3 panes/plate) sun porch with a small stoop terrace entrance sits to one side.

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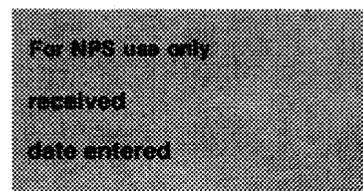
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79. 608 Canal Street. 1929; 2-story brick and stucco 4 unit apartment house has a large gable dormer with triple windows and extended eaves. The wide porch has brick piers carried on a brick balustrade with stone coping. Two single windows flank the main entrance and chimneys are symmetrically set to each side of the house.
81. 622 Canal Street (101 Vine). 1909; Two-story frame apartment house with 2-story protruding bay and combination roof. A spacious porch extends across the front and around one side with a deeply recessed side entrance and has a hip roof top with a low-pitched gable projection at the entry. Porch roof is supported by evenly spaced square porch supports set on a solid balustrade finished in shingle siding. Windows vary in sizes and are asymmetrically placed except at the two-story bay projection.
83. 605 Canal Street. 1921; 1-story frame with brick veneer (c. 1930's-40's) features double hip roof, sash windows with 2 panes over plates and a small porch with brick balustrade and piers under the front hip.
88. 808 Canal Street. 1927; Two-story frame with late 1930's brick veneer, hip roof and front-facing gable extension. 2nd story features double sash windows while 1st floor facade features triple windows with 6/plate. Door has sidelight and transom panels with only 2 lights exposed.
89. 805 Canal Street. (First United Methodist Church) 1898; Romanesque-inspired church building features a dome-shaped roof, gabled pavilions with twin buttresses, corbel tables along the eaves, semi-circular stone arches above window and door hood molds with tympaniums above the double doors and three-part lead glass windows, one main square tower with a pyramidal roof with 6 slopes and stone foundation. A 1927 three-story annex was added in 1927 and a Fellowship Hall addition in 1955.
90. 815 Canal Street. 1935; 2-story brick Colonial Revival-influenced apartment building with hip roof, hip dormer and tall chimneys to each side. Five-bay front features a pedimented entry portico with fluted columns and sidelights and partitioned transom surrounding the front door.
92. 902 Canal Street. c. 1920; 1-story cedar shake and wood frame with front-facing gable roof and a shed roof with exposed rafter ends covering the porch and supported by square porch supports set on a solid balustrade. 2 large 4 vertical panes of windows are randomly spaced on the front facade.
93. 302 Oak Street. c. 1927; 1-story frame with a low-pitched gable roof which slopes forward and covers the full porch. Double 6-pane casement windows are situated in the large shed dormer. Short slightly tapered porch supports are set on brick piers and carried on a solid brick balustrade. The porch roof extends to one side and is supported by an additional set (2) of porch supports and piers forming a wide porte cochere. Windows run in ranges of two's.
94. 304 Oak Street. c. 1910; 1-story frame with two front-facing gables has projecting eaves and exposed rafter ends. Porch is covered by front gable supported by pilasters with a solid wood balustrade between and a terrace extension to one side.

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95. 314 Oak Street. 1902; 1-story frame with front-facing gable and shed roof over porch. Entrance is recessed behind the front-facing gable wing and features scroll trim and turned posts.
96. 320 Oak Street. 1912; 2-story frame with a slightly clipped main gable and double front-facing gables to each side. Front porch is recessed in one of the two front-facing gables and features brick pilasters carried on a balustrade. Double plate-over-plate sash windows are symmetrically placed.
97. 313 Oak Street. c. 1914; 2-story frame with combination gable and hip roof. The hip section of the roof has a 3-window hip dormer with plate-over-plate panes situated front center. The front-facing gable wing has a larger plate-over-plate with a rectangular louvered vent window. The shed roof porch is supported by turned posts and has projecting eaves and exposed rafter ends.
98. 315 Oak Street. 1914; 2-story frame with combination hip and gable roof. Hip roof has a large hip dormer with 3 plate-over-plate windows. The front-facing gable wing has a large plate-over-plate window with shutters and is surmounted by a rectangular-shaped louvered vent at the attic level. The front porch features tapered porch supports carried on a solid wood balustrade and a truncated hip roof.
99. 317 Oak Street. c. 1927; 1-story frame with a gable roof. The front-facing gable features projecting eaves and a rectangular-shaped louvered vent. The truncated hip porch roof covers the slightly recessed entrance and is supported by iron porch supports. Windows are randomly placed single sashes with shutters.
100. 402 and 404 Oak Street. 1887-88; 2-story (originally 3 stories, 3rd story burned in early 1900's) brick has its original cast-iron colonnade (by Sherpe and Koken Co. of St. Louis) and a flat top. The cornice head single light sash windows run in ranges of three's, divided by brick pilasters. Original interior woodwork features rosettes on doors and window frames. Erected as a pharmacy and clinic, the third floor served as temporary county courthouse in 1891. Exterior has remained unchanged since third story burned. (Presently an apartment house.)
101. 412 Oak Street. 1913; 1-story shingle siding with a hip roof and front-facing gable extension. Uncoursed stone pilasters carried on a solid stone balustrade supports the flat-top 3-bay porch. Two interior chimneys are situated at the rear section of the house to each side.
102. 414 Oak Street. c. 1914; 2-story frame with hip roof and front-facing gable extension. The uncoursed brick pilasters carried on a solid balustrade support a hipped porch roof. The porch has 3 bays with sidelights and a transom surrounding the door. A 2-story gabled section is in the rear and one brick chimney is situated to a side.

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103. 422 Oak Street. 1929; One-story brick with steeply pitched gable roof clipped at one side. Facade features two steeply pitched front-facing gables; one utilized as an entrance with stone accents and trims around the arched door. The tall massive chimney is slightly tapered and features chimney pots and a single course of stone. Windows are multi-lighted casements.
106. 417 Oak Street. c. 1925; 1½ story brick bungalow with cross gables supported by brackets. Each gable features a band of multi-light windows and other windows are randomly placed. Front-facing gable shelters the porch and is supported by brick pilasters carried on a brick balustrade. A garage of the same vintage is in the rear.
107. 419 Oak Street. c. 1932; 1-story brick with cross gable roof. A raised terrace leads to the shelter of the front-facing gable covering the porch which is supported by 2 brick pilasters carried on a brick balustrade extending the width of the front porch. Triple windows are in each side gable while other windows are randomly placed and vary in size. One interior brick chimney is located in the center decline of the side gable roof.
108. 421 Oak Street. 1932; 1-story brick bungalow with broad cross gables. Brackets support the front-facing gable overhang which contains a double casement with six lights in each. Brick pilasters carried on a brick balustrade with piers at the steps support the 3-bay porch and roof.
109. 507 Oak Street. c. 1875; 2-story frame with cedar shingle siding. House features a steeply pitched hip roof with a front-facing gable intersection at one side. The lower porch roofs are sloping hip roofs supported by columns with an unenriched entablature, rather randomly placed with a porte cochere extension on one side. Windows are large single plate-on-plate sashes with shutters and are symmetrically balanced on the facade.
111. 514 Oak Street. 1876; 1-story frame cottage with hip roof and flat-top porch roof supported by 4 square wood pilasters. The three-bay house features large 2/2 sash windows with shutters.
112. 522 Oak Street. 1940-41; 2-story International-style house with cut limestone exterior. Roof is flat tile. House features a cylindrical foyer, an interior circular staircase with indirect lighting from a band of 2nd-story multi-light windows and rectangular-shaped floor-to-ceiling windows on the first floor flanking the front door. A second-story mock balcony with iron balustrade serves as a canopy for the 1st floor and has plain round supports. Window treatments on facade of house feature huge sections of floor-to-ceiling block glass windows. Referred to as Fort Nash by locals, the house was designed by Auburn architect, Edwin Lancaster.
114. 509 Oak Street. 1922; 1-story brick cottage with gable roof features a narrow terrace extending the full width of the house with a metal balustrade. A small hipped shelter surmounts the 4-panel door. Windows are symmetrically placed and vary from single to double 8/8 sashes with shutters.

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115. 511 Oak Street. 1921-22; 2-story brick bungalow with full basement has cross gable roof with eyelid lead glass dormer. The broad front-facing gable covers a picturesque balanced porch supported by brick supports set on brick piers and carried on a balustrade. The porch extends the full width of the house, but the entrance is a small terrace with only a low overhang from the side gable roof as shelter. The three-bay facade features two sets of double sashes with 3 vertical panes over plates which flank the front door which features an ogee-shaped pediment surround featuring sidelights. An iron fence encloses the well-maintained lawn and garden.
116. 521 Oak Street. 1927; 1-story brick cottage with multi-gables features a massive brick chimney with chimney pots. Twin gables accent the front, and segmental arched openings with keystone accents mark the entrance and a large side porch. Each large gable features recessed rectangular-shaped louvered window vents with accented stone sills.
118. 606 Oak Street. c. 1874; one-story frame with clapboard siding and gable roof. The centrally located pedimented portico features large wood pilasters, wood balustrades at the sides and gingerbread hearts and stars trim. The three-bay facade has lintels over the windows and flanking shutters. The door has a three-pane transom with a lintel shape hood.
119. 612 Oak Street. c. 1905; 2-story frame with cross gable roof and 3 windowed projecting bay in front-facing gable wing. The three-bay house has a small flat-top porch supported by square porch posts. The windows are rather narrow and long and the door has a single light transom above.
120. 618 Oak Street. c. 1887; 2-story frame with porches facing two streets. House has a gable roof that is pent in the rear. A pedimented center wing features a second-story balcony with wooden cutout balustrade and turned posts while the 1st floor has a slightly hipped roof supported by brick pilasters carried on a brick balustrade. The plate-over-plate sash windows run primarily in ranges of threes and there are two exterior chimneys.
121. 601 Oak Street. 1912; 2-story brick veneer (1930's) with red tile hip roof supported by brackets. Tile top hip dormers are situated at center in the front and side with two multi-light windows. A terrace along the front of the house is concealed by a high brick balustrade with piers and tile, hipped roof porches supported by tapered porch posts set on the piers are featured in front and at the side.
122. 609 Oak Street. 1923; 1-story brick cottage with double front-facing gables and a rear side gable. The porch is deeply recessed with brick pilasters carried on a brick balustrade supporting the broad gable. One large chimney with chimney pots sits to a side.
123. 611 Oak Street. 1922; 1-story frame with cross gable roof. A small terrace leads to the front-facing gable porch which has an unusual door of lead glass with sidelights.

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124. 615 Oak Street. c. 1924; 1-story frame with brick veneer (c. 1940's) has double front-facing gables with a spacious porch supported by square wood posts with a "picket fence" balustrade between. Gables feature dentil-like incisions and windows, 4 vertical panes-over-plates have shutters.
126. 702 Oak Street. 1908; 2½ story frame with hip roof and double windowed hip dormers. Windows run primarily in ranges of 5's. The 1st floor has a veranda-like section featuring a high brick balustrade with piers and pilasters which extends across the front and to the sides connecting large porches on the front and sides with hip roofs.
128. 718 Oak Street. 1922; 2-story brick veneer (late 1930's, early 40's) bungalow with gable roof. Large clipped gable dormer has 4 12/plate sash windows and entrance is recessed in a small craftsman style gable stoop supported by brick pilasters with a brick balustrade on sides.
130. 709 Oak Street. 1935; 2-story brick 4-unit apartment house features a 5 ranked facade with soldier coursing above the windows. The flat top of the portico serves as a 2nd-story mock balcony with an iron balustrade and the 1st floor features columns and sidelights and a transom surrounding the door.
131. 711 Oak Street. 1936; Two-story brick 4-unit apartment building has a hip roof. Double windows with 6/6 lights predominate facade and the flat top of the portico serves as a mock 2nd-floor balcony with lacy iron balustrade. The portico entrance features a transom and sidelights flanking the door and continues the lacy iron treatment. A similar portico is on the side.
132. 802 Oak Street. c. 1920's; Two-story brick apartment complex features two rectangular-shaped buildings at right angles. Flat roof features a battlemented parapet with concrete coping. A visor or pent roof is situated just above the 2nd-floor windows. The simple flat-top columned porticos are slightly projected and have doors surrounded with transom and sidelights.
133. 908 Oak Street. c. 1920's; 1-story frame has cross gable roof with a screened front porch covered by a slightly pent roof, 6/6 sash windows.
134. 910 Oak Street. c. 1920's; 1-story frame with cross gable roof. Porch has a slightly pent roof supported by two iron supports. Two brick chimneys are randomly placed and windows are 6/6 sashes.
136. 403 Line Street. 1904; Two-story brick veneer (1930's) apartment house with hip roof and hip dormer with large louvered vent. Windows are plate-over-plate sashes and the porch features a hipped roof supported by 4 wood porch supports.
137. 407 Line Street. c. 1904; Two-story frame American 4 square with symmetrically set bays. Hip roof treatment appears on main roof, dormer and porch which is supported by square wood supports.

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139. 504 Line Street (Shadowlawn) 1880; Two-story frame with gable roof and a central 2-tier pedimented 4-columned portico. Second-story balcony enclosed by a simple wood balustrade which is repeated below between each pair of columns, along the sides and down steps. The doorways on each level of the portico feature rectangular transoms and sidelights enriched with tracery surrounding 4 panel doors. The symmetrically spaced 6/6 sash (bubble glass) windows are set in arched frames. Interior details include oak floors, mahogany banister and an imported marble fireplace whose twin is reputed to be a twin to one in a Natchez plantation.
140. 514 Line Street. c. 1880's; 1-story triple-bay frame with bevel wood siding and hip roof with composition shingles. Hipped portico supported by columns and door surrounded by multi-lighted transom and sidelights. Large 2/2 shuttered windows (with original panes) with 2 interior chimneys. Interior features 12 foot ceiling.
141. 520 Line Street. 1925-26; 1½ story stucco Spanish Colonial style has a flat tile roof with a gabled central wing. The 5 ranked facade features French doors with a terrace to each side camouflaged by a stucco balustrade with wrought-iron details. The front door is flanked by Corinthian pilasters and features a fanlight and small leaded windows covered with black wrought iron to each side. Surmounting the main entrance is a tiny balcony with an iron balustrade and a pedimented doorway with French doors.
142. 501 Line Street. c. 1874; 1-story frame with gable roof. Front-facing gable wing features a large 6/6 sash window while the porch has Victorian spandrels and brackets as well as sidelights and transom surrounding the door.
143. 511 Line Street. c. 1886; 2-story frame with tin and composition roof. Steeply gable wing has 2/2 pane double sash windows surmounted by an arched louvered vent. House features very delicate Victorian trims and has lintels over windows.
144. 513 Line Street. c. 1907; 2-story frame with gable roof and symmetrical windows. House features shed roof porch supported by round columns. Porch wraps to one side.
146. 602 Line Street. c. 1886 - renovated c. 1926; Originally a 2-story clapboard with Victorian details. In 1920's 1st floor was bricked and 2nd floor stuccoed. The hip roof has weathered grey fiber glass shingles which recently replaced the old tile roof. House retains original lead glass in windows and the beveled glass in the entrance transom and sidelights. The flat top of the porch services the 2nd floor as a veranda with a wood balustrade. The 1st floor features a brick battlemented balustrade with square porch supports with large spiral-like scrolls which resemble the Ionic Order capitals.
147. 604 Line Street. c. 1936; 2-story brick with tile roof. The three-bay facade features arches over 1st-floor windows and main entrance door. Door also has a fanlight and sidelight.

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148. 618 Line Street. c. 1890's; 3-story popular siding 2nd Empire style house features a raised tin roof, three bays with top floor dormers almost gambrel in shape, but with gable roofs. Primarily the windows (hand-blown glass) are slender and paired plates over plates and feature molded surrounds. The eaves are enriched with decorative paired brackets and the 1-story porch features a frieze band of spindlework and carved acanthus flower renditions supported by turned posts.
149. 601 Line Street. c. 1890's; 1-story frame (beveled siding) with hipped roof. House features Queen Anne decorative detailing including the front-facing cross gable with fishscale patterns and the turned porch supports and spindlework ornamentation in the balustrade and frieze suspended from the porch ceiling. A black iron fence surrounds the house and lawn.
151. 619 Line Street. 1906; 1-story frame with cross gable roof which slopes into a shed covering the spacious porch extending around one side. Porch is supported by brick pilasters on a brick balustrade and windows are randomly placed. House features an oval light custom carved door surmounted by a single light transom.
152. 702 Line Street. 1931; 1-story frame house has hipped roof with steeply pitched cross gable. Porch is covered by a shed roof supported by round columns with an iron balustrade. One half of the porch has been screened.
153. 712 Line Street. 1920; 1-story cedar shingle bungalow with front-facing gable roof. Brackets support overhanging eaves and massive pilasters are set on balustrade with piers at steps. Three-bay house features triple windows in the eave and with vertical over plate windows predominating.
155. 701 Line Street. 1905; 1-story frame with combination hip and gable roof. House features unusual gabled dormers with fanlight window. The deep set porch is supported by brick pilasters on a brick balustrade with a tri-part bay window and a French front door with multi-lighted sidelights.
156. 707 Line Street. c. 1900; 2-story frame house converted to a 3-unit apartment house features a hipped roof with a hipped double window dormer. The 3-bay house has brick interior chimney and a spacious gable porch supported by brick pilasters carried on a brick balustrade extending to one side as a terrace.
157. 812 Line Street. c. 1920's; 1-story frame with lap siding has clipped gable roof and an arched porch supported by massive wood pilasters. The dark red balustrade features contrasting coping. A small gabled roof addition sits to one side.
158. 805 Line Street. 1941; An exceptional 2-story, hipped roof, brick with brick exterior chimneys designed by Edwin Lancaster (Auburn University) has Neo-Classical features including a full-height curved porch with flat roof supported by Corinthian-order columns, cornice enriched with dentils and symmetrically balanced 8/8 shuttered windows. 1st floor windows are surmounted by infilled round arches and the hip roof has original slate. Hipped roof double-car garage is at side.

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159. 809 Line Street. c. 1922; 1½ story frame with lap siding and low-pitched roof with projecting eaves. A low-pitched gable roof with massive pilasters and pier are carried on a brick balustrade with contrasting coping. The balustrade treatment is repeated along the floor level of the porch and continues to frame steps which lead to a small porch terrace. The front door sidelights and the vertical panes-over-plate windows run in ranges of two's. The house has two brick chimneys.
160. 904 Line Street. 1868 - remodeled in the 1940's; Two-story frame (basic popular) with no basement or cellar. Originally highly ornate. Presently features include enriched cornice with dentils and modillions surmounted by an iron cornice-line balustrade; full length and height porch supported by square pilasters with Ionic capitals; symmetrically spaced bays - 5 ranked with 6/6 shuttered sash windows; and a paneled door with sidelights set between pilasters and surmounted by an elliptical fanlight.
161. 906 Line Street. c. 1910; 1-story frame has bevel wood siding, hip roof with pediment and shed roof over full porch. Porch roof is supported by square porch supports and a bay extension is situated in center of the right side of the house. The single-pane hand-blown windows are doubled and have shutters.
166. 915 Line Street. c. 1900; 1-story frame house with popular lap siding features a front-facing gable wing with a sash window with shutters. Front porch has a slightly hipped porch roof supported by square wood porch posts set on brick pilasters. House has three brick chimneys, tongue-in-groove flooring, plaster over lattice strips with circular details.
167. 506 Ferry Street. 1906; 1-story Victorian frame with steeply pitched front-facing double gables faced with shingles. 1-story, partial width asymmetrical porch extends along one side and has round porch supports set on wood piers and carried on a wood balustrade. Bay window has 3 plate-over-plate lights. Large brick chimney.
168. 508 Ferry Street. 1906; 2-story brick and cedar shakes 4 square has brick chimney shed roof double vent dormer and shutter sash windows. A screened porch extension is on 1st floor and main entrance features rectangular transom and side lights.
169. 512 Ferry Street. c. 1920; 1-story painted bond stretcher brick with enclosed foundation. Hipped roof with double front-facing gables. Smaller gable encloses recessed entrance. Brick terrace on side. Brick chimney features chimney pots.
171. 503 Ferry Street. c. 1925; 2-story with basement, hip roof with hip dormer and full porch which extends around one side supported by round columns; paired at entrance. Original entrance featured beveled leaded glass later replaced with stained leaded glass on transom and sidelights. Windows are paired sashes. Porch added in the late 30's.

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173. 517 Ferry Street. 1903; Two-story Queen Anne with steeply pitched hip roof which extends over a recessed 2nd-story porch with short ornately capped columns. Front-facing gable has a small double light window and is faced with shingles. The single-story full porch which extends around the sides features round columns with spiral-like scroll details on capitals and wide cornice enriched with dentils. A side gable extension features symmetrical 4 ranked sash windows that have single lights on 2nd floor and multi-lights on the first.
174. 600 Ferry Street. 1936; 2-story brick with gable roof and centered front gable has symmetrical bays, with a slightly recessed unpedimented entrance with entablature surmounted by an iron balustrade.
175. 606 Ferry Street. c. 1913; Two-story bracket supported gable roof with hip roof supported by rusticated stone foundation, porch supports and balustrade. Porch extends full front width of house. Upper section clad in shingles. Front entrance features 3-part transom and single rectangular-shaped sidelights.
176. 608 Ferry Street. 1904; 1-story Victorian bungalow with truncated hip roof, front-facing gable clad in shingles to one side and a porch-roof turret situated at the opposite side. 3 bays (windows plate/plate sashes with shutters) and brick chimneys.
177. 610 Ferry Street. 1890; 2-story with poplar siding on lower floor and upper floor is clad in cedar shingles. Hip roof has a front-facing pent gable extension while the hip porch roof is supported by round supports (with spiral-like scrolls) set on a shingle clad balustrade. Entrance has a transom over door with a three-part window to one side and upper level windows are paired plate/plate sashes.
178. 601 Ferry Street. 1899; 3-story Queen Anne is clad in shingles and clapboard, has a steeply pitched hipped roof truncated by a wood balustrade (widow's walk), with lower cross gables, asymmetrical bays and gable dormer with two arched windows. The front-facing gable roof covers a two-story projecting bay, a deeply recessed porch supported by turn posts with spindlework frieze and a 3rd floor triple window surmounted by a pedimented window hood enriched with dentils. Bay windows are symmetrical. The ornate porch features a pedimented entry to the large porch with delicate beaded frieze work extending around the entire porch and the porch roof turret. The delicate porch balustrade has square piers that support paired porch supports. The rod iron fence surrounding the property is original.
179. 605 Ferry Street. 1905; Two-story frame partially clad in cedar shakes with remainder in original redwood. Hip roof with front-facing gable extension. 2nd level windows run in ranges of two's. First level has porch with hip roof supported by brick pilasters carried on a brick balustrade. One interior chimney, 4 exterior.
180. 609 Ferry Street. c. 1903; 1-story brick cottage with double front-facing gables, brick chimney, 3 bays, brick balustrade, graduating brick piers along the steps and slate roof.

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181. 702 Ferry Street. 1911; 2-story frame with pyramidal roof of asphalt shingles. Two bays with door surrounded by transom and sidelights. Hip porch roof extends around the sides and is supported by round porch supports. Rear porch has been enclosed.
183. 716 Ferry Street. c. 1901; 1-story cottage with 1930's brick veneer. Truncated hip roof also has a hipped dormer with three shutter windows with cut-out designs in transom windows. Three bays with central doorway surmounted by a transom. Porch is covered by a hip roof supported by brick pilasters carried on a balustrade. One brick chimney.
184. 722 Ferry Street. c. 1903; Two-story hip roof frame with hipped 3-window dormer. Three-bay facade features a 1st-story full porch supported by paired porch supports set on wide piers with a wood balustrade surmounted by a 2nd-story entry porch with paired porch supports and wood balustrade extending around the sides of the porch. Both porches have flat tops.
185. 703 Ferry Street. 1922; Massive two-story brick and stucco with steeply pitched cross gables with 4 bays; door surrounded by paired sidelights. Craftsman influence with exposed structural elements. Front porch gable roof supported by massive piers carried on a brick balustrade with a terrace to the side. Porch on side of house repeats same treatment. Lot surrounded by original wrought-iron fence in front and along sides.
187. 802 Ferry Street. (McNeil Apts.) 1929; Two-story Spanish-style apartment building contains 10 units and features segmental arched casement windows and door on 1st floor. Central gable is projected on one side, slightly recessing compound arched entrance at side. Main roof is flat with Spanish tiles. 2nd floor windows are multi-lighted casements. Windows run in pairs primarily.
188. 804 Ferry Street. 1932; One-story frame bungalow has a gable roof with front-facing gable extension, front porch covered by awning supported by square porch supports set on brick piers and carried on brick balustrade.
189. 814 Ferry Street. 1906; Two-story brick with gable roof and hipped dormer with a multi-lighted casement window. 1st floor is wrapped with a hipped roof porch supported by brick pilasters carried on a brick balustrade. Windows are primarily three part. Two brick chimneys.
190. 805 Ferry Street. 1908; Two-story brick and popular siding with a hip dormer. Badly deteriorated apartment house features exposed rafters, plate/plate sash windows, recessed entrance and two large apartment units. Owner plans to restore house to single family residence. Presently vacant.
195. 916 Ferry Street. 1922-23; 1-story frame vernacular corner store has a low pitched gable roof which is hidden by an upright front extension. Although the display window members have been altered with time, their basic frames have been retained. The glass pane door which is diagonally set to face curve of the city corner, has large sidelights and is surmounted by a transom with altered pane members that vary in size. Store is presently unoccupied.

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197. 909 Ferry Street. 1902; 1½-story frame with beveled siding has a single front-facing gable roof which contains a 1/2 story with double vertical panes/plate sash windows. 1st floor has three bays and a front porch with a shed roof supported by square porch supports on a balustrade clad in beveled siding.
200. 710 Well Street. 1926; 1-story frame with hip roof and 3 bays. Windows are wide sashes with shutters. Porch entrance is marked by a pedimented vent extension centered.
203. 812 Well Street. c. 1930; 1-story gabled frame features knee braces and exposed rafters. Porch is sheltered under a combination hip/gable roof that extends to the side to form a porte cochere with brick balustrade at porch and short tapered porch supports set on brick piers. Frame garage in rear.
204. 507 Church Street. 1900; 1-story multi-gable roof with hipped porch roof has wood balustrade with brick piers and tapered wood porch supports.
206. 114 Davis Street. 1920; 1½-story 3-bay frame with shingle gable dormer with three windows in front and diamond shape port holes on sides. Main gable features exposed rafters and covers porch with slightly tapered porch supports set on a brick balustrade which features decorative coursing. A side porch is covered by a shed roof and has side steps and an open wood balustrade.
207. 210 Davis Street. 1920; 1-story double gable frame bungalow has a brick balustrade surrounding terraced entrance and along porch with short tapered porch supports.
208. 218 Davis Street. c. 1910; 1-story 3-bay frame has hipped roof with hipped dormer which has three single-pane windows. A projecting wing with a hipped roof has a plate/plate sash window with shutters. The entrance is recessed under another hip roof supported by brick piers and a brick balustrade runs along a side terrace. The front door has rectangular transom and sidelights. House has two brick chimneys and a frame garage is in rear.
209. 222 Davis Street. c. 1917; 1-story frame with cross gable roof and brick foundation. Front-facing gable wing has double 6/6 sash windows. The shed roof over the porch has square porch supports with a wood balustrade and the multi-lighted door is flanked by 6/6 sash windows.
210. 224 Davis Street. c. 1917; 1-story frame with cross gable roof has a basement apartment. Front-facing gable wing has 6/6 shuttered sash windows. The shed roof over the porch features an iron balustrade with the initial "L" with lacy iron porch supports. The door is flanked by 6/6 sash windows.
211. 1 Cain Street. 1935-36; 1-story frame, brick veneer (1940's) with cross gable roof supported by large brick pilasters. Double plate-over-plate sash windows dominate window treatment. Roof extends to form a porte cochere.
212. 3 Cain Street. 1906; 1-story frame with steeply pitched gable roof contains 2 apartment units and has a 3-bay facade with double sash windows and iron balustrade with iron porch supports.

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213. 14 Cain Street. 1914; 1-story 2-bay frame with lap siding and low pitched cross gable roof. Main front-facing gable has double multi-pane windows and covers a porch with brick balustrade, piers and pilasters.
214. 16 Cain Street. 1914; 1-story frame with front-facing gable roof has brick chimney, and piers which support square porch supports of wood. Single unadorned front door with double sash vertical panes over plate.
215. 111 Cain Street. c. 1885; 1-story wood clapboard Victorian cottage has cross gable roof with front-facing gable clad in shingles. The "L" shaped porch has a deeply recessed entrance and a large shuttered plate-over-plate sash window situated on the projecting bay. The porch is covered with a hip roof and features Victorian arched trim with cutouts, turned post and a wood balustrade.
218. 114 Cain Street. c. 1930; 1½-story bungalow with broad low-pitched front-facing gable roof clad in shingles, supported by knee braces and featuring three windows with textured glass. Three-bay facade also has a porch with tapered supports set on brick piers and carried on a brick balustrade. Exposed rafters are visible on sides.
222. 217 Cain Street. 1925; 1-story frame, clad in wood shingle siding, has a broad front-facing gable roof projecting eaves, exposed rafters and knee braces. 4-bay facade has shed porch roof supported by square porch supports. Brick foundation, chimney and steps.
223. 219 Cain Street. 1918; 2-story brick 4 square with steeply pitched hip roof and gable (3 nine-pane windows) dormer; 4 bays, hip roof over porch with brick pilaster supports and balustrade along the sides. One brick chimney.
226. 119 Cherry Street. 1900; 1½-story cross gable clad in wood shingles and brick foundation. Large front-facing gable dormer has double sash 3 vertical pane-over-plate windows. 1st floor has porch under gable roof with brick balustrade and pier.
227. 108 Cherry Street. 1912; 1-story frame with front-facing gable roof dormer. Dormer has double windows and porch is covered with a shed roof supported by square porch supports set on a balustrade clad in shingles. Brick foundation.
229. 120 Cherry Street. 1912; 1-story frame with hip roof, front-facing gable dormer containing single-pane window, Victorian trim along porch and eaves of gable. Entrance slightly recessed and flanked by sidelights and large plate-over-plate windows with tracery. Victorian balustrade features turned posts.
230. 213 Cherry Street. c. 1936; 2-story brick Colonial Revival with steeply pitched gable roof with gable dormer and pedimented windows on 2nd story. Side porch, deeply recessed behind arcade, has a shuttered double sash window as is constant in first floor window treatment. Entrance is surmounted with a broken pediment hood.

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234. 101 Walnut Street. 1887; 2-story frame has a hip roof with a hip dormer containing two large single-pane windows. The house has three bays and has a hip roof covering the porch supported by massive brick pilasters. The front door is surrounded by rectangular sidelights and a transom. House has stairways on both sides of the house and there is a large entrance hall. One brick chimney.
235. 117 Walnut Street. c. 1916; Two-story frame with hip roof front-facing gable extension and corbeled brick chimneys. The flat-top porch roof has a wood balustrade with wood piers, while the first-floor porch features square paired supports. Windows are primarily paired and have vertical panes over plates.
236. 110 Walnut Street. 1913; 1-story stucco cottage with pent gable roof features projecting eaves and exposed rafter ends. The pedimented porch shelter is supported by brackets and the 3-bay facade has double 6/6 sash windows with shutters. One brick chimney is visible.
237. 114 Walnut Street. c. 1920; 1-story frame bungalow clad in cedar shake siding. The cross gable roof has exposed rafter ends and the front-facing gable wing has double sash 6/6 windows. The 3-bay porch has a cedar shake clad balustrade with massive pilasters.
240. 311 Walnut Street. 1919; 1-story frame cottage with three bays and a gable roof. Entrance is slightly recessed under an arch. House has a side porch.
241. 310 Walnut Street. 1940; 2-story brick Colonial Revival has 3 bays and a tiled gable roof. The 1st floor features an entrance flanked by sidelights and bay windows and surmounted by a broken pediment supported by columns. Windows on 2nd floor are large shuttered panes-over-plates flanking a small version of the same.
242. 411 Walnut Street. c. 1900's; Two-story frame Victorian cottage with 4 steeply pitched roof gable dormers. The 3-bay house has a porch with Victorian trim supported by turned posts with fancy fan brackets.
244. 419 Walnut Street. c. 1902; 1-story frame Victorian cottage has steeply pitched cross gables with a front-facing gable containing a double-shuttered sash window dominating the facade and flanked by small recessed entry porches with Victorian trim and turned posts.
247. 424 Walnut Street. 1928; 1-story brick cottage with gable roof of shingle tiles. A steeply pitched projecting gable pavilion serves as entry and features a segmental arch above the arched door. Massive brick chimney has chimney pots.
248. 501 Walnut Street. c. 1915; 3-story brick veneer (1930's) with hipped roof, two-story projecting bay with symmetrical windows and a hipped dormer with 3 blind windows. The 5-bay facade features a second-story balcony recessed under the pedimented front roof extension supported by a single wood pilaster. The 1st floor features a large front porch under a hipped roof supported by brick pilasters carried on a brick balustrade. An original side wing is also situated under an extension of the porch roof. There are 2 brick chimneys.

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249. 511 Walnut Street. c. 1900; 2-story frame cottage has a combination hip and gable roof with a large gable dormer containing a single-pane window and two corbeled brick chimneys. There are three entrances along the "L" shaped porch; two deeply recessed. The porch is covered with a hipped roof and supported by round fluted porch supports with Corinthian capitals. These pre-cast concrete supports are set on a balustrade of pre-cast concrete blocks. A rear wing features bay windows and the gabled eaves project. The house contains no halls.
250. 517 Walnut Street. 1904; Two-story house has a hipped roof and a large gabled dormer with 5 narrow 6/plate sash windows. The 1st floor features a large porch supported by brick pilasters carried on an open wood balustrade with bay windows flanking the unadorned front door.
251. 521 Walnut Street. 1911; Two-story frame with hipped roof and large front-facing pedimented extension surmounting the 2 plate-over-plate sash windows. The 3-bay porch is sheltered by a hipped roof supported by round porch supports with an aluminum visor.
253. 504 Walnut Street. c. 1914; 1½-story, 3-bay cottage has a truncated hip roof and hipped dormer containing two large sash windows. The large full width porch is sheltered by a hipped roof supported by square porch supports. The front door is surrounded by rectangular sidelights and a three-part transom.
254. 510 Walnut Street. 1906; 2-story frame has a cross gable roof with a front-facing 2-story projecting wing which serves as one unit of this apartment house. The eave of the gable is clad in shingles and windows along the facade are predominantly narrow double sashes.
255. 514 Walnut Street. 1920; 1-story brick veneer (c. 1940's) with low-pitched cross gables and a rear roof pediment. The front porch features tall brick piers surmounted by short tapered wood porch supports. The front door has sidelights and the casement windows run in bands of 4's.
259. 107 Vine Street. 1920; 2-story frame with hip roof and pedimented roof extension surmounting 2nd story. The three-bay facade features plate-over-plate sash windows (shuttered at 1st story), a large porch with brick pilasters carried on a brick balustrade and sidelights and transom surrounding the front door.
260. 211 Vine Street. 1908; 1-story frame has a hip roof with a pedimented roof extension. The three-bay facade features 6/6 sash windows flanking a flat roof porch shelter containing the front door, surrounded by 2-part rectangular sidelights and transom.

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262. 315 Vine Street. 1931; 1-story frame with two-story wing in rear and combination hip and gable roof. The 3-bay shed roof covered porch has square porch supports of brick set on contrasting brick piers carried on a brick balustrade. The front door is flanked by plate/plate sash windows and surrounded by rectangular sidelights and transom.
263. 310 Vine Street. c. 1920's; 1-story gable frame clad in cedar shake shingles has knee braces, projecting eaves, exposed rafter ends, and a centrally located brick chimney. The 3-bay facade has a cedar shake balustrade surmounted by square porch supports of wood supporting a shed roof. The line of the balustrade continues along the sides which have randomly placed single and double sash windows varying in size.
264. 314 and 316 Vine Street. c. 1930; Two-story brick and stucco "townhouse" with two units. Each floor features two bays with large side balconies (the lower one compound arched) with wrought-iron balustrades. An arched pediment supported by large wall brackets shelters a multi-light door surmounted by a single light transom.
266. 425 Vine Street. 1922; 1-story brick with multiple gables and three bays. Front-facing gable shelters a large porch with double sash windows that flank the door. A brick balustrade with massive brick pilasters runs along the porch. Other features include brick chimneys and a one-car garage with gable roof supported by brick pilasters.
272. 505 Vine Street. 1914; 1-story frame with double front-facing gables clad in fishscale shingles and supported by knee braces. The porch shelters the 3-bay entrance and extends around the side of the house. The roof of the porch is supported by round supports set on brick pilasters carried on a brick balustrade. The door is flanked by sash windows set in simple frames with vertical panes with tracery over plates. Two additional windows are situated to the side of the porch on the front facade.
273. 507 Vine Street. 1903; 1-story Victorian frame has a severely truncated hip roof with 2 brick chimneys with corbeled caps. A steeply-pitched front-facing pent gable extension containing a louvered vent and clad in shutters surmounts the slightly hip roof over the porch. "L" shaped, the porch has two visible entrances, one deeply recessed and the other multi-lighted with a transom. The balustrade is clad in shingles and surmounted by tapered wood porch supports.
275. 502 Vine Street. 1913; 1-story frame clad in shingles has double front-facing gables supported by knee braces. The 3-bay facade features one band of narrow diamond-traced windows and a 3-part window with narrow diamond-traced members flanking the unsheltered front door.

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276. 504 Vine Street. 1906; A Craftsman-styled bungalow with gable roof has a pedimented porch cover supported by brick pillars, flanked by one newly constructed bay window and one original window and terraces (each with a set of steps). The front door is flanked by wide multi-lighted windows and sheltered by an aluminum visor. There are two brick chimneys.
278. 518 Vine Street. c. 1908; 2-story clapboard hip roof with projecting hip roof wing. Three-bay facade has symmetrically situated shuttered sash windows and an "L"-shaped porch with tall, slender, square porch supports set on a shingle clad balustrade. Two entrances from porch, one deeply recessed from side of porch.
- 282A. 114 Lafayette Street (First Baptist Pastorium). 1926-29; Two-story brick gable house has a 3-sided arched carriage porch entrance, one side gabled and the other side flat-topped. The side of the building shows a 2-story middle wing with a steeply pitched gable roof with three-part windows and belt coursing. The rear wing has a gable roof with 1st double windows, belt coursing and one large 2nd-story sash window with 8 overlights. Building has been joined to the original section of the church building by an in-character 1-story breezeway with glass-filled tudor arches and roof battlements.
- 282B. 120 Lafayette Street (First Baptist Church Sanctuary). 1908; Brick vernacular Richardson Romanesque with peaked roof, side gables and corner tower.
283. 211 Lafayette Street. c. 1935; 1½-story brick cottage with clipped gable roof, massive brick chimney and pedimented compound arched entrance with arched door partially covered with ivy over growth. A flat-top side porch with square pair porch supports. The facade features paired 6/6 sashes to one side and a single 6/6 sash to the other side.
284. 215 Lafayette Street. 1840's; 1-story 3-bay pine frame house of the antebellum period features a side gable shingle roof with a pedimented porch entrance with square paired porch supports and boxed eaves, pilasters at the corners and two exterior brick chimneys with corbeled caps. The double doors at the entrance are surrounded with rows of rectangular transom and sidelight panes and shuttered windows are set in plain frames. The house is reputed to be the oldest building east of Bank Street to survive the Civil War. Originally containing only two rooms, the house has several additions in the rear including another pedimented entry with paired porch supports to one side, a rear wing and a brick patio with a planter placed where the cistern was originally located. Interior details include random width pine flooring with wide baseboards and 12 ft. ceilings with crown moldings.
286. 214 Lafayette Street. 1902; Steeply pitched 1-story pyramidal roof with a side gable wing at rear and twin gables with a shuttered plate/plate sash window in each; one projects slightly. There are 3 tall brick chimneys with corbeled caps, two symmetrically situated to twin gables. The entrance features a plain unpedimented entablature supported by narrow pilasters.
287. 216 Lafayette Street. 1923; 2½-story Victorian frame house with a wrapping porch extending around one side of the house. The front-facing gable roof is supported by knee braces and contains a set of small shuttered plate-over-plate sash windows. The hip porch is supported by round unadorned porch supports and the roof eaves project.

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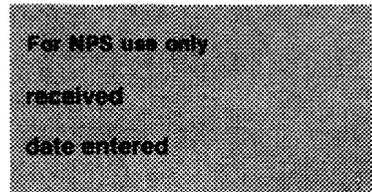
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288. 305 Lafayette Street. 1901; 2-story Victorian frame with pine and poplar siding with detailed gables and 3 shingle-clad gable roof dormers of varying sizes and shapes. A hipped roof porch dominates the lower facade and features short, round paired porch supports set on wickwood piers and a turned post balustrade. A porch roof pediment off the center features Victorian detailing with a curve matching the bay window directly behind. The porch continues around the side with the same balustrade and support treatment. Bays are asymmetrically placed and to one side the shingle clad gable forms a large dormer surmounting a bay window projection. The open brick foundation has been filled with lattice. The 3 chimneys have corbeled caps.
290. 302 Lafayette Street. 1875; 2-story Victorian frame has a steeply pitched truncated hip roof with a large gable shingle clad pent roof dormer. The hip roof porch is supported by tall round porch supports and extends across the front and to one side to a deeply recessed second entrance. Rear wing is gabled and an early 20th-century back porch has been added.
291. 306 Lafayette Street. c. 1898; 1-story frame with original wood drop siding, large pent gable shingle clad extension, double hip roof and brick chimney. The large porch extends around the side to a side porch entrance, with round porch supports (one replaced is square) carried on an open wood balustrade. An aluminum visor shades the porch.
293. 316 Lafayette Street. c. 1880; Massive 3-story frame with shingle clad cross gables and interior brick chimney. The large sloping hip roof over the porch has tall slender porch supports.
294. 326 Lafayette Street. 1875; 2-story frame with cross gables and Victorian trim and tall slender porch supports. House has a brick chimney with corbeled cap and the windows and doors are aluminum framed plate-over-plates.
295. 409 Lafayette Street. c. 1880's (reconstructed 1898 following fire); 1-story frame with gable roof with an added pediment atop a flat roof paired columned porch. The shuttered 2/2 sash windows flank the front door which has rows of rectangular paned transom and sidelights.
298. 412 Lafayette Street (McNeill Apartments Annex). 1930; Two-story bricked apartment house has parapet with corner plints and central panel. This parapet treatment is repeated in the projecting 2-story balconies that flank the 1st-floor central entrance, surrounded by sidelights and transom, that leads to the second floor. The basically 3-bay facade and Spanish influences indicate that the building was probably stucco at one time.
299. 416 Lafayette Street. 1887; 2-story frame with steeply pitched gable roof and front-facing pediment clad in fishscale shingles. The shed roof porch supported by square porch supports is surmounted by a flat-top balcony with turned posts and an open balustrade. The door has two pane transoms and the tall slender 4/4 pane sashes have pediment-shaped window heads.

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300. 422 Lafayette Street. c. 1930; Two-story brick apartment building has a gable roof and 3 bays featuring shuttered plate-over-plate sashes and a central entrance recessed and surmounted by a 2nd-story balcony with an iron balustrade. Another entrance leading to the two other apartments is on the first floor facing front and also deeply recessed.
302. 109 Church Street. 1914; 1-story frame with 3 bays, brick foundation, truncated hip roof with a pent gable roof extension facing front. Facade is dominated by the porch with a hip roof supported by brick pilasters carried on a decorative brick balustrade. The front door has a very nice oval window door.
304. 104 Church Street. 1880's; 1-story frame with lap siding has a low-pitched tin-clad gable roof with a shed dormer containing 3 nine-light textured windows and two brick chimneys with corbeled caps. The facade is dominated by a shed roof covered porch supported by siding clad pilasters carried on a balustrade with the same treatment. The multi-lighted front door has rectangular doubled panes sidelights, and is flanked by double plate-over-plate windows.
307. 205 Church Street (Carnegie Library). 1904; 1-story Beaux Arts design with buffed brick on ashlar base and low pitched hip roof; pedimented entry supported by "in antis" columns with Ionic Order capitals and a compound arched doorway supported by engaged columns; tall narrow plate/plate windows with tracery in upper sections.
308. 209 Church Street. 1878; 1-story frame (yellow popular and cypress) with cross gable roof featuring a front-facing gabled wing with a bay projection featuring 3 plate-over-plate windows. Porch has square porch supports with iron balustrade.
310. 217 Church Street. Late 1800's; 1-story Victorian frame with gable roof and large front-facing gable clad in shingles. Porch, supported by round porch supports with Corinthian order capitals set on shingle clad pilasters, extends around one side to a deeply recessed entrance with a transom surmounting the front door. The balustrade is also clad in shingles.
312. 227 Church Street. 1906; 1-story frame with lap siding and cross gable roof has a brick chimney and hip porch roof supported by square porch supports.
313. 202 Church Street. 1912; 1-story frame with combination hip and gable roof has 3 bays and square porch supports set on brick pilasters of a brick balustrade.
314. 206 Church Street. 1912; 1-story frame with combination hip and gable roof has 3 bays. Shed roof over porch is supported by square supports.
315. 210 Church Street. 1930; 1-story frame bungalow with gable roof, short tapered porch supports set on tall piers carried on a high brick balustrade, and porte cochere on side.

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316. 216 Church Street. c. 1910 (1920's); 1-story frame with broad front-facing gable roof dormer containing a 4-pane casement window. Shed roof porch has exposed rafter ends, round, paired porch supports set on wide piers carried on an open wood balustrade. House was originally a two-story, but burned in the late 20's.
319. 309 Church Street. 1920's; 1-story brick veneer (resembling flemish bond) with gable roof has a shed roof dormer containing 3 four-vertical pane windows and a brick chimney with corbeled cap. The 3-bay house has a three-part window and a small 3 pane-over-plate window flanking the front door and porch roof is supported by paired porch supports set on brick piers with a decorative brick balustrade.
320. 311 Church Street. 1920's; 1½-story brick veneer bungalow with gable roof and gable roof dormer containing a three-part window. Porch is partially covered with a broad gable roof supported by short supports set on brick piers with stone inserts. 3-bay facade features triple windows and entrance with sidelights. A terrace porch repeats this triple effect with a multi-lighted door (which was originally a window) flanked by sash windows.
322. 315 Church Street. c. 1905; 2-story frame with hip roof and pedimented extensions on each side features double sash windows at 2nd-story level and a hipped roof covering the porch supported by rock-faced coursed ashlar porch supports carried on a balustrade with same treatment.
326. 421 Church Street. 1920's; 1-story frame cottage with gable roof. Hip roof with square porch supports cover porch with a deeply recessed entrance.
- 338A. 210 Wilson Street (Riverside High). 1923; 2-story brick school building with 11 bays, a single band of limestone belt coursing, and an ornamental limestone central frontispiece section marking the entrance crowned by a cartouche motif parapet. This parapet treatment is repeated on each of the advanced end pavilions. The entrance is deeply recessed in the arched doorway of the frontispiece. Building is presently a nursing home facility.
- 338B. (Riverside High Annex Building). c. 1923; 1-story brick with limestone belt course. Building is situated directly behind the high school and is in character with that building.
342. Rhodes Ferry Park is situated along the bay of the Tennessee River. Originally the high school stadium grounds, the park has 3 pavilions including a 19th-century pavilion moved from Athens along with restroom facilities, all enclosed with a log fence.

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STRUCTURES WHICH CONTRIBUTE CONDITIONALLY TO THE CHARACTER OF THE BANK STREET AND OLD
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- 48C. 212 Lee Street. c. 1937 (1950's); 1-story flat-top sheet metal with large 3-part display windows flanking a 2 double glass door entrance has a 1950's brick garage addition with 3 double-car bays.
51. 213 Oak Street. c. 1920's; 1½-story 3-bay frame with a shed roof dormer atop a steeply pitched gable roof and covered with asbestos siding.
52. 204 Canal Street. 1913; 1-story frame with cross gable roof, Victorian porch trim with turned posts and asbestos siding.
53. 206 Canal Street. 1910; 1-story frame with deeply recessed entrance, partially enclosed porch, cross gable roof and synthetic siding.
57. 302 Canal Street. 1939; 1-story 3-bay brick veneer with terrace porch gable roof and segmental arched entrance. Massive brick chimney incorporated in pedimented entrance projection.
58. 308 Canal Street. 1939; 2-story brick apartment building with hipped roof and symmetrical bays. Two entrances, one arched and deeply recessed flank sash windows.
59. 310 Canal Street. 1939; One-story frame with brick veneer and small porch supported by turned posts on piers. Large chimney centers the front-facing cross gable which is clad in aluminum siding.
67. 406 Canal Street. c. 1938-39; 1-story frame with gable slate roof, has 3 gable roof dormers, has a large porch with flat-top roof supported by tall porch supports. Door is surmounted by a broken pediment and a fretwork balustrade surmounts the roof.
68. 403 Canal Street. c. 1890's; 1-story frame with gable roof. Front-facing gables clad in shingles and the original porch completely enclosed changing original lines of front facade.
72. 502 Canal Street. c. 1893; 1-story 3-bay duplex apartment house with combination hip and gable roof and hip roof porch. Window has been altered to serve as a door and the house is clad in aluminum siding.
76. 505 Canal Street. 1907; 1-story frame with hip roof and pent gable wing. Porch has hip roof supported by square columns. Windows altered and aluminum siding applied.
80. 614 Canal Street. 1915; 2-story frame with cross gable roof brick facade, altered windows and synthetic siding on upper floor.
82. 603 Canal Street. 1912; 2-story frame renovated in '70's to a 5-unit apartment house. Partially brick veneered and partially aluminum siding.

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85. 621 Canal Street. 1938; 2-story brick apartment building with 5 bays, pedimented entry porch supported by paired columns and transom and sidelights flanking multi-lighted door.
91. 819 Canal Street (Thomas Apartments). 1941; 2-story brick with five bays, 3 gable roof dormers; flat-top porch entrance surmounted by iron balustrade and supported by round porch supports.
104. 403 Oak Street. 1904; 2-story 3-bay frame with hip roof, brick chimneys, large porch supported by square porch supports, transom and sidelights surrounding front door and synthetic siding.
110. 508 Oak Street. 1873; 2-story frame with hip roof, 3 bays, 4 large columns, wood balustrade at 2nd story and synthetic siding.
113. 515 Oak Street. 1941; 1-story brick veneer gable roof with rock-faced ashlar clad pedimented entry that has arched door. Interior brick chimney.
117. 602 Oak Street. c. 1902; 1-story frame with hip roof and front-facing pent gable wing. Porch has been completely enclosed and partially brick veneered.
145. 519 Line Street. 1902; 1-story, 3-bay frame with gable roof, off-center pediment, deep porch with wood porch supports set on brick balustrade, brick chimney with corbeled cap and asbestos siding.
154. 714 Line Street. 1902; 1-story frame with hip roof shed dormer, 3 bays, flat-top porch with porch supports and aluminum siding.
164. 911 Line Street. c. 1920's; 1-story frame with double gables clad in shingles. Porch appears slightly altered and aluminum siding has been applied.
165. 913 Line Street. 1907; 1-story frame with double gables clad in shingles. Porch appears slightly altered and aluminum siding has been applied.
172. 511 Ferry Street. c. 1904; 2-story Victorian frame has gable roof, shuttered windows, front door flanked and sidelights and flat-top porch (with dentils) supported by round porch supports and aluminum siding.
182. 708 Ferry Street. c. 1910; 1-story frame with hip roof, large porch that extends around side, front door with large oval-shaped bevel-edged glass and aluminum siding.
186. 721 Ferry Street. 1940 renovation; 2-story 3-bay Colonial Revival with tile roof has hip roof and shuttered windows. Original house razed late 1930's; this house constructed retaining an original spiral staircase from the 19th-century Victorian home as well as the original iron fence surrounding property.
191. 813 Ferry Street. c. 1910; 2-story Victorian frame with round porch supports with Corinthian order capitals and wrapping porch. House has been covered with synthetic siding.
192. 906 Ferry Street. 1907; 1-story hip roof with hip dormer has flat-top roof supported by paired porch supports and surmounted by a wood balustrade. Three-bay house has been covered with asbestos siding.

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196. 905 Ferry Street. c. 1902; 1-story Victorian frame with cross gable roof, aluminum frame doors and siding.
198. 913 Ferry Street. 1901; 1-story frame with gable roof, brick chimneys and synthetic siding.
216. 113 Cain Street. c. 1887; 1-story frame with combination hip and gable roof, brick balustrade (c. 1930's) and asbestos siding.
219. 207 Cain Street. 1929; 1-story frame with cross gable roof; hip roof supported by wood supports and asbestos siding.
220. 213 Cain Street. 1901; 1-story frame with asbestos siding, cross gable roof, and Victorian porch trim.
221. 215 Cain Street. 1910; 1-story frame with cross gable roof, 3-part windows, aluminum siding, brick piers, iron balustrade and interior brick chimney.
225. 216 Cain Street. c. 1890's; 2-story frame with cross gable roof, 3 bays, flat-top entrance supported by brick porch supports and aluminum siding.
232. 10 Walnut Street. c. 1910; 1-story frame with hip roof, gable wing extension, enclosed porch and asbestos siding. Basic form of building has been retained.
238. 210 Walnut Street. c. 1878; 1-story frame cottage with cross gable roof, small porch with supports set on a solid siding clad balustrade. House has been covered with asbestos siding.
243. 415 Walnut Street. 1898; 1-story frame with stone foundation, steeply pitched hip roof and gable extension rounded with aluminum siding. Porch has been screened, but house can be restored to original lines.
245. 423 Walnut Street. c. 1890's; 2-story frame with truncated hip roof and front-facing gable wing, 3 bays and asbestos siding.
246. 414 Walnut Street. 1910; 2-story 3-bay frame with brick veneer 1st floor and aluminum siding on 2nd floor. Has broad front-facing gable with 3 windows.
252. 502 Walnut Street. c. 1915; 1-story frame with cross gable roof. Porch has been altered to appear round and steps have been moved to the side.
258. 103 Vine Street. c. 1915; 1-story frame with hip roof, pedimented roof extension clad in shingles and pedimented porch entrance with aluminum siding.

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268. 418 Vine Street. 1915; 1½-story frame with pedimented dormer containing 2 windows, pedimented entry porch and asbestos siding.
270. 424 Vine Street. c. 1919; 1-story Victorian frame with truncated hip roof and large hip roof over porch supported by round porch supports. House has been covered with aluminum siding.
271. 503 Vine Street. 1914; 2-story frame with large gable dormer containing a 3-part window; 3 bays and large porch with square porch supports set on a brick balustrade; synthetic siding.
277. 516 Vine Street. 1904; 1-story Victorian frame with twin gables clad in shutters; small porch, and synthetic siding.
280. 119 Lafayette Street. c. 1909; 1-story frame with cross gable roof, brick chimney with corbeled cap, double windows and asbestos siding.
285. 223 Lafayette Street. 1904; 2-story frame with hip roof, gable dormer and porch that wraps to one side. Foundation has been brick enclosed and house is clad in asbestos siding.
289. 315 Lafayette Street. 1903; 2-story 3-bay Victorian frame with wrapping porch, steeply pitched hip roof with front-facing pent gable has aluminum siding.
292. 312 Lafayette Street. 1898; 1-story frame with hip roof, deep porch, brick chimney and aluminum siding.
296. 413 Lafayette Street. 1887; 2-story frame with hip roof and gabled wings. Front entrance features broken pediment supported by pilasters surrounding the front door. House has aluminum siding.
297. 417 Lafayette Street. 1887; 1-story 3-bay frame with aluminum siding, combination hip and gable roof, pediment atop shed roof supported by square porch supports set on brick balustrade.
301. 107 Church Street. c. 1915; 1-story frame with gable roof, tall round porch supports and asbestos siding.
305. 108 Church Street. 1907; 2-story frame with asbestos siding, steeply pitched gable roof, 3 bays, gabled roof dormers, brick chimneys with corbeled caps, porch surmounted by a wood balustrade.
309. 213 Church Street. 1903; 1-story frame with cross gable roof, brick chimney and asbestos siding. The addition of an aluminum visor has slightly altered porch which originally had turned posts and wood balustrade.
311. 221 Church Street. 1921; 1-story frame with truncated hip roof and three bays. Porch has been enclosed.
317. 222 Church Street. 1903; 1-story frame with truncated hip roof, pedimented roof extension, brick chimneys and hip porch roof with square supports. An aluminum door has been added and house has asbestos siding.

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318. 226 Church Street. c. 1915; 1-story frame with lappingsiding on one side and asbestos siding on the other. Built as a twin gable duplex with adjoining porch.
321. 313 Church Street. c. 1921; 1-story frame with asbestos siding has steeply pitched hip roof with front facing pediment. Hip roof supported by iron supports covers porch with iron balustrade.
323. 314 Church Street. c. 1920's; 1-story frame with hip roof, partially enclosed porch and aluminum siding.
324. 316 Church Street. 1920's; 1½-story frame with altered steeply pitched gable roof and added twin pediments flanking a gabled roof dormer with altered windows. House now has aluminum siding.
325. 324 Church Street. 1920; 2-story frame with added side porch, gable roof, pedimented entry and asbestos siding.
327. 423 Church Street. 1920's; 1-story frame with gable roof partially enclosed porch and asbestos siding.
328. 425 Church Street. 1920's; 1-story 3-bay frame with synthetic siding, gable roof and hip porch roof with turned posts.
329. 427 Church Street. 1920's; 1-story three-bay frame with synthetic siding, tin gable roof and hip porch roof with square porch supports.
332. 426 Church Street. 1940; 2-story brick and stucco with broad side gables, shed roof dormer containing 4 windows and arched pediment above door.
334. 115 Wilson Street. 1935; 1-story frame with gable roof, knee braces, brick chimney, wood balustrade and synthetic siding.
340. 417 Wilson Street. 1932; 1-story frame with cross gable roof, 3 bays and synthetic siding.

STRUCTURES WHICH DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE BANK STREET AND OLD DECATUR HISTORIC DISTRICT

7. 724 Bank Street (Scott Block). 1888; Three-story, brick with remodeled ground floor, altered windows on upper two floors (now Decatur office of State Unemployment Compensation Department).
9. 718 Bank Street (Roxy Theatre). c. 1925, remodeled 1960; Two and one-half stories, Mansard roof, three shed dormers, front door flanked by oreil windows, shingled hood (now WMSL Radio offices).
11. 710-712-714 Bank Street (Wyker Shops). c. 1910; Remodeled one-story commercial stores with modern display windows and shingled hood.

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12. 708 Bank Street (Joe's Coffee Cup). c. 1945; One-story building, originally an alley that was enclosed and roofed for a coffee shop, pressed tin ceiling, small display window, top of building hidden by shingle awning that extends over it.
15. 602 Bank Street (Standard Oil Station). 1968; One-story, with free-standing pumps covering corner lot.
23. 711 Bank Street (Wyker's Hardware). 1905; Two-story brick, plate glass windows on ground floor are new; round-arched windows have been squared, cornice removed.
27. 701 Bank Street (Mutual Savings Life Building). 1915, 1951; Six-story tan brick, marble corners and glass brick on sides in bands at each floor level, originally was three-story brick.
31. 501 Bank Street (Masonic Hall). 1975; One-story, brick, cedar shingle hood on side and front of structure, cornice boxed and decorated, square wooden columns supporting hood.
38. 409 Bank Street (Cedar Shop). 1945; One-story, yellow brick, glass and aluminum window, large painted sign over front.
39. 317 Bank Street (Temple Electric). 1974; One-story, brick, cedar shingle awning, building set back to allow parking space.
- 42A & B. 308-310 Bank Street. c. 1948; 1-story flat-top Commercial brick with double display windows flanking modern glass door and a triple display window with modern door and metal awning.
43. 10 Lee Street. c. 1925; 1-story Commercial brick with 3 brick pilasters displaying decorative stone on tile infills. The building front has new brick and has been added to 5 times.
- 44A. 14 Lee Street. 1957; 1-story flat-top Commercial brick with randomly placed entrances and display windows.
- 44B. 24 Lee Street. 1945; 1-story Commercial brick with contrasting brick belt course with large display windows and a vernacular streamline. Some display windows have been filled in with paneling.
46. 104 Lee Street. c. 1955; 1-story brick building with gable roof severely altered with display windows infilled with synthetic siding. Presently used for storage.
- 47A. 116 Lee Street (Attorneys Office). 1949; 1-story brick Commercial with stepped tile roof and bricked name plate barely visible. Entire entrance and display area have been altered.
65. 315 Canal Street. 1983; Two-story modified A-frame with board and batten siding.

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84. 611 Canal Street. c. 1949-50; 1½-story frame cottage with steeply pitched cross gables and synthetic siding.
86. 702,704,706,708 Canal Street. c. 1960's; 1-story, 4-unit apartment building with synthetic siding.
87. 802 Canal Street. 1952; 2-story brick with 5 bays, gable roof, flat-top porch supported by round porch supports and shuttered windows.
105. 409 Oak Street. 1904; 2-story frame, originally 1-story with hip roof. Steep roof dormer with balcony added and synthetic siding.
125. 619 Oak Street. 1909; 1-story Victorian frame with hip roof and large gable dormer with wood balustrade is currently under renovation with addition of a wing and alteration of porch.
127. 716 Oak Street. 1950's; 1-story brick veneer with hip roof.
129. 701 Oak Street. 1953; 1-story brick church with gable roof engaged columns, recessed entrance with double doors and a large steeple with base containing 4 pedimented vents and engaged columns.
135. 911 and 913 Oak Street. 1965; 1-story rectangular brick house with two units and adjoining 2-car garage has pedimented vents along the hip roof.
138. 417 Line Street. 1942; 2-story brick 3-bay house with gable roof, flat-top portico entrance supported by round porch supports and surrounded by an iron balustrade. Brick piers containing lantern-like lights flank the sidewalk. Door is surrounded by bands of rectangular-pane sidelights and transom.
150. 603 Line Street. c. 1930's; 1-story frame cottage with double gable roof supported by knee braces, pedimented frontispiece supported by engaged columns. House has been remodeled twice (1964 and 1967) with seven rooms and 2 baths added. Front porch has been enclosed and configuration of house changed.
162. 910 and 912 Line Street. c. 1919; 1-story frame with gable roof and aluminum siding. Was originally a two-story frame.
163. 914 Line Street. 1952; 1½-story frame with brick veneer, bay window, gable roof dormers and brick chimney.
170. 514 and 516 Ferry Street. 1957; 1-story stretcher brick with hip roof, stooped porches and contains 4 apartments.
193. 910 Ferry Street. 1953; 1-story frame with three bays, a flat-top porch supported by iron supports and asbestos siding.

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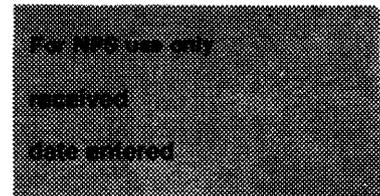
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194. 914 Ferry Street. 1949; 1-story frame with gable roof asphalt brick siding, pedimented entry, gable roof dormers and terrace to one side.
199. 917 Ferry Street. 1946; 1-story brick, 3 bays with combination hip and gable roof and terrace porch.
201. 712 Well Street (Thomas Apartments). 1958; 2-story brick veneer apartment building with hip roof, aluminum frame windows and 5 bays.
202. 809 Well Street (Hardwick Apartments). 1957; 2-story, 4-unit apartment building with 9 bays, recessed central entrance and hip roof.
205. 10 Davis Street. 1975; 1-story brick garage with truck storage sheds.
217. 108 Cain Street. 1960's; 1-story frame with ashlar and asbestos siding and bay window.
224. 214 Cain Street. 1974; 1-story brick house with gable roof, side entrance and shuttered windows.
228. 112 Cherry Street. 1939; 1-story frame with hip roof, synthetic siding and altered porch.
231. 8 Walnut Street (Computer Center). 1965; 1-story brick building, no windows, secluded entrances randomly placed.
233. 10A Walnut Street. c. 1950's; 1-story concrete block storage building with gable roof and garage section. Storage building for #231.
239. 212 Walnut Street. 1887; 1-story frame has been completely remodeled and brick veneered.
256. Razed c. 1975.
257. 17 Vine Street. 1947; Colonial Revival two-story brick apartment house has a hip roof, 5 bays, a pediment entry, front door with sidelights and rectangular cupola.
261. 210 Vine Street. 1949; 1-story frame with gable roof, pedimented entry and asbestos siding.
265. 415 Vine Street. 1927; 2-story, 5-bay bungalow brick veneered with 2nd story gable addition clad in aluminum siding.
267. 414 Vine Street. 1947; 1-story cross gable frame with brick foundation and cedar shake siding.

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269. 422 Vine Street. c. 1913; 1-story frame with hip roof and pedimented roof extension. Facade of house has been completely changed enclosing porch with brick veneer.
274. 519 Vine Street. 1927; 1-story gable bungalow renovated c. 1950's to a duplex with brick veneer.
279. 113 Lafayette Street. 1948; 1-story frame cottage with gable roof and porch with two entrances--one deeply recessed at side.
281. 123 Lafayette Street. 1947-48; 2-story hip roof brick with long porch surmounted by and lined with decorative iron balustrade.
303. 123 Church Street (1st Baptist Church Sanctuary). 1971; 1-story brick church with large Gothic-shaped frontispiece containing tracery windows surmounting two sets of paneled double doors and flanked by tiny mullion-like windows. Gabled wings at north and south sides repeat this treatment on a smaller scale.
306. 112 Church Street. 1941; 2-story brick apartment building with gable roof, advanced end pavilions with false timbering, original slate tile roof and three gable roof dormers.
330. 402 Church Street. c. 1940's; 1-story gable roof concrete block house converted to apartment in 1960's with the addition of another gable section.
331. 420 Church Street. 1956; 2-story 4-unit brick veneer apartment building with symmetrical bays, gable roof and hipped roof entrance.
333. 113 Wilson Street. 1941; 1-story double gable frame with 3 bays, brick chimney and wood balustrade.
335. 207 Wilson Street. c. 1950; 1-story frame with double gables. Porch has been enclosed and brick veneered.
336. 211 Wilson Street. 1932; 1-story frame with cross gable roof altered porch, new entrance cut on side, and synthetic siding.
337. 213 Wilson Street. 1945; 2-story frame apartment house with 5 bays, gable roof, pedimented entry and asbestos siding.
339. 315 Wilson Street (City T. V. Service). c. 1950's; 1-story concrete block building with hip roof, front roof shingle clad extension and brick veneered storefront.
341. 419 Wilson Street. 1949; 1-story frame with double gables and flat-top porch supported by wood supports set on brick piers. House has asbestos siding.

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Charles C. Sheats (Inv. #177 and 154), born 1839, was a member of the Succession Convention of 1861, and of the Constitutional Convention and Congress of 1865, the mayor of Decatur, and U. S. Consul to Denmark for three years. Between 1870-90 he served in several other federal positions. Seyborne A. Lynn (Inv. #171) was born in 1877. He served in both the State Senate (1903) and House of Representatives (1919).

Three influential judges lived in the district and gained recognition on state and national levels:

Judge W. W. Callahan (Inv. #189), born 1863, was elected to the State Legislature in 1902. In 1904 he resigned to become a candidate for the office of Associate Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, to which he was elected;

Judge William E. Skeggs (Inv. #245) was born in 1852 and represented Morgan County in the State Legislature (1880-81). From 1883-87 he was Morgan County Register in Chancery. He was appointed Probate Judge in 1897 and held that position for over 20 years;

Judge W. H. Simpson (Inv. #249) was born in 1857. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1886 and in 1889 appointed Judge of the City Court. He also served as Chancellor of the Northern Chancery Division for nine consecutive years (1895-1904) and again from 1910-1915.

Criterion B - Medicine

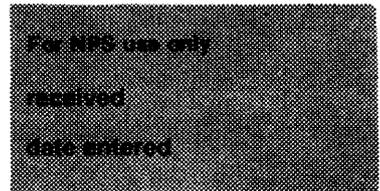
The Bank Street and Old Decatur Historic District is significant for its associations with several turn-of-the-century physicians who made contributions to the advancement of medicine either locally or at the state level:

Dr. Benjamin Cross (Inv. #290), a founding member of the Morgan County Medical Association (1877), serving on their board of examiners, was also Vice-President of the State Medical Association and a member of the American Medical Society; and

Dr. William Gardner Gill (Inv. #139), was the U.S. Medical Examiner for North Alabama in the 1880's. He also served as President and Vice-President of the Morgan County Medical Association.

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HISTORICAL SUMMARY

Bank Street/Old Decatur Historic District

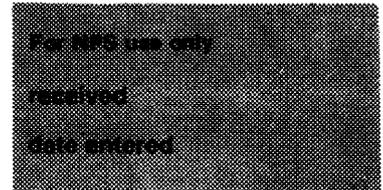
The Bank Street and Old Decatur Historic District encompasses the largest concentration of Decatur's earliest surviving commercial and residential architecture. Initially a ferry landing known as Rhodes Ferry, the small community consisted of a few log buildings near the river and a scattering of small plantations and farm houses within a radius of a few miles from the ferry terminal. Endowed with red alluvial soil especially suited for the growth of cotton, and having the advantage of close proximity to the riverfront as a means of disposing the cotton crop, the Rhodes Ferry village attracted a steady stream of settlers including planters, tradesmen, shopkeepers, cottonbrokers and shippers from Tennessee, the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia. Although Decatur during its first 65 years never attracted any large-scale speculators with the capital necessary for swift promotion, the planting, as well as transportation advantages, enabled the small settlement to endure with brief periods of prosperity despite the hazards of epidemic, war and financial panics. Her settlers, though not as wealthy as those in Huntsville, for example, numbered among men of substantial means as well as imagination.

In 1820 the town's name was officially changed to Decatur. Water Street, which ran immediately parallel to the river, was the site of the initial building activity for the first 10 years of this slowly growing town. Market, Pond (now Wilson) and Church Streets were also noted as "main" streets. Within 12 years of its existence, the small town of only 400 people was selected as the site of the Tennessee Valley branch of the State Bank of Alabama. The town's major importance prior to the coming of the bank and later, the railroad, was as a trading center and river terminal. The State Bank building was located perpendicular to the river, indicating that the townspeople knew that the future of the town was away from the river. By this time, the proposal for the Tusculumbia, Courtland and Decatur Railroad had emerged. The establishment of this railroad line, which was to be a main line extension of the first rail line west of Virginia, was also envisioned as an important contribution to the area. The townspeople made sure that the bank building was on a lot facing the line signifying a prospective reliance on the "iron horse." Since the bank was the dominant structure on this street which extended the depth of the original town limits from the river to Lafayette Street, appropriately, it was named Bank Street. By the late 19th century, the Bank Street area became noted as the only point in the valley where rail, wagon and barge transportation converged, making Decatur a commercial hub for the Tennessee Valley.

During the decade immediately preceding the Civil War, cotton became king of the Tennessee Valley, and Decatur enjoyed the brief statewide economic upsurge. The orderly liquidation of the State Banks proceeded to completion in 1853, at which time the State debts were settled, and the treasury was solvent again. Railroads extending to the north, east and west crossed the river in Decatur. Steamboats loaded with cotton, produce and lumber plied the river, and plans were formulated for by-passing the treacherous Muscle Shoals, thus providing a continuous water route from Knoxville to New Orleans. However, this period of progress was short lived.

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For four years, Decatur was devastated by both Union and Confederate forces. A strategic spot in North Alabama, the bridge across the Tennessee River at Decatur (the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Bridge) was of vital importance as the River was a great artery of traffic. Further, Decatur had rail connections north to Nashville. At the end of the War only four structures predating the Civil War remained in the city: the State Building (NRHP 3/27/72); the Dancy-Polk House (NRHP 4/28/80); the McIntyre House (NRHP 8/30/84); and the Todd House (Inv. #284). Of these four structures, only the Todd House is within the district boundaries. The other three are located near the northern and western borders of Old Decatur and away from the subsequent concentration of growth and development (Albany).

In 1870 Decatur obtained a new charter, increasing and definitely establishing corporate limits of the city. Utilizing the bank building and the river as major points of references, the description read as follows: "The EASTERN boundary shall be a line running north and south a distance of 1500 yards from the east side of the bank building; The SOUTHERN boundary shall be a line running east and west at a distance of 1500 yards from the south side of the bank building; the WESTERN boundary shall be a line running north and south at a distance of 1500 yards from the west side of the bank building; and the NORTHERN boundary shall be the Tennessee River."

A Mayor-Council type government was incorporated during this period with Charles C. Sheats (b. 1839) commissioned Mayor. Sheats (Inv. #177 and 154) was a member of the 1861 Succession Convention and elected to the State Legislature the same year from Winston County; however, in 1862, he was expelled due to his alleged disloyalty to the Confederacy. Arraigned, indicted and imprisoned for treason, Sheats remained in duress until the end of the War. In 1865, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention and in 1869 appointed U. S. Consul to Denmark for three years. After his return he held several Federal positions including Postmaster of Decatur.

A few of the old business establishments rebuilt and several new businessmen destined to leave a lasting impression began their businesses during this period. Among them were Louis Falk (Inv. #94) and L. Hensley Grubbs (Inv. #109). Falk, born 1839, moved to Decatur in 1869 after founding and settling nearby Falkville in 1857. By the 1880's Falk was locally noted as the oldest merchant in Decatur. In addition to serving on the City Council in 1874, Falk also conducted a merchandising business, served as Vice-President of the Decatur Wire and Fence Manufacturing Company and was director of the First National Bank. Grubbs came to Decatur in 1871 and engaged in the pharmacy business until 1886. In 1873, he established the Decatur Weekly News, the only paper published in the city until 1885. His son, Walter, (Inv. #111) took over as editor of the paper in the 1890's and continued the legacy of successful newspaper publishing. Just as this short period of reconstruction began, it was stifled by a great fire in 1877 that swept Bank Street destroying the majority of buildings. As a result, during the rebuilding of Bank Street in the late 19th century, there was a great reliance on brick as a dominant building material.

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In the fall of 1878 the first yellow fever epidemic struck Decatur. Part of the wide-spread flare-up that began in New Orleans and spread as far north as Memphis, in Decatur, there were 187 cases and 51 deaths. Among the leading practitioners of the period were Dr. Benjamin Cross (Inv. #290) and Dr. William G. Gill (Inv. #139). Dr. Benjamin F. Cross, one of the city's earliest physicians, moved to Decatur in 1857. After serving in Co. D, 7th Ala. Calvary, C.S.A., and as head of a hospital in Shelbyville, Tenn., Cross returned to Decatur to set up a private practice. A founding member of the Morgan County Medical Association (1877), serving on their board of examiners, Cross also served as Vice-President of the State Medical Association and was a member of the American Medical Society. Cross built the Queen Anne home on Lafayette Street (Inv. #290) in 1875.

Dr. William Gardner Gill, born 1819, moved to Decatur from Somerville in 1871. A Tennessee native, Gill served as President and Vice-President of the Morgan County Medical Association in the 1880's while also the U. S. Medical Examiner for North Alabama. Prior to the War, Gill owned a large plantation in the county and is known to have also owned a number of large and important estates. Among them is the fine 1880 Shadowlawn (Inv. #139). Gill died in 1888 while attending fellow physicians and patients during the city's second yellow fever epidemic.

The economic boom of the late 1880's in Decatur which was primarily attributed to the organization of the Decatur Land Improvement and Furnance Co. enabled Old Decatur to benefit from the influx of northern capital as pamphlets, circulars and newspapers spread the merits and possibilities of the "Gateway City." This new town was laid out and developed immediately south of Lee Street. The town of New Decatur was incorporated, and within two years boasted a population in excess of Old Decatur. Because it was situated to the south of Old Decatur, New Decatur prevented expansion of the original town; therefore, Bank Street remained the only strictly commercial street in the business district near the river. With the growing importance of the railroad, businessmen gradually moved from the end of the street closest to the river in order to be nearer to the passenger depot.

Although the 1890's brought a general financial panic to the state at large, they also brought to Decatur one long sought achievement. Dissatisfaction across the county concerning the great distances over bad roads everyone had to travel to get to Somerville, the county seat, had been an issue since the 1840's. On several occasions Decatur had tried to convince the county to place the seat of justice in its city. Finally in 1891 Decatur won the county seat. Because a courthouse had not been erected, the McIntire Building (Inv. #100) a three-story drugstore constructed in 1887 by John T. Banks, was used as Decatur's first courthouse.

At the turn of the century, the two Decatur's still functioned as separate corporations. They were not merged until 1927. The business portions of the two were situated about one mile apart and were connected by a carline. Together they covered an area of approximately 3 square miles. Prominent businessmen as well as some notable politicians who achieved statewide and national recognition lived and located their businesses in Old Decatur, including John D. Wyker, founder of Wyker's Hardware (initially located on Church Street) who brought his family to Decatur from Ohio in the spring of 1887, during

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the city's early industrial boom. In the first decade of the 20th century, Wyker re-located his business to the Bank Street area. Three generations of Wykers have joined the family partnership, and together they amassed large landholdings within the district. In addition to the two buildings housing their Bank Street businesses, Wyker, and later his son, J. W. Wyker, Sr. (born c. 1890's) built several Bungalows and Cottages along the 300 and 400 blocks of Canal Street including (Inv. #66) and (Inv. #71) which was J. W. Wyker's first homestead.

Retailer John L. Brock and Tennessee traveling salesman W. R. Spight founded Decatur's first wholesale grocery firm in 1898 on Bank Street across from Wyker's. In 1920, after that building burned, they moved the business to its present location (Inv. #40). In 1915 Brock sold his interest in the business and by 1928, Spight gained full ownership, incorporated and began selling stock to his employees. By 1936, after Spight's death, the employees owned the company. The firm is still in operation at 305 Bank Street.

Sam Frank from Chattanooga, Tennessee established a hardware business in the Sam Frank and Moore Building (Inv. #3) on Bank Street in 1911. After his death, he left the business to his daughter, Anna F. Moore and her husband. In 1951 the Moore's daughter, Nellie Sletcher, joined the partnership. Specializing in chinaware, the business is still in operation and has retained its same location for 74 years.

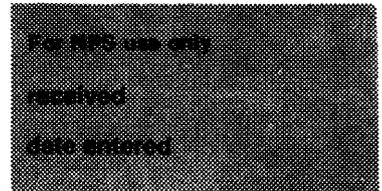
W. W. Callahan was born 1863 and moved to Decatur in 1889. He began practicing law in 1891 and became a partner of the Wert (S. T. Wert, Inv. #146), Speake, and Callahan Firm. Later he became a senior member of Callahan and Harris. In 1892 he was elected by the Alabama Legislature Solicitor for Morgan County and held that office until the Court was abolished in 1895. In 1895 he ran for Congress but was defeated. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1902, and served on several committees including the Revision of Laws committee. In 1904 he resigned from the Legislature to become candidate for the office of Associated Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, to which he was elected. Callahan built his home on Ferry Street (#189), and after his death his daughter occupied the house until 1947.

Seyborne A. Lynne, a successful local attorney, was born in 1877, and received his law degree from the University of Alabama. He served in both the State Senate (1903) and House of Representatives (1919), and became a very influential member of the Morgan County Bar Association. Lynne commissioned an architect (Abshite) to design his 1925 Eclectic Style home (Inv. #171) on Ferry Street.

Judge William E. Skeggs, born 1852, came to Decatur in 1871 and taught school and studied law until 1878. Skeggs set up his first practice in Summerville, but in 1887 returned to open an office in Decatur. He represented Morgan County in the Legislature in 1880-81, and from 1883-87 was Register in Chancery for Morgan County. In 1897 he was appointed Probate Judge of Morgan County by Governor Oates, continuing in that capacity for over 20 years. Skeggs built a two-story Victorian frame house (Inv. #245) on Walnut Street during the 1890's.

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Judge W. H. Simpson (1857-1915) began his law practice in Decatur in 1879 after graduating from the University of Alabama. In 1886 he was elected to the legislature and in 1889 Gov. Seay appointed him Judge of the City Court. When the City Court was abolished in 1895, and the new northern chancery division was established, Simpson was appointed Chancellor by Gov. Oates and re-elected in 1898 and 1904 unopposed. He was elected again in 1910 for a six-year term. Simpson built the frame turn-of-the-century cottage (Inv. #249) on Walnut Street.