

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

471

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Dadeville Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Lafayette St., East St., South St., S. Tallassee St., West St. (see continuation sheet)

City or town: Dadeville State: AL County: Tallapoosa

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

	
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	<u>16 May 2013</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Alabama Historical Commission</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

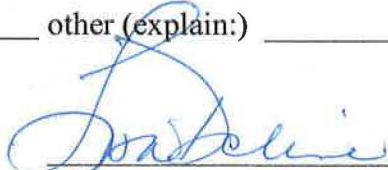
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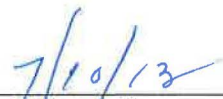
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper


Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☒

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	☐
District	☒
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>204</u>	<u>86</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	objects
<u>207</u>	<u>96</u>	Total

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC: hotel
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

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SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

GOVERNMENT: city hall

GOVERNMENT: post office

GOVERNMENT: fire station

EDUCATION: library

RELIGION: religious facility

FUNERARY: cemetery

RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument/marker

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage (cotton warehouse)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

COMMERCE/TRADE: organizational

SOCIAL: meeting hall

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

GOVERNMENT: city hall

GOVERNMENT: fire station

GOVERNMENT: correctional facility

EDUCATION: library

RELIGION: religious facility

FUNERARY: cemetery

RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument/marker

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation

HEALTH CARE: clinic

HEALTH CARE: medical business/office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

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LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Italian Renaissance

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, BRICK, CONCRETE, SYNTHETICS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Located in central Tallapoosa County, the Dadeville Historic District contains a mix of commercial, residential, religious, and government properties, as well as a municipal cemetery and one public park. Most of the buildings were constructed between 1880 and 1970. Of the 303 resources in the district, 207 contribute to its historic and architectural significance. The commercial and government buildings are primarily of brick construction and are concentrated near the courthouse square at the center of town and along Broadnax Street, one of the main north-south thoroughfares through the town. The residential properties, which make up the majority of the resources in the district, are mostly frame buildings and include vernacular forms with few architectural embellishments, as well as high-style architecture. The Queen Anne and Craftsman styles are especially well-represented, and the district contains fine collections of Ranch houses and public and commercial buildings that reflect the influence of the mid-20th-century contemporary style. The contributing religious buildings are of brick construction and were built in the mid-20th century. The cemetery, located at the eastern edge of the district, is a contributing site that contains grave markers dating back to before the Civil War.

Narrative Description

Dadeville is located in central Tallapoosa County, approximately six miles east of Lake Martin. The topography is hilly, and a creek bed runs through the town east of Bryan Street. The historic district encompasses most of the original town streets, which were laid out in 1836 in a grid pattern bounded by Okefuske Street, East Street, South Street, and West Street. Broadnax and Tallassee Streets are the

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main north-south thoroughfares through the center of town, and Lafayette Street is the main east-west road in the district. Residential areas to the west along W. Lafayette Street and to the southwest along S. Tallassee Street are included in the district as well.

The most densely developed area within the Dadeville Historic District is the courthouse square business district (Photos #1-4), which is centered around the Tallapoosa County Courthouse (Resource #2, Photo #25). Less dense commercial development and municipal buildings are located along Broadnax Street to the north and south of the courthouse square (Photos #5-6). The district's residential development surrounds this commercial/governmental core, with most houses being located to the south, west, and east of the courthouse. The Dadeville City Cemetery (Resource #105, Photo #28) lies at the southeast edge of the district, at the intersection of East and South Streets.

The primary open spaces within the town are the eight-acre Dadeville City Cemetery, Keebler Park (Resource #181), and the block bounded by E. Cusseta Street, N. Spring Street, E. Columbus Street, and N. Bryan Street. This block is undeveloped due to the presence of a creek bed and a steep slope down to the east.

Buildings (204 Contributing / 86 Non-Contributing)

Commercial Buildings

The commercial buildings in the Dadeville Historic District were constructed between circa 1885 and 2002. Most of the commercial buildings constructed prior to 1940 are located within one block of the courthouse square, while those built after 1940 are concentrated on the east side of N. Broadnax Street north of Green Street, and at the intersection of S. Broadnax Street and W. South Street.

The courthouse square business district (Photos #1-4) features sidewalks and little vegetation. Most of the commercial buildings that surround the courthouse are situated on narrow lots and stand adjacent to the sidewalk. One- and two-story, brick buildings with parapet roofs predominate in this area; many are part of commercial blocks that contain two or more storefronts. Historically, canopies sheltered many of the storefronts. Although canopies remain common in the district, most have been replaced. A notable free-standing building in the courthouse business district is the two-story, frame, Queen Anne-style building at 127 S. Tallassee Street (Resource #141, Photo #4), which was constructed circa 1895.

The late 19th-century commercial buildings on the courthouse square display elaborately adorned facades that incorporate decorative brick work typical of late Victorian commercial architecture. The west side of the courthouse square (Resource #123-130, Photo #1) contains an excellent collection of commercial buildings from this era. Most of these buildings feature brick corbelling at the cornice and surrounding the windows. The Tallapoosa County Bank Building (Resource #125, Photo #1), designed by architect E.W. Walpole and built by Clandy and Brothers, is notable for its use of textured stone and brick.

The commercial buildings constructed on the courthouse square between 1910 and 1950 have more restrained decorations above the storefront. The 100 block of W. Cusseta Street (Resource #45-48, Photo #3), which occupies the north side of the courthouse square, is typical of this period of commercial construction in downtown Dadeville. Built in 1914, these buildings feature recessed, rectangular, brick panels in the upper part of the building and simple brick corbelling at the cornice. This design is repeated on several commercial buildings constructed between circa 1910 and 1925, including the former Miller Hotel (Resource #1, Photo #2). The original storefronts that remain intact

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from this period feature plate-glass windows, and canted, recessed entrances. One of the most well-preserved storefronts is located at 128 N. Broadnax Street (Resource #3, Photo #2), in the Veazy Building (1924).

Most of the mid-20th-century commercial architecture in the Dadeville Historic District is located to the north and south of the courthouse square. A notable exception is the law office at 129 W. Columbus Street (Resource #34, Photo #4), which was constructed in 1963 on the south side of the courthouse square. The commercial buildings constructed in Dadeville in the 1950s and 1960s display characteristics of modern architecture, including sparse adornment around entrances and on the exterior surface, and the use of geometric patterns, often created by plate-glass windows, as a design element. Good examples of this style of commercial building include the automobile showroom at the southeast corner of Green and Tallassee Streets (1963, Resource #58), the bank at 242 N. Broadnax Street (1969, Resource #9, Photo #6), the building at 264 N. Broadnax Street (Resource #10, Photo #6), and the former Alabama Power building at 139 E. Lafayette Street (1965, Resource #63). The setting of the mid-20th-century commercial buildings to the north and south of the courthouse square reflects increased automobile usage, as they are typically free-standing and surrounded by paved parking lots (Photo #5).

Residential

Built between circa 1842 and 2002, the residential buildings in the Dadeville Historic District are typically set back from the road 20-40 feet. The lot sizes vary widely, but most have a street frontage of between 90 and 120 feet. Mature trees and shrubbery are common throughout the district's residential areas. Most of the dwellings built before 1960 are wood-frame buildings that stand one or one-and-a-half stories tall; one-story, brick Ranch houses are common among dwellings built in the district in the 1960s. Common wall claddings include wood weatherboard, wood drop siding, aluminum siding, and vinyl siding, and the roofs are typically covered in asphalt shingles, corrugated metal, or standing-seam metal. Several houses feature roofs with pressed tin sheets or shingles: 421 N. West Street (Resource #173), 313 S. Tallassee Street (Resource #147), and 510 S. Tallassee Street (Resource #156).

Antebellum

The house at 357 W. Columbus Street (Resource #39, Photo #8, now known as Gingko Manor) is the only known pre-Civil War building to remain intact in the Dadeville Historic District and is an excellent example of the Greek Revival style. Local builder Benjamin Cameron built the house circa 1842 for physician W.M.A. Mitchell. The Historic American Buildings Survey documented the house in 1935, and its exterior appearance is little changed since that time. The two-story dwelling has a symmetrical façade that is dominated by a two-story porch with fluted columns and a classical pediment. The door surrounds on the first and second stories feature arched transoms, sidelights, and fluted pilasters.

1861-1920

Among the houses built between the Civil War and 1920, cross-gabled and double-gable forms are common, as are full-width and wraparound porches (Photos #9-13). The Queen Anne style predominates among houses constructed during this period. Particularly fine examples include the houses at 328 N. Spring Street (Resource #117, Photo #11, Lewis Young House), 236 N. East Street (Resource #54, Photo #10), and 241 W. Columbus Street (Resource #36). All three display the complex rooflines, asymmetrical facades, spindlework, scroll-sawn brackets, and avoidance of flat wall surfaces that are characteristic of the style. Other houses in the district employ more regular forms but display Queen Anne-style adornments such as scroll-sawn bargeboards, patterned shingles, and wraparound porches; examples include the houses at 215 N. Spring Street (Resource #112), 316 S.

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West Street (Resource #178), and 510 S. Tallassee Street (Resource #156). The prevalence of cross-gable roofs, even among houses with few architectural embellishments, also reflects the widespread influence of the Queen Anne style in Dadeville.

1920-1950

The houses that were constructed in the district between 1920 and 1950 include several variations on the bungalow form, as well as side-gable dwellings with close eaves. Styles from this period that are represented in the district include Craftsman, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance, and Colonial Revival.

The Craftsman style, which was widely used in Dadeville between 1920 and 1940, is evident both on large dwellings and more modest houses. The houses at 139 S. Broadnax Street (Resource #18), 312 N. Spring Street (Resource #116), and 185 S. Tallassee Street (Resource #143) are good examples of large Craftsman-style dwellings in the district. Bungalows are common among Dadeville's Craftsman-style residences, with the front-gable form being the most prevalent (Photos #14-16, 18). The bungalow at 155 Young Street (Resource #182, Photo #14) is one of the most intact examples of this form and style.

Although the Classical Revival style is not widespread in Dadeville, the district contains two outstanding houses erected in this style. The one-story, brick dwelling at 397 E. Lafayette Street (Resource #72, Photo #19), and the two-story, frame house at 218 S. Tallassee Street (Resource #144, Photo #20) both exhibit symmetrical facades and prominent, centered porches supported by Classical columns. The house at 345 E. Lafayette Street (Resource #70, Photo #11) is notable for its use of the Italian Renaissance style. Other styles represented in the district include Tudor Revival (304 S. West Street, Resource #177) and Gothic Revival (234 N. Spring Street, Resource #113, Photo #7). The Colonial Revival style is primarily evident as a stylistic influence on bungalows (Resource #90, Photo #17).

1950-1970

Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses make up most of the mid-20th-century residential architecture in Dadeville, and are scattered throughout the residential areas of the historic district. Minimal Traditional houses were most prevalent in the 1940s and early 1950s; examples include the houses at 514 and 532 E. Lafayette Street (Resource #82-83, Photo #22) and 511 and 525 N. Tallassee Street (Resource #139-140).

The earliest known Ranch house in the Dadeville Historic District was built in 1951 at 362 W. South Street (Resource #109, Photo #23). With a stuccoed exterior and a tile roof, it is an early example of a split-level Ranch and the only Spanish Revival-style Ranch house in Dadeville. The linear and linear-with-clusters subtypes of Ranch houses predominate among Ranch houses in the district that were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s; most have no style or are built in the Colonial Revival style.¹ The 1960s Ranch houses in the Dadeville Historic District generally have had few alterations and illustrate the defining features of this architectural form, including integrated carports, overhanging eaves, low-pitched roofs, and a long, low form.

¹ Classification of Ranch houses is based on Patrick Sullivan, Mary Beth Reed, and Tracey Fedor, *The Ranch House in Georgia: Guidelines for Evaluation* (prepared by New South Associates for the Georgia Transmission Corporation, 2010). The linear Ranch is characterized by "a long, narrow linear form" with few projections or recessed elements, and overall length-to-width of 2:1 or greater (p.45). The linear-with-clusters subtype incorporates projecting elements that create an "L" or "T" shape, but still retains the overall impression of a long, linear form (p. 46).

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Government and Social

Eight government buildings are located in the historic district; four of these were constructed after 1970 and are non-contributing. The oldest of the contributing government buildings is the brick, L-shaped, Colonial Revival-style building at 170 S. Broadnax Street (Resource #20, Photo #21), which was constructed circa 1940 and has housed the Dadeville City Hall and the Tallapoosa County Extension Office. The 1961 Tallapoosa County Courthouse (125 N. Broadnax Street, Resource #2, Photo #25) reflects the influence of both the Colonial Revival style and the mid-20th-century Contemporary style. The Contemporary style is also evident in the Tallapoosa County Health Center (220 W. Lafayette Street, circa 1960, Resource #87) and the 1967 Dadeville Public Library and Horseshoe Bend Regional Library (205-207 N. West Street, Resource #163, Photo #26), which feature narrow windows, asymmetrical façades, and flat surfaces. The non-contributing government buildings within the historic district are typically one-story brick buildings with few architectural details.

Built circa 1930, the two-story, brick, Classical Revival-style building at 233 N. Tallassee Street (Resource #134, Photo #27) is the only extant building that is known to be associated with a social or fraternal organization in Dadeville. It originally housed the Dadeville City Hall and the fire department on the first floor and the Masonic Lodge on the second floor. The City Hall later moved to another location, and in the 1940s, the building briefly housed the public library.

Religious

The four contributing religious buildings in the historic district were constructed between circa 1940 and 1963. All are one-story, front-gable buildings with steeples. Built circa 1940 for the Church of the Nazarene, the church at 431 N. Spring Street (Resource #120) is the oldest religious building in the district and the only frame church. The Baptist (Resource #142, Photo #20), Methodist (Resource #86), and Presbyterian (Resource #99) churches in Dadeville are constructed of brick, and were erected after the end of World War II.

Sites, Structures, and Objects

Sites (1 Contributing, 1 Non-Contributing)

Located just outside the original 1836 town boundaries, the eight-acre Dadeville City Cemetery (Resource #105, Photo #28) is the only contributing site in the historic district. The oldest grave located during a cursory survey of the extant markers dates to 1851, but the cemetery was likely established at the same time as or soon after the town itself.

A concrete block wall divides the southern portion of the cemetery into two sections. Sometime prior to 1913, the municipal government segregated the cemetery, designating the southwest section for use by whites and the northeast section for use by African Americans. The southwest section is the larger of the two and includes a U-shaped driveway. Most of this section is divided into family plots, many of which are walled; markers include headstones, obelisks, statuary markers, and slabs. In the northeast section, many graves are in family groupings but only a few plots are delineated by walls. Common types of markers include concrete slabs, military gravestones, and headstones; some markers have stones set in the concrete or feature hand-carved lettering. The area north of Columbus Street is the newest section of the cemetery and contains mostly flat memorials laid out in rows with no formal pathways.

The district contains one non-contributing site: Keebler Park (Resource #181), which was established in 2000 at the intersection of Mask and S. Tallassee Streets.

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Structures (1 Contributing, 4 Non-Contributing)

Structures in the district include secondary structures such as three gazebos, as well as a water tower (Resource #168, Photo #1), and a utility building (Resource #167). Built circa 1970, the water tower is the only contributing structure in the district.

Objects (1 Contributing, 5 Non-Contributing)

Six memorials to honor local residents who died in the military or in public service are situated on the lawn surrounding the Tallapoosa County Courthouse (Resource #2). Four of these are located at the northeast corner of the courthouse lot. The World War II memorial, which is the one contributing object, is located in this group and consists of a granite marker created in 1947 and inscribed with the names of men from Tallapoosa County who died in World War II. The three non-contributing objects in this group are metal plaques set on granite markers; although some of the metal plaques were created during the period of significance, the granite markers date to circa 1976. The two markers to the southeast of the courthouse were created after the period of significance.

Integrity and Condition

Of the 303 resources within the district, 207 (68%) contribute to the National Register historic district. Approximately three-quarters of the contributing resources are primary resources; the remaining contributing resources are sheds, garages, and other secondary resources. More than half of the 96 non-contributing resources are secondary buildings or structures.

The buildings that were constructed within the district's period of significance generally retain their historic form as well as many of their historic architectural features; only fifteen historic buildings in the district are non-contributing due to alterations. Common alterations to residential buildings include new siding, replacement windows, and new roofing materials. Many of the storefronts in the downtown commercial area have been altered, but as a collection of buildings, the historic downtown retains sufficient integrity to convey information about the Dadeville Historic District during its period of significance (c. 1840-1970).

Most of the architectural resources are in good or excellent condition, but vacant buildings that are in poor condition are scattered throughout the district.

Inventory

Shanda Davidson assisted with the original survey of resources in the historic district in February-March 2012. In December 2012, all previously surveyed resources were field-checked and some additional resources were surveyed.

Determination of contributing or non-contributing status was based on the date of construction, the resource's physical integrity to the period of significance, and its ability to illustrate historical and architectural trends in the district during the period of significance. Resources that were constructed within the period of significance were deemed non-contributing if all of the visible historic materials were hidden or replaced, even if the building retained its historic form. Commercial buildings with altered or replaced storefronts were deemed to be contributing resources, provided that the upper section of the commercial building retained enough integrity for it to be recognizable as a historic resource.

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North Broadnax Street

1. 114 N. Broadnax St., Commercial Building (former Miller Hotel), 1923 (Photo #2) C
This 2-story, 2-part commercial building originally housed the Miller Hotel and two small stores. The first story is clad in gypsum or fiberboard panels in metal frames. The 9-bay façade incorporates seven recessed metal windows and two glass and metal doors. The upper story includes a large, centered window opening flanked by five smaller window openings on each side; these windows and the numerous window openings on the south elevation have been filled with brick. The parapet features nine rectangular, recessed, brick panels and a stepped parapet with corbelled brick. A 1-story, gable-roofed, concrete block addition is attached to the rear elevation.
2. 125 N. Broadnax St., Tallapoosa County Courthouse, 1961 (Photo #25) C
Constructed of brick and concrete, the U-shaped courthouse faces east towards Broadnax Street. Memorials are located to the northeast and southeast of the building. The three-story building has a raised basement and incorporates an eleven-bay main block flanked by two-bay, one-story wings. A two-story, five-bay, flat-roofed porch dominates the front elevation and features solid brick sections that flank a recessed entrance with concrete walls and square, concrete columns; a centered clock is set within a cartouche above the roofline. The centered door opening contains double brass doors topped by a broken pediment. Most windows are 8-over-8 wood.
World War I Monument, 1924 and circa 1976. The plaque was created in 1924 by the Tohopeka Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and lists the men of Tallapoosa County who died in World War I. Circa 1976, the plaque was attached to an upright granite marker that is polished on the front and back and rough-cut on the top and sides. NC
World War II Monument, 1947. Erected by the American Legion and situated NE of the courthouse, this upright granite marker set on a granite base lists the names of Tallapoosa County men who died in World War II. The front and back are polished stone, while the sides and top are rough-cut. C
Korea and Vietnam Monument, circa 1976. Metal plaque created by the American Legion that lists the names of people from Tallapoosa County who died in the conflicts in Korea and Vietnam. Circa 1976, the plaque was attached to an upright granite marker that is polished on the front and back and rough-cut on the top and sides. NC
Horseshoe Bend Commemorative Tablet, 1914 and circa 1976. Metal plaque created in 1914 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend; the plaque is set on a granite slab (circa 1976). NC
Peace Officers Monument, circa 1980. Upright granite marker listing the names of peace officers of Tallapoosa County who died in the line of duty. The front and back are polished stone, while the sides and top are rough-cut. NC
Blue Star Highway Marker, 1984. Metal plaque set on a small granite slab. NC
3. 126-128 N. Broadnax St., G.A. Veazy Building, 1924 (Photo #2) C
This 2-part, 2-story, brick commercial building with corbelled brick cornice contains two storefronts; stairs leading from the exterior to the second story are located at the north end of the first story. The façade of 128 N. Broadnax encompasses plate-glass display windows and a canted, recessed entrance with double, single-light, wood doors with fluted surrounds and bulls-eye blocks. 126 N. Broadnax features double wood doors with individual transoms, and three ganged plate-glass display windows. A flat-roofed canopy is attached to the upper story by metal chains. Six frieze windows and two rectangular brick panels with centered vents are located above C

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each storefront; the frieze windows on 128 N. Broadnax are infilled or shuttered. A marble plaque on the building reads "G.A. Veazy 1924."

4. 134 N. Broadnax St., Commercial Building, circa 1890 (Photo #2) C
This 2-story, 2-part, brick commercial building features a symmetrical, 3-bay storefront, and corbelled brick modillions at the cornice. The arched first- and second-story window openings are infilled with brick and non-historic metal windows; brick infill and non-historic doors occupy the arched door opening. A non-historic, shed-roofed, wood pent roof divides the first and second stories. On the second story, projecting stretcher bricks connect the window arches. Three rectangular vents are located in the area between the second story and the cornice.
5. 140 N. Broadnax St., Commercial Building, circa 1890 (altered c. 1940) (Photo #2) C
This 1-story, stuccoed brick commercial building contains two storefronts but has functioned as a single store since circa 1905. Pilasters with square-edged capitals and bases divide the two storefronts, each of which encompasses ganged, metal, plate-glass windows and a metal and glass door. A flat-roofed, metal canopy is anchored by hooks that are attached to the façade. A former stable and warehouse constructed of brick and random-rubble stone is attached to the rear of this building and 134 N. Broadnax.
6. 211 N. Broadnax St., Commercial Building (former barber shop), circa 1968 C
This mid-20th-century commercial building stands at the eastern edge of a concrete parking lot. The 1-story building is constructed of brick and concrete block and has a low-pitched shed roof. The flat, two-bay, brick façade incorporates a plate glass window and a single-panel door with a semi-circular cloth awning.
7. 212 N. Broadnax St., Tallapoossee Historical Society (former commercial building and Ridgeway Hotel), circa 1890 C
C
This 2-story, brick commercial building faces west and contains two storefronts. The south storefront contains ganged, metal, plate-glass windows and double, single-light, wood doors with a metal transom. Modified circa 2010, the north storefront is clad in wood weatherboard and features multi-light, fixed windows flanking a wood door with a Colonial Revival-style door surround. A flat-roofed canopy shelters both storefronts, and is anchored to the upper part of the building. The frieze windows directly above the canopy have been covered with plywood. Four rectangular, recessed, brick panels are located in the upper story, and the parapet roof has a corbelled brick cornice. On the south storefront, a row of square windows has been inserted between the canopy and the recessed brick panels.
8. 220 N. Broadnax St., Commercial Building (former Bank of Dadeville), 1935 C
The 1-story, brick Bank of Dadeville building has a symmetrical 3-bay façade with brick pilasters that divide the bays. Shed-roofed, board-and-batten awnings cover the upper part of the door opening and most of the windows. A concrete name block above the entrance bears the words "BANK OF DADEVILLE" and is flanked by triangular concrete panels at the outer edges of the facade. Diamond-shaped brick patterns decorate the area below the cornice, which features angled header bricks. On the side (north) elevation, there are four large infilled window openings; a 4-bay rear addition also has several openings along the north elevation.
9. 242 N. Broadnax St., PNC Bank, 1969 (Photo #6) C
This one-story, flat-roofed, modern-style, brick bank building faces west, and has an asymmetrical front elevation that incorporates a windowless square tower at its north end. The metal, plate-glass, fixed windows are narrow and nearly full-height. The entry is roughly centered in the front

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elevation and features a recessed door that is surrounded by green marble veneer.

10. 264 N. Broadnax St., Commercial Building, 1958 (Photo #6) C
This one-story, one-part, brick commercial building has a front-gable roof with parapet. A flat-roofed, metal canopy extends across most of the asymmetrical front elevation, which incorporates a block of fixed, metal windows and a metal and glass commercial door with sidelights and transom. A loading dock is located on the side elevation, facing Green Street.
11. 273 N. Broadnax St., Commercial Building, circa 1900 (altered circa 1980) C
This 1-story, brick commercial building has two storefronts and several additions to the side and rear. A non-historic, shed-roofed, wood canopy extends across the two storefronts, which are clad in board-and-batten wood siding; the doors and windows were replaced after c. 1980. Corrugated metal covers the frieze windows above the canopy, and a rectangular brick panel is located in the upper part of the façade above each storefront. A frame, side-gable addition with aluminum siding is attached to the north elevation. C
12. 306 N. Broadnax St., Bob's Fine Foods (former gas station), ca. 1930 (altered ca. 1975) (Photo #6) NC
Constructed as a gas station, this 1-story, brick, hipped-roof building is surrounded by concrete and faces southwest towards the intersection of Broadnax and Lafayette Streets. The front half of the building features metal, plate-glass windows set between brick piers that originally supported a drive-through canopy over the gas pumps. In the rear half of the building, each side elevation has two window openings, including one containing a 6-over-6, wood sash window. An original door opening is located at the rear end of the northwest elevation. There is an interior brick chimney near the back of the building, and a non-historic wood deck is attached to the rear elevation. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.
13. 332-342 N. Broadnax St., Evers Motors Building, 1939 (Photo #5) C
Built by Lewis Young, this 1-story, brick commercial building contains four storefronts and features a flat upper section with small rectangular vents. The 5-bay north storefront has been occupied by Evers Motor Company since circa 1940; it contains a centered showroom window, two garage-size openings that currently contain doors, and two window openings. The adjacent storefront is a non-contributing resource; it has been extensively altered by the addition of graveled-stone veneer, narrow plate-glass windows, and a dryvit or stuccoed overhang. The two south storefronts each have wide door openings that contain non-historic doors. C NC C
14. 368 N. Broadnax St., Grocery Store, 1963 (Photo #5) C
Constructed by Orum Willis as a grocery store, this 1-story, brick commercial building is set back from the road and surrounded by a paved parking area. The flat-roofed building has a parapet roof. A shed-roofed, brick section that is mostly enclosed extends across most of the west elevation and features a row of plate-glass windows near the roofline. A 1-bay, metal canopy shelters the entrance, which is located at the south end of the west elevation. The south elevation is composed of solid brick with no openings.
15. 406 N. Broadnax St., Moore's Hardware, 1966, with post-1972 additions (Photo #5) NC
This 1-story, concrete-block commercial building with brick veneer comprises a center section constructed in 1966, a brick-veneered addition (circa 1975) to the south, and a concrete-block addition (circa 1980) to the north. The storefronts of the center and south sections contain ganged, metal, plate-glass windows and doors sheltered by flat-roofed canopies. The north addition has a loading-dock opening at the lower level. A roof parapet over the north and center

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sections is clad in corrugated metal; there is no parapet on the south section.

16. 440 N. Broadnax St., Century 21 – Judge Hooten House (Amy Banks Realty), 1934 C
Built as a dwelling for Judge Albert and Grace Hooten, this 1-story, brick house with raised basement features Craftsman and Tudor Revival stylistic elements. The house comprises a hipped-roofed main section with projecting gables at the front and side, and a side-gable addition to the north; all roofs are clad in asphalt shingles. A projecting front-gabled entry contains a Craftsman-style wood door surrounded by quoins; a concrete terrace with metal railing extends in front of the entry and part of the front elevation. All windows are vinyl, and the openings feature soldier-brick headers. The front elevation incorporates three single 6-over-6 windows, a 16-light picture window flanked by 4-over-4 windows, and paired 6-over-6 windows that sit underneath a gable with faux half-timbering.
- Garage, 1934. 1-bay, brick garage with pyramidal, asphalt roof. C

South Broadnax Street

17. 115 S. Broadnax St., Nora Miller House (Lovelace House), circa 1905 C
This is a 1-story, 5-bay, irregular-mass, Queen Anne-style dwelling with vinyl and wood siding. The hipped roof with cross gables has asphalt shingles and two front-facing gables. There is one upright and one collapsing brick chimney, and a wraparound porch with shed roof and Ionic columns. There is an enclosure on the north end of the porch with eight ganged, single-light windows on the north side of the enclosure, and one single-light window on the front and rear of the enclosure. The windows are 4-over-4 wood sash.
18. 139 S. Broadnax St., Miller-Brown House, circa 1930 C
Currently used as a law office, this 1.5-story, Craftsman-style, frame dwelling is clad in wood drop siding and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The 1-story, shed-roofed, wraparound porch features brick piers and closed rails. The 3-bay, symmetrical façade encompasses paired windows and a Craftsman-style, 6-light, wood door with 6-light sidelights and a fanlight. A 3-bay, shed-roofed dormer contains a single window flanked by paired windows. Windows are 4-over-1 wood sash with vertical lights. Three ganged windows are located in the gables, which feature triangular knee braces.
19. 169 S. Broadnax St., Douville House, circa 1900 (Photo #21) C
Currently used as a law office, this square, 2-story, 5-bay, dwelling with vinyl siding incorporates several architectural styles. The hipped roof features exposed decorative brackets under the eaves and asphalt shingles. There is one visible brick chimney. The 2-story portico is supported by Tuscan columns has a curved underside, beadboard ceiling, and a spindle balustrade. The wraparound, shed-roof porch has Tuscan supports. The single-light, wood, paneled, front door is flanked by 20-light, wood sidelights with square wood panes; the unusual light pattern in the fanlight features similar square panes. The sidelights and fanlight are set within a surround that incorporates fluted pilasters and bulls-eye blocks. The windows are 1-over-1 wood sash. There is a ramp addition on the south side of the house.
20. 170 S. Broadnax St., Community Action Committee, Inc. (former Agricultural Extension Office), circa 1940 (Photo #21) C
This T-shaped, Colonial-Revival-style, brick building is one story tall with an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. The east and north gable ends each have a centered entry flanked by 6-over-6, wood sash windows. Both entrances feature a 2-light wood transom at the outside entry, and

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double, 6-light, wood-paneled doors inside the entry. The east entrance is more elaborate, with a triangular pediment and pilasters at the entry, and a multi-light wood transom over the doors. Exterior concrete stairs lead to the basement.

21. 192 S. Broadnax St., Dadeville Police Department, 1988 NC
This 1-story municipal building comprises three brick sections and two recessed frame alcoves clad in T-111 siding. The building has two metal, side-gable roofs of different heights, and the windows are plate-glass metal.
22. 215 S. Broadnax St., Dwelling, 1928 C
This 1-story, T-shaped, Tudor Revival dwelling with a Flemish-bond brick veneer incorporates a walkout basement. The cross-gable roof has asphalt shingles, and there is a prominent front exterior brick chimney. The integrated side porch has five arched openings and one multi-light door. There is a brick, gable-roofed entry with arched opening over the front entrance, and the 6-over-1 windows have wood sash. The building currently houses a store.
Shed, circa 1930. To the rear (north), there is a frame garage with drop siding, a front-gable roof, and double wood doors. C
Shed, circa 2010. Pre-fabricated, metal shed. NC
23. 216 S. Broadnax St., Dadeville City Hall, 1977 NC
This 1-story, brick building has a flat roof with a steeply pitched, shed-roofed, metal overhang, and full-height, plate-glass, metal windows. A recessed, metal-and-glass door is located on the asymmetrical west elevation. A brick canopy for drive-through lanes is attached to the east elevation.
24. 238 S. Broadnax St., Commercial Building, 1974 NC
This 1-story commercial building has a brick veneer, plate-glass windows, and an asphalt-shingled, shed-roofed overhang that wraps around the two street-facing elevations.
25. 307 S. Broadnax St., Auto Repair Shop, circa 1950 C
This 1-story, shed-roofed, brick garage faces southwest towards the intersection of S. Broadnax and South Streets. Concrete curbs from former gas pumps remain in front of the building. There are two garage bays with metal roll-up doors on the front elevation; the office/storefront at the east corner features ganged, metal, plate-glass windows that wrap around the corner of the building. The northwest elevation features 8-light, metal windows. A frame, shed-roofed addition extends from the rear elevation.

North Bryan Street

26. 266 N. Bryan St., Commercial Building, 1994 NC
This 1-story, side-gable, frame commercial building faces west towards an asphalt parking lot. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has an asymmetrical façade with a 1-bay, front-gable porch, and 9-over-6 vinyl windows. A pre-fabricated metal carport is adjacent to the building.
27. 418-422 N. Bryan St., Duplex, circa 1975 NC
This 1-story duplex is constructed of concrete block with a stretcher-bond brick veneer on the 8-bay front elevation. Each of the two units features a vinyl or aluminum door in the outer bay and three 2-over-2, metal sash windows with horizontal muntins. A circa 2000 wood-frame stoop is located in front of each front door, and a concrete stoop is located at each gable end. The side-

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gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles, with boards in the end-gables.

28. 450 N. Bryan St., Dwelling, circa 1965

C

This 1-story, brick, linear Ranch house has a low-pitched, hipped, asphalt-shingled roof. The front door is adjacent to a projecting, hipped-roofed section with a single opening that currently contains shingles and two 1-over-1, vinyl windows. The other 1-over-1 vinyl windows appear as singles and paired. An integrated carport is located at the north end and features wood posts on the north wall.

East Columbus Street

29. 368 E. Columbus St., Dwelling, circa 1910

C

This is a 1-story, 3-bay bungalow with vinyl siding and 1-over-1 vinyl windows. The side-gable roof has asphalt shingles. There is a 3-light dormer with shed roof, and an exterior brick chimney is located at each gable end. The integrated porch has four square wood posts and wood balustrade. There is a small shed-roofed bump-out on the west side, an enclosed rear porch with shed roof, and a post-in-ground carport on the west elevation. There is a gabled addition with one triple window on the east elevation.

Outbuilding, post-1972. One non-historic, pre-fabricated, metal outbuilding.

NC

30. 398 E. Columbus St., Dwelling, circa 1890

C

This 1.5-story, frame dwelling has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof and is clad in vinyl siding. The house comprises a side-gable main block that faces north, a front-gabled ell, and a rear ell. The first-story windows are 4-over-4 vinyl, and the door is a single-light, wood door with transom. The side-gable section features a wraparound, shed-roofed porch with turned posts and balustrade, and two front-gable dormers with 4-over-4, wood sash windows. The dormers and gable ends have cornice returns, and there is an exterior brick chimney at the west gable end.

West Columbus Street

31. 105 W. Columbus St., Commercial Building, circa 1940

C

This 1-story commercial building has a mostly flat façade. The 3-bay, symmetrical storefront features double, single-light, wood doors with a 2-light wood transom, and plate-glass, wood windows; a similar window is located around the corner from the façade, facing Broadnax Street. A non-historic metal canopy extends the full width of the façade. Two small rectangular vents are located in the upper story, and the parapet roof has a corbelled brick cornice.

32. 115 W. Columbus St., Pentecostals of Dadeville (former cotton warehouse), circa 1885

NC

This commercial building was constructed as a cotton warehouse circa 1885 and converted to a commercial building after 1934. In the late 20th century, the brick façade was covered with gypsum or aluminum panels on the first story and aluminum siding on the second story. On the first story, four ganged, metal, plate-glass windows are located on each side of centered, metal-and-glass doors. A roofless brick addition (circa 1890) features several wide openings in its side and rear elevations. An elevated earthen driveway provides access to a brick and concrete loading dock along the building's east (side) elevation.

33. 125 W. Columbus St., Commercial Building, circa 1895

C

This 1-story, brick commercial building has a parapet roof and a flat upper story. A non-historic cloth awning shelters the symmetrical, 3-bay storefront, which contains two wood, plate-glass windows and a recessed entry clad in T-111 siding; the door is located on the side wall of the

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entry.

34. 129 W. Columbus St., Oliver & Treadwell Law Firm, 1963 (Photo #4) C
The 1-story, 1-part, brick commercial building at 129 W. Columbus Street has a recessed storefront that is divided by a brick pier. The storefront contains ganged, metal, plate-glass windows with transoms, and a metal and glass door with transom. Brick planters flank the brick steps leading to the door. The roof over the recessed storefront slopes up to the front of the building; a wood screen with a geometric design is suspended from the roof.
Shed. A non-historic, corrugated metal shed is located to the rear of the building. NC
35. 240 W. Columbus St., Tallapoosa County 9-1-1 Administrative Office, 1992 NC
This 1-story, brick office building faces south and comprises a 3-bay, side-gable, main block and a smaller, 3-bay, side-gable addition on its east end. The roof is clad in corrugated metal, and the windows are 1-over-1 vinyl. A porch with an integrated shed roof extends across the full width of the main block.
36. 241 W. Columbus St., McClendon-Ingram House, circa 1900 C
This 1-story, frame, Queen Anne-style dwelling is clad in wood weatherboard and has an irregular form that encompasses a hipped-roofed main block with projecting gable- and hipped-roofed sections on each elevation. A projecting front-gable placed off-center on the front elevation sits above part of the wraparound porch, which features turned posts and balustrade. The windows and the sidelights surrounding the single-light, wood door have diamond-shaped lights. The roofline features flared eaves, exposed rafter ends, and scroll-sawn bargeboards.
Outbuilding, circa 1920 C
A 1-story, frame, outbuilding with a standing-seam, front-gable roof stands southeast of the main dwelling. Two windows flank a centered door on the east gable end, where ghost marks indicate the former presence of a centered chimney. The 2-bay west elevation has a window and a door with a bracketed overhang; another door is located in the west elevation of a shed-roofed addition. All windows are 6-over-6, vinyl sash.
37. 314 W. Columbus St., Easterwood House, circa 1885; altered circa 1970 NC
Built in the Queen Anne style, this 1-story, frame, cross-gable dwelling incorporates side-gable wings, and a large, centered front-gable that sits over a one-story, full-width porch with square columns and a turned balustrade. The symmetrical façade is clad in wood weatherboard and includes a non-historic, single-light metal door that is surrounded by historic scrolled brackets, wood sidelights, and wood transom. Front elevation windows are 1-over-1, wood sash and are paired on the front elevation. A scroll-sawn bargeboard adorns the front gable, which is clad in vinyl siding. The side-gable wings were constructed after 1934 and replaced a wraparound porch. In the 1970s, a series of rear additions were constructed around an original, front-gabled ell in order to convert the dwelling into a nursing home.
38. 333 W. Columbus St., Duplex, circa 1930 C
Originally constructed as a single dwelling, this 1-story, frame duplex with rear ell rests on brick piers and has aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. A non-historic wood stoop leads to two doors that are centered in its 4-bay façade; the wood paneled doors have four vertical lights. Windows are 9-over-9, wood sash.
39. 357 W. Columbus St., W.M.A. Mitchell House (Gingko Manor), circa 1842 (Photo #8) C
Built in the Greek Revival style, this 2-story, 5-bay, frame dwelling has a low-pitched side-gable

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roof and a centered, 2-story, 3-bay porch with fluted Roman columns and a classical pediment; a wood balustrade encloses the second floor of the porch. The house is clad in wood weatherboard and the windows are 4-over-2 wood sash. The first- and second-story door surrounds feature arched transoms, sidelights, and fluted pilasters. There are exterior brick chimneys with shoulders at the gable ends, on the shed-roofed rear addition, and on the rear ell. A 2-story gallery extends across the rear elevation of the shed-roofed addition.

Shed, circa 1940. Frame shed with two double wood doors.

C

Gazebo, circa 1980. Frame gazebo with poured concrete floor, turned posts and balustrade, and asphalt-shingle roof.

NC

40. 358 W. Columbus St., Parker-Shaffer House, circa 1900

C

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling has a 1-story, wraparound porch with a 1-bay, front-gable, second-story porch above the center bay. Fluted, battered, square posts support both porches. The first-story door surround features wood sidelights and transom; the windows are 1-over-1 metal sash. On the second story, a centered, single wood door with wood carving opens onto the porch. A small front-gabled roof rises from the peak of the house's hipped roof, which is covered with asphalt shingles. The house is clad in vinyl siding.

Garage, circa 1980. Seven-bay, frame, garage with plywood siding.

NC

East Cusseta Street

41. East Cusseta St. (NW corner of Cusseta & Bryan), Dadeville Youth Football Building, circa 1965

C

This 1-story, concrete-block building is set in a steep slope and has a full walkout basement. The south half of the upper story is clad in vinyl siding. The building has a low-pitched gable roof and several window types, including 3-light metal windows with horizontal muntins, and 6-over-6 vinyl windows. Doors are located on the west elevation of the upper story and the south and east elevations of the basement level.

42. 373 E. Cusseta St., Dwelling, circa 1945

C

This is a 1-story, 3-bay dwelling with asbestos siding. The cross-gable roof has standing seam metal. The windows are 3-over-1 wood sash. The screened porch has a shed roof and exposed rafters.

Carport. Non-historic, post-in-ground carport.

NC

43. 439 E. Cusseta St., Dwelling, 1977

NC

Built in the Colonial Revival style, this 1.5-story, brick dwelling has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof. The 5-bay, symmetrical façade features 6-over-6, wood sash windows and an arched door surround with fluted pilasters, dentils, and a 4-light wood transom. There are two front-gabled dormers on the front and rear elevations. A gable-roofed rear ell with 12-over-12 wood sash windows connects to a hipped-roofed, two-bay, brick garage.

44. 473 E. Cusseta St., Dwelling, circa 1960

C

This hipped-roofed, brick ranch house faces south and has an asymmetrical façade that includes a built-in carport at the southwest corner. Adjacent to the carport is a projecting 2-bay section with paired windows and a cutaway porch. Window types include paired and single, 2-over-2, wood sash windows with horizontal lights.

Shed, circa 1970. Front-gable, frame shed with shed-roofed side addition and board-and-batten siding.

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West Cusseta Street

45.-48. 100 block, W. Cusseta St., Commercial Block, 1914 (Photo #3)

This block of 1-story, brick commercial buildings contains eight storefronts. All were constructed as stores, except for the westernmost building, which was built as a garage. Many of the first-story storefronts have been altered (see below). Historically, there was a row of six single-light, square frieze windows above each storefront; a metal frieze band with rosettes topped the windows. Two recessed brick panels with centered vents are located in the upper story above each storefront; a centered hook to anchor a projecting canopy is located between the panels. The roofline has a corbelled brick cornice.

45. 108-114 W. Cusseta St., Miller Building, 1914 (Photo #3)

The brick storefront at 108 W. Cusseta features metal, plate-glass windows flanking a centered, recessed entrance with a non-historic door, fanlight, and sidelights. The first story of 114 W. Cusseta is clad in vertical board or T-111 siding and contains a non-historic, 4-bay, storefront with three plate-glass windows; a recessed metal and glass door, and a shed-roofed overhang with wood brackets. The original exterior floor tiles are visible on the interior, and the frieze windows are covered in siding. The side elevation of 108 W. Cusseta incorporates four half-story windows and an entrance near the rear elevation. A marble plaque set between the two storefronts reads "Miller Building 1914."

46. 118-122 W. Cusseta Street, William Gray Building, 1914 (Photo #3)

Both storefronts retain the metal frieze with rosettes, but the frieze windows on 118 W. Cusseta are covered in vinyl siding. The first story of 118 W. Cusseta is covered in vinyl siding, and a non-historic door is centered between two fixed, vinyl windows with angled tops. The storefront of 122 W. Cusseta has been replaced with a circa 2000 façade with vinyl windows and a double door. Exterior tile from the original storefront entrance remains intact on the interior of the building. The interior of 122 W. Cusseta burned in the early 1930s, but the exterior walls remained intact. A marble plaque set between the two storefronts reads "William Gray 1914."

47. 128 W. Cusseta Street, Hicks & Oliver Building, 1914 (Photo #3)

Of the storefronts in this block, these two storefronts retain the most historic fabric. Both storefronts feature a canted, recessed entrance with a double, metal-and-glass door, and plate-glass, metal windows. Tiles decorate the floor in front of the entrance. The frieze windows remain intact, and a flat-roofed metal canopy is suspended from hooks in the upper story. A marble block between the two storefronts reads "Hicks & Oliver 1914." Although there are two distinct storefronts, Sanborn maps from 1924 and 1934 show it as a single, undivided store.

48. NE corner W. Cusseta & N. Tallassee, Auto Garage/Commercial Building (Photo #3)

Built to house an auto garage, this storefront is sheltered by a flat-roofed, metal canopy that is attached to an aluminum panel that covers the frieze windows. The westernmost section includes a canted, recessed entrance with a double metal-and-glass door, and two plate-glass storefront windows; the eastern section contains four ganged, metal, plate-glass windows. A garage bay and loading dock are located on the side elevation, which faces N. Tallassee Street.

49. 210 W. Cusseta St., Commercial Building, circa 1930; altered circa 1980 (Photo #1)

Located at the northwest corner of W. Cusseta and N. Tallassee, this 1-story commercial building was constructed as part of a commercial block that also included 222-230 W. Cusseta and 215 N. Tallassee St. The brick building at 210 W. Cusseta has a canted corner entrance that is flanked by paired, plate-glass, metal windows; the arched, brick door opening contains a non-historic door

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with vinyl fanlight. A large, shed-roofed overhang covers the upper part of the building on both street-facing elevations.

50. 222-230 W. Cusseta St., Commercial Block, circa 1930

C
C
C
C

These four storefronts face south towards W. Cusseta Street and represent the two western sections of a 1-story, commercial block that also includes 210 W. Cusseta and 215 N. Tallasse St. The westernmost section contains three storefronts (224, 228, & 230 W. Cusseta), each with a plate-glass window and a non-historic door with transom. The eastern section (222 W. Cusseta) has a single storefront with two plate glass windows and a centered, recessed door set between canted windows; a single window is located to the west of the storefront. Flat-roofed, metal canopies shelter all four storefronts. The upper part of the buildings features recessed brick panels, and a row of angled soldier bricks at the cornice. The roof parapets of each section are stepped to accommodate a change in grade.

51. 243 W. Cusseta St., Commercial Building/Auto Repair Shop, circa 1935 with circa 1980 addition

C

The circa 1935 section of this north-facing building is a 1-story, brick commercial building with a parapet roof. The storefront features two wide openings and one single window opening; all contain metal, plate-glass windows. The wide opening closest to the center of the building also contains a metal and glass door and is sheltered by a non-historic, shed-roofed, wood-frame porch. The upper part features four recessed rectangular panels. A 1-story, 3-bay garage (circa 1980) is attached to the rear part of the east elevation of the circa 1935 building.

North East Street

52. 139 N. East St., Dwelling, circa 1900

C

This is a 1-story, 6-bay, frame, L-shaped dwelling with vinyl siding. The cross-gable roof has standing seam metal, and there is one interior brick chimney in the ell. Turned posts and knee brackets support the screened, wraparound, shed-roofed porch. The windows are 1-over-1 replacement vinyl. There is a rear shed-roof addition and possible addition on the north side.

Outbuilding, circa 1960. Round, frame building with asbestos siding, a pyramidal roof with asphalt shingles, and four visible 4/4 wood windows. The entry door is wood with a screen door.

C

Garage, circa 1970. Front-gable, frame garage with asphalt shingles, vertical tongue in groove siding, a sliding metal door, and a 2-over-2 window with horizontal muntins.

C

53. 140 N. East St., Dwelling, circa 1880

C

This is a 2-story, 4-bay, frame dwelling with vinyl siding. The cross-gable roof has asphalt shingles. There are shaped rafter ends and a wraparound porch with square wood columns and turned balustrade. The single-light wood door features a transom and sidelights. The windows are 9-over-3 vinyl replacement on the first story and 6-over-3 vinyl on the second story.

Outbuilding, circa 1940. Small square building with a side-gable roof and asphalt shingles, one visible 2-over-2 side window, and a vertical plank door.

C

Playhouse. Non-historic, raised playhouse with one visible 4-over-4 window, a six-panel wood door, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles.

NC

Shed. Non-historic, pre-fabricated, 3-bay shed with cat slide roof, exposed rafters, false half-timber siding.

NC

Gazebo. Non-historic, pre-fabricated, wood gazebo with pyramidal roof and lattice.

NC

54. 236 N. East St., Dwelling, circa 1900 (Photo #10)

C

This is a 1-story, 5-bay, irregular mass, Queen Anne-style dwelling with clapboard siding. The

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cross-gable roof has asphalt shingles; bargeboards and decorative shingles adorn the gables. The wraparound porch features exposed rafters, turned posts and balustrade, a spindlework frieze, and scroll-sawn brackets. There is a small gable over the off-center front entrance. The windows are 1-over-1 wood sash with leaded glass. One brick stove chimney is visible at rear, and there is a rear addition.

Barn/Shed, circa 1930. Frame barn/shed with board-and-batten siding; features a side-gable metal roof and small front gable with a shed roof over the opening. C

55. 260 N. East St., Dwelling, 1966 (Photo #10) C
Facing west, this brick ranch house has a low-pitched, asphalt-shingled, hipped roof with projecting cross-hipped sections at each edge of the façade. The cross-hipped section at the south end contains a built-in garage. The front elevation includes 8-over-8, wood sash windows (paired and single) and a brick stoop leading to a door with sidelights.

East Green Street

56. 236 E. Green St., Dwelling, 1929 (Photo #7, foreground) C
This 1-story, Craftsman-style, frame bungalow is clad in aluminum siding and has an asphalt-shingle, front-gable roof. A 1-story, shed-roofed porch with square, wood columns extends across the front elevation. The porch has been enclosed with plate glass windows; due to the presence of blinds in the porch windows, the front door and window openings were not visible during the survey. One-over-one, wood sash windows, both single and paired, are visible on the side elevations. The roofline has open eaves with exposed rafter ends and knee braces in the front gable.

Shed, circa 2000. Pre-fabricated shed. NC

57. 256 E. Green St., Richardson Construction Company, circa 1965 (altered) NC
This 1-story, L-shaped, concrete-block commercial building faces north towards E. Green Street. The building has a flat roof with a shed-roofed overhang. The northwest section (circa 1965) contains a storefront composed of plate glass-and-metal windows and doors. The southeast section (circa 1980) is set back from the street and has four garage bays with roll-up doors.

West Green Street

58. 120 W. Green St., McKelvey Chevrolet (SE corner Green & Tallassee), 1963 C
This 1-story, brick auto dealership and garage includes an office that faces west towards Tallassee Street and a three-bay garage that faces north towards Green Street. The storefront of the flat-roofed office contains several plate-glass windows; a full-width, flat-roofed, metal canopy shelters a driveway in front of the office. The brick garage includes three garage bays and has a low-pitched, side-gable roof. A 2-story, concrete block, gable-roofed addition that was constructed circa 1970 is attached to the east elevation of the garage.

59. 120 W. Green St., McKelvey Chevrolet (NE corner Green & Tallassee), circa 1940 C
This 1-story, brick commercial block contains two symmetrical, 3-bay storefronts that face west towards Tallassee Street. On the north storefront, a roll-up garage door is flanked by arched window openings with 16-light wood windows; the upper part of this storefront is flat. On the south storefront, double, wood doors with square-edged wood surrounds and corner blocks are flanked by plate-glass windows; a rectangular brick panel is located above the storefront. A row of soldier bricks extends across the building below the corbelled brick cornice. The Green Street

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elevation encompasses ten unevenly spaced bays, including three garage door openings and 4-over-12 windows.

60. 120 W. Green St., McKelvey Chevrolet, circa 1985.

NC

Situated at the NE corner of Green and Tallassee, this frame automobile dealership is attached to the east elevation of the circa 1940 building (28a). Its visible exterior walls feature plate-glass windows divided by unpainted wood columns and a tall, projecting overhang with vertical siding.

East Lafayette Street

61. 113 E. Lafayette St., Cash 2 Go (former garage), circa 1950

C

This stuccoed, 1-story garage is connected to the adjacent former gas station by a non-historic wood deck. The front elevation incorporates one roll-up garage door, and a storefront (circa 1980) that occupies a former garage bay. The 3-bay, symmetrical storefront comprises a single-light door and 6-over-6 sash windows. A full-width, metal, shed-roofed pent roof divides the first story from the flat upper part.

62. 132 E. Lafayette St., Piggly Wiggly, 1956; altered circa 1980

NC

The Piggly Wiggly grocery store is one story tall and clad in vertical aluminum siding. A large overhanging, dryvit parapet wraps around the front (north) and west elevations. On the front elevation, the center section of the parapet is taller in order to accommodate a name block. A block of plate glass windows and a sliding metal and glass door is located beneath the name block and is sheltered by a projecting metal canopy with a low-pitched hipped roof.

63. 139 E. Lafayette St., Bartel Family Medicine (former Alabama Power building), 1965

C

A projecting, flat-roofed, metal overhang shelters the recessed façade of this 1.5-story, front-gable, brick building. The asymmetrical façade features a glass-and-metal commercial door and three ganged, full-height, plate-glass, metal windows. The front gable contains two window openings, each with two lights over wood vents. A door with a flat-roofed overhang is located at the rear of the east (Bryan Street) elevation.

Workshop/Storage Building, 1965. One-story, gable-roofed, concrete block workshop/storage building.

C

64. 212-218-224 E. Lafayette St., Office/Commercial Building, 2002

NC

This pre-fabricated, 1-story, side-gable office building houses three businesses and faces south towards an asphalt parking lot. The exterior walls and roof are clad in corrugated metal. Each storefront contains a metal sash window, a door, and exterior wood steps; a carport is attached to the east elevation.

65. 225 E. Lafayette St., Alabama Power Building, 1992

NC

The Alabama Power Building is one story tall with a corrugated metal overhang, and is clad in brick veneer with five horizontal rows of stretcher bricks in a contrasting, lighter color. There are few windows on the front elevation, which also incorporates a projecting front gable with oversized, round, concrete posts set atop brick pedestals.

66. 242 E. Lafayette St., Dwelling, 1961

C

This 5-bay, hipped-roofed, brick Ranch house faces north and has projecting hipped-roofed sections at each end of the façade. The projecting section at the west end has a screened porch, while the one at the east end contains a cutaway porch. The asymmetrical façade features 2-over-2 wood windows, and a 4-light, wood, picture window flanked by 2-over-2, wood windows. The

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house has a walk-out basement with a built-in garage that faces south towards Green Street.

Shed, circa 1980. Front-gable shed with poured concrete floor and wood door.

NC

67. 249 E. Lafayette St., Bartel House, circa 1920

C

This 1.5-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling has a side-gable roof with a centered, front-gable dormer. The 3-bay, shed-roofed porch has been enclosed. Vinyl siding covers the exterior walls, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Original wood windows with diamond-shaped and narrow vertical lights in the upper sash and a single-paned lower sash remain in the dormer and on the side elevations.

Outbuildings (4). Two prefabricated metal sheds, a free-standing metal carport, and a gable-roofed frame outbuilding also stand on the property; all appear to be non-historic.

NC
(4)

68. [no address] E. Lafayette St., AT&T Building, 1955

C

Situated on the north side of E. Lafayette Street, just east of the intersection with Spring Street, this 1-story, brick utility building comprises a front and rear section, each with a front-gable, asphalt-shingled roof. A wood, front-gabled overhang with knee-braces is located over the centered metal door; a small opening with a window air-conditioning unit is located on each side of the overhang.

Garage, circa 2000. One-story, gable-roofed garage with vinyl siding.

NC

69. 274 E. Lafayette St., Herren House, circa 1900 (Photo #13)

C

This 1.5-story, cross-gable frame dwelling faces north. Clad in wood weatherboard, it features a centered front-gable that extends over the 5-bay front porch. Another porch with a shed roof wraps around the northeast corner of the building. Both porches are supported by Tuscan wood columns. The gables each contain two windows, a peak-head wood vent, and scroll-sawn pendant in the gable peak. Windows are 3-over-3 wood sash, and the door surround features sidelights and a transom.

Greenhouse, circa 1990. Side-gable, frame greenhouse.

NC

70. 345 E. Lafayette St., Office Building (former William Gray House), circa 1930 (Photo #11)

C

This 2-story, 3-bay, brick dwelling has a low-pitched, hipped roof and two 1-story, hipped-roofed wings. A 1-story, brick porch with thick, square, brick piers and a concrete balustrade with turned posts extends across the front of the main block and continues as a terrace in front of the side wings. Windows are 8-over-1 wood sash, except in the west wing, where there are ganged 6-over-6 vinyl windows set within arched openings that were formerly garage bays. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal. Several large, 1-story brick additions are attached to the rear elevation, and a 1-story concrete block medical building is attached to the east elevation; however, these do not obscure the historic form or details of the former dwelling.

71. 362 E. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1930

C

This 1-story, frame bungalow has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof that extends over a full-width front porch with a closed brick rail and battered square posts on brick pedestals. The 4-bay façade comprises paired, 8-over-1, wood sash windows and a door flanked by 10-over-1, wood sash windows; the upper part of the door has a similar 10-light pattern. The house is clad in aluminum siding, and has two chimneys (one interior and one exterior). A carport is attached to the east (side) elevation.

Shed, circa 1990. Pre-fabricated metal shed.

NC

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72. 397 E. Lafayette St., Raymond & Hennie Sturdivant House, circa 1920 (Photo #19) C
Built in the Classical Revival style, this 1.5-story, 5-bay, brick dwelling with rear ell features a prominent, 3-bay, full-height, pedimented porch with Corinthian columns. The hipped roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and block modillions adorn the cornice. There are hipped-roofed dormers on the side roof slopes. The pediment of the front porch and the gables of the dormers are clad in formed, patterned concrete tiles. The windows are multi-light-over-one, wood sash with diamond lights; the porch pediment has a Palladian window with diamond-light, wood windows.
Garage/Apartment, circa 1940. Two-story frame garage with second-floor apartment. C
Garage, circa 1920. One-and-a-half-story, frame garage. C
73. 398 E. Lafayette St., Tucker House, circa 1880 (altered circa 1990) NC
This 2-story, side-gable, frame house with rear ell has a centered front gable and a 3-bay, symmetrical façade. The 1-story, hipped-roof, full-width porch features Tuscan wood columns, a square balustrade, and a paneled wood frieze. The center bay of the symmetrical, 3-bay front elevation contains an arched door opening with fanlight and sidelights on the first story and a 12-light, fixed, vinyl window on the second story; other windows are 6-over-6 vinyl sash. The house is clad in vinyl siding.
Outbuildings (3). Three frame outbuildings stand to the south and southwest of the house; none appear to be historic. NC (3)
74. 401 E. Lafayette St., Leach-Prather House, circa 1905 (Photo #12) C
Clad in wood weatherboard, this 1-story, frame house has a cross-gable, asphalt-shingle roof. The house comprises a south-facing, side-gabled main block with a projecting front-gable at the east end of its facade; a front-gabled ell to the west of the main block; and a projecting front-gable on the west elevation of the ell. A 1-story porch wraps around the southwest corner and is supported by paired, Tuscan columns on paneled wood pedestals. The house has an interior brick chimney, and bargeboards in the gables.
Garage, circa 1990. Frame garage is connected to the house by a breezeway. NC
75. 412 E. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1900 C
This 1-story, 3-bay, frame house with rear ell has a saltbox roof with a centered front-gable. A front-gable entry porch with turned posts is centered in the front elevation; the door surround features sidelights, a transom, fluted pilasters, and flat corner blocks. There are exterior brick end chimneys at the gable ends; the chimney that faces East Street is partially covered with scored stucco. The house has 4-over-4 vinyl sash windows, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof.
Sheds (3), circa 1990. Three pre-fabricated sheds. NC (3)
76. 427 E. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1930 (Photo #12) C
This house is a 1-story, 3-bay, frame bungalow with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and projecting gables on the side elevations. The front-gable porch is nearly full width and features fluted square posts on brick pedestals. The 4-light wood door is placed slightly off-center, and the windows are 1-over-1 metal.
77. 430 E. Lafayette St., Phillips-White House, circa 1905 (Photo #9) C
This is a 2-story, 3-bay, frame, Queen Anne dwelling with wood clapboard siding. The hip with cross gable roof has asphalt shingles. The wraparound shed-roofed porch features a beadboard and rafter ceiling supported by plain Tuscan columns. The windows are 1-over-1 wood sash.

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There is one interior brick chimney visible and an addition to the rear with a gable roof.

78. 446 E. Lafayette St., Duplex, circa 1945

This is a 1-story, 8-bay, frame, rectangular duplex with vinyl siding. There is a side-gable main block with two front-facing gables and a roof of asphalt shingles. Four vinyl Tuscan columns on brick pedestals support the integrated porch with flat roof. The 6-over-6, wood sash windows are covered by storm windows. There is a rear addition with a shed roof.

Garage, circa 1945. Front-gable, frame garage with double doors and the same vinyl siding as the house.

C
79. 465 E. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1940 (Photo #22)

This 1-story, L-shaped, frame dwelling has asbestos siding and an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. The front-gabled ell projects beyond the front elevation of the side-gabled section, which is sheltered by a 2-bay, shed-roofed porch with square wood columns set atop brick pedestals. The house has 9-over-9, wood sash windows.

Garage, circa 1940. Frame garage; mostly hidden by vegetation.

C
80. 468 E. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1945; altered circa 1970-2010

This is a 1-story, 4-bay, rectangular, Ranch house with vinyl siding. The side-gable roof has standing seam metal. The original interior brick chimney is located in the center of the roof. The tile front stoop has tiered brick risers and concrete stairs. The windows are 8-over-8 vinyl replacement. There is a small addition to the east, and a large rear ell addition; both are non-historic.

Garage, circa 1950; altered circa 2000. Frame garage with vinyl siding, a double garage door, and a cat slide standing seam metal roof.

NC
81. 480 E. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1940

This 3-bay, brick bungalow is one story tall with an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof. A front-gable porch with square brick piers is located off center in the front elevation, which encompasses two paired, 1-over-1, wood windows and a 9-light wood door. There is a side-gable, frame addition on the west side, and an attached, shed-roofed, metal carport on the east side.

Garage/Apartment, circa 1940. To the rear of the house is a 2-story, frame, gable-roofed garage with upstairs apartment (circa 1940). Clad in wood weatherboard, the building has a concrete foundation, 4-over-4 wood windows, and exterior wood stairs.

C
82. 514 E. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1940 (Photo #22)

This 1-story, frame dwelling faces west and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with projecting front gable at the north end of the façade. A front-gabled entry with an arched door opening is located at the south edge of the projecting front gable; both have sunburst-patterned vents at the roof peak. A stepped, exterior, brick chimney is adjacent to the entry porch. The house is clad in asbestos siding, and window types include 8-over-8 wood sash, and a 12-over-12, wood sash picture window.

Garage/Apartment, circa 1940. Two-story, frame, gable-roofed garage with upstairs apartment stands to the east of the house, adjacent to Culberson Street. The building is clad in wood drop siding and has 6-over-6 wood sash windows and exterior stairs to the second-floor apartment.

C
83. 532 E. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1955 (Photo #22)

This 1-story, frame, vinyl-sided house comprises a side-gable main block with projecting front

C

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gable; gable-roofed side wings; and a rear ell with walkout basement. The asymmetrical front elevation includes a single window and a recessed, arched doorway with Colonial Revival-style surround in the front-gable section, and three ganged windows in the side-gable section. All windows are 6-over-6 vinyl.

Shed. Pre-fabricated, non-historic, metal shed.

NC

84. 545 E. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1910; altered circa 1990

NC

The front (east) elevation of this 1-story, hipped-roofed, frame house has a projecting front-gable at the south end and a shed-roofed porch that has been partially enclosed. The windows on the front elevation are 1-over-1 metal; the side elevations retain some of the original 1-over-1, wood sash windows. The house has vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Extensive alterations have resulted in a loss of historic integrity.

Garage, circa 1950. Frame garage with a centered garage opening and two pedestrian doors.

C

Garage/Workshop. Front-gable garage or workshop that was only partially visible from the right-of-way.

NC

85. 716 E. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1910

C

This 1-story, frame, cross-gable house incorporates a front-gable ell and a rear ell. The 2-bay, shed-roofed porch features square wood posts and triangular brackets. Windows are 4-over-4, wood sash, and there is a transom above the wood panel and glass door. The exterior walls are clad in wood weatherboard, and the house has a standing-seam metal roof.

West Lafayette Street

86. 140 W. Lafayette St., First United Methodist Church of Dadeville, 1953

C

This brick church comprises a steeple-front sanctuary and two brick additions to the rear. The symmetrical façade, multi-light windows, and dentiled cornice design reflect the influence of the Colonial Revival style. Full-width steps lead to the sanctuary's 3-bay front elevation, which features a closed gable and a centered, projecting steeple block with a recessed, arched brick door opening. The lantern of the steeple features a turned balustrade and arched windows. Five 15-over-9 vinyl windows are located on each of the sanctuary's side elevations. The rear additions are both 2-story, brick buildings with 6-over-6 vinyl windows. A square structure to the southwest of the sanctuary shelters a bell.

87. 220 W. Lafayette St., Tallapoosa County Health Center, circa 1960

C

This government/medical building stands one story tall and has brick exterior walls and a hipped roof that is clad in corrugated metal. On the façade, a recessed entrance is situated between a solid brick wall on the east, and eleven concrete panels topped by single-light metal transom windows on the west. The recessed entry features metal and glass doors, and ganged, metal, plate glass windows.

88. 243 W. Lafayette St., Duplex, circa 1920 (Photo #16)

C

Constructed as a single dwelling, this 1.5-story, front-gable, frame bungalow incorporates Craftsman-style design elements such as knee braces in the front gable and exposed rafter ends. The 4-bay façade features two 4-light, wood doors with vertical lights, flanked by 6-over-6 windows. The original posts for the full-width, front-gable porch have been replaced with non-historic square wood posts.

Garage, circa 1920. Frame, front-gable garage that faces West Street.

C

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89. 311 W. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1930 (Photo #16) C
This is a 1-story, 5-bay, frame bungalow with wood drop siding. There is a side-gable roof with exposed brackets and asphalt shingles, and a front-gable, 3-bay, screened porch with a brick foundation and battered columns on brick pedestals. The windows appear to be original and are 4-over-1 with a wood sash. There are side and rear additions with asbestos siding.
Shed, circa 1930. Frame shed with a front-gable, asphalt-shingle roof and at least one 2-over-2 window. C
Shed, 2012. Pre-fabricated, side-gable, frame shed with aluminum or vinyl siding. NC
90. 350 W. Lafayette St., Acree House, circa 1930 (Photo #17) C
This Colonial Revival-style, 1.5-story bungalow is clad in wood weatherboard and has a centered shed-roofed dormer with a wood vent. The asphalt-shingled, hipped roof extends over a wraparound porch with square brick piers and closed brick rails. The southwest corner of the porch extends beyond the west wall of the main dwelling and is enclosed with ganged, 2-over-2, wood sash windows. The 3-bay front elevation is symmetrical, with paired, 6-over-1, wood sash windows flanking a paneled wood door with a Colonial Revival-style surround; the window surrounds are square-edged with simple cap trim. A shed-roofed, frame addition projects from the west elevation of a rear ell.
Shed, circa 1990. Pre-fabricated, metal shed. NC
91. 351 W. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1935 C
This is a 1-story, frame bungalow with wood drop siding. There is a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles and knee braces in the gables. The integrated front porch has a small front gable with knee braces. There are storm windows over original 4-over-1 and 3-over-1 wood sash windows and a prominent front exterior brick chimney. A wood deck is located off the rear of the house. There is a walkout basement.
Shed/Barn, circa 1940. Frame with unpainted weatherboard siding; one side is enclosed and the other side is open. C
92. 365 W. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1935 C
This 1-story, 6-bay, frame bungalow with walkout basement is clad in asbestos siding, and has a cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The front elevation features a prominent exterior brick chimney, a front-gable at the west end, and a projecting gable-roofed front stoop with cedar fish-scale design and two square columns. Windows are vinyl, 9-over-9 replacements. Non-historic additions exist to the east side and rear.
93. 380 W. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1900 (Photo #17) C
Facing south towards W. Lafayette Street, this 1-story, side-gable, frame dwelling is clad in vinyl drop siding. It encompasses a 1-story, wraparound porch with turned posts, and two front gables; the west front gable projects beyond the façade, while the east front gable is flush with the façade. Each front gable has cornice returns; a centered, 1-over-1, wood window; and replacement siding and an infilled window opening near the roof peak. A single-light, wood door is centered between the two front gables and is surrounded by wood sidelights and transom. Numerous additions extend from the rear elevation.
Barn, circa 1930. Gable-roofed, frame barn. C
Outbuilding, circa 1930. Side-gabled, frame outbuilding. C
Garage, circa 1950. Front-gabled, frame garage. C

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Outbuilding, n.d. Small frame outbuilding that appears to be historic and may be a corn crib; minimally visible from the public right-of-way.

C

94. 385 W. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1940

C

This 1-story, frame, side-gable dwelling comprises a 3-bay center section flanked by smaller, 1-bay, side-gable sections. The house is clad in vinyl siding, and has a non-historic metal roof. A shed-roofed overhang with triangular brackets shelters the front stoop. The windows are vinyl sash.

NC

Outbuildings (3). Open metal carport and two pre-fabricated metal sheds; all are non-historic.

(3)

95. 407 W. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1910

C

This is a 1-story, 3-bay, frame, L-shaped dwelling with rear ell and composite weatherboard siding. The cross-gable roof has asphalt shingles and there is a wraparound porch with shed roof supported with seven round columns. The windows are 4-over-4 wood sash. There is a small rear addition between the rear ell and main block, and a rear wood deck. There is a walkout basement.

Shed. Pre-fabricated, non-historic, metal shed is located at the rear of the property.

NC

96. 433 W. Lafayette St., Dwelling, circa 1900

C

This L-shaped, 1-story, frame dwelling with rear ell and walkout basement has a cross-gable roof and a wrap-around porch with turned posts and exposed rafter ends. The windows are 2-over-2 wood sash; the surrounds are covered by non-historic siding. A stuccoed chimney is located at the juncture of the front- and side-gable sections. The roof is clad in standing-seam metal and features overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice.

Shed. Non-historic, pre-fabricated, metal shed.

NC

Mask Street

97. 119 Mask St., Dwelling, circa 1940 (Photo #18)

C

This 1-story, brick, cross-gable dwelling has a projecting, front-gabled ell with a smaller, projecting front-gable set within it. Adjacent to the projecting front-gable is a shed-roofed entry porch supported by a square brick column; the 9-light wood door is situated on the side elevation of the front-gabled ell. An enclosed, shed-roofed porch is attached to the side elevation of the front-gable ell, and a brick carport is attached to the side elevation of the side-gable section. Windows are 6-over-6 wood sash. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

98. 133 Mask St., Dwelling, circa 1935 (Photo #18)

C

This 1-story, Craftsman-style bungalow is clad in wood drop siding and has a front-gable roof that is covered in embossed tin shingles. A shed-roofed porch with square wood posts extends across the full width of the front elevation, which features a centered door, a paired window, and a single window; all windows are 4-over-1 wood sash. Triangular knee braces adorn the front gable, and there is an interior brick chimney.

Okefuske Street

99. 171 Okefuske St., First Presbyterian Church, 1959

C

This brick, gable-front church is constructed in the Colonial Revival style. Its symmetrical façade features a centered, recessed entry with two Tuscan columns and an arched doorway that contains a stained glass fanlight and double, wood doors. There are arched stained-glass windows on each side of the entry and in the closed front gable; rectangular stained glass windows are

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evenly spaced along the side elevations. The steeple contains arched windows in the lantern. One-story brick additions are attached to the rear of the sanctuary.

100. 221 Okefuske St., Dwelling, circa 1960

C

This 1-story, 4-bay Ranch house has wood weatherboard siding and a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The front elevation features a front-gable entry porch with square wood posts and balustrade; 2-over-2 wood sash windows with horizontal lights; and a single-light picture window with flanking sash windows. A frame carport is attached to the east gable end.

Shed, circa 1960. Gable-roofed frame shed with attached shed/carport.

C

Oliver Grove

101. 100 Oliver Grove, Dwelling, circa 1915

C

This is a 1-story, 5-bay frame bungalow with narrow wood weatherboard siding and a hipped, non-historic, standing seam metal roof. There is a hipped dormer with two pairs of double, 6-by-6 light sliding windows. Two Craftsman-style columns support a shed-roof porch, and the wood sash windows are 30-over-1 and 1-over-1. The west side addition has drop siding and shed roof, and there is a rear addition with a shed roof.

Garage, circa 1930. Frame, front-gable garage with wood weatherboard siding and double wood doors located to the rear of the house.

C

102. 132 Oliver Grove, Dwelling, circa 1950

C

This 1-story, cross-gable, frame dwelling faces south towards Oliver Grove. The front elevation features a projecting front gable and a 2-bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. Window types include 6-over-6 vinyl sash and a 16-light picture window with 4-light sidelights. A gable-roofed ell with porch extends from the rear elevation.

Garage, circa 1950. Front-gable, frame garage.

C

103. 146 Oliver Grove, Dwelling, 1907

C

This is a 1-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling with vinyl siding. The pyramidal roof has asphalt shingles, and there is a front-gable porch with two decorative iron columns; a wood ramp was constructed on the west side of the porch in 2012. There are 1-over-1 vinyl replacement windows. There is a shed-roofed addition on the west side, and hipped-roofed addition on the east side.

Shed, circa 2000. Front-gable, frame, shed with porch.

NC

104. 162 Oliver Grove, Oliver House, circa 1850; altered circa 1900

C

The 1.5-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling at 162 Oliver Grove faces east. The house is clad in wood weatherboard and features a Greek Revival-style door surround and two floor-to-ceiling window openings. The full-width, shed-roofed porch has a turned balustrade and Tuscan columns that are paired at the corners and on either side of the centered stairs. A large, centered front-gable contains paired, 1-over-1, wood sash windows. Tax records and local informants identify this as a pre-Civil War dwelling; however, the form and fenestration on the upper story suggests that it was altered in the early 20th century.

Outbuilding, circa 1940. Side-gable, frame outbuilding with a wood window and wood, paneled door.

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East South Street

105. E. South St., Dadeville City Cemetery, circa 1840 (Photo #28)

C

The main entrance to this 8-acre cemetery is located on E. South Street. The cemetery is divided into three sections. The smallest and newest section is bounded by E. Cusseta Street on the north and E. Columbus Street on the south; there are no driveways or formal pathways in this section, which contains mostly flat memorials laid out in north-south rows.

A concrete block wall divides area south of E. Columbus Street into two sections. The northeast section was historically the African-American section of the cemetery; the earliest grave noted in this section dates to 1913. Many graves are in family groupings but only a few plots are delineated by walls. Common markers include flat concrete slabs, military gravestones, and headstones; some markers have stones set in the concrete. The larger southwest section was historically reserved for whites and has a U-shaped driveway; the earliest grave observed in this section dates to 1851, and it is likely that the cemetery was established soon after the town was founded. Most of this section is clearly divided into family plots, many of which are walled; markers include headstones, obelisks, statuary markers, and slabs.

106. 109 E. South St., Commercial Building, circa 1945

C

This 3-bay, 2-part, concrete-block commercial building has an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof with flat parapet. A shed-roofed, standing-seam metal canopy extends across the front elevation, which features a metal-and-glass door and two plate-glass windows. A low, concrete-block end wall extends from the building's northwest corner. A shed-roofed, frame canopy, and a shed-roofed addition with concrete block and wood-frame walls are attached to the west elevation.

107. 137 E. South St., Commercial Building, circa 1950

C

This 1-story, concrete-block commercial building has a front-gable roof with a stepped parapet. The symmetrical, three-bay facade comprises a flat-roofed canopy and a metal door flanked by two fixed, single-light, metal windows. A shed-roofed, frame addition is attached to the side elevation.

West South Street

108. 355-357 W. South St., Duplex, 1938

C

Built by Orum Willis, this 1-story, brick duplex has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and a symmetrical facade. Each half of the duplex contains a paired window near the center of the building and a projecting, front-gabled, screened porch with integrated entry porch. At the center edge of the porch is an arched door opening capped by a false front-gable; this door opening leads to an entry porch for a multi-light wood door. Windows are 1-over-1 vinyl or metal sash.

109. 362 W. South St., Orum Willis House, 1951 (Photo #23)

C

This 1-story, brick, split-level, Ranch house comprises a 1-story hipped-roofed section and a 2-story pyramidal-roofed section. The 1-story section features a centered, 2-bay, cutaway porch that shelters the front door and a tri-partite picture window. The first story of the 2-story section features a garage bay and a wide opening that may be a former garage bay that has been infilled with a non-historic door and windows. Windows are 1-over-1 metal, and the roof is clad in clay tiles.

Shed, circa 1960. Gable-roofed, frame shed.

C

110. 375 W. South St., Dwelling, 1941

C

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The front (north) elevation of this 1-story, frame, front-gable dwelling comprises paired windows and a wood door with front-gabled entry porch. The house is clad in wood drop siding, and has an asphalt-shingle roof. The windows are 6-over-6 wood sash. A side-gable section projects from the east elevation.

North Spring Street

111. 214 N. Spring St., Dwelling, 1936

NC

This 1.5-story, frame, side-gable house has a symmetrical, 5-bay front elevation and a 3-bay, shed-roofed porch. Clad in aluminum siding, the house sits atop a raised foundation, and exterior brick chimneys are located at each gable end. The windows on the first story and in the side gables have been replaced with vinyl sash. The roof features boxed eaves with cornice returns. There are several rear additions.

Shed, circa 2000. Pre-fabricated, metal shed.

NC

112. 215 N. Spring St., Salmon-Patterson House, circa 1900

C

This 1-story, side-gable, frame dwelling with rear ell has a centered, clipped front-gable and a full-width, shed-roofed porch. An exterior brick chimney is located at the north gable end. The windows are 4-over-4 wood sash with fluted surrounds on the front elevation. Queen Anne-style details include spindlework at the gable peak, fish-scale shingles, turned posts and fan-shaped brackets on the porch, and turned pilasters and bulls-eye blocks in the door surround.

Shed, circa 1940. Frame, front-gable shed with a standing-seam metal roof and shed-roofed sections on each side.

C

Garage, circa 2000. Frame garage.

NC

113. 234 N. Spring St., Dwelling, circa 1880 (Photo #7, roofline visible in background)

C

This 1.5-story, frame dwelling has a side-gable roof with two steeply pitched front gables, and is clad in wood weatherboard. A shed-roofed porch that was enclosed circa 1960 is centered in the front elevation. Most of the windows are 6-over-6 wood or 4-over-4 wood; a few have been replaced with vinyl windows. Peak-head wood vents are located near the gable peaks. A gable-roofed rear ell, a one-story side addition, and a partially enclosed side porch are attached to the main block.

114. 258 N. Spring St., Dwelling, circa 1950

C

This 1-story, frame dwelling with side-gable wings has aluminum siding and a side-gable roof with asphalt shingles. The asymmetrical fenestration on the front elevation incorporates single and paired, 6-over-6, wood windows and a door that is sheltered by a 1-bay, front-gable, wood porch with concrete block steps.

Garage, circa 1950. Frame garage with wood drop siding.

C

115. 261 N. Spring St., Dwelling, circa 1940

C

Located on the same property as 274 E. Lafayette Street (Resource #69), this 1-story, 3-bay, concrete-block dwelling has a side-gable roof that is clad in standing-seam metal. A front-gable, wood porch with no architectural embellishments is centered in the front elevation. The two windows are 6-light metal, possibly with hopper or awning windows.

116. 312 N. Spring St., Wright-Young House, circa 1930

C

Facing north towards E. Lafayette Street, this 1.5-story, frame house has a clipped front-gable roof,

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large side dormers with clipped front gables, and a gable-roofed rear ell. The 3-bay, front-gable porch is supported by paired, square wood columns set atop brick pedestals. A paneled wood door surround with sidelights and transom is centered in the symmetrical, 5-bay façade. Most windows are 1-over-1 wood; the upper sashes of the 8-over-1, paired, wood windows in the front gable contain four small lights over four larger ones. The exterior walls are clad in wood weatherboard, and the roof has asphalt shingles.

117. 328 N. Spring St., Lewis Young House, circa 1890 (Photo #11)

C

This 1.5-story, Queen-Anne-style, frame dwelling faces south towards E. Lafayette Street. Clad in wood weatherboard, the house incorporates a hipped-roofed main block; a front-gabled bay window and a tower with flared eaves on the front elevation; projecting gables on the side elevations; a rear ell with side porch; and gable-roofed dormers. The wraparound porch features turned posts and balustrades, a spindlework frieze, and scroll-sawn brackets. Windows are 1-over-1 wood sash. Architectural embellishments include scrolled brackets, decorative shingles, and a door surround with fluted pilasters, sidelights, and a transom.

118. 397 N. Spring St., Dwelling, circa 1940

C

This 1-story, side-gable, frame dwelling faces east and is divided into three distinct sections on the front elevation. The 1-bay south section is set back several feet from the other two-thirds of the building and is of frame construction. The center section has a random-rubble stone exterior, contains the front door, and is flush with the 1-bay, frame northern section. The frame sections are clad in wood weatherboard and feature paired, 6-over-6, wood sash windows. A 3-bay, shed-roofed porch extends across the southern two-thirds of the front elevation. A shed-roofed carport is attached to the south elevation.

Shed, circa 1940. Front-gable, frame shed.

C

119. 419 N. Spring St., Dwelling, circa 1950 (altered circa 1990)

NC

This 1-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with vinyl siding has a centered front gable and a projecting, 1-bay, shed-roofed section on the front elevation. A front-gable overhang is located over the door. There is one picture window on the front elevation; other windows are 1-over-1 vinyl sash. A side-gable wing with front porch is attached to the south (side) elevation.

Carport, circa 2000. Pre-fabricated metal carport.

NC

120. 431 N. Spring St., Christ Faith Temple, circa 1945

C

Built for the Church of the Nazarene congregation, this 1-story, frame church has a two-part steeple set atop a front-gable, corrugated metal roof with exposed rafter ends and a sunburst-patterned vent in the gable peak. The symmetrical, 3-bay front elevation has a 1-bay, front-gabled, frame porch with square posts. Windows on the front elevation are 6-over-6 vinyl; the rear and side elevations feature 2-over-2, wood windows with horizontal muntins and flat, square-edged, wood surrounds. Exterior siding is asbestos or composite. The original wood drop siding is visible on the rear elevation.

121. 434 N. Spring St., Dwelling, 1908

C

This 1.5-story, Queen Anne-style, frame house comprises a hipped-roofed main block, a projecting front-gable section at the north end of the facade, and a gable-roofed rear ell. The front-gabled section features a bay window on the first story and fish-scale shingles in the gable. A 1-story, hipped-roofed porch with battered, square, wood posts extends across the main block. A front-gabled dormer is centered in the front roof slope; windows are 1-over-1, wood sash.

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Garage, circa 1910. Frame garage.

C

Carport, Non-historic, pre-fabricated metal carport.

NC

122. 452 N. Spring St., Dwelling, circa 1940

C

Set atop a rise with a steep embankment, this mid-20th-century, brick house is one story tall with a cross-gable roof. The 3-bay façade of the side-gable section has 8-over-8 wood windows, a door, and a front exterior chimney. The 1-bay front-gable section has a 16-light wood picture window, while the side elevation incorporates 3-over-1, wood windows with vertical muntins. On the north elevation, there is a brick side porch or carport with arched, brick openings. A rear ell was barely visible from the public right-of-way.

Gazebo, circa 1985. Frame gazebo to rear of house.

NC

North Tallassee Street

123. 111 N. Tallassee St., Commercial Building, circa 1895 (altered circa 1980) (Photo #1)

NC

The original façade of this 2-story, 2-part, brick commercial building is obscured by circa 1980 brick veneer on the first story and non-historic vertical siding on the second story and parapet. The first story features a full-width, flat-roofed metal canopy and a centered metal door flanked by plate glass windows. The original brick construction is visible on the south elevation, which faces Columbus Street; a door and window opening with canopy are located at the west (rear) end of the wall, and angled bricks along the roofline.

124. 115 N. Tallassee St., Commercial Building, circa 1895 (Photo #1)

C

This 2-story, 2-part, brick commercial building has a symmetrical façade that incorporates a centered metal door with transom, two 2-over-1 windows, and a flat-roofed, full-width, metal canopy. The glass in the four narrow, 1-over-1, arched windows on the second story has been replaced with plywood. Decorative brickwork includes pilasters, triangular corbelling patterns on the string course, and corbelled modillions at the cornice.

125. 121 N. Tallassee St., Tallapoosa County Bank, 1894 (Photo #1)

C

The façade of this 2-story, 2-part commercial building incorporates smooth brick, rough-faced brick, and rock-faced ashlar stone. The door opening is situated in the northernmost of the three bays; metal, plate-glass windows occupy the other two bays. On the second story, there are five evenly spaced, arched, 1-over-1, metal windows with rock-faced stone arches. A name-plate with "Tallapoosa County Bank" is located above the second-story windows, and a date plate ("1894") is centered within the cornice, which is composed of alternating blocks of rock-faced stone and rough-faced brick. A cornerstone indicates that the building was designed by E.W. Walpole and built by Clandy & Son.

126. 127 N. Tallassee St., Commercial Building, circa 1895 (Photo #1)

C

This 2-story, 2-part brick commercial building has four bays, including a door that leads directly to the second story, a wood door with transom, and recessed plate glass windows. All of the first-story door and window openings are arched with recessed brick corbelling. A flat-roofed canopy supported by decorative metal posts shelters the first story of this building and one to its north (129 N. Tallassee). On the second story, the four bays are defined by brick pilasters; the three northernmost bays contain 6-over-6, wood sash windows with segmental brick arches. There is corbelled brick above each bay and at the cornice; angled bricks adorn the frieze below the cornice, and the roof parapet is covered by a metal cap.

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127. 129 N. Tallassee St., Commercial Building (former post office), circa 1895 (Photo #1) C
This 1-story, brick commercial building features arched openings in the three first-story bays. Non-historic, metal-and-glass, double doors occupy the center bay; the two window openings contain plate-glass, wood windows. A flat-roofed canopy supported by decorative metal posts shelters the first story of this building and one to its south (127 N. Tallassee). The upper part of the building contains a recessed, rectangular brick panel; a wider, shorter, recessed panel is located below the cornice. Rows of angled soldier brick are located on either side of the panel and at the cornice. The parapet is covered by metal.
128. 135 N. Tallassee St., Commercial Building, circa 1895 (Photo #1) C
This 1-story, brick commercial building has a 3-bay storefront that incorporates two plate glass windows and a centered, non-historic door with sidelights and a transom. Historic transom windows are situated above the window and door openings and below a flat-roofed canopy supported by metal posts. The upper part of the building includes three recessed, rectangular, brick panels. Brick pilasters at the outer edges of the façade have corbelled brick capitals. The roofline features formed brick blocks with a rosette design set beneath corbelled brick modillions; there is a centered, projecting, brick arch with a corbelled brick parapet that rises above the cornice.
129. 139 N. Tallassee St., Commercial Building, circa 1895 (Photo #1) C
The first story of this 1-story, brick commercial building incorporates three arched bays that are divided by a non-historic, full-width, metal awning. A centered, non-historic, metal-and-glass door and two plate-glass windows are located below the awning; the arched sections above the awning are filled with non-historic siding. The upper part contains three rectangular panels composed of angled header bricks. Brick pilasters frame the building and are capped with corbelled brick capitals. There is a corbelled brick cornice, and a centered brick parapet that comprises pilasters, corbelled brick, and dentils.
130. 145 N. Tallassee St., Commercial Building, circa 1895; altered circa 1940 (Photo #1) C
The façade of this 1-story, brick commercial building is clad in textured bricks and has a recessed storefront composed of three ganged, plate-glass windows and a metal-and-glass door. A metal, shed-roofed canopy shelters the door and windows. The side (north) elevation features a stepped parapet along the slope of the shed roof. A wood door with transom and a 2-over-2 wood sash window are located at the west end of the side elevation, and likely provided access to the lawyer's office that originally occupied the rear section of the building.
131. 215 N. Tallassee St., Commercial Building (former movie theater), circa 1930 (altered ca. 1980) NC
Located within the same commercial block as 210-230 W. Cusseta Street, this recessed storefront has non-historic, wood-shingled walls, and a non-historic door and windows. A large, shed-roofed overhang covers the upper part of the storefront. This storefront originally led to a movie theater that extended west the full length of the commercial block, but the interior space has since been divided.
132. 223 N. Tallassee St., Commercial Building, circa 1920; altered circa 1980 NC
The façade of this 1-story commercial building is clad in aluminum or vinyl siding that obscures any historic architectural details. A metal, flat-roofed canopy shelters the asymmetrical storefront, which includes two plate-glass windows and a metal-and-glass door placed off center.
133. 225 N. Tallassee St., Commercial Building, circa 1920 (Photo #27) C
This 1-story, brick commercial building with parapet roof contains two storefronts, each with a

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single-light, wood, paneled door and a plate-glass window set in wood frames. A frieze window is located above each bay and beneath a non-historic, shed-roofed, wood canopy. The upper part features two recessed brick sign panels, decorative brickwork at the cornice, and a metal cap along the top of the roof parapet.

134. 233 N. Tallassee St., Dadeville Lodge No. 71 F&AM (former City Hall), circa 1930 (Photos #1, 27) C
The architectural details of this 2-story, 3-bay, brick building reflect the Classical Revival style, including quoins, fanlights, and a symmetrical façade. The first-story bays feature Tudor-style pointed arches and concrete quoins. The center bay contains a recessed entry with a single-light, wood-paneled door and a 5-light transom; a wood paneled door is located in each of the side walls of the entry as well. The second-story window openings are framed by formed concrete sills and lintels, and by patterned bricks on the sides. All of the façade windows are paired, 1-over-1, wood sash; the center window opening on the upper story is filled with brick. The Masonic symbol is set in the center of the name panel above the second-story windows. The north elevation, which faces Green Street, has several window and door openings, as well as a loading dock.
135. 287 N. Tallassee St., Tri-County Children's Advocacy Center (former Harper House), circa 1920 C
This is a 1-story, 5-bay, frame bungalow with vinyl siding. It has a side-gable roof with modern standing seam metal and exposed knee braces. The front-gable, 3-bay porch has a stuccoed brick foundation, and square wood columns on stuccoed brick pedestals; the stairs are replaced with a concrete ramp. The windows are 1-over-1 wood sash. There is a rear addition that post-dates the original building, probably c. 1950.
Garage, circa 1920. Frame, front-gable garage with metal roof, exposed rafter ends, and double wood doors. C
136. [no address] N. Tallassee St., Dadeville Volunteer Fire Department, circa 1990. NC
The 1-story fire station is clad in vertical aluminum siding and has a low-pitched, front-gable roof. The front elevation incorporates a fixed window, a recessed doorway, and five garage bays with metal, roll-up doors.
137. [no address] N. Tallassee St., Storage Building, circa 1990 NC
This storage building encompasses 12 roll-up metal doors on its south elevation. The exterior walls and shed roof are clad in corrugated metal.
138. 475 N. Tallassee St., Dwelling, circa 1965 C
Facing east, this 1-story, brick, cross-gable Ranch house comprises a side-gable main block with a projecting front-gabled section at the south end of the façade. A side-gable section at the north end features brick lower walls with wood weatherboard above and is likely a former porch that has been enclosed. A brick, interior chimney is located at the south gable end of the main block. The rooflines of the front-gable section and former porch are lower than that of the main block; all roofs are clad in non-historic, corrugated metal. Windows are 2-over-2, wood sash with horizontal muntins; a tripartite picture window is located in the main block.
Pigsty, circa 2000. This shed-roofed pig sty has half-round log siding and a low, wood, board-and-batten door. NC
Shed, circa 2000. Flat-roofed, frame shed clad in plywood on the north and south elevations and half-round logs on the west elevation. A porch is located on the east elevation. NC
139. 511 N. Tallassee St., Dwelling, circa 1950 C

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This 1-story, frame, cross-gable dwelling features a walkout basement constructed of concrete block; a projecting front-gable at the south end; and an integrated, full-width porch with square wood columns that extends across the front elevation of the side-gabled north section. An exterior brick chimney is located at the north gable end. Most of the exterior is clad in asbestos shingles; the walls under the porch are clad in vertical boards. Windows are 6-over-6, wood sash, and there is a multi-light, fixed picture window on the front elevation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and scalloped wood adorns the roofline along the front elevation.

140. 525 N. Tallassee St., Dwelling, circa 1955

C

This 1-story, frame, cross-gable dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and features a walkout basement and a projecting front-gable at the north end. The front-gable section incorporates a 3-sided oriel window with flared eaves, and a cutaway entry porch at the southeast corner. The side-gable section includes a paired, 6-over-6, wood window and an interior, brick chimney; other window types include 4-over-4 wood and 6-over-6 vinyl. A small, side-gable section at the south end has no windows. An addition supported by metal posts extends from the rear elevation, and there is a non-historic wood deck attached to the north elevation. The roof has close eaves and is covered in asphalt shingles.

Shed, circa 1990. Pre-fabricated, metal shed.

NC

South Tallassee Street

141. 127 S. Tallassee St., Oliver & Treadwell Law Firm, circa 1895; addition circa 1935 (Photo #4)

C

This free-standing, one-and-a-half-story, frame commercial building stands at the SE corner of S. Tallassee and W. Columbus and incorporates a front-gable section (circa 1895) and a side-gable rear addition (circa 1935); both sections rest on brick piers and are clad in wood weatherboard. The front-gable section features boxed eaves, cornice returns, and scroll-sawn bargeboards in the front and rear gables. A shed-roofed, wraparound porch with turned posts extends around three sides of the front-gable section. A paneled wood door with 3-light transom is centered in the 3-bay front elevation; two similar doors are located on the west elevation, facing Tallassee Street. All first-story windows are 2-over-2 wood sash; a narrow, 6-over-6 window is centered in the front gable. The gable-roofed rear addition has 1-over-1 wood sash windows.

142. 178 S. Tallassee St., First Baptist Church, 1963 (Photo #20)

C

This Colonial Revival-style, gable-end, brick church has a full-height, pedimented porch supported by Tuscan columns. The front elevation includes three double, wood doors with stained glass transoms and fluted pilasters; the center door is topped by a broken pediment. Stained glass windows are located along the side elevations. The lantern of the steeple incorporates arched, multi-light windows framed by fluted pilasters and pediments. Brick, 2-story wings are attached to the side and rear elevations of the sanctuary.

143. 185 S. Tallassee St., Commercial Building (former Hicks House), circa 1920

C

Built as a Craftsman-style dwelling, this 2-story, hipped-roofed, brick building has an asymmetrical, 2-bay façade that incorporates a 1-story, front-gabled porch and a 2-story projecting front gable. The porch has been enclosed, but the brick piers remain visible; a door opening with overhang has been added to the projecting front gable. The second-story windows are paired, 15-light, vinyl sash. The asphalt-shingled main roof and the porch roof have open eaves with exposed rafter ends, and knee braces in the front gables.

144. 218 S. Tallassee St., Rylance House, circa 1905 (Photo #20)

C

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Clad in wood weatherboard, this Classical Revival-style, 2-story, frame, hipped-roofed house features a full-width, 2-story porch with a semi-circular forward extension and square wood columns. Double, wood doors set in a pedimented surround are centered in the symmetrical, three-bay façade. Louvered wood shutters cover the first-story windows; the other windows are 1-over-1 wood sash. A shed-roofed porch is attached to the side (north) elevation. Large dentils adorn the cornice, door pediment, and first-story window lintels.

145. 242 S. Tallassee St., Carlisle House, circa 1890

C

The east (front) elevation of this 1-story, frame dwelling has a projecting front-gable at the south end, a flush front-gable at the north end, and a wraparound porch on the northwest corner. The porch is supported by Ionic wood columns set atop brick pedestals; similar columns support a hipped-roofed overhang over the centered window in the projecting front-gable. The door surround features sidelights, a transom, fluted pilasters, and scrolled brackets. The house is clad in wood weatherboard. The side-gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and wood bargeboards adorn the gables. Before 1924, a previously free-standing outbuilding was connected to the main block, forming a rear ell.

Shed, circa 1930. Frame, pyramidal roofed shed.

C

Garage, circa 1930. Frame, hipped-roofed garage.

C

146. 311 S. Tallassee St., Nelson-Taylor House, circa 1910

C

This 1-story, frame, side-gable dwelling with rear ell is clad in narrow wood weatherboard. A shed-roofed, wraparound porch with square wood columns extends across the 3-bay, symmetrical façade and around the north elevation to the rear ell. Windows are 6-over-1, wood sash, and the single-light wood door features a paneled wood surround with sidelights and transom. The corrugated metal roof has boxed eaves and cornice returns, and there are paired, exterior brick chimneys at each gable end.

147. 313 S. Tallassee St., Dwelling, circa 1910

C

This 1-story frame dwelling is clad in wood weatherboard and comprises a hipped-roofed main block, two front-gabled ells (one is flush with the façade, the other projects beyond it), a projecting gable on the side elevation, and a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns. The windows are 1-over-1 wood sash, and the single-light, wood door is set between wood sidelights composed of numerous small, square lights. The roof is clad in metal sheeting and features boxed eaves and cornice returns.

148. 326 S. Tallassee St., Dwelling, 1965

C

This 1-story, brick, Ranch house comprises a side-gabled main block, side-gable wings, and an attached garage. A shed-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and a dentiled cornice extends across the front elevation of the main block. The symmetrical façade, the porch columns and cornice, and the broken pediment above the door reflect the Colonial Revival style. Windows are 9-over-9, vinyl sash. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and there is an interior brick chimney.

149. 419 S. Tallassee St., Dr. R.V. Salmon House, circa 1900

C

This 2-story, frame, square dwelling has an unusual roof that appears to be a flat-topped mansard roof. The 3-bay house is clad in aluminum or vinyl siding, and has a hipped-roofed, full-width, 1-story porch with fluted Roman columns. The centered, wood-paneled door features a wood-paneled surround, sidelights, and transom. Window types include 2-over-2, wood sash windows with horizontal lights on the first story; 2-over-2, wood sash windows with vertical lights on the second story; and a fixed, 16-light, square window in the center of the second story.

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Garage, circa 1940. Front-gable, frame, 2-bay garage.

150. 435 S. Tallassee St., Dwelling, circa 1935

This 1-story, side-gable frame house with hipped-roofed rear ell is clad in wood weatherboard and has a standing-seam metal roof. A small, projecting, front-gabled entry porch with engaged, square, wood columns is situated under a front-gable that is placed off-center in the facade. Adjacent to the entry porch is a cutaway screened porch. Standing-seam metal, shed-roofed overhangs shelter the screened porch, the front door, and the windows, which are primarily 6-over-6 wood sash. An exterior chimney with two arched panels is located on the gable end.

151. 450 S. Tallassee St., Dwelling, 1937 (Photo #15, background)

This 1-story, frame dwelling with rear ell has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; the material of the drop siding was not discernible. The front elevation incorporates a front-gable near the edge of the façade, a smaller front gable over the door, and an exterior chimney with two arched panels. A 2-bay, shed-roofed porch with square posts, turned balustrade, and lattice frieze extends over the chimney, the door, and a wide opening with non-historic windows or doors. The 3-over-1 and 4-over-1 wood window have vertical lights in the upper sash, and are frequently paired or ganged.

152. 459 S. Tallassee St., Dwelling, 1942

This 1-story, frame, side-gable dwelling incorporates a centered, projecting front-gable; a side-gable wing with screened porch; and a rear ell. The exterior is clad in wood drop siding. Paired, 6-over-6, wood sash windows flank the centered front gable, which contains a louvered wood door. The roof has overhanging eaves and is covered in standing-seam metal.

153. 470 S. Tallassee St., Dwelling, circa 1900

Clad in wood weatherboard, this square, 2-story, frame dwelling has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof and a 2-story, hipped-roofed, full-width porch with square wood columns. The 3-bay façade features 1-over-1, wood sash windows in the outer bays, double wood doors in the first-story center bay, and a multi-light fixed window in the center bay on the second story. A side-gable, 1-story wing is attached to the west (side) elevation.

154. 490 S. Tallassee St., Dwelling, circa 1955

This 1-story, brick, side-gable Ranch house has a symmetrical, 3-bay façade. Eight-over-eight wood sash windows flank a recessed wood door with sidelights and a paneled wood surround. The front-gable entry porch is supported by paired, fluted Roman columns. Asphalt shingles cover the roof, and there is an interior brick chimney.

155. 493 S. Tallassee St., Margaret Oliver House, circa 1890

Built in the Queen Anne style, this 1-story, hipped-roofed, frame house faces north and incorporates a 1-story, polygonal tower at the northwest corner and a hipped-roofed section that projects from the east elevation. The asymmetrical 3-bay façade includes a recessed, single, wood door. On the front elevation, there are two gable-roofed dormers with arched vents. Windows are elongated, 1-over-1, wood sash, and the house is clad in wood weatherboard; asphalt shingles cover the roof.

Outbuildings (3). Three frame outbuildings to the north of the house were minimally visible, but appear to have been built in the early or mid-20th century.

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156. 510 S. Tallassee St., Jinks-Burton House, 1887

C

This rectangular, 1-story, hipped-roofed dwelling with rear ell has a wraparound porch that extends along the building's front, west side, and rear elevations. On the front elevation, the porch features turned posts and balustrade and scroll-sawn brackets and frieze. The main door on the 7-bay façade is a single-light wood door with transom. The windows are 6-over-6, wood sash, and the exterior is clad in wood shiplap siding. There is an interior brick chimney, and the roof is clad in embossed tin shingles.

157. 551 S. Tallassee St., Dwelling, circa 1890

C

This 1-story, frame, cross-gable dwelling faces north and comprises a side-gabled main block, a front-gabled ell along the east elevation, a projecting front-gabled section at the west end of the façade, and a wraparound porch with square wood columns. The house is clad in aluminum siding and has 4-over-4, vinyl sash windows, many of which are paired. The roof is covered in standing-seam metal and has cornice returns at the gable ends.

Garage, circa 1990. Frame, two-bay garage clad in metal siding.

NC

158. 552 S. Tallassee St., Dwelling, circa 1890

C

The front elevation of this 1-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling features two front-gables and a shed-roofed porch that wraps around both front corners and abuts side-gable wings that are attached to each of the side elevations. Tuscan wood columns set on brick pedestals support the porch. The symmetrical, 3-bay façade includes a door with transom and sidelights; all windows are 6-over-6, vinyl sash. The house is clad in aluminum or vinyl siding, and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. A carport is attached to the east elevation of the porch.

159. [no number] S. Tallassee St., Dwelling, circa 1925

C

Situated on the south side of Tallassee Street and east of the intersection with Freeman Street, this 1-story, frame bungalow is set back approximately 150' from the road and faces north. A hipped-roofed porch with square wood posts, triangular brackets, and a square wood balustrade extends across the 3-bay front elevation, which includes 6-over-6 windows. The low-pitched, front-gable roof features knee braces and a rectangular vent near the peak.

Garage, circa 1980. Frame, front-gable, concrete-block garage.

NC

Shed, circa 2000. Pre-fabricated metal shed.

NC

160. [no number] S. Tallassee St., Puckett House, circa 1880

C

This 1-story, frame, Queen Anne-style dwelling with rear ell is located on the north side of S. Tallassee Street and east of the intersection with Freeman Street. A bay window topped by a front-gable roof is centered in the front elevation. A porch with turned posts and a spindlework frieze extends across the front elevation. The house is clad in wood weatherboard and has 4-over-4, wood sash windows. The side-gable roof is covered in standing-seam metal.

161. 596 S. Tallassee St., Dwelling, 1956

C

This 1-story, brick Ranch house faces south and has a stepped façade that incorporates four hipped-roof sections with asphalt shingle roofs. A built-in garage is located at the southwest corner. The main door is located under a cutaway porch that connects to a brick patio. Windows are 2-over-2 wood sash with horizontal lights; the 4-light, wood picture window also has horizontal lights.

162. 601 S. Tallassee St., Dwelling, circa 1935

C

This 1-story, side-gable, frame house has gable-roofed porches on the front and side elevations;

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both porches have square brick columns and closed rails. The front porch shelters a 4-light wood door and two windows. The windows are 4-over-1 wood with vertical lights; the door lights have a similar configuration. A brick column on the front elevation may be a former chimney. The side-gable roof is clad in standing seam metal and has exposed rafter ends.

Garage, circa 1950. Concrete-block garage.

Carport, circa 2000. Pre-fabricated carport.

C
NC

North West Street

163. 205-207 N. West St., Dadeville Public Library & Horseshoe Bend Regional Library, 1967 (Photo #26)

C

This is a 1-story, 8-bay, frame, U-shaped building with brick veneer. The roof is flat with a solid, overhanging cornice around the roofline and is of an unknown material. The south ell has vertical glass and tall vertical single pane windows. The north ell has 2-over-2 vertical windows. There is a center double door entrance with transom and one pane on the right side. There is a walkout basement.

164. [no address] N. West St., City Garage, circa 1990

NC

This 1-story, side-gable, concrete block garage faces north. The front elevation features a roll-up metal garage door, a metal paneled door, and a 1-over-1 metal window.

165. 250 N. West St., Dadeville Outreach Church, 1984

NC

This 1-story, side-gable building is similar in form to a Ranch house but is not a residential structure. Clad in brick, it has a symmetrical, 3-bay façade with ganged plate-glass windows and a recessed entry.

166. 314 N. West St., Murray House, circa 1905

NC

Facing south towards Lafayette Street, this 1-story, frame dwelling comprises a hipped-roofed main block, a projecting front gable at the west end of the front elevation, a projecting side gable on the east elevation, and a rear ell. A shed-roofed porch with square wood columns wraps around the southeast corner of the building. Paired, 1-over-1, metal or vinyl windows are the dominant window type. The house is clad in aluminum siding, and the roof is standing-seam metal; the gable ends feature cornice returns and patterned, non-historic siding.

Workshop/Apartment, circa 1940. One-and-a-half-story, frame, gable-roofed workshop and apartment. Clad in board-and-batten siding, it incorporates 1-story, shed-roofed additions on the side elevations, and exterior stairs to the upper story.

C

167. [no address] N. West St., Utility Building, circa 1980

NC

One-story, flat-roofed, brick utility building with a single door.

168. [no address] N. West St., Water Tower, circa 1970 (Photo #1)

C

Metal water tower with a center post and six supporting posts; circular tank with walkway.

169. 360 N. West St., Dwelling, circa 1900

C

This is a 1-story, 3-bay, L-shaped dwelling with two rear ells and wood weatherboard siding. The cross-gable, metal shingle roof has a fish scale design. The wraparound porch has a shed roof, turned posts, and square wood balustrade between the front four posts. The windows are 1-over-1 wood sash, and there is one brick chimney where the ells meet. There is a shed-roofed addition off one rear ell.

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170. 391 N. West St., Dwelling, circa 1900

C

Facing east towards West Street, this 1-story, frame, cross-gable dwelling is L-shaped and features a projecting front-gable at the north end, a wraparound porch on the side-gable section, and a rear ell. The interior corner of the porch is enclosed and may have originally supported a tower similar to that on 403 N. West Street (Resource #51). The building is clad in wood weatherboard, and the windows have been boarded up. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles; decorative wood shingles adorn the peak of the front gable.

171. 403 N. West St., Sanford House, circa 1900; altered circa 1975

NC

This is a 1-story, L-shaped dwelling with composition board and vinyl siding. The cross-gable roof features a tower and asphalt shingles. The enclosed shed-roofed porch has screens on the top half and composite board on the bottom, 1-over-1 wood sash windows, exterior side brick chimney, rear wood deck and addition.

172. 410 N. West St., Dwelling, circa 1935

C

The house at 410 N. West Street is a 1-story, frame, side-gable bungalow with a centered, front-gable porch. The 3-bay façade includes paired 6-over-6 wood windows and a 6-light, wood paneled door. The house is clad in wood weatherboard, and the metal-shingled roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends.

Garage/Workshop/Apartment, circa 1940. Two-story, 2-bay, front-gable, frame building that appears to have served as a garage or workshop with an upstairs apartment.

C

173. 421 N. West St., Dwelling, circa 1925

C

The façade of this 1-story, frame dwelling is dominated by a 3-bay, front-gable porch with cornice returns and square wood posts set atop brick pedestals. Clad in wood weatherboard, the house has 4-over-4 wood windows and a complex, irregular roof that is clad in pressed tin shingles.

South West Street

174. 102 S. West St., Dwelling, circa 1890

C

This 1-story, frame dwelling has an irregular form that incorporates a side-gable main block with centered front gable; a wraparound porch; a gable-roofed rear ell; and a projecting section off the rear ell that has a flat-topped gable roof. The foundation and piers on the wraparound porch are constructed of rock-faced ashlar. The exterior is clad in wood weatherboard, and the roof is covered with diamond-shaped shingles. Windows on the streetside elevations are 8-over-1 wood sash with smaller square lights above larger rectangular lights in the upper sash; the rear ell has 2-over-2, wood sash windows.

175. 152 S. West St., Dwelling, circa 1880

C

This 1-story, frame dwelling is clad in wood weatherboard and has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. A front-gabled ell is located at the south end of the building and is flush with the front (east) elevation; a front-gable is situated in the north end of the side-gable roof on the front elevation. A full-width porch with turned posts and scrolled brackets extends across the 3-bay, symmetrical façade, which incorporates 1-over-1, wood sash windows that flank a single-light wood door with sidelights and a transom. The side elevation features paired, 3-over-1, wood windows with vertical muntins.

Carport, circa 2000. Metal, pre-fabricated carport.

NC

176. 214 S. West St., Dwelling, circa 1935

C

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This 1-story, frame dwelling rests on a concrete block and brick foundation, is clad in wood drop siding, and has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. An interior brick chimney is located in the south roof slope. A hipped-roofed porch with exposed rafter tails extends across the 3-bay front-gabled section. Windows are 6-over-6 wood sash.

Outbuilding, circa 1940. Front-gabled, frame building with wood siding and a corrugated metal roof.

C

Workshop, circa 2010. Shed-roofed, frame workshop with plywood siding.

NC

177. 304 S. West St., Dwelling, 1936

C

Built in the Tudor Revival style by Orum Willis, this 1-story, brick dwelling has a steeply pitched side-gable roof with metal shingles. The front (east) elevation incorporates an exterior brick chimney and a steeply pitched front gable; beneath this front gable is a screened porch with arched brick openings. A front-gabled entry with arched doorway is situated near the edge of the front gable. Windows are 6-over-6, wood sash. The hipped-roofed rear ell has an exterior brick chimney, an arched entry, and a gable-roofed dormer with paired windows.

Garage, circa 1940. Front-gable, frame garage.

C

Carport, circa 1990. Metal carport.

NC

Shed, n.d. Open-sided frame shed.

NC

178. 316 S. West St., Dwelling, circa 1900

C

This 1-story, frame dwelling is clad in wood weatherboard and has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof. A shed-roofed porch supported by round wood columns extends across the front elevation of the side-gable section, which encompasses paired, 6-over-6, wood sash windows and a single-light wood door with transom. A single, 6-over-6, wood sash window is centered in the front-gabled ell, which features decorative wood shingles in the gable. A gable-roofed addition with asbestos siding is attached to the south elevation.

Garage, circa 1940. Frame, side-gable garage/workshop with wood drop siding.

C

179. 336 S. West St., Dwelling, circa 1930

C

Clad in wood drop siding, this 1-story, frame, cross-gable dwelling incorporates a projecting, front-gabled ell and a side-gabled main block with a low-pitched roof and a shed-roofed porch with square wood posts. A square addition with a low-pitched, hipped roof is attached to the side of the main block, and a gable-roofed addition is attached to the side of the front-gabled ell. Most windows are paired, 6-over-6, wood sash. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and has open eaves with exposed rafter ends.

Shed, circa 1990. Pre-fabricated metal shed.

NC

180. 380 S. West St., Dwelling, circa 1920 (Photo #15)

C

Facing southeast towards the intersection of S. West and S. Tallassee Streets, this 1-story, frame, side-gable, Craftsman-style bungalow has small side-gable wings and a rear ell. The centered, front-gable porch features exposed framing in the gable, and large square piers and a closed rail constructed of rock-faced ashlar. The symmetrical façade incorporates paired, 4-over-1, wood windows with vertical lights, and a door with sidelights.

Garage, circa 1930. Front-gable, frame garage.

C

Shed, circa 1980. Side-gable, frame shed with board-and-batten siding and a full-width, shed-roofed porch across the front elevation.

NC

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Young Street

181. Young Street, Keebler Park, 1999

NC

Situated at the SE corner of Young and S. Tallassee Streets, Keebler Park comprises a playground, paved parking areas, and a lightly forested area with paved trails and scattered picnic tables and benches. The playground was constructed in 2001 and is located at the north end of the park, near Young Street.

Restroom/Storage Building, circa 2000. Concrete block, hipped-roof building with two doors and skylights on the west elevation.

NC

182. 155 Young St., Dwelling, circa 1935 (Photo #14)

C

This 1-story, Craftsman-style, frame bungalow is clad in wood weatherboard and has an asphalt-shingled, front-gabled roof with triangular knee braces and a cross-piece near the peak. The 3-bay, symmetrical façade features 6-over-1, wood sash windows and an entry porch with square columns, a wood balustrade, and a low-pitched shed roof; the floor of the porch continues as a terrace in front of the east half of the façade. A shed-roofed section is attached to the east elevation.

Garage, circa 1935. Frame, front-gable garage.

C

Carport. Non-historic, post-in-ground carport.

NC

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☒ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning & Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

circa 1840 - 1970

Significant Dates

1874

1928

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cameron, Benjamin

Lide, Martin J.

Walpole, E.W.

Willis, Orum

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Dadeville Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, and under Criterion C for Architecture.

The period of significance begins circa 1840 and is linked to the establishment and construction of the two oldest resources within the district. The municipal cemetery (Resource #105, Photo #28) was established circa 1840, and the oldest building in the district (Resource #39, Photo #8) was constructed circa 1842.

The period of significance extends to 1970 in order to encompass the district's full collection of architectural forms and styles from the 1950s and 1960s. In addition, several locally significant historical trends that began in the 1950s continued through the end of the 1960s, and their effects continued to

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be evident in the district's buildings and landscape until 1970. These trends include the establishment of businesses to serve automobile traffic, post-war industrial development, expansion of local government services, and the emergence of nearby Lake Martin as a vacation destination. After 1970, most of the commercial and residential development in the area occurred outside the historic downtown core of Dadeville.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

The Dadeville Historic District is historically significant in the area of community planning and development for its ability to illustrate the town's development from the antebellum era through the mid-20th century. Dadeville is one the oldest towns in Tallapoosa County, which formed in 1832, soon after the Creek Indians ceded the land to the United States in the Treaty of Cusseta. Chartered in 1837, it became the county seat of Tallapoosa County in 1838, and quickly developed into a market town for local farmers. In 1860, Dadeville encompassed dwellings, a business district around the courthouse square, churches, and several schools, including the first medical school in the state. Residents included artisans, professionals, planters, farmers, and slaves. Two resources in the district illustrate this period in the town's history: the municipal cemetery (Resource #105, Photo #28), which was established circa 1840, and a Greek Revival-style house (Resource #39, Photo #8) constructed circa 1842 for physician W.M.A. Mitchell.

The period between 1880 and 1920 saw the construction of many of the buildings in the Dadeville Historic District, including most of the commercial buildings surrounding the courthouse square and some of the district's largest and most elaborate dwellings. These buildings illustrate the growth of Dadeville that followed the completion of the Savannah and Memphis Railroad in 1874. A cotton gin and cottonseed oil factory were constructed near the depot, and the rail cars brought manufactured goods and foodstuffs for sale in the growing number of stores in Dadeville.

The residential, commercial, religious, and government buildings constructed in the Dadeville Historic District between 1920 and 1970 reflect the town's steady growth and the impact of the automobile. In 1928, the Alabama Mills Company constructed a textile mill in north Dadeville. The textile industry played an important role in Dadeville's economy through much of the 20th century, and contributed to the town's growth during this period. The commercial buildings constructed away from the courthouse square, along major roads through town, reflect the increasing use of cars. The emergence of Lake Martin as a vacation destination, which relied upon the availability of automobiles to travel there, contributed to commercial development in Dadeville after World War II. Public buildings constructed in the mid-20th century illustrate the town's role as headquarters for the county extension office, and the expansion of local government programs during this era.

See "Historical Background" section (below) for more detailed information the history of the Dadeville Historic District and its historic context.

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Criterion C: Architecture

The Dadeville Historic District is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its collection of buildings that illustrate the range of architectural forms and styles constructed between circa 1840 and 1970.

1840-1950

The area surrounding the county courthouse is a good example of a downtown business district from the late 19th and early 20th centuries and includes typical commercial forms and architectural styles from this era. The commercial buildings constructed in central Dadeville between the 1880s and 1910s illustrate the use of brick corbelling and other masonry techniques to create elaborate facades with few flat surfaces. The early 20th-century shift towards more flat surfaces and simpler lines is evident in the commercial buildings that were constructed on and near Dadeville's courthouse square between the 1910s and 1940s.

The residential areas include a range of architectural styles that were popular from the antebellum era through the mid-20th century. Outstanding examples of the Queen Anne style, including the Lewis Young House (Resource #117, Photo #11) and the house at 236 N. East Street (Resource #54, Photo #10), are located within the district. The influence of the Queen Anne style is also evident on vernacular houses that have less irregular forms than the high-style Queen Anne dwellings. The Craftsman style is also well-represented in the district. In addition, the district encompasses excellent examples of other late 19th- and early 20th-century styles, including Greek Revival (Resource #39, Photo #8), Classical Revival (Resource #72, Photo #19, and Resource #144, Photo #20), and Tudor Revival (Resource #177).

1950-1970

The buildings constructed in the Dadeville Historic District in the 1950s and 1960s make up an outstanding collection of mid-20th-century architecture. Collectively, these buildings illustrate characteristic features of the Contemporary style, including low-pitched or flat roofs, and wall surfaces that display geometric shapes formed by the arrangement of windows and structural elements.¹ Among the district's public and commercial buildings, the county health department (circa 1960, Resource #87), the library (1967, Resource #163, Photo #26), the bank building at 242 N. Broadnax Street (1969, Resource #9, Photo #6), the law office at 129 W. Columbus Street (1963, Resource #34, Photo #4), and the former Alabama Power building at 139 E. Lafayette Street (1965, Resource #63) are particularly good examples of the influence of the Contemporary style in Dadeville.

Other mid-20th-century buildings in Dadeville rejected modern architectural styles, or combined them with more traditional forms and styles. The most prominent example of this trend is the Tallapoosa County Courthouse (1961, Resource #2, Photo #25), designed by architect Martin J. Lide. According to the *Dadeville Record*, the six columns across the front of the building were a nod to "the beauty of the ante-bellum South," while the wings and the overall effect were "characterized by straight-line structure emblematic of Tallapoosa County's industry."² Mid-20th-century modern styles had only minor influences on the church buildings constructed in Dadeville during this period. When the Baptist (Resource #142, Photo #20), Methodist (Resource #86), and Presbyterian (Resource #99) congregations erected new buildings in the mid-20th-century, all chose a traditional form that featured a centered steeple rising above a front-gabled façade. However, the influence of contemporary

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architecture is evident in the minimal adornment on the facades of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.³

The Dadeville Historic District also contains several excellent examples of Ranch houses, "one of the most significant mid-twentieth-century house types."⁴ All of Dadeville's Ranch houses display characteristic features of this type: a long and low profile, integrated carports, low-pitched roofs, multiple roof sections, and a variety of window types, including picture windows. The oldest of these houses, the house at 362 W. South Street (Resource #109, Photo #23), is also the most unusual. Built by local developer and businessman Orum Willis in 1951, it features Spanish Revival-style design elements, and is an early example of a split-level house. All of the 1960s Ranch houses in Dadeville are constructed of red brick, a material that was rarely used in the town's residential architecture prior to the 1940s. The linear Ranch house is the most common subtype in Dadeville, but the linear-with-clusters subtype (242 E. Lafayette Street, Resource #66), the courtyard subtype (260 N. East Street, Resource #55, Photo #10) and the compact Ranch (490 S. Tallassee Street, Resource #154) are also present. While most feature architectural details typical of the plain Ranch style, two of Dadeville's Ranch houses are constructed in the Colonial Revival style (326 and 490 S. Tallassee Street, Resources #148 and 154).⁵

Historical Background

1836-1865

In 1836, John H. Broadnax surveyed and laid out the streets of Dadeville, which was named for Major Francis Langhorne Dade, an American soldier who was killed in the Seminole War in 1835. Broadnax's plan included a public square at the center of the gridded streets, reflecting the expectation – or hope – that the Tallapoosa County courthouse would be located in the town. In 1838, just one year after the town received a charter from the state legislature, county residents voted to establish the county seat in Dadeville. In 1839, a two-story, brick courthouse was constructed in the square, replacing an earlier log structure.⁶

Situated along major roads leading into and out of the county, Dadeville also served as a market town, where area farmers sold their crops and purchased goods and supplies. Lafayette Street led southwest to Wetumpka, where cotton, the dominant crop in the area before the Civil War, was transported by river to deepwater ports for export. Roads to the south and southeast connected Dadeville to the cotton mill at Tallassee and to the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, which was completed in 1851 and passed through Auburn and Loachapoka.⁷ By the mid-1850s, an effort was underway to build a railroad from Opelika, through Dadeville, to Talladega, where it would join the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad. Grading on the Opelika and Talladega Railroad began in 1860, but the Civil War interrupted further construction.⁸

Residents of antebellum Dadeville included merchants, artisans, doctors, dentists, teachers, lawyers, planters, and enslaved African Americans who worked in a variety of occupations. Merchants, physicians, and hotel keepers were among the town's slaveowners, and their slaves contributed to the operation of businesses as well as white households.⁹ Most of the residents – free and enslaved – came from Georgia, the Carolinas, or Alabama. Johnson J. Hooper, who later became a noted Southern author and humorist, briefly lived in Dadeville, where he worked in a mercantile firm, studied and practiced law, and served as the county census taker in 1840.¹⁰

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Dadeville grew rapidly between 1840 and 1860, as the population of Tallapoosa County nearly quadrupled.¹¹ By 1860, the town included dry goods stores, groceries, a carriage making shop, a tannery, a printing shop, livery stables, a carpenter's shop, shoemakers' shops, and offices for doctors, dentists, and lawyers. Three hotels served travelers along the stage coach routes through Dadeville and those who needed lodging while working or conducting business in town.¹² In addition, residents established Baptist and Methodist congregations before the Civil War.¹³ Private educational institutions in antebellum Dadeville not only provided schooling for local youth, but also established Dadeville's reputation as a prosperous and learned community.¹⁴ In 1852, Dr. Philip Madison Shepard founded the Graefenberg Medical Institute, the first medical college in Alabama, on a site northeast of downtown Dadeville.¹⁵ A municipal cemetery (Resource #105, Photo #28), established circa 1840, lay just outside the boundaries of the original town plan, at the northeast corner of South Street and East Street.

Most of the antebellum dwellings in Dadeville were likely modest frame houses located on large lots within or adjacent to the original town plan. The William Mandon Alexander Mitchell House at 357 W. Columbus Street (Resource #39, Photo #8) is the only extant house in Dadeville that was constructed before the Civil War, and it was likely one of the largest and most stylish houses in town. The Mitchell House illustrates the role of prosperous planters and professionals in the development of antebellum Dadeville, and is an outstanding example of a Greek Revival-style dwelling by a local builder. W.M.A. Mitchell was a physician who was born in Georgia and settled in Tallapoosa County around 1840. Benjamin Cameron built the two-story, Greek Revival-style house for Mitchell in the early 1840s. Cameron also built courthouses in Tallapoosa and Chambers County, and in Troup County, Georgia, as well as other dwellings in the vicinity of LaGrange, Georgia that are similar in form to the Mitchell House.¹⁶

In the late 1850s, the rising tensions between the northern and southern states over the issue of slavery provoked debate among the residents of Dadeville. In Alabama's secession convention in 1861, all three of Tallapoosa County's representatives voted against secession. However, after Alabama voted to secede from the United States, the majority of white Dadeville residents supported the Confederacy.¹⁷ The war, combined with the death of Dr. Shepard, contributed to the demise of the Graefenberg Medical Institute, as many potential students left to fight in the war. Federal troops came near Dadeville only once during the war. In the summer of 1864, troops under the command of Union General Lovell H. Rousseau passed by Dadeville en route to Loachapoka, where they destroyed rail lines that supplied Confederate forces.¹⁸

1865-1920

After the defeat of the Confederacy in the Civil War, enslaved African Americans gained their freedom, transforming the social and economic landscape of Dadeville. As freedpeople, African Americans established their own homes, businesses, and churches, and sought educational opportunities. In the first decades after Emancipation, most African Americans in Dadeville found jobs as farm laborers or as domestic servants, but several worked in skilled trades, notably carpentry, shoemaking, and blacksmithing. In 1870, at least three – Henry Rainey and Thomas Young (both blacksmiths) and Frank Stone (carpenter) – ran their own shops in Dadeville.¹⁹

After the end of the Civil War, Alabama's agricultural economy relied heavily on cotton production, just as it had before the war. Between 1865 and 1900, the state experienced soil erosion, falling cotton prices, and the rise of tenant farming and sharecropping, all of which combined to produce widespread poverty and little economic growth. At the same time, other regions of the United States were experiencing rapid growth, fueled by industrialization and the expansion of railroads. In response, civic

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and business leaders throughout the southern states called for the creation of a "New South" that reduced its dependence on agriculture and developed its own thriving industrial, commercial, and financial institutions. The first step towards commercial and industrial growth in towns in the late 19th-century South was usually the construction of a railroad.²⁰ In 1874, the Savannah and Memphis Railroad completed a line that passed just northeast of downtown Dadeville, taking over the route from the failed Opelika and Talladega Railroad. By the early 1880s, the Savannah and Memphis extended north to the growing industrial city of Birmingham, and south to Opelika in Lee County, where it connected with rail lines to Montgomery, Alabama and to Columbus and Atlanta in Georgia.²¹

The arrival of the railroad sparked the development of commerce and industry in Dadeville, securing the town's continued role as a market for locally grown cotton and other crops. The town's cotton gin and cotton oil mill were located near the railroad depot northeast of downtown Dadeville, while cotton warehouses were located near the courthouse.²² Although agriculture remained at the heart of the region's economy, the number of factories, stores, and banks in Dadeville and in towns and cities throughout the South increased significantly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Hotels, livery stables, and doctors' and lawyers' offices remained staples of the downtown business district, while a growing number of stores supplied local residents with groceries and manufactured goods shipped by rail from the northern and Midwestern states. The establishment of the Tallapoosa County Bank in 1887 (Resource #125, Photo #1) brought modern banking to the town; by 1916, the town had two banks.²³

Construction in the business district around Dadeville's courthouse square reflected the increase in commercial activity in the town. In 1889, approximately twenty-two commercial buildings were located within one block of the Tallapoosa County Courthouse (Resource #2, Photo #25). By 1898, there were nearly forty office or commercial buildings in the same area, and not a single vacant lot remained in the blocks that faced the courthouse. The downtown commercial district continued to expand in the early 20th century, as older buildings along the courthouse square were replaced and new ones were built just off the square, along West Cusseta Street and North Broadnax.²⁴

In 1880, 740 people lived in Dadeville; forty years later, the town had 1,146 residents, an increase of more than 50%.²⁵ Approximately half of the dwellings in the historic district were constructed between 1880 and 1920, reflecting Dadeville's growth during this period. Many of the surviving dwellings from this era are large houses that belonged to upper- or middle-class citizens who prospered as a result of the growth of commerce and cotton processing facilities in the town.

African Americans did not share in many of the economic opportunities in Dadeville in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. At the turn of the 20th century, they faced limited economic and educational opportunities, racial segregation, and unequal treatment under the law. The Alabama Constitution of 1901 disfranchised most of the state's African Americans, leaving them with little political power to claim their rights as citizens and fight exploitation at the hands of whites. In 1903, John W. Pace, a farmer and former Tallapoosa County sheriff who owned several lots and a livery stable in Dadeville, attracted national notoriety for illegally prosecuting African-American convicts, imprisoning them on private property, and selling their labor to white farmers. The courts convicted Pace, but he was pardoned before serving any time in jail.²⁶

Over the course of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the town's residential and commercial areas became increasingly segregated. White settlement was generally concentrated within the original town boundaries and along Lafayette Street and Tallassee Streets, while many black residents of Dadeville

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lived, established businesses, and worshiped in an area southeast of South Street and Broadax Street. The locations of Dadeville's racially segregated public schools reflected these settlement patterns, with schools for whites located near the courthouse, and schools for blacks located in south Dadeville. By 1913, the town had segregated the municipal cemetery (Resource #105, Photo #28) by race and erected a wall to divide the white section from the African-American section. Segregation also affected the design of downtown commercial buildings, some of which incorporated rear entrances to serve African-Americans.

1920-1970

By the 1920s, soil erosion, falling cotton prices, and the boll weevil (an invasive species that destroyed cotton crops throughout the southern U.S. in the early 20th century) prompted the creation of state and federal programs to assist farmers and promote agricultural reforms. Dadeville served as the local headquarters for several such programs, including the county's agricultural extension offices (Resource #20, Photo #21), which were segregated by race. In 1933, the Soil Erosion Service (SES), one of several programs created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s to provide employment and economic relief for farmers during the Great Depression, began a demonstration project in Tallapoosa County with its headquarters in Dadeville. This was the first federal project of this type in Alabama.²⁷ In 1936, the federal government and the Alabama Extension Service established an SES office near Dadeville to study and implement methods of reducing soil erosion. Dadeville's role in these agricultural reform programs earned it the nickname of the "kudzu capital."²⁸ County extension agents F.G. Wrenn and Fletcher Farrington promoted the plant's use to control soil erosion and improve soil quality in the 1920s and 1930s, and Dadeville was one of the first federal demonstration areas for the use of the plant, which spread rapidly throughout the South.²⁹ Agricultural reformers also had some success in developing the county's dairy industry. In 1943, the Carnation Company built a milk processing facility in Dadeville, providing a market for milk produced by local dairy farmers.³⁰

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, communities throughout Alabama promoted themselves as sites for industrial development, which many believed was key to economic prosperity and growth. Although Dadeville had a couple of lumber and saw mills that were founded in the early 1920s, large-scale manufacturing came to the town in 1928, when the Alabama Mills Company built a textile factory and mill village in north Dadeville.³¹ In 1956, Dan River Mills Company purchased the Alabama Mills Company, including the Dadeville plant.³² By that time, the factory was one of two textile mills in Dadeville, since the Dale Manufacturing Corporation built a textile mill on East Columbus Street two years earlier. These two companies provided employment for more than 500 people in Dadeville in the early 1960s, contributing to commercial growth and the construction of new housing. The textile industry in Dadeville expanded again in the 1960s, when the Russell Corporation, based in nearby Alexander City, built a plant in the town.³³

The emergence of automobiles as the dominant form of personal transportation in the 20th century had a significant effect on Dadeville. In 1926, the editor of the *Dadeville Spot Cash* praised the recent street paving, but called on the city government to do more of the same, noting that the poor streets "act as a deterrent to the real improvement and advancement in the town..."³⁴ Car-related businesses such as gas stations, auto repair shops, and car dealerships proliferated, while livery stables and blacksmiths closed. Since automobiles allowed county residents to travel to Dadeville more quickly, the demand for hotels near the courthouse diminished. In 1909, three hotels stood within a block of the courthouse. By 1924, there was only one – the Miller Hotel (Resource #1, Photo #2).³⁵ Constructed in 1923, the Miller Hotel did not survive the post-World War II era, and closed in the 1950s.³⁶ Increase automobile traffic also led to the expansion of the town's commercial district along Broadnax Street and East South

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Street, two of the main roads leading into and out of town. In contrast to the commercial buildings that surrounded the courthouse, the businesses constructed during the age of the automobile typically included paved parking areas.

In 1960, the *Dadeville Record* proudly reported that retail sales in Tallapoosa County rose 8.5% in the previous year. But the article noted that this increase was not evenly distributed across all businesses. Stores selling lumber, building materials, hardware, and farm implements actually saw sales decline by between 2% and 5%, while sales at gas stations, dining establishments, and drugstores rose by more than 10%. These trends reflected a broader shift in Dadeville's economic base after World War II. Despite efforts at agricultural reform, cotton production in Tallapoosa County declined further during the postwar era. By 1965, the cotton gin near the railroad tracks ceased operation.³⁷ Meanwhile, the rise of the automobile and the development of Lake Martin as a vacation destination contributed to growth in the town's retail and service industries.

Nora Miller, who operated the Miller Hotel and lived across the street at 115 S. Broadnax (Resource #17) from the hotel, was instrumental in the development of Martin Dam and Lake Martin. In the 1910s, she helped persuade Alabama Power to dam the Tallapoosa River, and assisted in identifying suitable dam sites and securing the land rights. She died before construction on the dam began in 1924, and never saw Lake Martin, which was created when the dam was completed in 1926.³⁸ Although there were a few houses and campgrounds constructed along Lake Martin in its first twenty years, most of the vacation houses and communities on the lake were built after 1945. By the late 1960s, approximately 2 million people visited Lake Martin each year.³⁹ The opening of Horseshoe Bend National Military Park in 1964 approximately twelve miles north of Dadeville also brought tourists to the area. As one of the towns located near the lake and battlefield, Dadeville supplied tourists and vacationers with gasoline, groceries, recreational equipment, dining, and other supplies and services.

The period between 1920 and 1970 also saw an increase in the number of public buildings and institutions in Dadeville. Circa 1930, a brick, Classical Revival-style building was erected on North Tallassee Street to house City Hall, the fire department, and the local Masonic Lodge (Resource #134, Photo #27). A Colonial Revival-style, brick building (Resource #20, Photo #21) on Broadnax Street that was built in the 1940s housed the county extension office and the Soil Erosion Service. The Dadeville Public Library (Resource #163, Photo #26), which began as a private library club in 1895, became a public library in 1935. In 1940, the Works Progress Administration, a federal relief program during the Great Depression, helped establish the Tallapoosa County Library, which expanded in 1950 to become a regional library. The county government erected two buildings in the early 1960s: a new brick courthouse in 1961 and a health department building at about the same time. In 1967, the Dadeville Public Library and the Horseshoe Bend Regional Library, with financial assistance from the federal government, built a new library building on West Street.⁴⁰

Through much of the 1960s, Dadeville remained a racially segregated town. In 1965, reporter Paul Good from the *Washington Post* visited Dadeville and observed segregation in businesses, housing, and schools, as well as economic inequality.⁴¹ In 1965, the county implemented a freedom-of-choice plan for desegregating public schools, but little integration took place until the 1970s.⁴²

1970-2013

In the 1980s, the construction of U.S. Route 280 as a bypass route drew some commercial development away from downtown Dadeville. The town's schools, businesses, and residential areas gradually became more racially integrated, though vestiges of the town's segregated past remain in the physical landscape.

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Dadeville's textile mills closed in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, reflecting a decline in textile manufacturing throughout the South. Currently, health care facilities and educational institutions are the major employers in Dadeville.⁴³

¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000), pp. 477, 482-483.

² *Dadeville Record*, 22 January 1959, p. 1.

³ Rodgers and Pless, p. 93; *First Methodist Church, Dadeville, Alabama*, n.p.

⁴ Patrick Sullivan, Mary Beth Reed, and Tracey Fedor, *The Ranch House in Georgia: Guidelines for Evaluation* (prepared by New South Associates for the Georgia Transmission Corporation, 2010), p. iv.

⁵ Sullivan, Reed, and Fedor, pp. 44-47, 52-55. The linear Ranch is characterized by "a long, narrow linear form" with few projections or recessed elements, and overall length-to-width of 2:1 or greater (p.45). The compact Ranch is smaller than the other subtypes, and nearly square, with a length-to-width ratio of less than 2:1 (p. 44). The linear-with-clusters subtype incorporates projecting elements that create an "L" or "T" shape, but still retains the overall impression of a long, linear form (p. 46). Courtyard Ranches are U-shaped, with two wings creating a small courtyard, usually in the front of the dwelling (p. 47).

⁶ Henry Clay Pless, "Dadeville," in *Tallapoosa County: A History* (Tallapoosa County Bicentennial Committee, 1976), pp. 90-91; William Pressley Ingram, *A History of Tallapoosa County* (Birmingham, Ala.: William Pressley Ingram, 1951), p. 19. A copy of the 1836 Broadnax survey is located at the Tallapoosa County Courthouse.

⁷ Ingram, p. 33.

⁸ "Opelika and Talladega Railroad," *Tallapoosa Times*, 26 July 1860, p. 2; Thomas McAdory Owen, *History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography, Volume I* (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1921), p. 219.

⁹ Ancestry.com, *1860 U.S. Federal Census - Slave Schedules* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010), Beat No. 4, Tallapoosa County, Alabama, pp. 30-33.

¹⁰ Ancestry.com, *1850 U.S. Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009), Township 21, Tallapoosa County, Alabama; Pless, p. 93.

¹¹ Between 1840 and 1860, the county's total population rose from 6,444 to 23,827. Historical Census Browser, University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center (2004), accessed May 3, 2012, <http://mapserver.lib.virginia.edu>.

¹² Ingram, p. 31; Pless, p. 93; Ancestry.com, *1860 U.S. Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009), Township 21, Tallapoosa County, Alabama, Beat No. 4, pp. 95-105. The list of businesses is based on information on occupations in the 1860 population census. Although the census did not enumerate Dadeville's population separately, there is a noticeable concentration of people with non-farming occupations in the census district served by the Dadeville Post Office, and several of the people listed in this area are known Dadeville residents.

¹³ J. H. Rodgers and Clay Pless, *History of the Tallapoosa Baptist Association, 1915-1973* (Tallapoosa Baptist Association, 1973), pp. 92-93; *First Methodist Church, Dadeville, Alabama: Dedication, July 28, 1957* (Dadeville, Ala.: First Methodist Church of Dadeville, 1957), n.p.

¹⁴ Antebellum educational institutions in Dadeville included the Masonic Female Institute (1853), the Winston Male College (1858), the Octavia Walton Lee Vert Normal College for Young Ladies (1860), and a female academy operated by Lucien and Elizabeth LeTaste. Pless, p. 93.

¹⁵ Pless, pp. 92-93.

¹⁶ The author thanks Robert Gamble of the Alabama Historical Commission for identifying other area properties built by Benjamin Cameron. In the Historic American Buildings Survey, the house is identified as the Lane House at 311 W. Columbus Street in Dadeville.

¹⁷ "The Constitution of 1861," Alabama State Legislature, Alabama Legislative History, <http://www.legislature.state.al.us/misc/history/constitutions/1861/1861overview.html> (accessed 14 January 2013); Olive M. Stone, "Dadeville: A Prize-Winning Essay Written in the Spring of 1914," unpublished mss, Tallapoossee Historical Society, p. 6.

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¹⁸ Pless, p. 92; Elizabeth D. Schafer, *Lake Martin: Alabama's Crown Jewel*, The Making of America Series (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2003), p. 43.

¹⁹ Ancestry.com, *1870 United States Federal Census* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2009), Beat No. 7, Dadeville, Tallapoosa County, Alabama, pp. 1-14; Ancestry.com, *Selected U.S. Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880* [database on-line] (Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010), Industry Schedule, Dadeville, Tallapoosa County, pp. 1-2.

²⁰ Edward L. Ayers, *The Promise of the New South: Life After Reconstruction*, 15th Anniversary Edition (New York: Oxford University Press, 2007), pp. 20-22, 56, 61-62.

²¹ Pless, p. 91, 96; *Railroad and County Map of Alabama* (Atlanta: H.C. Hudgins and Company, 1882).

²² Sanborn Map Company, *Dadeville, Tallapoosa County, Alabama*, 1889, 1894, 1903 (Sheets 1 and 2). One historic cotton warehouse (115 West Columbus Street) in Dadeville remains, but the façade has been altered, and the rear section is missing its roof. Located on the south side of the courthouse square, it was constructed prior to 1889 to store both cotton and guano. By 1894, the Farmers' Alliance, a national organization formed to advocate for farmers and to encourage cooperative enterprises, operated the warehouse. See Tallapoosa County Deed Book 9, p. 255 (September 3, 1901).

²³ Ayers, pp. 19-20, 21-22, 81-83; Owen, Volume I, p. 442.

²⁴ Sanborn Map Company, *Dadeville, Tallapoosa County, Alabama*, 1889, 1898, 1903 (Sheet 1), 1909 (Sheet 1).

²⁵ U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Statistics of the Population of the United States at the Tenth Census (June 1, 1880)* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1882), p. 98; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Fourteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1920: Population – Number and Distribution of Inhabitants* (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1921), p. 178.

²⁶ Pete Daniel, *The Shadow of Slavery: Peonage in the South, 1901-1969* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1972; Illini Books edition, 1992), pp. 43-53, 62-63.

²⁷ "History – Soil and Water Conservation in Alabama," State of Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Committee, http://swcc.alabama.gov/pages/SWCC_history.aspx?sm=a_c (accessed January 11, 2013). The SES was the predecessor of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

²⁸ John W. Everest, James H. Miller, and Donald M. Ball, "Kudzu in Alabama: History, Uses, and Control," Alabama Cooperative Extension Service Publication ANR-0065 (revised August 1999), <http://www.aces.edu/pubs/docs/A/ANR-0065/> (accessed May 16, 2012); Pless, p. 96; Ingram, pp. 22-23. The reference to Dadeville as the "kudzu capital" is noted in an undated newspaper clipping in Tallapoossee Historical Society files that shows the trellis in front of the Miller Hotel (114 N. Broadnax Street) covered in kudzu.

²⁹ "Large Number Make Tour," *Dadeville Spot Cash*, 19 August 1926, p. 1; Ingram, p. 21.

³⁰ *Dadeville, Alabama – Community Inventory*, circa 1960, Tallapoossee Historical Society Collection

³¹ Ingram, p. 117; Sanborn Map Company, *Dadeville, Tallapoosa County, Alabama*, 1924 (Sheet 1) and 1934 (Sheets 1 and 3); Pless, p. 94. According to Sanborn maps, the Dadeville Cotton Oil Company was closed in 1924, but had resumed operation by 1934

³² "Dan River Mills Stockholders Vote on Adding Plants," *Rock Hill [S.C.] Evening Herald*, 6 August 1956, p. 4, <http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=0Vw0AAAAIBAJ&sjid=taQEAAAAIBAJ&pg=4843%2C1975827> (accessed 24 January 2013).

³³ *Heritage of Tallapoosa County*, p. 33; Ingram, p. 22; *Dadeville, Alabama – Community Inventory*; Pless, p. 94.

³⁴ "The Next City Administration," *Dadeville Spot Cash*, 19 August 1926, p. 4.

³⁵ H. Clay Pless, "Dadeville in Past," *Dadeville Record*, 24 February 1977, clipping in Tallapoossee Historical Society Collection, n.p.; Sanborn Map Company, *Dadeville, Tallapoosa County, Alabama*, 1909 (Sheet 1) and 1924 (Sheet 2).

³⁶ Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., *Classified Telephone Directory: Alexander City, Dadeville, Goodwater*, 1953 (p. 22) and 1961 (p. 30), <http://www.archive.org/details/usteledirec00196> (accessed 11 January 2013).

³⁷ *Dadeville Record*, 3 March 1960, p. 2; *Dadeville, Alabama – Community Inventory*; Paul Good, "Where the Old South Lingers," *Washington Post*, 22 August 1965, p. E3, ProQuest Historical Newspapers (accessed 16 May 2012).

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³⁸ Schafer, pp. 50-76.

³⁹ Schafer, pp. 77-100, 101-124.

⁴⁰ *Horseshoe Bend Regional Library, Dadeville, Alabama: Thirty Years of Unification, 1940-1970* (n.p., 1970), pp. 5, 10; *The Heritage of Tallapoosa County*, Heritage of Alabama Series, Volume 62 (Clanton, Ala.: Heritage Publishing Consultants, 2000), pp. 48-49; *Dadeville, Alabama – Community Inventory*.

⁴¹ Good, "Where the Old South Lingers," *The Washington Post*, 22 August 1965.

⁴² "County Submits Plan, School Desegregation," *The Dadeville Record*, 27 May 1965, p. 1; "Area Schools Named in Suit," *Gadsden Times*, 15 July 1968, p. 2, Google News, <http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=uqofAAAAIABJ&sjid=0dYEAAAAIABJ&dq=school%20integration%20tallapoosa&pg=673%2C1792349> (accessed January 24, 2013).

⁴³ James P. Kaetz, "Dadeville," *Encyclopedia of Alabama*.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☒ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # AL-510
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Name of repository: Tallapoossee Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 160 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 32.836356 | Longitude: -85.765136 |
| 2. Latitude: 32.833536 | Longitude: -85.756348 |
| 3. Latitude: 32.828301 | Longitude: -85.757341 |
| 4. Latitude: 32.826209 | Longitude: -85.769531 |

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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the Dadeville Historic District are indicated on an accompanying scaled map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the Dadeville Historic District includes the areas with the highest concentrations of historic resources. U.S. Route 280 and associated non-historic commercial development generally form the northern boundary of the historic district. Constructed in the 1980s as a bypass route, the four-lane divided highway defines the edge of the historic district. To the west and southwest of the historic district, the landscape gradually becomes more rural, while the areas to the south and east of the historic district contain a higher concentration of residential and commercial buildings constructed after the end of the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Evelyn D. Causey, Ph.D.; reviewed by Susan Enzweiler, Alabama Historical Commission

organization: _____

street & number: P.O. Box 3385

city or town: Auburn state: AL zip code: 36831

e-mail evelyn.d.causey@gmail.com

telephone: (334) 444-4490

date: March 21, 2013

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Dadeville Historic District

City or Vicinity: Dadeville

County: Tallapoosa

State: AL

Photographer: Evelyn D. Causey

Date Photographed: February 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0001)

100 block N. Tallassee St., west side (L-R: Resources #123-130, 168); camera facing northwest.

Photo #2 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0002)

100 block N. Broadnax St., east side (R-L: Resources #1, 3-5); camera facing southeast.

Dadeville Historic District

Tallapoosa, AL

Name of Property

County and State

Photo #3 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0003)

100 block W. Cusseta St., north side (R-L: Resources #45-48); camera facing northwest.

Photo #4 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0004)

100 block W. Columbus St., south side, Resources #141 (R) and #34 (L); camera facing southeast.

Photo #5 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0005)

300-400 block N. Broadnax St., east side (R-L: Resources #13-15); camera facing northeast.

Photo #6 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0006)

200-300 block N. Broadnax St., east side (R-L: Resources #9, 10, 12); camera facing northeast.

Photo #7 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0007)

View from west side of 200 block, N. Bryan St., looking towards 200 block, N. Spring St., showing Resources #56 (L, foreground), #57 (L, middle), #113 (L, background), #112 (R, foreground), and #111 (R, background); camera facing east.

Photo #8 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0008)

Resource #39 (357 W. Columbus St.); camera facing southwest.

Photo #9 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0009)

400 block E. Lafayette St., south side, showing Resource #77 in foreground; camera facing southeast.

Photo #10 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0010)

200 block N. East St., east side (R-L: Resources #54-55); camera facing northeast.

Photo #11 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0011)

300 block E. Lafayette St., north side (L-R: Resources #117 and 70); camera facing northeast.

Photo #12 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0012)

400 block E. Lafayette St., north side (L-R: Resources #74 and 76); camera facing northeast.

Photo #13 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0013)

Resource #69 (274 E. Lafayette St.); camera facing southwest.

Photo #14 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0014)

Resource #182 (155 Young St.); camera facing southeast.

Photo #15 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0015)

Resource #180 (380 S. West St.); camera facing west.

Photo #16 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0016)

200-300 block W. Lafayette St., south side (L-R: Resources #88-89); camera facing southeast.

Photo #17 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0017)

300 block W. Lafayette St., north side (Resource #90 in foreground); camera facing west.

Photo #18 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0018)

Dadeville Historic District

Tallapoosa, AL

Name of Property

County and State

100 block Mask St., east side (L-R: Resources #97-98); camera facing northeast.

Photo #19 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0019)

Resource #72 (397 E. Lafayette St.); camera facing northwest.

Photo #20 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0020)

100-200 block S. Tallassee St., west side, Resource #144 (218 S. Tallassee St.) in foreground, Resource #142 (178 S. Tallassee St.) in background; camera facing north.

Photo #21 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0021)

100 block S. Broadnax St., Resource #20 (170 S. Broadnax St.) in foreground, Resource #19 (169 S. Broadnax St.) in background; camera facing southeast.

Photo #22 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0022)

400-500 block E. Lafayette St., Resource #79 (465 E. Lafayette St.) in foreground, Resources #82 (514 E. Lafayette St.) and #83 (532 E. Lafayette St.) in background; camera facing northeast.

Photo #23 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0023)

Resource #109 (362 W. South St.); camera facing northwest.

Photo #24 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0024)

Resource #44 (473 E. Cusseta St.); camera facing northeast.

Photo #25 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0025)

Resource #2 (125 N. Broadnax St.); camera facing northwest.

Photo #26 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0026)

Resource #163 (205-207 N. West St.); camera facing northwest.

Photo #27 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0027)

200 block N. Tallassee St., west side, Resource #133 (225 N. Tallassee St.) on L, Resource #134 (233 N. Tallassee St.) on R; camera facing northwest.

Photo #28 (AL_Tallapoosa County_Dadeville Historic District_0028)

Resource #105 (Dadeville City Cemetery, E. South St.), south section; camera facing southwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Dadeville Historic District

Dadeville,
Tallapoosa
County,
Alabama

Latitude/Longitude
Coordinates:

Point 1:

Latitude: 32.836356
Longitude: -85.765136

Point 2:

Latitude: 32.833536
Longitude: -85.756348

Point 3:

Latitude: 32.828301
Longitude: -85.757341

Point 4:

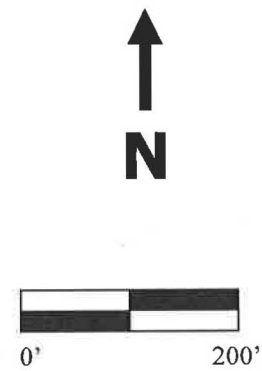
Latitude: 32.826209
Longitude: -85.769531



Dadeville Historic District
Tallapoosa County, Alabama
National Register of Historic Places
Nomination
February 2013

Historic District Sketch Map—Northwest Section
(Map 1 of 4)

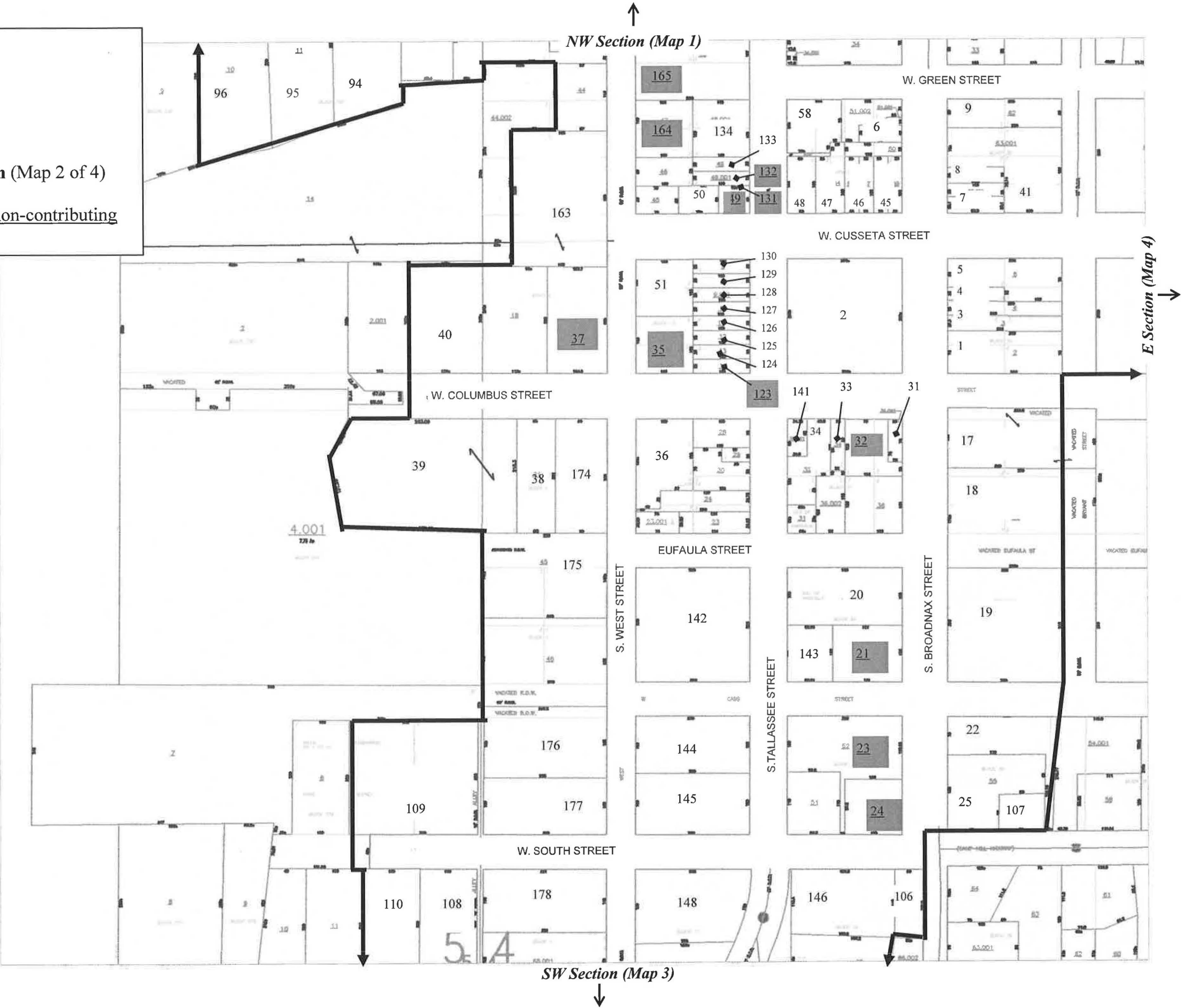
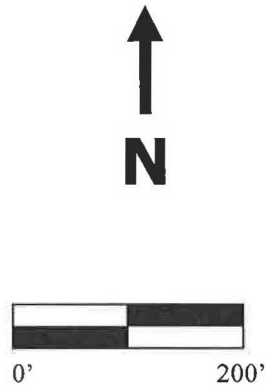
Underlined numbers in grey boxes represent non-contributing properties.



Dadeville Historic District
Tallapoosa County, Alabama
National Register of Historic Places
Nomination
February 2013

Historic District Sketch Map—West Section (Map 2 of 4)

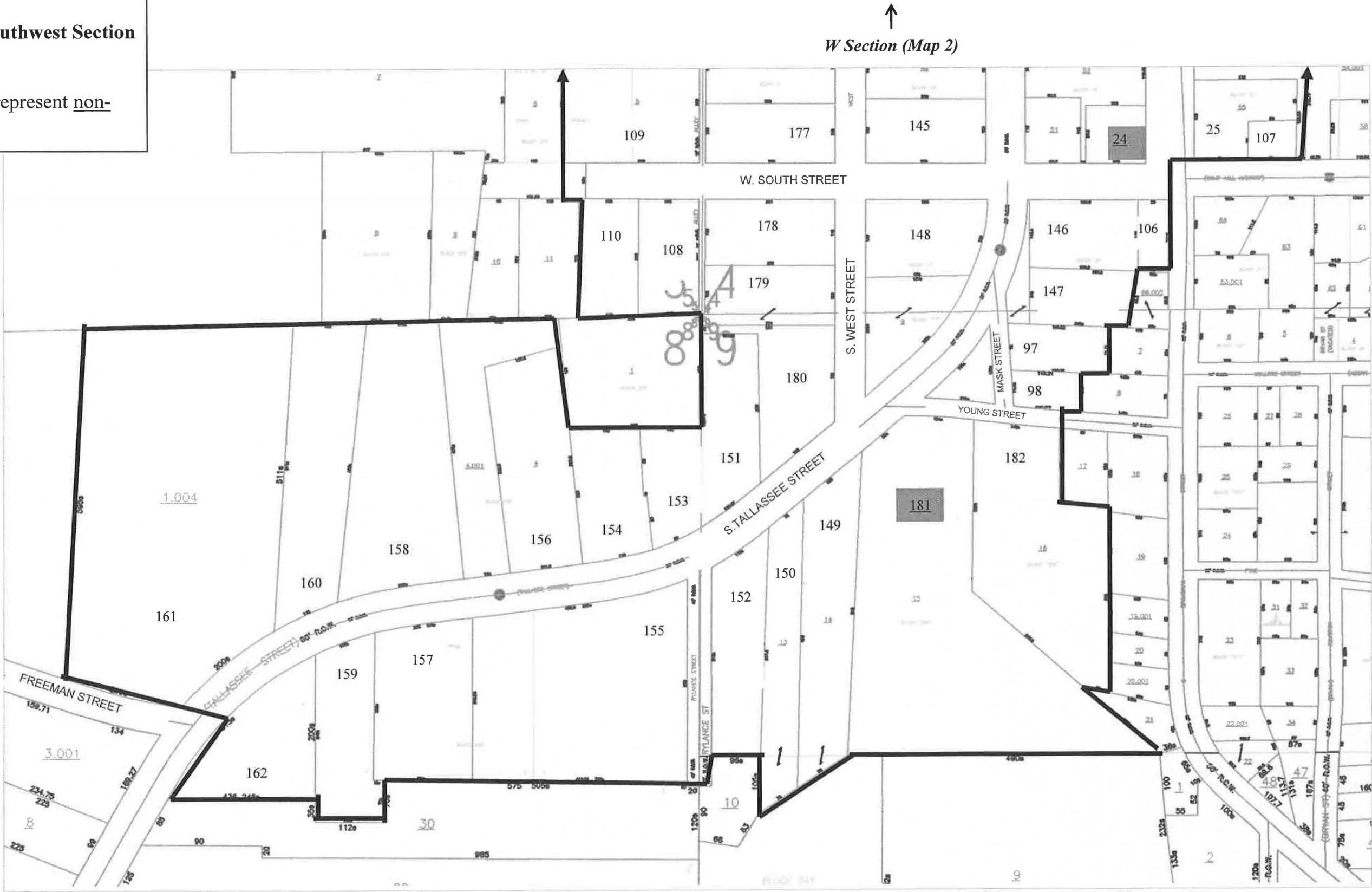
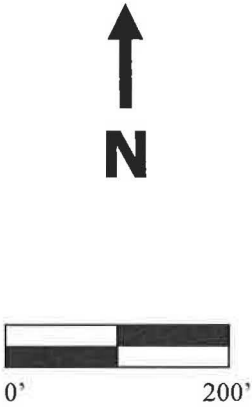
Underlined numbers in grey boxes represent non-contributing properties.



Dadeville Historic District
Tallapoosa County, Alabama
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February 2013

Historic District Sketch Map—Southwest Section
(Map 3 of 4)

Underlined numbers in grey boxes represent non-contributing properties.



← NW Section (Map 1)



Dadeville Historic District
Tallapoosa County, Alabama
National Register of Historic Places Nomination
February 2013

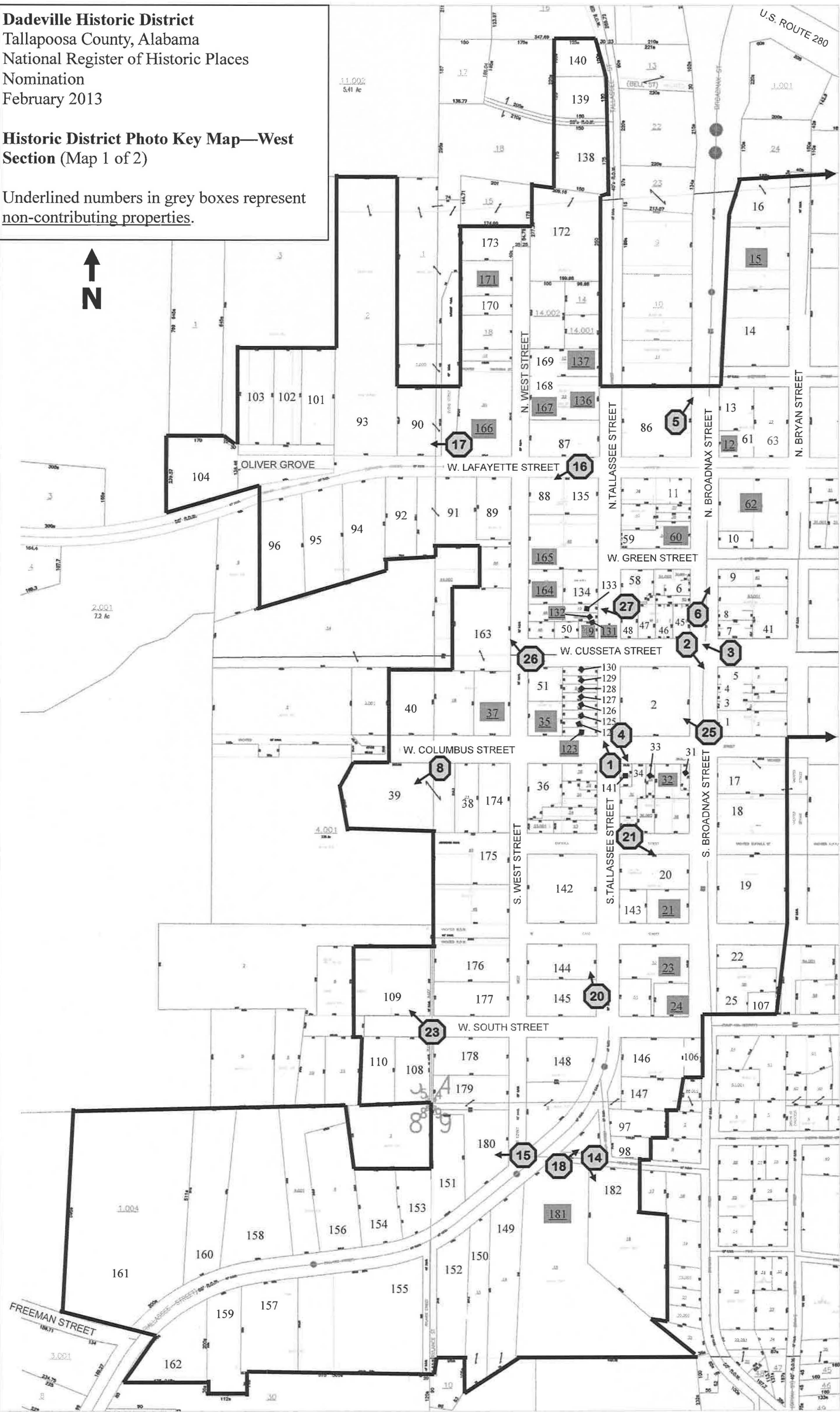
Historic District Boundary Map—East Section (Map 4 of 4)

Underlined survey numbers in grey boxes represent non-contributing properties.

Dadeville Historic District
Tallapoosa County, Alabama
National Register of Historic Places
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February 2013

Historic District Photo Key Map—West
Section (Map 1 of 2)

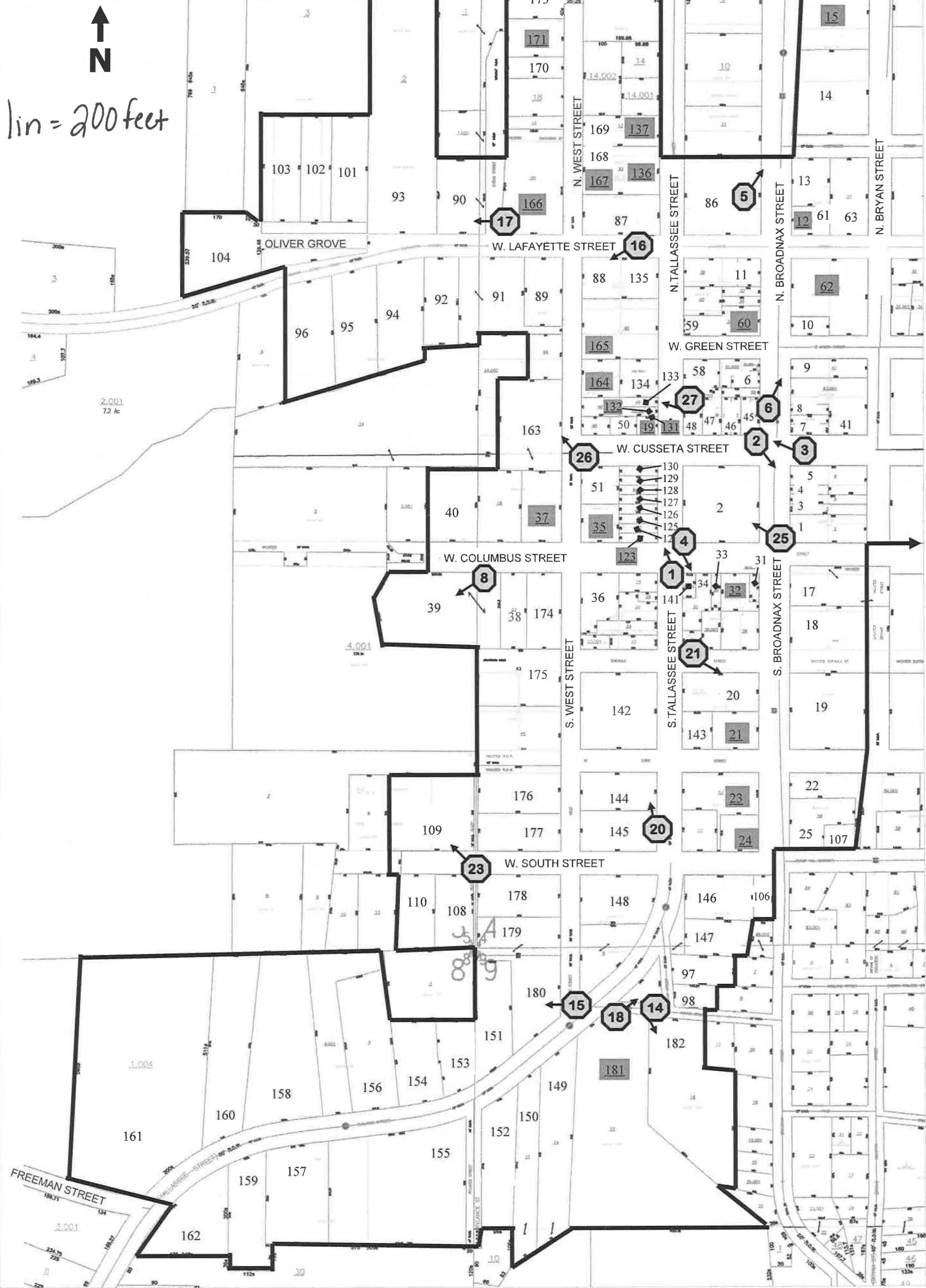
Underlined numbers in grey boxes represent
non-contributing properties.

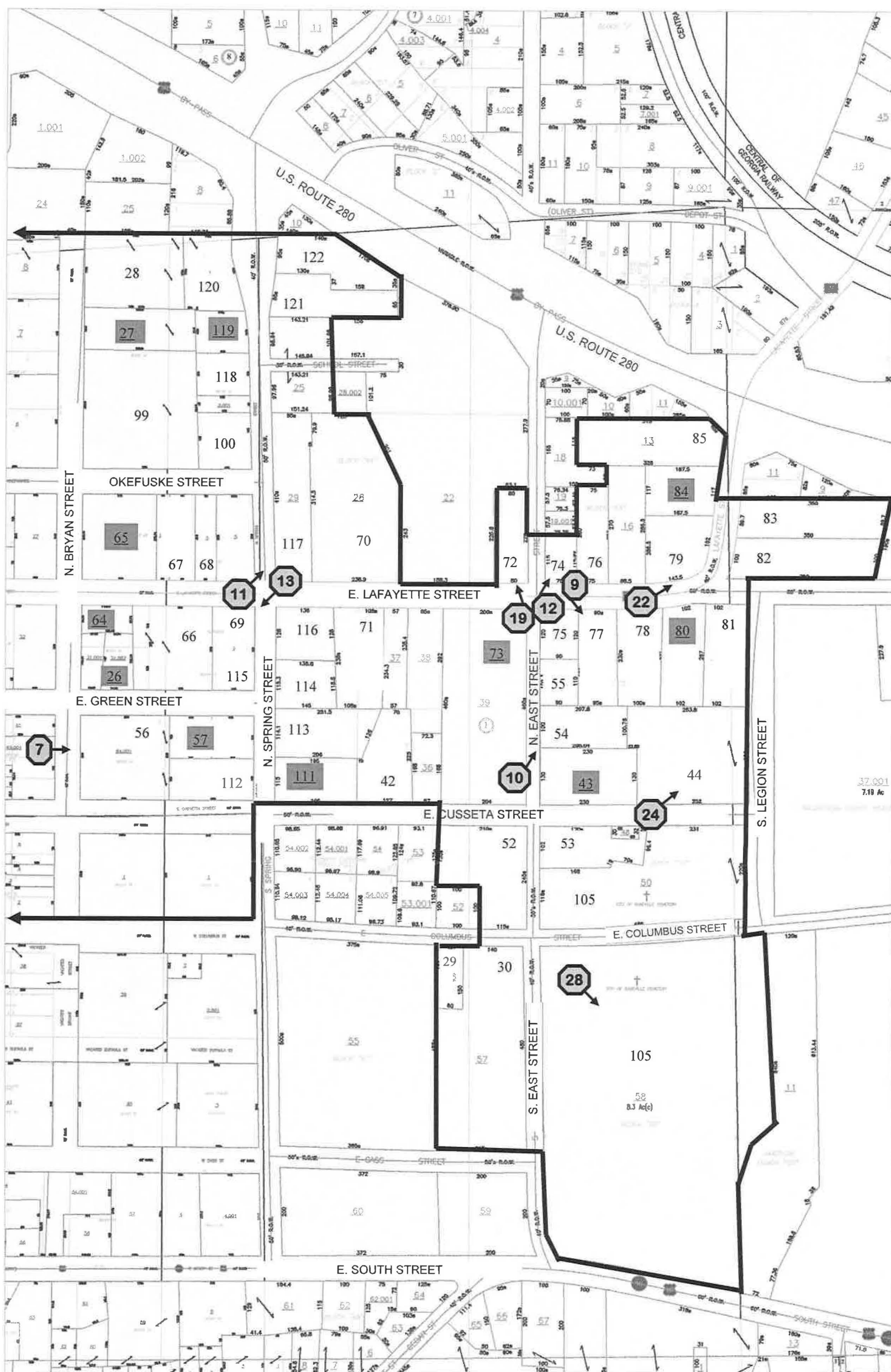


Dadeville Historic District
Tallapoosa County, Alabama
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Historic District Photo Key Map—West
Section (Map 1 of 2)

Underlined numbers in grey boxes represent
non-contributing properties.





Dadeville Historic District
Tallapoosa County, Alabama
National Register of Historic Places Nomination
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Historic District Photo Key Map—East Section (Map 2 of 2)

Underlined survey numbers in grey boxes represent non-contributing properties.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Dadeville Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ALABAMA, Tallapoosa

DATE RECEIVED: 5/24/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/18/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/03/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/10/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000471

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: Y
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 7/10/13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Historic district of Dadeville, Co. Seat of Tallapoosa, AL
residential, commercial, & governmental buildings.
AOS: CP&D & Architecture. PDS - c. 1840-1970.
Local level*

RECOM./CRITERIA Acc

REVIEWER Handwritten Signature

DISCIPLINE Handwritten Signature

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 7/11/13

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

April 8, 2013

Susan Enzweiler
National Register Coordinator
State of Alabama
Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, AL 36130-0900



Re: 435 South Tallahassee Street
Dadeville, AL

Dear Ms. Enzweiler:

My parents, Herman A. and Ethel O. Browning received a letter regarding the nomination of a house they own in Dadeville, Alabama (435 South Tallahassee Street) which will be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on April 18, 2013.

My father passed away April 24, 2010. Before his passing I was appointed conservator and guardian for my father and mother. My mother is still living. I have full charge of her estate and I am very pleased about this nomination and the proposal for the Historic District in Dadeville and have no objection whatsoever to this project. You have my full support on my mother's behalf.

Unfortunately, the property at 435 South Tallahassee Street is in very poor condition due to lack of care and neglect by the tenants who last lived there.

I will be in Dadeville the week of April 14 and would like to meet with someone to discuss this matter further. If this is possible, please call me at home before April 14 at 813 442-4320 or on my cell while I am in Alabama at 407 920-1061.

Also, if you need any documentation from the court verifying me as conservator and guardian for my mother, please let me know and I will be happy to provide it.

I look forward to hearing from you and learning more about this proposal.

Sincerely,

Bobbi Browning Prickett
5100 Burchette Road, Unit 3100
Tampa, FL 33647
813 442-4320 (Home)
407 920-1061 (Cell)
bbprickett@gmail.com



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

May 16, 2013

FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
U. S. Department of the Interior, NPS
Cultural Resources
National Register, History & Education Programs
1201 "I" Street NW (2280)
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear ~~Ms. Shull.~~ *Carol* :

Enclosed please find the nomination and supporting documentation to be considered for listing the following Alabama resource in the National Register of Historic Places:

Dadeville Historic District
Dadeville, Tallapoosa County, Alabama

Your consideration of the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination is appreciated.

Truly Yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/sme/nw

Enclosures