

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

Ala. Historical Commission

Historic Name: Centennial Hill Historic District

Other Names/Site Number: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number Bounded by Jackson, Key, Grove, and Union Streets Street

Not for Publication: N/A

City or Town: Montgomery Vicinity: N/A

State: Alabama Code: AL County: Montgomery Code: 101

Zip Code: 36101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation Sheet.

☐ determined eligible for
the National Register

☐ See continuation Sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National

☐ other (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property

(Check only One Box)

Number of Resources

within Property

Contributing

Noncontributing

☒ private

☐ building(s)

72

18 buildings

☒ public-local

☒ district

0

0 sites

☐ public-State

☐ site

0

0 structures

☐ public-Federal

☐ structure

0

0 objects

72

18 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing
resources previously
listed in the National
Register

1

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category:

Subcategory:

Education

School

Domestic

Single Dwelling

Commerce/Trade

Department Store

Social

Meeting Hall

Religion

Religious Facility

Category:

Subcategory:

Education

School

Domestic

Single Dwelling

Commerce/Trade

Department Store

Social

Meeting Hall

Religion

Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Queen Anne

Late 19th and 20th Century Revival/Tudor Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century Revival/Mission Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century American

Movements/Bungalow/Craftsman

foundation brick, concrete

roof asphalt

walls brick, concrete

other wood, glass

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

(See Section 7 Page 1)

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.) above):

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Ethnic Heritage: African American

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1890-1949

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

~~African American~~ Not here

Architect/Builder:

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

N/A

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

#

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

#

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository: Alabama Historical Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 35 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

☐ See continuation sheet.

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

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

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11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Kim Darby, Gene A. Ford and Trina Binkley, AHC Reviewer

Organization: Private Consultant

Date: September 20, 1998

Street & Number: #10 Lakeview

Telephone: (205) 752-4599

City or Town: Tuscaloosa

State: Alabama

Zip Code: 35401

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

Name: Street & Number:

Telephone:

City or Town:

State: Alabama

Zip Code:

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Inventory Summary

Derricote Street:

401 (Resource 1), 411 (Resource 2), 437 (Resource 3), and 445 (Resource 4).

Grove Street:

876 (Resource 5), 872 (Resource 6), 868 (Resource 7), 855 (Resource 8), 851 (Resource 9), 821 (Resource 10), 814 (Resource 11), 759 (Resource 12), 749 (Resource 13), and 737 (Resource 14).

High Street:

706 (Resource 15), 834 (Resource 16), 850-856 (Resource 17), and 848 (Resource 18).

Jackson Street:

309 (Resource 19), 315 (Resource 20), 327 (Resource 21), 333 (Resource 22), 341 (Resource 23), 347 (Resource 24), 353 (Resource 25), 413 (Resource 26), 417 (Resource 27), 421 (Resource 28), 425 (Resource 29), 429 (Resource 30), 433 (Resource 31), 437 (Resource 32), 441 (Resource 33), 447 (Resource 34), 455 (Resource 35), 459 (Resource 36), 463 (Resource 37), 475 (Resource 38), 477 (Resource 39), 481 (Resource 40), 487 (Resource 41), 484 (Resource 42), 478 (Resource 43), 474 (Resource 44), 464 (Resource 45), 458 (Resource 46), 450 (Resource 47), 440 (Resource 48), 436 (Resource 49), 430 (Resource 50), 416 (Resource 51), 412 (Resource 52), 406 (Resource 53), and 402 (Resource 54).

Ripley Street:

538 (Resource 55), 532 (Resource 56), 526 (Resource 57), 522 (Resource 58), 514 (Resource 59), 506 (Resource 60), 502 (Resource 61), 454 (Resource 62), 410 (Resource 63), 406 (Resource 64), 400 (Resource 65), 401 (Resource 66), 409 (Resource 67), 413 (Resource 68), 425 (Resource 69), 431 (Resource 70), 439 (Resource 71), 443 (Resource 72), 455 (Resource 73), 507 (Resource 74), 513 (Resource

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75), 523 (Resource 76), and 533 (Resource 77).

Union Street:

585 (Resource 78), 583 (Resource 79), 577 (Resource 80), 571 (Resource 81), 545 (Resource 82), 543 (Resource 83), 533 (Resource 84), 515 (Resource 85), 503 (Resource 86), 514 (Resource 87), 524 (Resource 88), 530 (Resource 89), 546 (Resource 90), 550 (Resource 91), 554 (Resource 92), 556 (Resource 93), 470 (Resource 94), 462 (Resource 95), 442 (Resource 96), 434 (Resource 97), 426 (Resource 98), 566 (Resource 99), and 562 (Resource 100).

Centennial Hill Historic District Description

Four residences are situated on Derricote Street. Two are bungalows (Resources 2 and 4). The other two houses (Resources 1 and 3) are of the cross gable classification.

High Street also has four buildings within the historic district boundaries. Two Victorian cottages, Resources 15 and 16, are part of this collection. The Ben Moore Hotel (Resource 18) and a two story commercial block (Resource 17), both of which were built in the 1940s, anchor opposite corners of the intersection of High and Jackson Streets.

Grove Street features ten buildings. Two Victorian cottages (Resources 5 and 6) are the oldest residences on this section of Grove. Four bungalows (Resources 7, 8, 9, and 14) represent an early twentieth-century construction boom in the historic district. The other four residences (Resources 10-13) on this street were built after 1948.

Thirty-six edifices claim addresses on Jackson. Of these, only one is a commercial building (Resource 25). Built circa 1920, the wood frame building has two stories and a hip roof with dormers. Among this amalgam of edifices are two churches, the Jackson Baptist Church (Resource 50) and Good Shepherd Episcopal Church (Resource 41). Jackson Street's residential architecture

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is varied and includes 11 Victorian Cottages (Resources 19, 20, 21, 30, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, and 47). The second largest residential class holds 9 bungalows (Resources 24, 26, 32, 35, 36, 48, 49, 52, and 53). A two story Craftsman residence (Resource 33) was converted into apartments. Jackson Street features a small collection of shotgun cottages (Resources 28, 31, 34, and 54). Three side gable cottages (Resources 29, 43, and 45), so named for their distinctive side gable roof forms, are among the residential fare.

Ripley Street is home to twenty-three buildings. Four Victorian cottages (Resources 55, 60, 68, and 75) represent the late nineteenth to turn-of-the-century residential stock. They are accompanied by 9 bungalows (Resources 56, 57, 61, 64, 65, 70, 71, 72, and 73). The Victor Tulane Building (Resource 66), a two story, brick commercial building with Victorian detailing, is located on Ripley Street. Listed in the National Register, it is the only such building in the Centennial Hill Historic District to be so designated. St. Paul's Church (Resource 67), a Ripley Street fixture, features a corner tower and a gothic stained glass window.

Union Street is also home to twenty-three buildings. Seven Victorian cottages (Resources 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 95, and 98) dot the streetscape of Union. Designed in the Mission Revival vein, St. John the Baptist Catholic Church (Resource 83) has been a prominent edifice on Union for three quarters of a century. Also designed in the Mission Revival style, Our Lady of the Streets (Resource 84) functions as an educational institution. Two other education buildings (Resources 78 and 85) are located on the street. Bricklayers' Hall (Resource 89), a two story, brick civic hall, is counted among this architectural collection. Two Tudor Revival cottages (Resources 96 and 97) and one Classical Revival residence (Resource 94) (now the home of the Alabama PTA), all of which were constructed of brick in the 1930s, form part of Union Street's notable homes. Seven Victorian cottages are prominent features.

The Centennial Hill Historic District is composed of buildings built between 1890 and 1980. The majority of them were

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constructed from 1890 to 1949. Contained within the historic district are 26 Victorian cottages: 5CR, 6CR, 15CR, 16CR, 19CR, 20CR, 21CR, 30CR, 37CR, 38CR, 39CR, 40CR, 42CR, 44CR, 47CR, 55CR, 60CR, 68NCR, 75CR, 87CR, 88CR, 90CR, 91CR, 92CR, 95CR, and 98CR; 23 bungalows 4CR, 7CR, 8CR, 9CR, 14CR, 24CR, 26CR, 32CR, 35CR, 36CR, 48CR, 49NCR, 52CR, 53CR, 56CR, 57CR, 61NCR, 64CR, 65CR, 70CR, 72CR, 73NCR, and 100CR; 5 shotgun cottages: 28CR, 31CR, 34CR, 54NCR, and 93CR; 1 cross gable cottage: 3CR; 1 T cottage: 1CR; 2 Victorians: 23CR, 46CR; 3 side gable cottages 29CR, 43CR, and 45CR; 1 Craftsman: 33CR; 3 early twentieth-century vernacular houses: 58CR, 59CR, and 82CR; 2 Tudor Revival cottages: 96CR and 97CR; 6 hip roof cottages: 62CR, 63CR, 79NCR, 80CR, 81CR, and 99CR; 1 Classical Revival cottage: 94CR; 2 mid twentieth-century dwellings; 11 nonhistoric residences: 2NCR, 10NCR, 12NCR, 13NCR, 22NCR, 51CR, 69NCR, 71NCR, 74NCR, 76NCR, and 77NCR; 4 multiple story commercial blocks: 17CR, 18CR, 25CR, and 66CR; 5 religious buildings: 41CR, 50CR, 67CR, 83CR, and 84CR; 2 education buildings: 78CR and 85CR; and 1 public building: 89CR.

In this context, Victorian houses are distinguished from Victorian cottages by stories. A Victorian house has two or more full stories while a cottage has one to one and a half stories. Both typically feature such detailing as shinglework, decorative timberwork, scrollwork, punchwork, gougework, turned posts, and brackets. Victorian cottages have a distinctive hip with cross gable(s) roof form.

Craftsman houses and bungalows are also distinguished by stories. A Craftsman house features two or more full stories while a bungalow has one to one and a half stories. Both typically feature low pitched roofs with wide eaves, triangular knee brackets, exposed rafters and timberwork, expansive porches with low pitched roofs, and stone, brick, or wood columns or posts on piers.

Tudor Revival cottages have steeply pitched gable roofs and often have arches above doorways, windows, and vestibules.

Shotgun cottages feature a form that is one room wide and several deep. Typically, they are crowned by a gable roof.

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Other residences are classified by roof type, such as cross gable or hip, or one of two generic types, i. e., early or mid twentieth century vernacular.

The multiple story commercial blocks are constructed of brick or wood framing. They feature plate glass display windows and doors, and some awnings on the first floor. The upper story is used as office space and storage. The Ben Moore Hotel (Resource 18) and Resource 17 were built after World War II and feature a streamlined appearance with sparse detailing. The Victor Tulane Building (Resource 66) evinces a Victorian flare with a conical tower and a festooned cornice. The African Head Shop has dormers, which were popular architectural elements of the early twentieth century.

Mission and Gothic Revival architecture influenced the design of the churches in the historic district. The Good Shepherd Episcopal Church and Annex (Resource 41), Jackson Baptist Church (Resource 50), and St. Paul's Church (Resource 67) have gothic arch windows. St. John the Baptist Catholic Church (83) and its associated education facility, Our Lady of the Streets (84), feature stucco exteriors, curvilinear parapets, and ceramic tile inlays.

Of the 100 resources in the district, 72 are considered contributing, 18 are noncontributing.

Archaeological Component: Although no formal archaeological survey has been conducted of this district area, the potential for subsurface remains is minimal; however, buried portions may contain information that may be useful in interpreting the entire area.

Inventory

The following is both a description of the present and past status of the resources in the Centennial Hill Historic District. Each of the resources is assigned a number from 1 to 100. The

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resources are organized by street and number hierarchy. The buildings are divided into two classifications: those that contribute to the significance of the historic district and those that do not contribute to the significance. There are 72 contributing and 18 noncontributing resources in the historic district. Contributing resources include the following: 1, 3 through 9, 14 through 21, 23 through 48, 50, 52, 53, 55 through 60, 62 through 67, 70, 72, 75, 78, 80 through 100. Noncontributing resources include the following: 2, 10 through 13, 22, 49, 51, 54, 61, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 76, 77, and 79.

Survey Inventory

Centennial Hill Inventory

Resource 1. 401 Derricote Street. ca. 1905. One story, wood frame T cottage with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, fixed 16 pane window, 9/9 double hung sash window, flanking 4/4 double hung sash windows with awning, partial width porch with shed roof, single decorative iron porch support, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 2. 411 Derricote Street. ca. 1955. One story, brick bungalow with gable on hip roof of asphalt shingles, ventilator, side brick chimney, central wood and glass panel door, flanking plate glass picture windows with aluminum frames and two flanking sets of 4 fixed panes, full width porch with engaged roof, four decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 3. 437 Derricote Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame cross gable cottage with gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with shinglework, gables with cornice returns, weatherboard siding, off center wood and glass door, plate glass picture window with two sets of four fixed pane windows, two 4/4 double hung sash windows, full width partially screened porch with shed roof, turned posts, and open rail balustrade, brick piers, rear additions. Contributing Resource.

Resource 4. 445 Derricote Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood

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frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, vinyl siding, off center wood door, three flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof with awning, four decorative iron porch supports, open rail iron balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 5. 876 Grove Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with gable on hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable with shinglework, interior chimney, front gable with pent and louvered ventilator, weather board and brick cladding, off center wood panel door with decorative pilasters and transom, two 4/4 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with decorative frieze, turned posts with brackets, open rail balustrade brick piers, brick foundation, basement. Contributing Resource.

Resource 6. 872 Grove Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable with shinglework, interior chimney, front gable with pent and louvered ventilator, weather board cladding, off center wood panel door with decorative pilasters and transom, two 4/4 double hung sash windows, aluminum frame window, wrap around porch with turned posts with brackets, open rail brick balustrade, brick piers, brick foundation, basement. Contributing Resource.

Resource 7. 868 Grove Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, triangular knee brackets, louvered ventilators, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof and four decorative iron porch supports on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 8. 855 Grove Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, asbestos siding, two wood panel door, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof and two decorative iron porch supports, open iron rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 9. 851 Grove Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, side chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, three flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with engaged roof with awning, single decorative iron porch support, open rail iron balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 10. 821 Grove Street. ca. 1955. One story, brick cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, gable with louvered ventilator, off center wood door with wood screen door, aluminum frame windows with awnings, partial width porch with shed roof, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 11. 814 Grove Street. ca. 1949. One story, brick cottage with hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, off center wood door, aluminum frame windows with awnings, partial width porch with engaged roof, decorative iron porch supports, open rail iron balustrade, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 12. 759 Grove Street. ca. 1965. One story, brick ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood panel door, aluminum frame windows, stoop. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 13. 749 Grove Street. ca. 1960. One story, brick bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, central wood panel door, flanking aluminum frame windows, partial width porch with shed roof, two decorative iron porch supports, decorative iron open rail balustrade, brick foundation, attached aluminum carport. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 14. 737 Grove Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with cross hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door, 4/4 double hung sash windows, partial width screened porch with engaged roof and tapered wood posts on brick piers, awning, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 15. 706 High Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with pyramidal roof with cross gable of asphalt shingles, asbestos and plywood siding, off center wood door, 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, decorative iron porch supports, open iron rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 16. 834 High Street. ca. 1900. One story, brick Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable with pent roof, off center wood with glass panel door with transom, bay window, wrap around porch with Doric columns, closed brick rail balustrade, enclosed side porch, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 17. 850, 852, 854, and 856 High Street. ca. 1949. Multiple Story Commercial Block. Two story, brick commercial block with flat roof, parapet with tile coping, second floor with nine aluminum frame casement windows, first floor with four retail spaces: 850, Anne Pratt's Hair Concepts with off center wood and glass door with transom and sidelight, plate glass display window, recessed stairwell with wood and glass door; 852, Victory Help Center with wood and glass door, flanking plate glass display window covered with plywood; 854, with wood and glass door, flanking plate glass display window covered with plywood; 856, with canted recessed wood and glass door, flanking plate glass display windows covered with plywood. Contributing Resource.

Resource 18. 848 High Street. Ben Moore Hotel. ca. 1940. Multiple Story Commercial Block. Four story, brick commercial block with gable roof of tar composition, High Street facade with fourth floor casement window band, third floor with eight metal crank out casement windows and eight fixed metal casement windows, second floor with same window arrangement, first floor with canted recessed double wood panel door with transom, wrap around suspended awning, three openings fitted with glass block, two stairwells fronted by a wood door, one wood door with flanking plate glass display windows, awnings, Jackson Street facade with fourth floor casement window band, third floor with two metal crank out casement windows, second floor with two metal crank out

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casement windows, first floor with wood panel door and three openings fitted with glass blocks. Contributing Resource.

Resource 19. 309 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, gable with arch top window, eaves with notched brackets, weatherboard siding, wood panel door with sidelights with diamond muttons and transom, four flanking double hung sash windows with diamond muttons, full width porch with hip roof with wide eaves with notched brackets, four Doric columns, open rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 20. 315 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, two wood panel doors diamond glass inserts, three flanking 2/2 double hung sash windows, full width porch with decorative iron porch supports, foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 21. 327 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with pointed arch louvered ventilator, interior chimneys, weatherboard siding, two wood panel doors with transoms, flanking 2/2 double hung sash windows, the top sash of with decorative muttons, wrap around porch with decorative iron porch supports, foundation, rear addition. Contributing Resource.

Resource 22. 333 Jackson Street. ca. 1960. Two story, brick Colonial Revival with hip roof, interior chimney, second floor with three windows with faux shutters, first floor with central wood and glass panel door, flanking windows, partial width hip roof porch with dentilated cornice, three Ionic columns, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 23. 341 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. Two story, wood frame residence with Victorian detailing with hip roof of asphalt shingles, eaves with brackets, decorative gable with louvered ventilator, brackets, horseshoe arch, weatherboard siding, five second floor 2/2 double hung sash windows, first floor with central wood and glass panel door with sidelights and transom with

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diamond shape muttons, three flanking double hung sash windows, the top sash of which has decorative muttons, partial width porch with hip roof, four Doric columns on brick piers, open rail balustrade, brick foundation, basement. Contributing Resource.

Resource 24. 347 Jackson Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, interior chimneys, weatherboard siding, two central wood panel doors, flanking 4/4 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, three wood columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 25. 353 Jackson Street. African Head Shop. ca. 1920. Multiple Story Commercial Block. Two story, wood frame commercial block with hip roof of asphalt shingles, hip roof dormers, vinyl siding, second floor used as residential space, Jackson Street facade with second floor five 6/6 double hung sash windows, first floor with wood door with transom, stoop, display window, canted double glass door, High Street facade with second floor 6/6 double hung sash windows, first floor with display window, wood door, side addition. Contributing Resource.

Resource 26. 413 Jackson Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, vinyl siding, two central wood and glass panel doors, flanking 2/2 double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof, three brick columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 27. 417 Jackson Street. ca. 1910. One story, wood frame pyramidal roof cottage with truncated pyramidal roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable with shinglework, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, central wood door, flanking pairs of double hung sash windows, full width porch with hip roof, decorative iron porch supports on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 28. 421 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame shotgun with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, wood and glass panel door, flanking

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4/4 double hung sash window, full width porch with hip roof, Doric column on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 29. 425 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame side gable cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, side chimney, vinyl siding, central wood panel door, flanking pairs of 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, brick columns, brick open rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 30. 429 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator and horseshoe arch timberwork, cornice returns, interior chimneys, asbestos siding, wood and glass panel door with transom, 4/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with awning, tapered posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 31. 433 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame shotgun with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, louvered ventilator, interior chimney, asbestos siding, wood panel door, flanking plate glass window, full width porch with shed roof, tapered posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 32. 437 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. One and a half story bungalow with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable dormer with three lights, shingle siding, wood panel door, two french doors, multipane window, full width porch with engaged roof, four tapered wood posts on brick columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 33. 441 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. Two story, wood frame Craftsman residence with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimneys, vinyl siding, second floor with two 6/6 double hung sash windows, first floor with two wood doors and two 6/6 double hung sash windows, two tier porch with gable roof, second floor with louvered windows, brick columns, brick foundation. The residence has been converted into several apartments. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 34. 447 Jackson Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame shotgun with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, off center wood door, 1/1 double hung sash window, partial width porch with gable roof, decorative iron porch supports, open rail iron balustrade, brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 35. 455 Jackson Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood door with sidelights and transom, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, gable with timberwork, brick columns, brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 36. 459 Jackson Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, asbestos siding, off center wood door, one plate glass window with sidelights, full width porch with hip roof, awning, wood posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 37. 463 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator and bargeboards, pent roof, interior chimneys, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, 4/4 double hung sash window, wrap around porch with awning, wood posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 38. 475 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator and pent roof, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, 4/4 double hung sash windows, full width porch with awning, wood posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 39. 477 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, brick Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator and pent roof, interior chimney, off center wood door with transom, double hung

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sash windows, wrap around porch with awning, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 40. 481 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator and pent roof, interior chimney, vinyl siding, off center wood door with transom, three 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows, wrap around porch, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 41. 487 Jackson Street. Good Shepherd Episcopal Church and Annex. ca. 1920. One story, religious building with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, shingle and weatherboard siding, gable with three round arch windows, horseshoe arch, four 4/4 double hung sash windows with gothic arch top, 6/6 double hung sash window, off center wood panel door with stoop; annex with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable with cornice returns and louvered ventilator, weatherboard siding, off center double wood panel door, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 42. 484 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator and pent roof, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood door with transom, wood and glass panel door, two 6/6 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, Doric posts on brick piers, open rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 43. 478 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame side gable cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, vinyl siding, off center door, three 1/1 double hung sash windows, full width porch with shed roof, decorative iron porch supports on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 44. 474 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt

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shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator, bargeboards, and cornice returns, exterior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood and glass panel door with transom, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, decorative iron porch supports on brick piers, open rail iron balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 45. 464 Jackson Street. ca. 1940. One story, wood frame side gable cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, off center wood and glass panel door, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 46. 458 Jackson Street. ca. 1905. Two story, wood frame Victorian with hip with cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, gables with shinglework, cornice returns, and porthole ventilator, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, second floor facade with four 2/2 double hung sash windows with awnings, open rail iron balustrade, first floor facade with wood panel door, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with awning, Doric posts on brick piers, open rail balustrade, brick foundation, basement. Contributing Resource.

Resource 47. 450 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator, shinglework, bargeboards, and pent, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood and glass panel door with transom, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, three brick columns, open rail brick balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 48. 440 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with side clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles, triangular knee braces, exposed rafters, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door with transom, double hung sash windows, partial width porch, engaged roof, brick columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 49. 436 Jackson Street. ca. 1940. One story, brick bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center

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wood panel door, aluminum frame replacement windows, partial width porch with gable roof, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 50. 430 Jackson Street. Jackson Baptist Church. ca. 1900. One story, brick religious building with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, side tower with tent roof, central double wood door, transom, two stained glass windows, nave with gothic arch top stained glass windows. Contributing Resource.

Resource 51. 416 Jackson Street. ca. 1970. Two story, brick apartment building with hip roof of asphalt shingles, second floor facade with three 2/2 double hung sash aluminum frame windows, first floor with central wood door, two flanking 2/2 double hung sash aluminum frame windows, partial width porch with hip roof, two Doric columns. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 52. 412 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, hip dormer with louvered ventilators, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door with transom, two pairs of 9/1 double hung sash windows, full width porch, engaged roof, Doric posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 53. 406 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door with transom, two double hung sash windows, full width screened porch, hip roof, tapered wood posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 54. 402 Jackson Street. ca. 1946. Two story, wood frame, modified shotgun with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, second floor facade with two 2/2 double hung sash windows, first floor facade with off center door, plate glass window with sidelights, full width porch with gable roof, posts on concrete block piers, open rail balustrade, concrete block foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 55. 538 Ripley Street. ca. 1900. One story, brick

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Victorian cottage with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator, shinglework, and pent, interior chimney, off center wood door with transom, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 56. 532 Ripley Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, brackets, exposed rafters, exterior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door with transom, two pairs of 4/1 double hung sash windows, full width porch, shed and gable roof, decorative wood posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 57. 526 Ripley Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, center wood panel door with transom, two pairs of double hung sash windows, partial width porch, gable roof, Doric columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 58. 522 Ripley Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame residence with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, tapered wood columns, open rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 59. 514 Ripley Street. ca. 1925. One story, brick residence with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, center wood panel door with transom, two pairs of 4/4 double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof, tapered wood posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 60. 506 Ripley Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, front gable with louvered ventilator and pent, interior chimney, off center wood door with transom, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation, two story rear addition. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 61. 502 Ripley Street. ca. 1980. One story, brick veneer bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood panel door, three 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, wood columns, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 62. 454 Ripley Street. ca. 1915. One story, wood frame hip roof cottage with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, weatherboard siding, central wood door flanked on either side by two pairs of 2/2 double hung sash windows, full width porch with hip roof, decorative iron porch supports on brick piers, open rail brick balustrade, brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 63. 410 Ripley Street. ca. 1915. One story, wood frame hip roof cottage with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, weatherboard siding, central wood door flanked on either side by 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, chamfered wood posts on brick piers, brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 64. 406 Ripley Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, asbestos siding, center wood panel door with transom, 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch, hip roof, wood posts on brick piers, brick pier foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 65. 400 Ripley Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, hip dormer with louvered ventilators, exterior chimney, tarpaper siding, central wood panel door with transom flanked on either side by a french door with a transom, full width porch with engaged roof, tapered wood posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 66. 401 Ripley Street. Victor Tulane Building-Wright's Grocery. ca. 1900. Multiple Story Commercial Block. Two story, brick, Victorian commercial block with flat roof, parapet, metal cornice festooned with dentils and garlands, corner tower with conical roof, second floor Ripley Street facade with three 2/2

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double hung sash windows, first floor with wood panel door with transom, pediment entablature, two Doric columns, tripartite window flanked by metal columns, canted corner entrance fitted with double wood and glass door with transom, Union Street facade with four second floor 2/2 double hung sash windows, first floor with five fixed pane windows and one 2/2 double hung sash window. The building is individually listed in the NR. Contributing Resource.

Resource 67. 409 Ripley Street. St. Paul's Church. ca. 1900. One story, T shaped wood frame religious building with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, corner tower, weatherboard siding, gables with gothic arch stained glass window, tower with double wood panel door, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 68. 413 Ripley Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, front gable with louvered ventilator and pent, off center wood door, 2/2 double hung sash window, plate glass window, wrap around porch, decorative iron porch supports on brick pier, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 69. 425 Ripley Street. ca. 1980. Two story, brick residence with gable roof of asphalt shingles, brick and vinyl siding, two second floor facade 4/4 double hung sash windows, central wood door with flanking 4/4 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, decorative iron porch supports, side carport. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 70. 431 Ripley Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door, two 6/6 double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof, decorative iron porch supports on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 71. 439 Ripley Street. ca. 1980. One story, brick clad bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, central wood panel door, partial width porch with gable roof, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

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Resource 72. 443 Ripley Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, hip dormer with louvered ventilator, exterior chimney, weatherboard siding, central wood panel door with transom flanked on either side by two 4/4 double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof, partial awning, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 73. 455 Ripley Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, central interior chimney, vinyl and brick siding, central wood panel door, flanking pairs of double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, decorative iron porch supports on brick piers, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 74. 507 Ripley Street. ca. 1980. One story, brick veneer ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, wood door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 75. 513 Ripley Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable with shinglework, weatherboard siding, interior chimney, off center wood door with transom, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation, two story rear addition. Contributing Resource.

Resource 76. 523 Ripley Street. ca. 1980. One story, brick veneer ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, wood door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 77. 533 Ripley Street. ca. 1980. One story, brick veneer ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, wood door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 78. 585 Union Street. Union School. ca. 1905. Two story, brick school with flat roof, stepped parapet, dentilated cornice, central block second floor facade with central tripartite window flanking 1/1 windows and window openings fitted six 1/1

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panes, first floor with central double wood door, partial width portico with flat roof with stepped parapet and brick columns, window arrangement like second floor, end blocks with second floor facade with decorative raised brick rectangle, first floor with one 1/1 window. Contributing Resource.

Resource 79. 583 Union Street. ca. 1915. One story, brick hip roof cottage with roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood and glass door, four 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, decorative iron porch supports. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 80. 577 Union Street. ca. 1915. One story, wood frame hip roof cottage with roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, central wood and glass door, replacement windows, full width porch with hip roof, Doric columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 81. 571 Union Street. ca. 1915. One story, wood frame hip roof cottage with roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable, vinyl siding, central wood and glass door, replacement windows, partial width porch with hip roof, awning, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 82. 545 Union Street. ca. 1915. Two story, wood frame residence with hip roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, second floor facade with five 6/6 double hung sash, first floor with central wood and glass panel door with flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof and four brick columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 83. 543 Union Street. St. John the Baptist Catholic Church. ca. 1915. Two story, stucco Mission Revival church with flat roof, curvilinear stepped parapet, twin bell towers with tent roof with wide eaves and brackets, second floor facade with four arch top windows, first floor with triportal entry with three double wood panel doors, awning. Contributing Resource.

Resource 84. 533 Union Street. Our Lady of the Streets. ca. 1915. Two story, stucco Mission Revival education building with

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flat roof, curvilinear stepped parapet, second floor facade with six 1/1 double hung sash windows, two ceramic tile window hoods, first floor with central double wood and glass panel door with transom, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, partial width portico with curvilinear stepped parapet, two columns, two pilasters. Contributing Resource.

Resource 85. 515 Union Street. ca. 1915. Two story, brick education building with cross hip roof of asphalt shingles, second floor facade with three central 9/9 double hung sash windows flanked on either side by two sets of five 9/9 double hung sash windows, first floor with central double wood and glass door, flanked on either side by three 9/9 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with flat roof with balustrade, entablature, and four Doric columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 86. 503 Union Street. ca. 1940. One and a half story, wood frame, brick veneered residence with multiple cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable dormers with 4/4 double hung sash windows, interior chimney, wood panel door, 4/4 double hung sash windows, full width porch with shed roof, decorative frieze and brackets, awning, wood posts on brick piers, open rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 87. 514 Union Street. Centennial Hill Clothes Closet. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable with shinglework, weatherboard siding, interior chimney, off center wood door with transom, brackets, three 2/2 double hung sash windows, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 88. 524 Union Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with cross hip roof of asphalt shingles, gable dormer with three lights, weatherboard siding, interior chimney, off center wood door with sidelights and transom, four 5/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, tapered posts on brick piers, open rail brick foundation, brick foundation, two story rear addition. Contributing Resource.

Resource 89. 530 Union Street. Bricklayers' Hall. ca. 1946.

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Two story, brick public building with flat roof, parapet, neon signage, three metal casement windows on second floor facade, first floor facade with three wood doors, three metal casement windows, suspended awning. Contributing Resource.

Resource 90. 546 Union Street. ca. 1910. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable with light, weatherboard siding, interior chimney, central wood and glass door with transom, flanking 4/4 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, four posts on brick piers, brick pier foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 91. 550 Union Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable with shinglework, pent, and pointed arch ventilator, weatherboard siding, interior chimney, off center wood door with transom, three 1/1 double hung sash windows, stained glass window, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 92. 554 Union Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable with bargeboards, tarpaper siding, interior chimney, off center wood door, two double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 93. 556 Union Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame shotgun with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, 1/1 double hung sash window, partial width porch with shed roof, posts, brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 94. 470 Union Street. Alabama PTA. ca. 1935. One story, brick Classical Revival education building with hip roof of asphalt shingles, eaves with modillions, exterior chimneys, wrap around cornice, central wood and glass panel door with sidelights and fanlight transom, flanking pairs of 9/9 double hung sash windows, full width portico with hip roof, eaves with modillions, cornice, fluted Doric columns. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 95. 462 Union Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, gables with bargeboards and shinglework, weatherboard siding, interior chimney, off center wood and glass panel door with transom, three 1/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, decorative turned wood posts with brackets, open rail scrollwork balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 96. 442 Union Street. ca. 1936. One story, brick Tudor Revival cottage with steeply pitched cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, eyelid dormers with fanlights, off center wood door with diamond shape glass panels, fanlight transom, semicircular stoop, four 4/1 double hung sash windows, recessed partial width porch with engaged roof, archways, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 97. 434 Union Street. ca. 1936. One story, brick Tudor Revival cottage with steeply pitched cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood arch top door with glass panels, four 6/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, archways, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 98. 426 Union Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable with porthole ventilator, weatherboard siding, interior chimney, off center wood and glass panel door, three double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, porch eaves with modillions, wood posts on brick piers, open rail scrollwork balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 99. 566 Union Street. ca. 1905. One story, wood frame hip roof cottage, roof of asphalt shingles, eaves with brackets, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, two 4/4 double hung sash windows, full width partially enclosed porch with shed roof, turned posts, brick pier foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 100. 562 Union Street. ca. 1915. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable with shinglework and diamond shaped louvered ventilator, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood door with transom,

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flanking pairs of 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

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Significance

Commerce

Centennial Hill is significant for its role in the development of black owned and operated businesses in the Montgomery area. The district gained prominence in commerce between the 1880s and 1940s as white discrimination forced blacks to withdraw into their own communities based on self-reliance and mutual self-help. Commerce peaked within the district in the 1920s as white racism increased and black business persons increasingly established or relocated their businesses within or near their own communities. At its peak, the district offered numerous goods and services to a sector of the population which would have been otherwise overlooked. The decline of business began in the 1940s with the increase of suburban migration and the expansion of Maxwell and Gunter Air Force bases within the city. This decline markedly increased after black homes were displaced by Urban Renewal in the 1960s.

I assume this was in part due to the construction of I-85, which sliced the neighborhood in half.

Education

Centennial Hill gained prominence in education in the 1880s and 1890s when it established schools within the community for local black children. These schools included the Swayne School; organized with the help of the Freedman's Bureau and the American Missionary Society, Mrs. White's Industrial School for Girls, established in 1886; Centennial High School, which opened in 1897; Marion Normal School for Colored Students, which relocated to Montgomery from Marion, Alabama in 1897; and a host of locally owned and operated kindergarten and elementary schools. These institutions not only served to draw black migration into the Centennial Hill community but also to offer instruction to hosts of black children living outside of the community.

I do not know if any of these are extant, they need to be to use this area of significance

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Community Planning

Centennial Hill was a planned African American community from its conception in the late 1880s. Wealthy black businessmen purchased property in the area and sold it to other urban black families. Economically mixed with professional and lay persons, Centennial Hill eventually became self-supporting and served to ameliorate many of the economic, social, and cultural restrictions imposed by whites. Centennial Hill, though it has suffered from integration and Urban Renewal, continues as a predominately African American community, and still maintains some links with Alabama State University, making it one of the oldest black neighborhoods in the city. Finally, Centennial Hill is representative of the transformations in race relations and the impact of these transformations upon racially segregated communities within the urban South.

An overt demonstration that streets were laid out; land was subdivided in a particular way, etc. is necessary

Architecture

The Centennial Hill Historic District is significant under Criterion C for its collection of late nineteenth to mid twentieth-century residential, commercial, and religious buildings. Represented in the district are fine examples of locally significant one and multiple story commercial blocks. The district contains locally significant representatives of Victorian, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival architecture and such vernacular types as shotgun, side gable, cross gable, and hip roof cottages. The district features a number of Gothic and Mission Revival churches.

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Historical Summary

Centennial Hill comes alive on Saturdays. At its center, on the corner of Jackson and High streets, the African Head Shop and the Ben Moore Hotel dominate the skyline. The African Head Shop, alive with patrons buying music and incense, boasts of its longevity with a banner proclaiming "70 years in the Ghetto." But the Ben Moore, stands within shadows even on bright days, almost as if embarrassed by its darkened windows and locked doors. The two buildings form a natural crossroad, not only separating the struggling and crime-burdened residents of South Jackson from the more affluent patrons of Baptist Hospital and the Montgomery Business District, but the blurred lines between the proud past and the frightening future of the African American neighborhood.

*no longer
open*

The history of Centennial Hill begins in the turbulent era of Reconstruction and Redemption in Montgomery, Alabama. In the aftermath of the Civil War, black residents, eager to practice the business of freedom, migrated into the city, swelling its black population from 4,000 to 9,000 in 1865 alone. The Freedman's Bureau and the American Missionary Society, assisting freed persons with the post-war tasks of establishing employment, political enfranchisement, and countering with racial hostility, aided residents in constructing Swayne College in 1866 and the First Congregational Church in 1872.

Some of the earliest residents of the community were physician James Hale and funeral home director Elijah Cook, who purchased property in the area and then sold it to other blacks. Attracted by the neighborhood's proximity to Swayne School, local churches, and employment in the downtown area of the city, black carpenters, blacksmiths, and barbers, who then controlled significant portions of black wealth, moved into Centennial Hill, thereby creating one of the most affluent African American wards in the city during the 1870s.

During the 1870s, black residents of Centennial Hill sought and earned prominent positions as Reconstruction era politicians and businessmen. James T. Rapier, Elijah Cook, John William Jones,

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George Cox, and Charles O. Harris were all examples of Centennial Hill residents who served their community through their political tenure as state representatives. Beyond bolstering the neighborhood's reputations as an elite community, these men also introduced numerous legislative improvements, including a civil rights bills which discouraged discrimination in public facilities, increasing the number of black policemen, many of whom resided or moved to Centennial Hill, and gaining funding for black schools. Moreover, black Centennial Hill residents reaped economic prosperity through a host of black businesses outside of the neighborhood which catered to white and black patrons alike. However, as the Southern whites positioned themselves to reverse black political and economic gains, Montgomery blacks suffered, despite the efforts of civil rights organizations such as the Afro American League, from increased white violence, anti-black legislation, disenfranchisement, and segregation. Centennial Hill residents would meet this new challenges by turning inward, becoming more self-contained and reliant upon their own social, economic, and educational resources.

During the 1880s and 1890s, Centennial Hill residents circumvented white disenfranchisement through a variety of methods. One of the most important of these methods was the proliferation of black owned businesses which were established or which moved into the neighborhood. Prior to this period, black Centennial Hill businessmen generally established their businesses in downtown Montgomery, where a bustling business and entertainment district along Monroe and Perry Streets guaranteed white and black customers. However, as white patronage of black businessmen decreased, many black barbershops, shoe making shops, meat and fish markets, bakeries, and cafes were relocated to sites along Jackson, High, Ripley, Union, and Decatur Streets, within the heart of Centennial Hill.

Relocation to Centennial Hill benefitted black businessmen such as Henry A. Loveless and Cornelius Dorsette. Loveless owned and operated several businesses inside of the Centennial Hill neighborhood, and by 1895 employed 25 of his own neighbors and other blacks. Dorsette, a physician and druggist, also operated several businesses, including two black attorneys, an investment

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company, a dentist's office, and two prominent black newspapers. Dorsette Hall was also a social center, which accommodated Centennial Hill weddings, banquets and other social events.

The socio-economic strictures from white racism and disenfranchisement began to alter the constituency of Centennial Hill in the 1890s. In 1870, the majority of Centennial Hill residents were listed in city directories as porters and laborers, with women working jobs such as laundresses, seamstresses, house cleaners, and cooks. But by 1898, black residents worked in more diverse of careers, including plumbers, firemen, barbers, hackmen, draymen, plasterers, bricklayers, brickmasons, cooks, porters and more. Moreover, black women had launched professional careers as nurses, boardinghouse operators, and teachers. As black residents reaped the rewards of social and economic self-reliance, they also advanced educational opportunities with Centennial Hill. Between 1880 and the end of the century, Centennial residents established several schools for the youth in the community. In 1886, Mrs. White's Industrial School for Girls was opened in Centennial Hill by two white northern women. In 1887, Centennial Hill residents such as Henry Loveless, D.C. Dorsette, and Swayne School president C. H. Duncan played important roles in relocating the State Normal School of Colored Students, which would eventually become Alabama State University to Montgomery. And finally, in 1897, Julia Alexander and Carrie Parese opened and operated Centennial High School and a new kindergarten school in the neighborhood.

I am not sure this is indicative of a shift in actual jobs or a greater breakdown of what made up "laborers" before

Educational pursuits were not the only gains made by residents at the turn of the century. Centennial Hill resident James Hale opened the Hale Infirmary in 1889 in the neighborhood. The Infirmary had a capacity of 60 patients and supplied medical care to African Americans throughout the city. Moreover, the Infirmary trained blacks to take on more professional roles through a nurses training school in the community. Responsible for civic projects around the city, the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, which combined five female social and civic clubs, opened and met at the Old Ship Baptist church in Centennial Hill. Eventually relocating to South Union, the clubs successfully launched a variety of social and civic projects for the benefit of Montgomery's black community.

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The growth and expansion of black businesses, schools, churches, and civic organizations had transformed Centennial Hill into one of the most prominent communities, black or white, within the city of Montgomery by the turn of the century. Professional black residents such as teachers, doctors and lawyers worked alongside black laypersons in the community to create a quality of life unknown by many African Americans in Alabama. As the 1900s commenced, this community would meet equally great challenges to preserving their way of life.

The advent of the 1900s, and the accompanying efforts of white Montgomerians to bolster racial discrimination, tested the strength of economic and social bonds within the Centennial Hill community. In 1906, Montgomery established a city ordinance requiring separate Jim Crow cars for blacks. Black Montgomerians, including several prominent Centennial Hill residents, boycotted the trolleys. Residents responded to this new threat by withdrawing even more completely into their own self-sufficient communities. Black businessmen from Centennial Hill and surrounding areas joined the National Negro Business League, organized under the auspices of Booker T. Washington in 1900. Two prominent black newspapers, *The Argus* and *The Baptist Herald* regularly ran advertisements encouraging local blacks to exclusively patronize black owned businesses. This ploy, along with the unstinting support black residents in both professional and lay careers, allowed the neighborhood to prosper when other black communities were devastated by migration to the North.

New black businesses appeared, thrived, and stabilized along with older businesses in the 1920s and 1930s in Centennial Hill. As white racial strictures tightened throughout the city, blacks in the Centennial Hill community found much of what they needed in or near their own homes. Black shoe shops, barber shops, grocery stores, icehouses, and coal shops thrived alongside black doctors, dentists, schools, and churches to offer blacks within and outside Centennial Hill nearly all essential goods and services. Ed and Willie B. Felder, who grew up in Centennial Hill on Union Street during this period, recalled the "good life" enjoyed by blacks lucky enough to reside in the neighborhood. Willie B. Felder, who attended Mrs. White's Industrial School along with Civil Rights

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leader Rosa Parks, recalled the lessons in sewing, cooking, and general homemaking acquired by black girls in the neighborhood. Catherine Anderson also recalled the community's emphasis on education, noting that numerous teachers lived on her street, as well as several residents who ran boarding houses for Alabama State University students during the academic years. Ozie Cotton, who grew up on Grove Street in the neighborhood and still lives there, across the street from her sister Alice, remembered Centennial Hill as a community bound by a firm work ethic and sense of mutual self-help and responsibility. "The neighborhood was always mixed," she said. "Some people were doctors and lawyers, other people were postmen or did domestic work. The main thing was that everybody worked, everybody strove to have the best lives they could in Centennial Hill."

Events in the 1940s and 1950s brought profound changes to the lives and lifestyles of African Americans in Centennial Hill. First, the 1940s brought significant white migration into the city, rejuvenating the economy and offering a wider range of economic options for blacks beyond running neighborhood businesses. Secondly, Maxwell and Gunter Air Force bases expanded, and stimulated suburban migration. White and black businesses, including many in Centennial Hill relocated their homes and businesses to black suburbs around the city. Also, black Centennial Hill residents like Ozie Cotton began migrating to areas in North and Midwest where greater career opportunities existed.

The 1960s heralded the end of Centennial Hill's heyday. The Civil Rights movement swept neighbors into a period of political and social turmoil, as blacks fought to gain greater access to Montgomery's social, economic, and political mainstream. Valda Harris, who grew up on Jackson Street in Centennial Hill, recalled the uniformed and enthusiastic support of the movement by adults. "Apathy was definitely not the word to use," she said, nodding and smiling at her mother Vera, who moved into the neighborhood as a bride in 1945. "Many of the adults had jobs to protect, but they always supported us. The bus boycott was just about 100 percent. Unity was citywide. Our parents told us to go out and do what we had to do."

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Ironically, integration, the most dramatic result of the Civil Rights Movement, heralded, at least according to residents like Willie B. Felder, and Valda and Vera Harris, the beginning of the end of Centennial Hill's prominence as an African American community. "People started moving out," she said. "And the neighborhood started to change. Now crime and drugs are real problems here. People are afraid and while the barber shops and eateries have lasted, other businesses did not."

The advent of Urban Renewal in the 1960s and 1970s was the death knell for Centennial Hill. Ozie Cotton called the period "devastating," noting the many neighbors who moved out, the physical scars of decimated homes, and the ending of a lifestyle enjoyed by black residents for nearly 100 years. "Centennial Hill was one of the most beautiful neighborhoods, black or white, around Montgomery," she said. "But after Urban Renewal just about everything and everybody was gone." Roosevelt Marshall, who married into the Carlton Jordan family on Derricote Street, also recalled the impact of Urban Renewal. "I moved here in 1957, when I married my wife, Corine Jordan," he said. "Then, this was a good neighborhood. I did carpentry work and Corine was a teacher in New Town. There used to be houses on this street filled with my neighbors; like the Johnsons, the Jordans, and the Lewis families. But they were all torn down." Mary Alice Hutchinson, who migrated North with her husband during this period and returned almost 30 years later, also discussed the changes which has occurred in Centennial Hill during the period. It used to be a good, safe neighborhood," she said. "My mother raised 13 children here." But now there are people breaking in houses and drugs. And we are just about the only original black family on the block."

Few clues exist in Centennial Hill which suggest its wonderful past in Montgomery. Police cars now roam streets in their battle against the darker elements of crime and drug abuse. Of the 100 structures standing in the neighborhood, less than 25 residents have lived there longer than 20 years. Mamie McBride, though she and her children have only lived in Centennial Hill for six years, brightens and smiles when asked about the past of the black community. I didn't always live here, but I've always lived close," she said, nodding at her daughter Michelle, who now

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attends Alabama State. "I remember all the ASU students walking along the streets, coming from their boarding houses and watching all the people dressed up to go to the Up On the Rood Cafe and nightclub on top of the Ben Moore Hotel. Those were hard times for blacks, but we always made sure we had enough to make do."

The African Head Shop, is now, perhaps along with Alabama State University and the home of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., one of the Centennial Hill's greatest claims to fame. Lonnie McDaniels, owner of the store, peers closely at the Ben Moore Hotel across the street, and recalls his yesterdays in Centennial Hill with fondness, and more than a little sadness. "Those were our best days," he said. "I don't expect to see any like them again."

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References Cited

Catherine Anderson. Personal Interview. 1998.
Ozie Cotton. Personal Interview. 1998.
Ed and Willie B. Felder. Personal Interview. 1998.
Valda and Vera Harris. Personal Interview. 1998.
Mary Alice Hutchinson. Personal Interview. 1998.
Roosevelt Marshall. Personal Interview. 1998.
Mamie McBride. Personal Interview. 1998.
Lonnie McDaniels. Personal Interview. 1998.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Centennial Hill Historic District are recorded on a 1951 Sanborn map featured in Figure 2. The scale is at 1 inch = 200 feet.

Boundary Justification

The Centennial Hill Historic District boundaries were drawn to encompass those resources historically associated with the commercial, residential, and educational center of Centennial Hill. An effort was made to include the greatest number of contributing and least number of noncontributing resources in the district.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

Ala. Historical Commission

Historic Name: Centennial Hill Historic District

Other Names/Site Number: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number Bounded by Jackson, Key, Grove, and Union Streets Street

Not for Publication: N/A

City or Town: Montgomery Vicinity: N/A

State: Alabama Code: AL County: Montgomery Code: 101

Zip Code: 36101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of Keeper Date of Action

 entered in the National Register
 See continuation Sheet.

 determined eligible for
the National Register
 See continuation Sheet.

 determined not eligible for the
National Register.

 removed from the National

 other (explain):

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources
(Check as many boxes as apply)	(Check only One Box)	within Property

Contributing

Noncontributing

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<u> </u> building(s)	<u>72</u>	<u>18</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u> </u> public-State	<u> </u> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u> </u> public-Federal	<u> </u> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>72</u>	<u>18</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing
resources previously
listed in the National
Register

1

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category:

Subcategory:

EducationSchoolDomesticSingle DwellingCommerce/TradeDepartment StoreSocialMeeting HallReligionReligious Facility

Category:

Subcategory:

EducationSchoolDomesticSingle DwellingCommerce/TradeDepartment StoreSocialMeeting HallReligionReligious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Queen AnneLate 19th and 20th Century Revival/Tudor RevivalLate 19th and 20th Century Revival/Mission RevivalLate 19th and 20th Century AmericanMovements/Bungalow/Craftsmanfoundation brick, concreteroof asphaltwalls brick, concreteother wood, glass

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

(See Section 7 Page 1)

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.) above):

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Ethnic Heritage: African American

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1890-1949

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked N/A)

Cultural Affiliation:

~~African American~~ *Not here*

Architect/Builder:

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
N/A

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

_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary Location of Additional Data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

_____ Other State agency

_____ Federal agency

_____ Local Government

_____ University

_____ Other

Name of repository: Alabama Historical
Commission

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 35 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 _____

3 _____

2 _____

4 _____

_____ See continuation sheet.

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

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

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11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Kim Darby, Gene A. Ford and Trina Binkley, AHC Reviewer

Organization: Private Consultant

Date: September 20, 1998

Street & Number: #10 Lakeview

Telephone: (205) 752-4599

City or Town: Tuscaloosa

State: Alabama

Zip Code: 35401

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

Name: _____ Street & Number: _____

Telephone: _____

City or Town: _____

State: Alabama

Zip Code: _____

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Inventory Summary

Derricote Street:

401 (Resource 1), 411 (Resource 2), 437 (Resource 3), and 445 (Resource 4).

Grove Street:

876 (Resource 5), 872 (Resource 6), 868 (Resource 7), 855 (Resource 8), 851 (Resource 9), 821 (Resource 10), 814 (Resource 11), 759 (Resource 12), 749 (Resource 13), and 737 (Resource 14).

High Street:

706 (Resource 15), 834 (Resource 16), 850-856 (Resource 17), and 848 (Resource 18).

Jackson Street:

309 (Resource 19), 315 (Resource 20), 327 (Resource 21), 333 (Resource 22), 341 (Resource 23), 347 (Resource 24), 353 (Resource 25), 413 (Resource 26), 417 (Resource 27), 421 (Resource 28), 425 (Resource 29), 429 (Resource 30), 433 (Resource 31), 437 (Resource 32), 441 (Resource 33), 447 (Resource 34), 455 (Resource 35), 459 (Resource 36), 463 (Resource 37), 475 (Resource 38), 477 (Resource 39), 481 (Resource 40), 487 (Resource 41), 484 (Resource 42), 478 (Resource 43), 474 (Resource 44), 464 (Resource 45), 458 (Resource 46), 450 (Resource 47), 440 (Resource 48), 436 (Resource 49), 430 (Resource 50), 416 (Resource 51), 412 (Resource 52), 406 (Resource 53), and 402 (Resource 54).

Ripley Street:

538 (Resource 55), 532 (Resource 56), 526 (Resource 57), 522 (Resource 58), 514 (Resource 59), 506 (Resource 60), 502 (Resource 61), 454 (Resource 62), 410 (Resource 63), 406 (Resource 64), 400 (Resource 65), 401 (Resource 66), 409 (Resource 67), 413 (Resource 68), 425 (Resource 69), 431 (Resource 70), 439 (Resource 71), 443 (Resource 72), 455 (Resource 73), 507 (Resource 74), 513 (Resource

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75), 523 (Resource 76), and 533 (Resource 77).

Union Street:

585 (Resource 78), 583 (Resource 79), 577 (Resource 80), 571 (Resource 81), 545 (Resource 82), 543 (Resource 83), 533 (Resource 84), 515 (Resource 85), 503 (Resource 86), 514 (Resource 87), 524 (Resource 88), 530 (Resource 89), 546 (Resource 90), 550 (Resource 91), 554 (Resource 92), 556 (Resource 93), 470 (Resource 94), 462 (Resource 95), 442 (Resource 96), 434 (Resource 97), 426 (Resource 98), 566 (Resource 99), and 562 (Resource 100).

Centennial Hill Historic District Description

Four residences are situated on Derricote Street. Two are bungalows (Resources 2 and 4). The other two houses (Resources 1 and 3) are of the cross gable classification.

High Street also has four buildings within the historic district boundaries. Two Victorian cottages, Resources 15 and 16, are part of this collection. The Ben Moore Hotel (Resource 18) and a two story commercial block (Resource 17), both of which were built in the 1940s, anchor opposite corners of the intersection of High and Jackson Streets.

Grove Street features ten buildings. Two Victorian cottages (Resources 5 and 6) are the oldest residences on this section of Grove. Four bungalows (Resources 7, 8, 9, and 14) represent an early twentieth-century construction boom in the historic district. The other four residences (Resources 10-13) on this street were built after 1948.

Thirty-six edifices claim addresses on Jackson. Of these, only one is a commercial building (Resource 25). Built circa 1920, the wood frame building has two stories and a hip roof with dormers. Among this amalgam of edifices are two churches, the Jackson Baptist Church (Resource 50) and Good Shepherd Episcopal Church (Resource 41). Jackson Street's residential architecture

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is varied and includes 11 Victorian Cottages (Resources 19, 20, 21, 30, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, and 47). The second largest residential class holds 9 bungalows (Resources 24, 26, 32, 35, 36, 48, 49, 52, and 53). A two story Craftsman residence (Resource 33) was converted into apartments. Jackson Street features a small collection of shotgun cottages (Resources 28, 31, 34, and 54). Three side gable cottages (Resources 29, 43, and 45), so named for their distinctive side gable roof forms, are among the residential fare.

Ripley Street is home to twenty-three buildings. Four Victorian cottages (Resources 55, 60, 68, and 75) represent the late nineteenth to turn-of-the-century residential stock. They are accompanied by 9 bungalows (Resources 56, 57, 61, 64, 65, 70, 71, 72, and 73). The Victor Tulane Building (Resource 66), a two story, brick commercial building with Victorian detailing, is located on Ripley Street. Listed in the National Register, it is the only such building in the Centennial Hill Historic District to be so designated. St. Paul's Church (Resource 67), a Ripley Street fixture, features a corner tower and a gothic stained glass window.

Union Street is also home to twenty-three buildings. Seven Victorian cottages (Resources 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 95, and 98) dot the streetscape of Union. Designed in the Mission Revival vein, St. John the Baptist Catholic Church (Resource 83) has been a prominent edifice on Union for three quarters of a century. Also designed in the Mission Revival style, Our Lady of the Streets (Resource 84) functions as an educational institution. Two other education buildings (Resources 78 and 85) are located on the street. Bricklayers' Hall (Resource 89), a two story, brick civic hall, is counted among this architectural collection. Two Tudor Revival cottages (Resources 96 and 97) and one Classical Revival residence (Resource 94) (now the home of the Alabama PTA), all of which were constructed of brick in the 1930s, form part of Union Street's notable homes. Seven Victorian cottages are prominent features.

The Centennial Hill Historic District is composed of buildings built between 1890 and 1980. The majority of them were

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constructed from 1890 to 1949. Contained within the historic district are 26 Victorian cottages: 5CR, 6CR, 15CR, 16CR, 19CR, 20CR, 21CR, 30CR, 37CR, 38CR, 39CR, 40CR, 42CR, 44CR, 47CR, 55CR, 60CR, 68NCR, 75CR, 87CR, 88CR, 90CR, 91CR, 92CR, 95CR, and 98CR; 23 bungalows 4CR, 7CR, 8CR, 9CR, 14CR, 24CR, 26CR, 32CR, 35CR, 36CR, 48CR, 49NCR, 52CR, 53CR, 56CR, 57CR, 61NCR, 64CR, 65CR, 70CR, 72CR, 73NCR, and 100CR; 5 shotgun cottages: 28CR, 31CR, 34CR, 54NCR, and 93CR; 1 cross gable cottage: 3CR; 1 T cottage: 1CR; 2 Victorians: 23CR, 46CR; 3 side gable cottages 29CR, 43CR, and 45CR; 1 Craftsman: 33CR; 3 early twentieth-century vernacular houses: 58CR, 59CR, and 82CR; 2 Tudor Revival cottages: 96CR and 97CR; 6 hip roof cottages: 62CR, 63CR, 79NCR, 80CR, 81CR, and 99CR; 1 Classical Revival cottage: 94CR; 2 mid twentieth-century dwellings; 11 nonhistoric residences: 2NCR, 10NCR, 12NCR, 13NCR, 22NCR, 51CR, 69NCR, 71NCR, 74NCR, 76NCR, and 77NCR; 4 multiple story commercial blocks: 17CR, 18CR, 25CR, and 66CR; 5 religious buildings: 41CR, 50CR, 67CR, 83CR, and 84CR; 2 education buildings: 78CR and 85CR; and 1 public building: 89CR.

In this context, Victorian houses are distinguished from Victorian cottages by stories. A Victorian house has two or more full stories while a cottage has one to one and a half stories. Both typically feature such detailing as shinglework, decorative timberwork, scrollwork, punchwork, gougework, turned posts, and brackets. Victorian cottages have a distinctive hip with cross gable(s) roof form.

Craftsman houses and bungalows are also distinguished by stories. A Craftsman house features two or more full stories while a bungalow has one to one and a half stories. Both typically feature low pitched roofs with wide eaves, triangular knee brackets, exposed rafters and timberwork, expansive porches with low pitched roofs, and stone, brick, or wood columns or posts on piers.

Tudor Revival cottages have steeply pitched gable roofs and often have arches above doorways, windows, and vestibules.

Shotgun cottages feature a form that is one room wide and several deep. Typically, they are crowned by a gable roof.

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Other residences are classified by roof type, such as cross gable or hip, or one of two generic types, i. e., early or mid twentieth century vernacular.

The multiple story commercial blocks are constructed of brick or wood framing. They feature plate glass display windows and doors, and some awnings on the first floor. The upper story is used as office space and storage. The Ben Moore Hotel (Resource 18) and Resource 17 were built after World War II and feature a streamlined appearance with sparse detailing. The Victor Tulane Building (Resource 66) evinces a Victorian flare with a conical tower and a festooned cornice. The African Head Shop has dormers, which were popular architectural elements of the early twentieth century.

Mission and Gothic Revival architecture influenced the design of the churches in the historic district. The Good Shepherd Episcopal Church and Annex (Resource 41), Jackson Baptist Church (Resource 50), and St. Paul's Church (Resource 67) have gothic arch windows. St. John the Baptist Catholic Church (83) and its associated education facility, Our Lady of the Streets (84), feature stucco exteriors, curvilinear parapets, and ceramic tile inlays.

Of the 100 resources in the district, 72 are considered contributing, 18 are noncontributing.

Archaeological Component: Although no formal archaeological survey has been conducted of this district area, the potential for subsurface remains is minimal; however, buried portions may contain information that may be useful in interpreting the entire area.

Inventory

The following is both a description of the present and past status of the resources in the Centennial Hill Historic District. Each of the resources is assigned a number from 1 to 100. The

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resources are organized by street and number hierarchy. The buildings are divided into two classifications: those that contribute to the significance of the historic district and those that do not contribute to the significance. There are 72 contributing and 18 noncontributing resources in the historic district. Contributing resources include the following: 1, 3 through 9, 14 through 21, 23 through 48, 50, 52, 53, 55 through 60, 62 through 67, 70, 72, 75, 78, 80 through 100. Noncontributing resources include the following: 2, 10 through 13, 22, 49, 51, 54, 61, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 76, 77, and 79.

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Resource 1. 401 Derricote Street. ca. 1905. One story, wood frame T cottage with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, fixed 16 pane window, 9/9 double hung sash window, flanking 4/4 double hung sash windows with awning, partial width porch with shed roof, single decorative iron porch support, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 2. 411 Derricote Street. ca. 1955. One story, brick bungalow with gable on hip roof of asphalt shingles, ventilator, side brick chimney, central wood and glass panel door, flanking plate glass picture windows with aluminum frames and two flanking sets of 4 fixed panes, full width porch with engaged roof, four decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 3. 437 Derricote Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame cross gable cottage with gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with shinglework, gables with cornice returns, weatherboard siding, off center wood and glass door, plate glass picture window with two sets of four fixed pane windows, two 4/4 double hung sash windows, full width partially screened porch with shed roof, turned posts, and open rail balustrade, brick piers, rear additions. Contributing Resource.

Resource 4. 445 Derricote Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood

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frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, vinyl siding, off center wood door, three flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof with awning, four decorative iron porch supports, open rail iron balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 5. 876 Grove Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with gable on hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable with shinglework, interior chimney, front gable with pent and louvered ventilator, weather board and brick cladding, off center wood panel door with decorative pilasters and transom, two 4/4 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with decorative frieze, turned posts with brackets, open rail balustrade brick piers, brick foundation, basement. Contributing Resource.

Resource 6. 872 Grove Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable with shinglework, interior chimney, front gable with pent and louvered ventilator, weather board cladding, off center wood panel door with decorative pilasters and transom, two 4/4 double hung sash windows, aluminum frame window, wrap around porch with turned posts with brackets, open rail brick balustrade, brick piers, brick foundation, basement. Contributing Resource.

Resource 7. 868 Grove Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, triangular knee brackets, louvered ventilators, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof and four decorative iron porch supports on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 8. 855 Grove Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, asbestos siding, two wood panel door, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof and two decorative iron porch supports, open iron rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 9. 851 Grove Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, side chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, three flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with engaged roof with awning, single decorative iron porch support, open rail iron balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 10. 821 Grove Street. ca. 1955. One story, brick cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, gable with louvered ventilator, off center wood door with wood screen door, aluminum frame windows with awnings, partial width porch with shed roof, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 11. 814 Grove Street. ca. 1949. One story, brick cottage with hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, off center wood door, aluminum frame windows with awnings, partial width porch with engaged roof, decorative iron porch supports, open rail iron balustrade, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 12. 759 Grove Street. ca. 1965. One story, brick ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood panel door, aluminum frame windows, stoop. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 13. 749 Grove Street. ca. 1960. One story, brick bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, central wood panel door, flanking aluminum frame windows, partial width porch with shed roof, two decorative iron porch supports, decorative iron open rail balustrade, brick foundation, attached aluminum carport. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 14. 737 Grove Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with cross hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door, 4/4 double hung sash windows, partial width screened porch with engaged roof and tapered wood posts on brick piers, awning, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 15. 706 High Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with pyramidal roof with cross gable of asphalt shingles, asbestos and plywood siding, off center wood door, 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, decorative iron porch supports, open iron rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 16. 834 High Street. ca. 1900. One story, brick Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable with pent roof, off center wood with glass panel door with transom, bay window, wrap around porch with Doric columns, closed brick rail balustrade, enclosed side porch, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 17. 850, 852, 854, and 856 High Street. ca. 1949. Multiple Story Commercial Block. Two story, brick commercial block with flat roof, parapet with tile coping, second floor with nine aluminum frame casement windows, first floor with four retail spaces: 850, Anne Pratt's Hair Concepts with off center wood and glass door with transom and sidelight, plate glass display window, recessed stairwell with wood and glass door; 852, Victory Help Center with wood and glass door, flanking plate glass display window covered with plywood; 854, with wood and glass door, flanking plate glass display window covered with plywood; 856, with canted recessed wood and glass door, flanking plate glass display windows covered with plywood. Contributing Resource.

Resource 18. 848 High Street. Ben Moore Hotel. ca. 1940. Multiple Story Commercial Block. Four story, brick commercial block with gable roof of tar composition, High Street facade with fourth floor casement window band, third floor with eight metal crank out casement windows and eight fixed metal casement windows, second floor with same window arrangement, first floor with canted recessed double wood panel door with transom, wrap around suspended awning, three openings fitted with glass block, two stairwells fronted by a wood door, one wood door with flanking plate glass display windows, awnings, Jackson Street facade with fourth floor casement window band, third floor with two metal crank out casement windows, second floor with two metal crank out

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casement windows, first floor with wood panel door and three openings fitted with glass blocks. Contributing Resource.

Resource 19. 309 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, gable with arch top window, eaves with notched brackets, weatherboard siding, wood panel door with sidelights with diamond muttons and transom, four flanking double hung sash windows with diamond muttons, full width porch with hip roof with wide eaves with notched brackets, four Doric columns, open rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 20. 315 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, two wood panel doors diamond glass inserts, three flanking 2/2 double hung sash windows, full width porch with decorative iron porch supports, foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 21. 327 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with pointed arch louvered ventilator, interior chimneys, weatherboard siding, two wood panel doors with transoms, flanking 2/2 double hung sash windows, the top sash of with decorative muttons, wrap around porch with decorative iron porch supports, foundation, rear addition. Contributing Resource.

Resource 22. 333 Jackson Street. ca. 1960. Two story, brick Colonial Revival with hip roof, interior chimney, second floor with three windows with faux shutters, first floor with central wood and glass panel door, flanking windows, partial width hip roof porch with dentilated cornice, three Ionic columns, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 23. 341 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. Two story, wood frame residence with Victorian detailing with hip roof of asphalt shingles, eaves with brackets, decorative gable with louvered ventilator, brackets, horseshoe arch, weatherboard siding, five second floor 2/2 double hung sash windows, first floor with central wood and glass panel door with sidelights and transom with

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diamond shape muttons, three flanking double hung sash windows, the top sash of which has decorative muttons, partial width porch with hip roof, four Doric columns on brick piers, open rail balustrade, brick foundation, basement. Contributing Resource.

Resource 24. 347 Jackson Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, interior chimneys, weatherboard siding, two central wood panel doors, flanking 4/4 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, three wood columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 25. 353 Jackson Street. African Head Shop. ca. 1920. Multiple Story Commercial Block. Two story, wood frame commercial block with hip roof of asphalt shingles, hip roof dormers, vinyl siding, second floor used as residential space, Jackson Street facade with second floor five 6/6 double hung sash windows, first floor with wood door with transom, stoop, display window, canted double glass door, High Street facade with second floor 6/6 double hung sash windows, first floor with display window, wood door, side addition. Contributing Resource.

Resource 26. 413 Jackson Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, vinyl siding, two central wood and glass panel doors, flanking 2/2 double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof, three brick columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 27. 417 Jackson Street. ca. 1910. One story, wood frame pyramidal roof cottage with truncated pyramidal roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable with shinglework, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, central wood door, flanking pairs of double hung sash windows, full width porch with hip roof, decorative iron porch supports on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 28. 421 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame shotgun with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, wood and glass panel door, flanking

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4/4 double hung sash window, full width porch with hip roof, Doric column on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 29. 425 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame side gable cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, side chimney, vinyl siding, central wood panel door, flanking pairs of 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, brick columns, brick open rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 30. 429 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator and horseshoe arch timberwork, cornice returns, interior chimneys, asbestos siding, wood and glass panel door with transom, 4/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with awning, tapered posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 31. 433 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame shotgun with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, louvered ventilator, interior chimney, asbestos siding, wood panel door, flanking plate glass window, full width porch with shed roof, tapered posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 32. 437 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. One and a half story bungalow with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable dormer with three lights, shingle siding, wood panel door, two french doors, multipane window, full width porch with engaged roof, four tapered wood posts on brick columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 33. 441 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. Two story, wood frame Craftsman residence with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimneys, vinyl siding, second floor with two 6/6 double hung sash windows, first floor with two wood doors and two 6/6 double hung sash windows, two tier porch with gable roof, second floor with louvered windows, brick columns, brick foundation. The residence has been converted into several apartments. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 34. 447 Jackson Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame shotgun with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, off center wood door, 1/1 double hung sash window, partial width porch with gable roof, decorative iron porch supports, open rail iron balustrade, brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 35. 455 Jackson Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood door with sidelights and transom, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, gable with timberwork, brick columns, brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 36. 459 Jackson Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, asbestos siding, off center wood door, one plate glass window with sidelights, full width porch with hip roof, awning, wood posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 37. 463 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator and bargeboards, pent roof, interior chimneys, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, 4/4 double hung sash window, wrap around porch with awning, wood posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 38. 475 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator and pent roof, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, 4/4 double hung sash windows, full width porch with awning, wood posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 39. 477 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, brick Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator and pent roof, interior chimney, off center wood door with transom, double hung

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sash windows, wrap around porch with awning, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 40. 481 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator and pent roof, interior chimney, vinyl siding, off center wood door with transom, three 6/6 double hung sash replacement windows, wrap around porch, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 41. 487 Jackson Street. Good Shepherd Episcopal Church and Annex. ca. 1920. One story, religious building with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, shingle and weatherboard siding, gable with three round arch windows, horseshoe arch, four 4/4 double hung sash windows with gothic arch top, 6/6 double hung sash window, off center wood panel door with stoop; annex with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable with cornice returns and louvered ventilator, weatherboard siding, off center double wood panel door, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with shed roof, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 42. 484 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator and pent roof, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood door with transom, wood and glass panel door, two 6/6 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, Doric posts on brick piers, open rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 43. 478 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame side gable cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, vinyl siding, off center door, three 1/1 double hung sash windows, full width porch with shed roof, decorative iron porch supports on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 44. 474 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt

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shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator, bargeboards, and cornice returns, exterior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood and glass panel door with transom, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, decorative iron porch supports on brick piers, open rail iron balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 45. 464 Jackson Street. ca. 1940. One story, wood frame side gable cottage with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, off center wood and glass panel door, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 46. 458 Jackson Street. ca. 1905. Two story, wood frame Victorian with hip with cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, gables with shinglework, cornice returns, and porthole ventilator, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, second floor facade with four 2/2 double hung sash windows with awnings, open rail iron balustrade, first floor facade with wood panel door, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch with awning, Doric posts on brick piers, open rail balustrade, brick foundation, basement. Contributing Resource.

Resource 47. 450 Jackson Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator, shinglework, bargeboards, and pent, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood and glass panel door with transom, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, three brick columns, open rail brick balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 48. 440 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with side clipped gable roof of asphalt shingles, triangular knee braces, exposed rafters, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door with transom, double hung sash windows, partial width porch, engaged roof, brick columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 49. 436 Jackson Street. ca. 1940. One story, brick bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center

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wood panel door, aluminum frame replacement windows, partial width porch with gable roof, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 50. 430 Jackson Street. Jackson Baptist Church. ca. 1900. One story, brick religious building with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, side tower with tent roof, central double wood door, transom, two stained glass windows, nave with gothic arch top stained glass windows. Contributing Resource.

Resource 51. 416 Jackson Street. ca. 1970. Two story, brick apartment building with hip roof of asphalt shingles, second floor facade with three 2/2 double hung sash aluminum frame windows, first floor with central wood door, two flanking 2/2 double hung sash aluminum frame windows, partial width porch with hip roof, two Doric columns. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 52. 412 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, hip dormer with louvered ventilators, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door with transom, two pairs of 9/1 double hung sash windows, full width porch, engaged roof, Doric posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 53. 406 Jackson Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door with transom, two double hung sash windows, full width screened porch, hip roof, tapered wood posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 54. 402 Jackson Street. ca. 1946. Two story, wood frame, modified shotgun with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, second floor facade with two 2/2 double hung sash windows, first floor facade with off center door, plate glass window with sidelights, full width porch with gable roof, posts on concrete block piers, open rail balustrade, concrete block foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 55. 538 Ripley Street. ca. 1900. One story, brick

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Victorian cottage with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, front gable with louvered ventilator, shinglework, and pent, interior chimney, off center wood door with transom, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 56. 532 Ripley Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, brackets, exposed rafters, exterior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door with transom, two pairs of 4/1 double hung sash windows, full width porch, shed and gable roof, decorative wood posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 57. 526 Ripley Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, center wood panel door with transom, two pairs of double hung sash windows, partial width porch, gable roof, Doric columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 58. 522 Ripley Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame residence with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, tapered wood columns, open rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 59. 514 Ripley Street. ca. 1925. One story, brick residence with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, center wood panel door with transom, two pairs of 4/4 double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof, tapered wood posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 60. 506 Ripley Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, front gable with louvered ventilator and pent, interior chimney, off center wood door with transom, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation, two story rear addition. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 61. 502 Ripley Street. ca. 1980. One story, brick veneer bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood panel door, three 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, wood columns, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 62. 454 Ripley Street. ca. 1915. One story, wood frame hip roof cottage with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, weatherboard siding, central wood door flanked on either side by two pairs of 2/2 double hung sash windows, full width porch with hip roof, decorative iron porch supports on brick piers, open rail brick balustrade, brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 63. 410 Ripley Street. ca. 1915. One story, wood frame hip roof cottage with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, weatherboard siding, central wood door flanked on either side by 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, chamfered wood posts on brick piers, brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 64. 406 Ripley Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exterior chimney, asbestos siding, center wood panel door with transom, 2/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch, hip roof, wood posts on brick piers, brick pier foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 65. 400 Ripley Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, hip dormer with louvered ventilators, exterior chimney, tarpaper siding, central wood panel door with transom flanked on either side by a french door with a transom, full width porch with engaged roof, tapered wood posts on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 66. 401 Ripley Street. Victor Tulane Building-Wright's Grocery. ca. 1900. Multiple Story Commercial Block. Two story, brick, Victorian commercial block with flat roof, parapet, metal cornice festooned with dentils and garlands, corner tower with conical roof, second floor Ripley Street facade with three 2/2

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double hung sash windows, first floor with wood panel door with transom, pediment entablature, two Doric columns, tripartite window flanked by metal columns, canted corner entrance fitted with double wood and glass door with transom, Union Street facade with four second floor 2/2 double hung sash windows, first floor with five fixed pane windows and one 2/2 double hung sash window. The building is individually listed in the NR. Contributing Resource.

Resource 67. 409 Ripley Street. St. Paul's Church. ca. 1900. One story, T shaped wood frame religious building with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, corner tower, weatherboard siding, gables with gothic arch stained glass window, tower with double wood panel door, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 68. 413 Ripley Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, front gable with louvered ventilator and pent, off center wood door, 2/2 double hung sash window, plate glass window, wrap around porch, decorative iron porch supports on brick pier, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 69. 425 Ripley Street. ca. 1980. Two story, brick residence with gable roof of asphalt shingles, brick and vinyl siding, two second floor facade 4/4 double hung sash windows, central wood door with flanking 4/4 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, decorative iron porch supports, side carport. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 70. 431 Ripley Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood panel door, two 6/6 double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof, decorative iron porch supports on brick piers, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 71. 439 Ripley Street. ca. 1980. One story, brick clad bungalow with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, central wood panel door, partial width porch with gable roof, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

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Resource 72. 443 Ripley Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, exposed rafters, hip dormer with louvered ventilator, exterior chimney, weatherboard siding, central wood panel door with transom flanked on either side by two 4/4 double hung sash windows, full width porch with engaged roof, partial awning, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 73. 455 Ripley Street. ca. 1925. One story, wood frame bungalow with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, central interior chimney, vinyl and brick siding, central wood panel door, flanking pairs of double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, decorative iron porch supports on brick piers, brick foundation. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 74. 507 Ripley Street. ca. 1980. One story, brick veneer ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, wood door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 75. 513 Ripley Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable with shinglework, weatherboard siding, interior chimney, off center wood door with transom, two 2/2 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation, two story rear addition. Contributing Resource.

Resource 76. 523 Ripley Street. ca. 1980. One story, brick veneer ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, wood door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 77. 533 Ripley Street. ca. 1980. One story, brick veneer ranch with side gable roof of asphalt shingles, wood door, flanking windows. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 78. 585 Union Street. Union School. ca. 1905. Two story, brick school with flat roof, stepped parapet, dentilated cornice, central block second floor facade with central tripartite window flanking 1/1 windows and window openings fitted six 1/1

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panes, first floor with central double wood door, partial width portico with flat roof with stepped parapet and brick columns, window arrangement like second floor, end blocks with second floor facade with decorative raised brick rectangle, first floor with one 1/1 window. Contributing Resource.

Resource 79. 583 Union Street. ca. 1915. One story, brick hip roof cottage with roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood and glass door, four 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, decorative iron porch supports. Noncontributing Resource.

Resource 80. 577 Union Street. ca. 1915. One story, wood frame hip roof cottage with roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, central wood and glass door, replacement windows, full width porch with hip roof, Doric columns, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 81. 571 Union Street. ca. 1915. One story, wood frame hip roof cottage with roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable, vinyl siding, central wood and glass door, replacement windows, partial width porch with hip roof, awning, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 82. 545 Union Street. ca. 1915. Two story, wood frame residence with hip roof of asphalt shingles, vinyl siding, second floor facade with five 6/6 double hung sash, first floor with central wood and glass panel door with flanking 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof and four brick columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 83. 543 Union Street. St. John the Baptist Catholic Church. ca. 1915. Two story, stucco Mission Revival church with flat roof, curvilinear stepped parapet, twin bell towers with tent roof with wide eaves and brackets, second floor facade with four arch top windows, first floor with triportal entry with three double wood panel doors, awning. Contributing Resource.

Resource 84. 533 Union Street. Our Lady of the Streets. ca. 1915. Two story, stucco Mission Revival education building with

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flat roof, curvilinear stepped parapet, second floor facade with six 1/1 double hung sash windows, two ceramic tile window hoods, first floor with central double wood and glass panel door with transom, flanking 1/1 double hung sash windows, partial width portico with curvilinear stepped parapet, two columns, two pilasters. Contributing Resource.

Resource 85. 515 Union Street. ca. 1915. Two story, brick education building with cross hip roof of asphalt shingles, second floor facade with three central 9/9 double hung sash windows flanked on either side by two sets of five 9/9 double hung sash windows, first floor with central double wood and glass door, flanked on either side by three 9/9 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with flat roof with balustrade, entablature, and four Doric columns. Contributing Resource.

Resource 86. 503 Union Street. ca. 1940. One and a half story, wood frame, brick veneered residence with multiple cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable dormers with 4/4 double hung sash windows, interior chimney, wood panel door, 4/4 double hung sash windows, full width porch with shed roof, decorative frieze and brackets, awning, wood posts on brick piers, open rail balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 87. 514 Union Street. Centennial Hill Clothes Closet. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable with shinglework, weatherboard siding, interior chimney, off center wood door with transom, brackets, three 2/2 double hung sash windows, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 88. 524 Union Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with cross hip roof of asphalt shingles, gable dormer with three lights, weatherboard siding, interior chimney, off center wood door with sidelights and transom, four 5/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, tapered posts on brick piers, open rail brick foundation, brick foundation, two story rear addition. Contributing Resource.

Resource 89. 530 Union Street. Bricklayers' Hall. ca. 1946.

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Two story, brick public building with flat roof, parapet, neon signage, three metal casement windows on second floor facade, first floor facade with three wood doors, three metal casement windows, suspended awning. Contributing Resource.

Resource 90. 546 Union Street. ca. 1910. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable with light, weatherboard siding, interior chimney, central wood and glass door with transom, flanking 4/4 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, four posts on brick piers, brick pier foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 91. 550 Union Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable with shinglework, pent, and pointed arch ventilator, weatherboard siding, interior chimney, off center wood door with transom, three 1/1 double hung sash windows, stained glass window, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 92. 554 Union Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable with bargeboards, tarpaper siding, interior chimney, off center wood door, two double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 93. 556 Union Street. ca. 1920. One story, wood frame shotgun with front gable roof of asphalt shingles, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, 1/1 double hung sash window, partial width porch with shed roof, posts, brick piers. Contributing Resource.

Resource 94. 470 Union Street. Alabama PTA. ca. 1935. One story, brick Classical Revival education building with hip roof of asphalt shingles, eaves with modillions, exterior chimneys, wrap around cornice, central wood and glass panel door with sidelights and fanlight transom, flanking pairs of 9/9 double hung sash windows, full width portico with hip roof, eaves with modillions, cornice, fluted Doric columns. Contributing Resource.

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Resource 95. 462 Union Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gables roof of asphalt shingles, gables with bargeboards and shinglework, weatherboard siding, interior chimney, off center wood and glass panel door with transom, three 1/1 double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, decorative turned wood posts with brackets, open rail scrollwork balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 96. 442 Union Street. ca. 1936. One story, brick Tudor Revival cottage with steeply pitched cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, eyelid dormers with fanlights, off center wood door with diamond shape glass panels, fanlight transom, semicircular stoop, four 4/1 double hung sash windows, recessed partial width porch with engaged roof, archways, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 97. 434 Union Street. ca. 1936. One story, brick Tudor Revival cottage with steeply pitched cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, off center wood arch top door with glass panels, four 6/2 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with gable roof, archways, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 98. 426 Union Street. ca. 1900. One story, wood frame Victorian cottage with hip with cross gable roof of asphalt shingles, gable with porthole ventilator, weatherboard siding, interior chimney, off center wood and glass panel door, three double hung sash windows, wrap around porch, porch eaves with modillions, wood posts on brick piers, open rail scrollwork balustrade, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 99. 566 Union Street. ca. 1905. One story, wood frame hip roof cottage, roof of asphalt shingles, eaves with brackets, weatherboard siding, off center wood door, two 4/4 double hung sash windows, full width partially enclosed porch with shed roof, turned posts, brick pier foundation. Contributing Resource.

Resource 100. 562 Union Street. ca. 1915. One story, wood frame bungalow with hip roof of asphalt shingles, decorative gable with shinglework and diamond shaped louvered ventilator, interior chimney, weatherboard siding, off center wood door with transom,

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flanking pairs of 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width porch with hip roof, decorative iron porch supports, brick foundation. Contributing Resource.

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Significance

Commerce

Centennial Hill is significant for its role in the development of black owned and operated businesses in the Montgomery area. The district gained prominence in commerce between the 1880s and 1940s as white discrimination forced blacks to withdraw into their own communities based on self-reliance and mutual self-help. Commerce peaked within the district in the 1920s as white racism increased and black business persons increasingly established or relocated their businesses within or near their own communities. At its peak, the district offered numerous goods and services to a sector of the population which would have been otherwise overlooked. The decline of business began in the 1940s with the increase of suburban migration and the expansion of Maxwell and Gunter Air Force bases within the city. This decline markedly increased after black homes were displaced by Urban Renewal in the 1960s.

I assume this was, in part due to the construction of I-85, which sliced the neighborhood in half.

Education

Centennial Hill gained prominence in education in the 1880s and 1890s when it established schools within the community for local black children. These schools included the Swayne School; organized with the help of the Freedman's Bureau and the American Missionary Society, Mrs. White's Industrial School for Girls, established in 1886; Centennial High School, which opened in 1897; Marion Normal School for Colored Students, which relocated to Montgomery from Marion, Alabama in 1897; and a host of locally owned and operated kindergarten and elementary schools. These institutions not only served to draw black migration into the Centennial Hill community but also to offer instruction to hosts of black children living outside of the community.

I do not know if any of these are extant, they need to be to use this area of significance

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Community Planning

Centennial Hill was a planned African American community from its conception in the late 1880s. Wealthy black businessmen purchased property in the area and sold it to other urban black families. Economically mixed with professional and lay persons, Centennial Hill eventually became self-supporting and served to ameliorate many of the economic, social, and cultural restrictions imposed by whites. Centennial Hill, though it has suffered from integration and Urban Renewal, continues as a predominately African American community, and still maintains some links with Alabama State University, making it one of the oldest black neighborhoods in the city. Finally, Centennial Hill is representative of the transformations in race relations and the impact of these transformations upon racially segregated communities within the urban South.

An overt demonstration that streets were laid out, land was subdivided in a particular way, etc. is necessary.

Architecture

The Centennial Hill Historic District is significant under Criterion C for its collection of late nineteenth to mid twentieth-century residential, commercial, and religious buildings. Represented in the district are fine examples of locally significant one and multiple story commercial blocks. The district contains locally significant representatives of Victorian, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival architecture and such vernacular types as shotgun, side gable, cross gable, and hip roof cottages. The district features a number of Gothic and Mission Revival churches.

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Historical Summary

Centennial Hill comes alive on Saturdays. At its center, on the corner of Jackson and High streets, the African Head Shop and the Ben Moore Hotel dominate the skyline. The African Head Shop, alive with patrons buying music and incense, boasts of its longevity with a banner proclaiming "70 years in the Ghetto." But the Ben Moore, stands within shadows even on bright days, almost as if embarrassed by its darkened windows and locked doors. The two buildings form a natural crossroad, not only separating the struggling and crime-burdened residents of South Jackson from the more affluent patrons of Baptist Hospital and the Montgomery Business District, but the blurred lines between the proud past and the frightening future of the African American neighborhood.

no longer
open

The history of Centennial Hill begins in the turbulent era of Reconstruction and Redemption in Montgomery, Alabama. In the aftermath of the Civil War, black residents, eager to practice the business of freedom, migrated into the city, swelling its black population from 4,000 to 9,000 in 1865 alone. The Freedman's Bureau and the American Missionary Society, assisting freed persons with the post-war tasks of establishing employment, political enfranchisement, and countering with racial hostility, aided residents in constructing Swayne College in 1866 and the First Congregational Church in 1872.

Some of the earliest residents of the community were physician James Hale and funeral home director Elijah Cook, who purchased property in the area and then sold it to other blacks. Attracted by the neighborhood's proximity to Swayne School, local churches, and employment in the downtown area of the city, black carpenters, blacksmiths, and barbers, who then controlled significant portions of black wealth, moved into Centennial Hill, thereby creating one of the most affluent African American wards in the city during the 1870s.

During the 1870s, black residents of Centennial Hill sought and earned prominent positions as Reconstruction era politicians and businessmen. James T. Rapier, Elijah Cook, John William Jones,

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George Cox, and Charles O. Harris were all examples of Centennial Hill residents who served their community through their political tenure as state representatives. Beyond bolstering the neighborhood's reputations as an elite community, these men also introduced numerous legislative improvements, including a civil rights bills which discouraged discrimination in public facilities, increasing the number of black policemen, many of whom resided or moved to Centennial Hill, and gaining funding for black schools. Moreover, black Centennial Hill residents reaped economic prosperity through a host of black businesses outside of the neighborhood which catered to white and black patrons alike. However, as the Southern whites positioned themselves to reverse black political and economic gains, Montgomery blacks suffered, despite the efforts of civil rights organizations such as the Afro American League, from increased white violence, anti-black legislation, disenfranchisement, and segregation. Centennial Hill residents would meet this new challenges by turning inward, becoming more self-contained and reliant upon their own social, economic, and educational resources.

During the 1880s and 1890s, Centennial Hill residents circumvented white disenfranchisement through a variety of methods. One of the most important of these methods was the proliferation of black owned businesses which were established or which moved into the neighborhood. Prior to this period, black Centennial Hill businessmen generally established their businesses in downtown Montgomery, where a bustling business and entertainment district along Monroe and Perry Streets guaranteed white and black customers. However, as white patronage of black businessmen decreased, many black barbershops, shoe making shops, meat and fish markets, bakeries, and cafes were relocated to sites along Jackson, High, Ripley, Union, and Decatur Streets, within the heart of Centennial Hill.

Relocation to Centennial Hill benefitted black businessmen such as Henry A. Loveless and Cornelius Dorsette. Loveless owned and operated several businesses inside of the Centennial Hill neighborhood, and by 1895 employed 25 of his own neighbors and other blacks. Dorsette, a physician and druggist, also operated several businesses, including two black attorneys, an investment

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company, a dentist's office, and two prominent black newspapers. Dorsette Hall was also a social center, which accommodated Centennial Hill weddings, banquets and other social events.

The socio-economic strictures from white racism and disenfranchisement began to alter the constituency of Centennial Hill in the 1890s. In 1870, the majority of Centennial Hill residents were listed in city directories as porters and laborers, with women working jobs such as laundresses, seamstresses, house cleaners, and cooks. But by 1898, black residents worked in more diverse of careers, including plumbers, firemen, barbers, hackmen, draymen, plasterers, bricklayers, brickmasons, cooks, porters and more. Moreover, black women had launched professional careers as nurses, boardinghouse operators, and teachers. As black residents reaped the rewards of social and economic self-reliance, they also advanced educational opportunities with Centennial Hill. Between 1880 and the end of the century, Centennial residents established several schools for the youth in the community. In 1886, Mrs. White's Industrial School for Girls was opened in Centennial Hill by two white northern women. In 1887, Centennial Hill residents such as Henry Loveless, D.C. Dorsette, and Swayne School president C. H. Duncan played important roles in relocating the State Normal School of Colored Students, which would eventually become Alabama State University to Montgomery. And finally, in 1897, Julia Alexander and Carrie Parese opened and operated Centennial High School and a new kindergarten school in the neighborhood.

*I am not sure
this is indicated
of a shift in
actual jobs
or a greater
breakdown
of what
made up
"laborers"
before*

Educational pursuits were not the only gains made by residents at the turn of the century. Centennial Hill resident James Hale opened the Hale Infirmary in 1889 in the neighborhood. The Infirmary had a capacity of 60 patients and supplied medical care to African Americans throughout the city. Moreover, the Infirmary trained blacks to take on more professional roles through a nurses training school in the community. Responsible for civic projects around the city, the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, which combined five female social and civic clubs, opened and met at the Old Ship Baptist church in Centennial Hill. Eventually relocating to South Union, the clubs successfully launched a variety of social and civic projects for the benefit of Montgomery's black community.

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The growth and expansion of black businesses, schools, churches, and civic organizations had transformed Centennial Hill into one of the most prominent communities, black or white, within the city of Montgomery by the turn of the century. Professional black residents such as teachers, doctors and lawyers worked alongside black laypersons in the community to create a quality of life unknown by many African Americans in Alabama. As the 1900s commenced, this community would meet equally great challenges to preserving their way of life.

The advent of the 1900s, and the accompanying efforts of white Montgomerians to bolster racial discrimination, tested the strength of economic and social bonds within the Centennial Hill community. In 1906, Montgomery established a city ordinance requiring separate Jim Crow cars for blacks. Black Montgomerians, including several prominent Centennial Hill residents, boycotted the trolleys. Residents responded to this new threat by withdrawing even more completely into their own self-sufficient communities. Black businessmen from Centennial Hill and surrounding areas joined the National Negro Business League, organized under the auspices of Booker T. Washington 1900. Two prominent black newspapers, *The Argus* and *The Baptist Herald* regularly ran advertisements encouraging local blacks to exclusively patronize black owned businesses. This ploy, along with the unstinting support black residents in both professional and lay careers, allowed the neighborhood to prosper when other black communities were devastated by migration to the North.

New black businesses appeared, thrived, and stabilized along with older businesses in the 1920s and 1930s in Centennial Hill. As white racial strictures tightened throughout the city, blacks in the Centennial Hill community found much of what they needed in or near their own homes. Black shoe shops, barber shops, grocery stores, icehouses, and coal shops thrived alongside black doctors, dentists, schools, and churches to offer blacks within and outside Centennial Hill nearly all essential goods and services. Ed and Willie B. Felder, who grew up in Centennial Hill on Union Street during this period, recalled the "good life" enjoyed by blacks lucky enough to reside in the neighborhood. Willie B. Felder, who attended Mrs. White's Industrial School along with Civil Rights

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leader Rosa Parks, recalled the lessons in sewing, cooking, and general homemaking acquired by black girls in the neighborhood. Catherine Anderson also recalled the community's emphasis on education, noting that numerous teachers lived on her street, as well as several residents who ran boarding houses for Alabama State University students during the academic years. Ozie Cotton, who grew up on Grove Street in the neighborhood and still lives there, across the street from her sister Alice, remembered Centennial Hill as a community bound by a firm work ethic and sense of mutual self-help and responsibility. "The neighborhood was always mixed," she said. "Some people were doctors and lawyers, other people were postmen or did domestic work. The main thing was that everybody worked, everybody strove to have the best lives they could in Centennial Hill."

Events in the 1940s and 1950s brought profound changes to the lives and lifestyles of African Americans in Centennial Hill. First, the 1940s brought significant white migration into the city, rejuvenating the economy and offering a wider range of economic options for blacks beyond running neighborhood businesses. Secondly, Maxwell and Gunter Air Force bases expanded, and stimulated suburban migration. White and black businesses, including many in Centennial Hill relocated their homes and businesses to black suburbs around the city. Also, black Centennial Hill residents like Ozie Cotton began migrating to areas in North and Midwest where greater career opportunities existed.

The 1960s heralded the end of Centennial Hill's heyday. The Civil Rights movement swept neighbors into a period of political and social turmoil, as blacks fought to gain greater access to Montgomery's social, economic, and political mainstream. Valda Harris, who grew up on Jackson Street in Centennial Hill, recalled the uniformed and enthusiastic support of the movement by adults. "Apathy was definitely not the word to use," she said, nodding and smiling at her mother Vera, who moved into the neighborhood as a bride in 1945. "Many of the adults had jobs to protect, but they always supported us. The bus boycott was just about 100 percent. Unity was citywide. Our parents told us to go out and do what we had to do."

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Ironically, integration, the most dramatic result of the Civil Rights Movement, heralded, at least according to residents like Willie B. Felder, and Valda and Vera Harris, the beginning of the end of Centennial Hill's prominence as an African American community. "People started moving out," she said. "And the neighborhood started to change. Now crime and drugs are real problems here. People are afraid and while the barber shops and eateries have lasted, other businesses did not."

The advent of Urban Renewal in the 1960s and 1970s was the death knell for Centennial Hill. Ozie Cotton called the period "devastating," noting the many neighbors who moved out, the physical scars of decimated homes, and the ending of a lifestyle enjoyed by black residents for nearly 100 years. "Centennial Hill was one of the most beautiful neighborhoods, black or white, around Montgomery," she said. "But after Urban Renewal just about everything and everybody was gone." Roosevelt Marshall, who married into the Carlton Jordan family on Derricote Street, also recalled the impact of Urban Renewal. "I moved here in 1957, when I married my wife, Corine Jordan," he said. "Then, this was a good neighborhood. I did carpentry work and Corine was a teacher in New Town. There used to be houses on this street filled with my neighbors; like the Johnsons, the Jordans, and the Lewis families. But they were all torn down." Mary Alice Hutchinson, who migrated North with her husband during this period and returned almost 30 years later, also discussed the changes which has occurred in Centennial Hill during the period. It used to be a good, safe neighborhood," she said. "My mother raised 13 children here." But now there are people breaking in houses and drugs. And we are just about the only original black family on the block."

Few clues exist in Centennial Hill which suggest its wonderful past in Montgomery. Police cars now roam streets in their battle against the darker elements of crime and drug abuse. Of the 100 structures standing in the neighborhood, less than 25 residents have lived there longer than 20 years. Mamie McBride, though she and her children have only lived in Centennial Hill for six years, brightens and smiles when asked about the past of the black community. I didn't always live here, but I've always lived close," she said, nodding at her daughter Michelle, who now

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attends Alabama State. "I remember all the ASU students walking along the streets, coming from their boarding houses and watching all the people dressed up to go to the Up On the Road Cafe and nightclub on top of the Ben Moore Hotel. Those were hard times for blacks, but we always made sure we had enough to make do."

The African Head Shop, is now, perhaps along with Alabama State University and the home of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., one of the Centennial Hill's greatest claims to fame. Lonnie McDaniels, owner of the store, peers closely at the Ben Moore Hotel across the street, and recalls his yesterdays in Centennial Hill with fondness, and more than a little sadness. "Those were our best days," he said. "I don't expect to see any like them again."

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Centennial Hill Historic District are recorded on a 1951 Sanborn map featured in Figure 2. The scale is at 1 inch = 200 feet.

Boundary Justification

The Centennial Hill Historic District boundaries were drawn to encompass those resources historically associated with the commercial, residential, and educational center of Centennial Hill. An effort was made to include the greatest number of contributing and least number of noncontributing resources in the district.



Mark Miller Staff

Karen Dawkins, left, holds the hand of her grandfather, Rufus Lewis, in front of Lewis' home on Dericote Street; Ed Davis, who also lives on Dericote, stands with Gwendolyn Patton. Patton is a member of Montgomery's Historic Development Commission, which will place historic markers on the street.

Street home to civil rights history

Recognized: Dericote Street has earned a historic designation for its place in history

By Ron Ellis
Montgomery Advertiser

A stroll down Dericote Street is a stroll down memory lane of the civil rights movement's grass roots.

So much so, in fact, that Montgomery's Historic Development Commission has decided to give the entire street a historic designation. Markers will soon be placed at each end of Dericote, which runs from South Jackson Street to Grove Street.

"It is an interesting street.

There are so many wonderful stories that emanate from the many major personages who settled there," said Historic Commission member and historian Mary Ann Neeley.

At the north end of Dericote is the home of Rufus A. Lewis, called by some the father of Montgomery's Voting Rights Movement. Lewis was also the first black Alabamian to be appointed a U.S. marshal.

On the east side of the street, near Grove, is the family home of the late Georgia Gilmore, mother of City Councilman Mark Gilmore. She was president of the Club From Nowhere, which raised funds to support those taking part in the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

"Mrs. Gilmore was an ex-

cellent cook. Many dignitaries ate at her table during those turbulent days, including people like Martin Luther King Jr., and U.S. Attorney General Bobby Kennedy," said Historic Commission member Gwendolyn Patton.

Patton's family also had a home on Dericote Street. Sam Patton was a contractor who built the civil rights watering hole known as the Ben Moore Hotel, which was one of the few places visiting black activists could stay in segregated Montgomery.

Sam Patton also supervised the construction of the new Hutchinson Street Baptist Church. An historic shingle will placed directly in front of the church.

History Page 2A

HISTORIC DESIGNATION

Montgomery Historic Development Commission will recognize Dericote Street because of residents who played important roles in the civil rights movement.



Kevin Van Hyning Staff

History: Dericote saw pioneers

From Page 1A

After surviving a KKK bombing in 1957, it was finally forced to move from Hutchinson Street to Grove Street in the mid 1960s because of the building of Interstate 85.

"The construction of the interstate is the reason so many of these civil rights pioneers ended up here on Dericote. The highway split the neighborhood and brought about a lot demolition. It's almost as if an act of God led so many of them to this street," said Patton.

Sixty-six-year-old Ed Davis and his parents also moved to Dericote Street. He was in his early 20s

when his parents, James and Pauline Bryant, became involved in the movement, and enlisted his help.

"They were both musicians, and they played gospel music at all of the mass meetings we had during the bus boycott. Everybody was doing something to help. So, I had to drive the church van and give people rides back and forth to work," said Davis, who is pleased to see his parents and the others recognized for the things they did.

"It was a nervous sort of time. Really, just out right dangerous. We took a lot of chances. But it paid off, I think. From the moment we stepped out there, it paid off," Davis said.

Amelia Scott-Green, Julia Tripp, Willie Ann Stinson, and W.J. Adair all gathered in front of the Hutchinson Street Church on Monday to talk about the historic designation, and reminisce about the struggle.

"The people on Dericote Street and in this church did more for our freedom than anyone will ever know. It's good to see this happening," said Tripp, who was a waitress at the Regal Cafe, located around the corner on Jackson Street. It was the city's first integrated eatery, and was a meeting place for black and white civil rights activists.



H. Councill

Trenholm

STATE TECHNICAL
COLLEGE

Samuel Munnerlyn
President

1225 Air Base Boulevard
Montgomery, Alabama 36108
Phone: 334.420.4300
Fax: 334.420.4344
www.trenholmtch.cc.al.us

Dr. Gwendolyn M. Patton, Archivist
Trenholm Tech Archives
Phone: (334) 420-4475
Fax: (334) 420-4476
gpatton@trenholmstate.edu
gwenpatton_tstc@yahoo.com
www.trenholmstate.edu/archives

May 29, 2009

Dear Elizabeth,

Thank you for making my long-held dream come true. Perhaps the enclosed may be useful.

Historically yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Gwen", is written over the typed name.

Gwendolyn M. Patton

Montgomery Historic Development Commission OKs Dericote Street as an Historic District



The Patton home - Site of Citizenship School, Hutchinson Missionary Baptist Church - Bombed on January 9, 1957, Site of Mass Meetings, The Rufus Lewis Home - Father of Montgomery's Voting Rights Movement and The Gilmore Home - Site of Strategy Meetings with Down-Home Cooking.

Montgomery-Tuskegee Times

KEEPING THE BLACK COMMUNITY INFORMED OF ISSUES AFFECTING ITS SURVIVAL

JUNE 17-23, 1999

Historic markers may soon grace the southern entrance to Dericote Street at Grove Street. This corridor is the neighborhood of pioneer civil/voting rights activists.

At the North end is the home of the Honorable Rufus A. Lewis, Father of Montgomery's Voting Rights Movement, and the first-ever appointed Black U.S. Marshall from the State of Alabama.

On the East side of the street is the family home of the late Mrs. Georgia Gilmore, president of the fund-raising group, Club out of No. Where, that helped to underwrite the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Mrs. Gilmore was renowned for her culinary talents in preparing southern cuisine. Dignitaries like Dr. Martin Luther

King, Jr., U.S. Attorney General Bobby Kennedy and the Hon. Rufus Lewis, among others, shared many meals at her dining room table. Mrs. Gilmore was also one of the plaintiffs, Gilmore, et al v. City of Montgomery, in desecrating Oak Park. Mrs. Gilmore fell ill while preparing her famous macaroni and cheese for Selma-to-Montgomery Voting Rights reenactment Marchers. She was determined to prepare the meal on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the March in 1990. Soon afterwards she passed.

Other neighbors on the Historical Block are/were the Pattons. Sam Patton and his contractor's business built the Ben Moore Hotel on High and Jackson Street. This Black hotel

was the first to integrate with Black and White patrons. The Patton's home served as a "citizenship school", a tutorial program to teach potential Black voters how to fill out the literary test, the barrier to become registered voters.

The Gregorys, the Griffins, the Boyds, the Morgans, The Arringtons, the Bryants, the Willises were all active participants in the Civil Voting Rights Movement.

At the south end of Dericote Street, were the historic marker/shingle will be placed, is Hutchinson Missionary Baptist church. This church was the site of many mass meetings. Because of its involvement in the Movement, the church was bombed by the KKK on January 9, 1957.

Though there are only 18 properties in Dericote Street, the residents as a

neighborhood were a mighty moral force in the crusade for African American constitutional rights as first-class citizens in the quest for dignity and equality.

Members of the Montgomery Historic Development commission established special criteria to designate Dericote Street an Historic District. It was not the longevity of the dwellings nor the structures, but rather the residents on the corridor, all of whom were pioneers in the Civil/Voting Rights Movement, that set this block apart.

In 1992, the Alabama Forestry Commission (AFC), likewise, waived the criterion that a tree had to more than 50 years old before it could be nominated as an historic tree. Upon the request of Dr. Gwen Patton, the
SEE HISTORIC PAGE 13

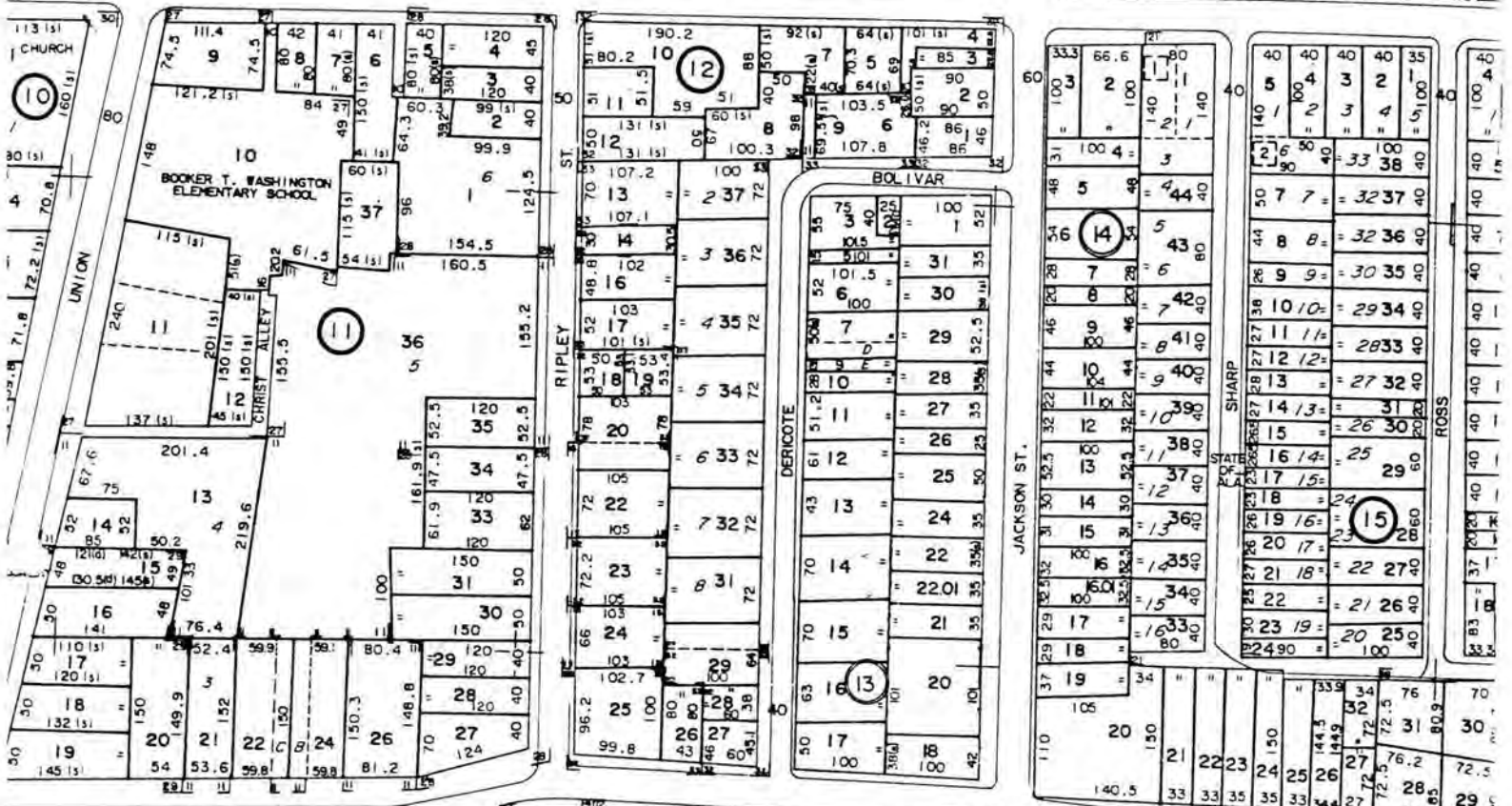
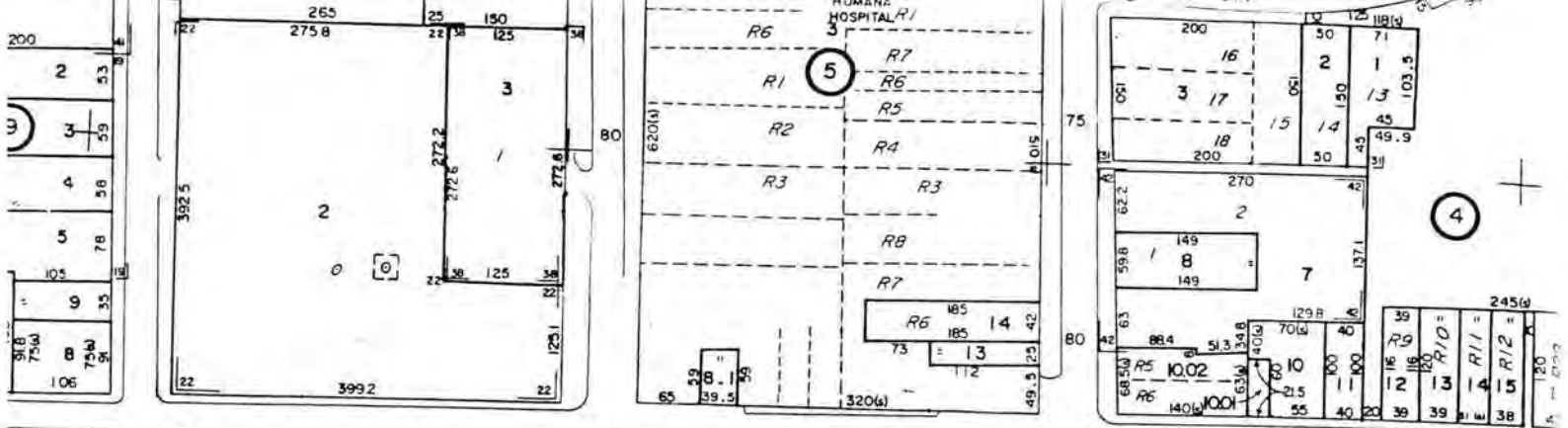
HISTORIC

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Hackberry tree, planted in the yard of Trinity Lutheran Church's parsonage in 1959, was distinguished as an historic tree (corner of Rosa Parks Avenue and Mill Street). Lutheran parishioners, neighbors and friends planted this tree in the bomb crater. The KKK tossed a bomb on the porch of the parsonage with the intent to kill Pastor Robert Graetz and his family. Divine intervention directed the bomb to leap off the porch onto the yard. Pastor Graetz was and continues to be an ardent support of the Movement. The his name for the tree is the "Freedom Tree Triumphs."

The commission are saluted for their recognition of African-American contributions as historic. We hope other commissions will follow their lead. Alabama as a state will certainly reap the benefits.

For more indepth study of Montgomery Pioneers, visit H. Council Trenholm State Technical College Archives, located on the Historic Trail at air Base Boulevard and Mobile Highway.



R/W VARIES

MONTGOMERY HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
QUARTERLY REPORT

October - December, 1998

In accordance with City of Montgomery Ordinance No. 10-91, the purposes and responsibilities of the Montgomery Historic Development Commission are as follows:

1. The preservation and protection of buildings of historic and architectural value in Montgomery's historic districts;
2. The maintenance of the distinctive character of Montgomery's historic districts;
3. The fostering and encouraging of preservation, restoration, and use of buildings of historic and architectural value in Montgomery's historic districts;
4. The development and promotion of Montgomery's historic districts as continuing major tourist attractions of historic and economic value; and
5. The exercise of such powers as the Commission may deem necessary and fitting to carry out the purposes and responsibilities stated above.

HISTORIC NOMINATIONS AND DESIGNATIONS

Although several proposed districts and individual properties are pursuing historic designation, there has been no new requests before the HDC during the last quarter of 1998. Several areas in Capitol Heights, including Highland Avenue, the area south of the Garden District on the south side of East Fairview Avenue and a possible Dericote Street project are the strongest possibilities for Historic Districts in the coming year.

CRITERIA FOR LOCAL NOMINATION

THE DERICOTE CORRIDOR HAS MET THE UNDERLINED CRITERIA AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

1. The structure is over fifty (50) years old, or has achieved significance of exceptional importance within the past 50 years.
2. The structure retains significant original architectural features that are worthy of recognition; and the structure is in good condition, or it can be restored or rehabilitated.
3. The structure meets one or more of the following criteria:
 - A. The structure's design is unique or is characteristic of a particular architectural style that was prevalent during a certain period of the City's history; or
 - B. The structure was designed or built by a person who contributed significantly to the development of Montgomery; or
 - C. The structure was the setting for some major historical event; or
 - D. The structure was either the home or gathering place of individuals who were important to the City's heritage.
4. The structure meets current National Register Criteria.
5. In the case of district nominations, three-fourths (75%) of the structures located within the area under consideration meet the above criteria.

Print Key Output
5769SS1 V4R3M0 980729 CITY400

Page 1
06/09/99 08:59:31

Display Device : DSP67
User : PLANCONTRO

PC302D COUNTY PROPERTY FILES 6/09/99
8:59:30
Parcel 10 04 18 01 012 009000 Zoning R60S Land Value 000000750 000000000

Owner Name LEWIS RUFUS

Owner Adr C/O E L DAWKINS 1001 E WASHINGTON AVE
MONTGY AL 36104 0000

Deed Data 0000 000000 0000 000000 0000 000000

Prop Adr BOLIVAR ST
Stories Square Feet

Lot Size 11X69.5 Deed Acres 000000 Cal Acres 0000

Construction
Material Type

Legal Desc COLLEGE URPAN RENEWAL AREA 8 LOT BLK 0000
PLAT BK 025 PAGE 114 LOT UR A BLOCK UR 2
MONTGG





The Honorable Rufus A. Lewis

The Honorable Rufus A. Lewis, (1906 - 1999), began an earnest and consistent Voting Rights Drive in the early 1940s. In an October 8, 1995 issue of U.S. News Report, the article states: "Back in the '40s, Rufus Lewis became obsessed with voting rights. An entire generation of Montgomery (B)lacks say that Lewis, who is barely known today, is the reason they first voted."

Mr. Lewis is a graduate of Fisk University and served as football coach at Alabama State University. He was a partner in the Ross Clayton Funeral Home business and opened the "Citizens' Club", a night club for African Americans which he also used to help register black to vote. He was also one of the founders and the first Montgomery County Chapter President of the Alabama Democratic Conference (ADC). Mr. Lewis was elected to the Alabama State Legislature, but resigned in 1976 when U.S. President Jimmy Carter appointed him to serve as a United States Marshal, the first Black marshal ever in Alabama.

RESIDENCE AT 801 BOLIVAR STREET.

Source: Rufus Lewis Collection, TSTC Library & Archives. Dr. Gwen Patton, Archivist.



Print Key Output

5769SS1 V4R3M0 980729

CITY400

06/09/99 Page 1
08:59:35

Display Device : DSP67
User : PLANCONTRO

PC302D

COUNTY PROPERTY FILES

6/09/99
8:59:33

Parcel 10 04 18 01 012 008000 Zoning R60S Land Value 000006200 000075400

Owner Name LEWIS RUFUS ADMR EST JULE C LEWIS

Owner Adr 1001

E WASHINGTON AVE
MONTGY AL

36104 0000

Deed Data 0319 072250 0000 000000 0000 000000

Prop Adr 801

BOLIVAR ST
Stories 1.0 Square Feet 2304

Lot Size

Deed Acres 000000 Cal Acres 0000

1003 X 98 IRR

Construction BRICK ON WD

Material Type

Legal Desc BEG ON N SIDE OF BOLIVAR ST 208;T W OF JACKSOST N 98FT W
50FT S 40FT W 60FT S 67FT E 105.3TO POB MONTGOMERY
CODE 9

PETITION FOR DESIGNATION AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

I am a homeowner in the proposed Historic District known as "DERCIOTE STREET
ENTENNIAL HILL," a neighborhood more specifically described on the rear of this page. By
signing this petition, I am asking that my neighborhood be designated an Historic District
under the City's preservation ordinance, Municipal Ordinance No. 10-91. 1

This is a summary of the ordinance:

If three-quarters (75%) of the homeowners in my neighborhood sign this petition, the
Montgomery Historic Commission will consider the request for designation as a Historic
District.

If the Historic Commission recommends the petition to the City Council, the Council then
votes on it. If the Council approves, the neighborhood is "designated" as an Historic
District. Council approval means that every house in the neighborhood is subject to the
City's preservation ordinance.

If my neighborhood is "designated", construction, demolition, and remodeling in my
neighborhood must be approved by the Architectural Review Board (ARB). No permit for
building, demolishing, repairing or remodeling any structure within an Historic District
shall be issued by the City unless plans have been approved by the ARB, or by the City
Council on appeal. (This also applies to "landscaping" as defined below. It does not
apply to interior changes of any kind, or to other changes not visible from the street.)

The ARB's purpose is to preserve and protect buildings of historical and architectural
value in the City's Historic Districts. Before a homeowner can demolish, repair, alter, or
construct any structure within an Historic District, the ARB must approve the homeowners
request,² and the homeowner must get a permit from the City's Chief Building Official.
Fines for violating the ordinance can range from fifty dollars (\$50.00) to five hundred
dollars (\$500.00).

Landscaping includes grading, paving, construction of walkways, driveways, pools,
walls and fences, and all other surface additions and improvements. The Board has no
authority over the planting or removal of plant materials, other than removal of trees 12"
or more in diameter. Removal of even such trees will be permitted unless removal would,
in the judgement of the Board, have a net material adverse impact on the character and
appearance of the District.

The Board has no jurisdiction over routine, necessary maintenance of a building or
property where previously existing materials are to be replaced with identical materials,
or where existing paint is to be replaced with paint of substantially the same color.

The Board has published an extensive selection of approved body and trim paint colors
and roofing materials for use on buildings within the Districts. Any person using these
re-approved colors or materials on a building within a District need not appear before the
Board, but changes to the building other than painting with such pre-approved colors must
still be approved by the Board as otherwise provided in this ordinance. Persons wishing to
use colors not part of the approved selection may apply to the Board for approval.

I ask that my neighborhood be designated as an historic district.

Signed: Rufus & Jule Lewis, both Deceased. Eleanor Lewis Dawkins, Only Child, is heir.
Homeowner Date

Lewis and Jule Lewis

801 Bolivar St
Address

36104
Zip Code

Lot

Block

Plat Name

You can get a complete copy of this ordinance by contacting the City Clerk at 241-2096.

If the ARB denies the request, a homeowner can appeal to the City Council.

MY WITNESSED SIGNATURE DENOTES THAT I SIGN THIS DOCUMENT WITH THE FULL UNDERSTANDING THAT I CAN
ALTER THE STRUCTURE OF MY HOME WITHOUT BOARD'S APPROVAL. THIS CORRIDOR IS SO DESIGNATED BECAUSE
OF THE VOTING/CIVIL RIGHTS PERSONALITIES WHO RESIDED/RESIDES ON THIS STREET.

Witness

PETITION FOR DESIGNATION AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

I am a homeowner in the proposed Historic District known as "Dericote St.--Centennial Hill," a neighborhood more specifically described on the rear of this page. By signing this petition, I am asking that my neighborhood be designated an Historic District under the City's preservation ordinance, Municipal Ordinance No. 10-91. ¹

This is a summary of the ordinance:

If three-quarters (75%) of the homeowners in my neighborhood sign this petition, the Montgomery Historic Commission will consider the request for designation as a Historic District.

If the Historic Commission recommends the petition to the City Council, the Council then votes on it. If the Council approves, the neighborhood is "designated" as an Historic District. Council approval means that every house in the neighborhood is subject to the City's preservation ordinance.

If my neighborhood is "designated", construction, demolition, and remodeling in my neighborhood must be approved by the Architectural Review Board (ARB). No permit for building, demolishing, repairing or remodeling any structure within an Historic District shall be issued by the City unless plans have been approved by the ARB, or by the City Council on appeal. (This also applies to "landscaping" as defined below. It does not apply to interior changes of any kind, or to other changes not visible from the street.)

The ARB's purpose is to preserve and protect buildings of historical and architectural value in the City's Historic Districts. Before a homeowner can demolish, repair, alter, or construct any structure within an Historic District, the ARB must approve the homeowners request,² and the homeowner must get a permit from the City's Chief Building Official. Fines for violating the ordinance can range from fifty dollars (\$50.00) to five hundred dollars (\$500.00).

Landscaping includes grading, paving, construction of walkways, driveways, pools, walls and fences, and all other surface additions and improvements. The Board has no authority over the planting or removal of plant materials, other than removal of trees 12" or more in diameter. Removal of even such trees will be permitted unless removal would, in the judgement of the Board, have a net material adverse impact on the character and appearance of the District.

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I ask that my neighborhood be designated as an historic district.

Signed: *Eleanor Dawkins for*
Homeowner Eleanor Dawkins/Rufus Lewis
801 Bolivar St.
Montgomery, AL 36104
Address
UR A UR 2
Lot Block

7-13-99
Date
36104
Zip Code
BK 0125 Page 114
Plat Name

1 You can get a complete copy of this ordinance by contacting the City Clerk at 241-2096.

2 If the ARB denies the request, a homeowner can appeal to the City Council.



Print Key Output

5769SS1 V4R3M0 980729

CITY400

Page 1
06/09/99 08:59:38

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User : PLANCONTRO

PC302D

COUNTY PROPERTY FILES

6/09/99
8:59:36

Parcel 10 04 18 01 012 006000 Zoning R60S Land Value 000007550 000047450

Owner Name PATRICK JOHNNIE & LENA M

Owner Adr 811

BOLIVAR ST
MONTGY AL

36104 4729

Deed Data 1100 052990 0000 000000 0000 000000

Prop Adr 811

BOLIVAR ST
Stories 1.0 Square Feet 1404

Lot Size

107.8 X 69.5 IRR

Deed Acres 000000 Cal Acres 0000

Construction BRICK ON WD
Material Type

Legal Desc STATE COLLEGE URBAN RENL AREA LOT 1 BLK 2
PLAT BK 000 PAGE 000 | PB 25 PG 114



PETITION FOR DESIGNATION AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

I am a homeowner in the proposed Historic District known as " DERICOTE STREET
ENTENNIAL HILL," a neighborhood more specifically described on the rear of this page. By
signing this petition, I am asking that my neighborhood be designated an Historic District
under the City's preservation ordinance, Municipal Ordinance No. 10-91. ¹

This is a summary of the ordinance:

If three-quarters (75%) of the homeowners in my neighborhood sign this petition, the
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still be approved by the Board as otherwise provided in this ordinance. Persons wishing to
use colors not part of the approved selection may apply to the Board for approval.

I ask that my neighborhood be designated as an historic district. *My signature witness by
denotes that I sign this document with the full understanding that I can alter
the structure of my home without Board's approval. This corridor is so design-

Signed: Johnnie Patrick
Homeowner

Date 2/26/00

JOHNNIE & LENA PATRICK

811 BOLIVAR
Address

36104
Zip Code

1 2
Lot Block

PB 25 PAGE 114
Plat Name

ated because of the voting/civil rights personalities who resided/resides on this street.

You can get a complete copy of this ordinance by contacting the City Clerk at 241-2096.

If the ARB denies the request, a homeowner can appeal to the City Council.

PETITION FOR DESIGNATION AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

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use colors not part of the approved selection may apply to the Board for approval.

I ask that my neighborhood be designated as an historic district.

Signed:

Lena M. Patrick
Homeowner

Date

5-21-08

Lena M. Patrick

811 Bolivar Street

Address

36104

Zip Code

1

2

PB 25 Page 114

Lot

Block

Plat Name

You can get a complete copy of this ordinance by contacting the City Clerk at 241-2096.

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MY WITNESSED SIGNATURE DENOTES THAT I SIGN THIS DOCUMENT WITH THE FULL UNDERSTANDING THAT I CAN
ALTER THE STRUCTURE OF MY HOME WITHOUT BOARD'S APPROVAL. THIS CORRIDOR IS SO DESIGNATED BECAUSE
OF THE VOTING/CIVIL RIGHTS PERSONALITIES WHO RESIDED/RESIDES ON THIS STREET.

Witness

5769SS1 V4R3M0 980729

Print Key Output

CITY400

06/09/99 Page 1
09:00:41

Display Device : DSP67
User : PLANCONTRO

PC302D

COUNTY PROPERTY FILES

6/09/99
9:00:39

Parcel 10 04 18 01 013 003000 Zoning R60S Land Value 000004200 000021450

Owner Name MORGAN WILLIAM JAMES & IDA B

Owner Adr C/O MS JEANETTE P PENNEY 2948 MILTON RD
MONTGY AL 36110 1314

Deed Data 0323 080976 0000 000000 0000 000000

Prop Adr 401 DERICOTE ST
Stories 1.0 Square Feet 1159

Lot Size Deed Acres 000000 Cal Acres 0000

55 X 75 IRR
Construction WD & SHEATH.
Material Type

Legal Desc BEG AT SE INT BOLIVAR ST & DERICOTE ST TH E 75 TH S 40 TH
E 25 TH S 15 TH W 101.5 TH N 55 TO POB
CODE 9

025 P051



5769SS1 V4R3M0 980729

Print Key Output

CITY400

06/09/99 Page 1
08:59:28

Display Device : DSP67
User : PLANCONTRO

PC302D

COUNTY PROPERTY FILES

6/09/99
8:59:27

Parcel 10 04 18 01 013 002000 Zoning R60S Land Value 000001250 000000000

Owner Name MORGAN WILLIAM JAMES & IDA B

Owner Adr 2948

MILTON RD
MONTGY AL

36110 1314

Deed Data 0323 080976 0000 000000 0000 000000

Prop Adr

BOLIVAR
Stories

Square Feet

Lot Size 25 X 40

Deed Acres 000000 Cal Acres 0000

Construction
Material Type

Legal Desc STATE COLLEGE URBAN RENEWAL 7 LOT A BLK 1
PLAT BK 025 PAGE 051

PETITION FOR DESIGNATION AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

I am a homeowner in the proposed Historic District known as "DERCIOTE STREET
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This is a summary of the ordinance:

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Landscaping includes grading, paving, construction of walkways, driveways, pools, walls and fences, and all other surface additions and improvements. The Board has no authority over the planting or removal of plant materials, other than removal of trees 12" or more in diameter. Removal of even such trees will be permitted unless removal would, in the judgement of the Board, have a net material adverse impact on the character and appearance of the District.

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I ask that my neighborhood be designated as an historic district.

Signed: William & Ida Morgan are Deceased. Daughter Jeanette Morgan Penney is Heir
Homeowner and Executrix of Estate Date _____

401 Dericote Street
Address

36104
Zip Code

Lot

Block

Plat Name

You can get a complete copy of this ordinance by contacting the City Clerk at 241-2096.

If the ARB denies the request, a homeowner can appeal to the City Council.

MY WITNESSED SIGNATURE DENOTES THAT I SIGN THIS DOCUMENT WITH THE FULL UNDERSTANDING THAT I CAN ALTER THE STRUCTURE OF MY HOME WITHOUT BOARD'S APPROVAL. THIS CORRIDOR IS SO DESIGNATED BECAUSE OF THE VOTING/CIVIL RIGHTS PERSONALITIES WHO RESIDED/RESIDES ON THIS STREET.

Witness

PETITION FOR DESIGNATION AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

I am a homeowner in the proposed Historic District known as "Dericote Street Centennial Hill", a neighborhood more specifically described on the rear of this page. By signing this petition, I am asking that my neighborhood be designated an Historic District under the City's preservation ordinance, Municipal Ordinance No. 10-91. 1

This is a summary of the ordinance:

If three-quarters (75%) of the homeowners in my neighborhood sign this petition, the Montgomery Historic Commission will consider the request for designation as a Historic District.

If the Historic Commission recommends the petition to the City Council, the Council then votes on it. If the Council approves, the neighborhood is "designated" as an Historic District. Council approval means that every house in the neighborhood is subject to the City's preservation ordinance.

If my neighborhood is "designated", construction, demolition, and remodeling in my neighborhood must be approved by the Architectural Review Board (ARB). No permit for building, demolishing, repairing or remodeling any structure within an Historic District shall be issued by the City unless plans have been approved by the ARB, or by the City Council on appeal. (This also applies to "landscaping" as defined below. It does not apply to interior changes of any kind, or to other changes not visible from the street.)

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I ask that my neighborhood be designated as an historic district.

Signed: 
Homeowner

7-11-99
Date

Jeanette P. Penney
401 Dericote St. ; Mtg'y., AL
Address

36104
Zip Code

Lot Block

BK 025 PG051
Plat Name

You can get a complete copy of this ordinance by contacting the City Clerk at 241-2096. If the ARB denies the request, a homeowner can appeal to the City Council.

Print Key Output

5769SS1 V4R3M0 980729

CITY400

Page 1
06/09/99 09:00:44

Display Device : DSP67
User : PLANCONTRO

PC302D

COUNTY PROPERTY FILES

6/09/99

9:00:42

Parcel 10 04 18 01 012 037000 Zoning R60S Land Value 000006050 000041450

Owner Name FORD GLORIA

Owner Adr PO

BOX 4952
MONTGY AL

36103 4952

Deed Data 0540 091181 0000 000000 0000 000000

Prop Adr 402

DERICOTE ST
Stories 1.0 Square Feet 1208

Lot Size 72 X 100

Deed Acres 000000 Cal Acres 0000

Construction BRICK ON WD
Material Type

Legal Desc STATE COLLEGE URBAN RENL AREA LOT 2 BLK 2
PLAT BK 025 PAGE 114 BY WILL



PETITION FOR DESIGNATION AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

I am a homeowner in the proposed Historic District known as "DERIOCOTE STREET
CENTENNIAL HILL," a neighborhood more specifically described on the rear of this page. By
signing this petition, I am asking that my neighborhood be designated an Historic District
under the City's preservation ordinance, Municipal Ordinance No. 10-91. ¹

This is a summary of the ordinance:

If three-quarters (75%) of the homeowners in my neighborhood sign this petition, the
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use colors not part of the approved selection may apply to the Board for approval.

I ask that my neighborhood be designated as an historic district.

Signed: *Gloria Ford*

Homeowner

Date 10-17-99

GLORIA FORD

402 DERICOTE STREET

Address

36104

Zip Code

2
Lot

2
Block

BK 025 PAGE 114

Plat Name

You can get a complete copy of this ordinance by contacting the City Clerk at 241-2096.

If the ARB denies the request, a homeowner can appeal to the City Council.



Print Key Output
5769SS1 V4R3M0 980729 CITY400 06/09/99 Page 1
09:00:47
Display Device : DSP67
User : PLANCONTRO
PC302D COUNTY PROPERTY FILES 6/09/99
9:00:45
Parcel 10 04 18 01 012 036000 Zoning R60S Land Value 000006050 000043900
Owner Name DICKERSON YOLONDA DENISE EXRX
Owner Adr PO BOX 5112
MONTGY AL 36103 5112
Deed Data 0226 033074 0000 000000 0000 000000
Prop Adr 408 DERICOTE ST
Stories 1.0 Square Feet 1353
Lot Size 72 X 100 Deed Acres 000000 Cal Acres 0000
Construction BRICK ON WD
Material Type
Legal Desc STATE COLLEGE RENEWAY AREA 8 LOT 3 BLK 2
PLAT BK 025 PAGE 114 DR 93 1379 10/22/93



PETITION FOR DESIGNATION AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

I am a homeowner in the proposed Historic District known as "DERICOTE STREET ENTENNIAL HILL," a neighborhood more specifically described on the rear of this page. By signing this petition, I am asking that my neighborhood be designated an Historic District under the City's preservation ordinance, Municipal Ordinance No. 10-91. ¹

This is a summary of the ordinance:

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If the Historic Commission recommends the petition to the City Council, the Council then votes on it. If the Council approves, the neighborhood is "designated" as an Historic District. Council approval means that every house in the neighborhood is subject to the City's preservation ordinance.

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I ask that my neighborhood be designated as an historic district.

Signed:

Yolonda Denise Dickerson
Homeowner

Date

September 27, 1999

YOLONDA DENISE DICKERSON

408 DERICOTE ST.

Address

36104

Zip Code

3
Lot

2
Block

BK 025 PAGE 114

Plat Name

¹ You can get a complete copy of this ordinance by contacting the City Clerk at 241-2096.

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Print Key Output
5769SS1 V4R3M0 980729 CITY400 06/09/99 Page 1
09:00:32

Display Device : DSP67
User : PLANCONTRO

PC302D COUNTY PROPERTY FILES 6/09/99
9:00:29
Parcel 10 04 18 01 013 005000 Zoning R60S Land Value 000001250 000000000

Owner Name HUMPHREY ELIZABETH M LIFE EST HUNTER DEANNE C

Owner Adr 411 DERICOTE ST
MONTGY AL 36104 4731

Deed Data 0629 091983 0000 000000 0000 000000

Prop Adr DERICOTE ST
Stories Square Feet

Lot Size 15 X 101 Deed Acres 000000 Cal Acres 0000

Construction
Material Type

Legal Desc STATE COLLEGE UR RE PLAT 13 LOT C BLK 1
PLAT BK 025 PAGE 136 ADJOINS H/S



Originally Pottan Family Home, built by Sam Pottan



MR. & MRS. SAM PATTON with granddaugh-
ter, DR. GWEN PATTON. The Patton's home
served as a "Citizenship School." (411
Dericote St.) Mrs. Mary Jane Patton and
Gwen were tutors in helping prospective
Black voters to answer the questions on
the Literacy Test, the pre-requisite to
become a registered voter. Sam Patton, a
master builder, built the Ben Moore Hotel,
the first and only Black-owned hotel in
Montgomery. Patton also built Lowe's Busi-
ness College and the family home of Reverend
Solomon S. Seay, Sr., the 3rd president of
the Montgomery Improvement Association.



Print Key Output

5769SS1 V4R3M0 980729

CITY400

Page 1
06/09/99 09:00:49

Display Device : DSP67
User : PLANCONTRO

PC302D

COUNTY PROPERTY FILES

6/09/99
9:00:48

Parcel 10 04 18 01 013 006000 Zoning R60S Land Value 000004350 000047950

Owner Name HUMPHREY ELIZABETH M LIFE EST HUNTER DIANNE C

Owner Adr 411

DERICOTE ST
MONTGY AL

36104 4731

Deed Data 1592 072195 0629 091983 0000 000000

Prop Adr 411

DERICOTE ST
Stories 1.0 Square Feet 1973

Lot Size 52 X 100

Deed Acres 000000 Cal Acres 0000

Construction BRICK ON WD
Material Type

Legal Desc LOT 52X100FT E SIDE DERICOTE ST 70FT S OF SE DERICOTE &
BOLIVAR STS BEING RED 36 JACKSON PMONTGY

PETITION FOR DESIGNATION AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

I am a homeowner in the proposed Historic District known as " DERCOTE STREET
ANNIEN HILL," a neighborhood more specifically described on the rear of this page. By
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This is a summary of the ordinance:

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be approved by the Board as otherwise provided in this ordinance. Persons wishing to
use colors not part of the approved selection may apply to the Board for approval.

I ask that my neighborhood be designated as an historic district.

Signed:

Dianne C. Hunter
Homeowner

August 30, 2000
Date

Dianne C. Hunter

411 Dericote Street

Address

36104

Zip Code

Lot

Block

Plat Name

You can get a complete copy of this ordinance by contacting the City Clerk at 241-2096.

If the ARB denies the request, a homeowner can appeal to the City Council.

WITNESSED SIGNATURE DENOTES THAT I SIGN THIS DOCUMENT WITH THE FULL UNDERSTANDING THAT I CAN
ALTER THE STRUCTURE OF MY HOME WITHOUT BOARD'S APPROVAL. THIS CORRIDOR IS SO DESIGNATED BECAUSE
THE VOTING/CIVIL RIGHTS PERSONALITIES WHO RESIDED/RESIDES ON THIS STREET

Witness

PETITION FOR DESIGNATION AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

I am a homeowner in the proposed Historic District known as "Dericote Street Centennial Hill," a neighborhood more specifically described on the rear of this page. By signing this petition, I am asking that my neighborhood be designated an Historic District under the City's preservation ordinance, Municipal Ordinance No. 10-91.¹

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I ask that my neighborhood be designated as an historic district.

Signed:

Homeowner

Elizabeth Humphrey/Deannie C. Hunter

411 Dericote St.

Address

C

Lot

1

Block

Date

36104

Zip Code

BK 025 Page 136

Plat Name

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5769SS1 V4R3M0 980729 Print Key Output CITY400 06/09/99 Page 1
09:00:51

Display Device : DSP67
User : PLANCONTRO

PC302D COUNTY PROPERTY FILES 6/09/99
9:00:50
Parcel 10 04 18 01 012 035000 Zoning R60S Land Value 000006050 000044800
Owner Name CHAPMAN WILLIE J & SADIE H

Owner Adr 416 DERICOTE ST
MONTGY AL 36104 4732

Deed Data 0243 083074 0000 000000 0000 000000

Prop Adr 416 DERICOTE ST
Stories 1.0 Square Feet 1342

Lot Size 72X100 Deed Acres 000000 Cal Acres 0000

Construction BRICK ON WD
Material Type

Legal Desc STATE COLLEGE URBAN RENEWAL AREA 8 UR 4 UR 2



PETITION FOR DESIGNATION AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

I am a homeowner in the proposed Historic District known as "DERICOTE STREET
ENTENNIAL HILL," a neighborhood more specifically described on the rear of this page. By
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use colors not part of the approved selection may apply to the Board for approval.

I ask that my neighborhood be designated as an historic district.*My signature witness
denotes that I sign this document with the full understanding that I can alter the
structure of my home without Board's approval. This corridor is so designated be-

Signed: Willie & Sadie H. Chapman

Homeowner

Date 2-26-30

WILLIE & SADIE H. CHAPMAN

416 DERICOTE STREET
Address

36104
Zip Code

AREA 8 UR4 UR2

Lot

Block

Plat Name

use of the voting/civil rights personalities who resided/resides on this street.

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Print Key Output

5769SS1 V4R3M0 980729

CITY400

Page 1
06/09/99 09:00:53

Display Device : DSP67
User : PLANCONTRO

PC302D

COUNTY PROPERTY FILES

6/09/99
9:00:52

Parcel 10 04 18 01 013 007000 Zoning R60S Land Value 000004200 000020950

Owner Name NELSON RUTHIE MAE NETTLES

Owner Adr 417

DERICOTE ST
MONTGY AL

36104 4731

Deed Data 1127 092090 0000 000000 0000 000000

Prop Adr 417

DERICOTE ST
Stories 1.0 Square Feet 1395

Lot Size Deed Acres 000000 Cal Acres 0000

50 X 100

Construction BRICK ON WD
Material Type

Legal Desc COM AT SE INT HIGHLAND AVE & JACKSON ST TH S 310 TH W 100
TO POB TH S 50 TH W 100 TH N 50 TH E 100 TO POB



PETITION FOR DESIGNATION AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

I am a homeowner in the proposed Historic District known as " DERICOTE STREET CENTENNIAL HILL ," a neighborhood more specifically described on the rear of this page. By signing this petition, I am asking that my neighborhood be designated an Historic District under the City's preservation ordinance, Municipal Ordinance No. 10-91. ¹

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I ask that my neighborhood be designated as an historic district. *My signature witness by denotes that I can sign this document with the full understanding that I can alter the structure of my home without Board's approval. This corridor is so

Signed:

Homeowner

Date

RUTHIE MAE NETTLES NELSON

417 DERICOTE ST.

36104

Address

Zip Code

Lot

Block

Plat Name

designated because of the voting/civil rights personalities who resided/resides on this street.

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5769SS1 V4R3M0 980729 Print Key Output CITY400 06/09/99 Page 1
09:00:55

Display Device : DSP67
User : PLANCONTRO

PC302D COUNTY PROPERTY FILES 6/09/99
9:00:54
Parcel 10 04 18 01 013 011000 Zoning R60S Land Value 000004300 000031600

Owner Name GUILFORD DOROTHY B

Owner Adr 427 DERICOTE ST
MONTGY AL 36104 4731

Deed Data 0216 120673 0000 000000 0000 000000

Prop Adr 427 DERICOTE ST
Stories 1.0 Square Feet 979

Lot Size 51.2 X 100 Deed Acres 000000 Cal Acres 0000

Construction BRICK ON WD
Material Type

Legal Desc STATE COLLEGE URBAN REN AREA 7 LOT 1 BLK 1
PLAT BK 025 PAGE 051



PETITION FOR DESIGNATION AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

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value in the City's Historic Districts. Before a homeowner can demolish, repair, alter, or
construct any structure within an Historic District, the ARB must approve the homeowners
request,² and the homeowner must get a permit from the City's Chief Building Official.
Fines for violating the ordinance can range from fifty dollars (\$50.00) to five hundred
dollars (\$500.00).

Landscaping includes grading, paving, construction of walkways, driveways, pools,
walls and fences, and all other surface additions and improvements. The Board has no
authority over the planting or removal of plant materials, other than removal of trees 12"
more in diameter. Removal of even such trees will be permitted unless removal would,
in the judgement of the Board, have a net material adverse impact on the character and
appearance of the District.

The Board has no jurisdiction over routine, necessary maintenance of a building or
property where previously existing materials are to be replaced with identical materials,
or where existing paint is to be replaced with paint of substantially the same color.

The Board has published an extensive selection of approved body and trim paint colors
and roofing materials for use on buildings within the Districts. Any person using these
pre-approved colors or materials on a building within a District need not appear before the
Board, but changes to the building other than painting with such pre-approved colors must
still be approved by the Board as otherwise provided in this ordinance. Persons wishing to
use colors not part of the approved selection may apply to the Board for approval.

I ask that my neighborhood be designated as an historic district.*My signature witness
denotes that I sign this document with the full understanding that I can alter
the structure of my home without Board's approval. This corridor is so designated

Signed: Dorothy B. Guilford

Homeowner

Date

DOROTHY B. GUILFORD

427 DERICOTE ST.
Address

36104
Zip Code

1
Lot

1
Block

BK 025 PAGE 051
Plat Name

cause of the voting/civil rights personalities who resided/resides on this street.

You can get a complete copy of this ordinance by contacting the City Clerk at 241-2096.

2 If the ARB denies the request, a homeowner can appeal to the City Council.

Print Key Output

5769SS1 V4R3M0 980729

CITY400

06/09/99

Page 1

09:00:28

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User : PLANCONTRO

PC302D

COUNTY PROPERTY FILES

6/09/99

9:00:27

Parcel 10 04 18 01 012 034000 Zoning R60S Land Value 000006050 000046450

Owner Name JONES ROBERT LOUIS SR & MARY E

Owner Adr 434

DERICOTE ST
MONTGY AL

36104 4732

Deed Data 0590 121682 0000 000000 0000 000000

Prop Adr 434

DERICOTE ST
Stories 1.0 Square Feet 1374

Lot Size 72 X 100

Deed Acres 000000 Cal Acres 0000

Construction BRICK ON WD
Material Type

Legal Desc STATE COLLEGE URBN RENWL 8 LOT 5 BLK 2
PLAT BK 025 PAGE 114



PETITION FOR DESIGNATION AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

I am a homeowner in the proposed Historic District known as "Dericote Street Centennial Hill," a neighborhood more specifically described on the rear of this page. By signing this petition, I am asking that my neighborhood be designated an Historic District under the City's preservation ordinance, Municipal Ordinance No. 10-91.¹

This is a summary of the ordinance:

If three-quarters (75%) of the homeowners in my neighborhood sign this petition, the Montgomery Historic Commission will consider the request for designation as a Historic District.

If the Historic Commission recommends the petition to the City Council, the Council then votes on it. If the Council approves, the neighborhood is "designated" as an Historic District. Council approval means that every house in the neighborhood is subject to the City's preservation ordinance.

If my neighborhood is "designated", construction, demolition, and remodeling in my neighborhood must be approved by the Architectural Review Board (ARB). No permit for building, demolishing, repairing or remodeling any structure within an Historic District shall be issued by the City unless plans have been approved by the ARB, or by the City Council on appeal. (This also applies to "landscaping" as defined below. It does not apply to interior changes of any kind, or to other changes not visible from the street.)

The ARB's purpose is to preserve and protect buildings of historical and architectural value in the City's Historic Districts. Before a homeowner can demolish, repair, alter, or construct any structure within an Historic District, the ARB must approve the homeowners request,² and the homeowner must get a permit from the City's Chief Building Official. Fines for violating the ordinance can range from fifty dollars (\$50.00) to five hundred dollars (\$500.00).

Landscaping includes grading, paving, construction of walkways, driveways, pools, walls and fences, and all other surface additions and improvements. The Board has no authority over the planting or removal of plant materials, other than removal of trees 12" or more in diameter. Removal of even such trees will be permitted unless removal would, in the judgement of the Board, have a net material adverse impact on the character and appearance of the District.

The Board has no jurisdiction over routine, necessary maintenance of a building or property where previously existing materials are to be replaced with identical materials, or where existing paint is to be replaced with paint of substantially the same color.

The Board has published an extensive selection of approved body and trim paint colors and roofing materials for use on buildings within the Districts. Any person using these pre-approved colors or materials on a building within a District need not appear before the Board, but changes to the building other than painting with such pre-approved colors must still be approved by the Board as otherwise provided in this ordinance. Persons wishing to use colors not part of the approved selection may apply to the Board for approval.

I ask that my neighborhood be designated as an historic district.

Signed:

Homeowner

Mary E & Robert L. Jones, Sr.

434 Dericote St.

Address

Lot 5

Lot

2

Block

Date

36104

Zip Code

025 Page 114

Plat Name

You can get a complete copy of this ordinance by contacting the City Clerk at 241-2096.

If the ARB denies the request, a homeowner can appeal to the City Council.

PETITION FOR DESIGNATION AS AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

I am a homeowner in the proposed Historic District known as " DERCIOTE STREET
ENTENNIAL HILL," a neighborhood more specifically described on the rear of this page. By
signing this petition, I am asking that my neighborhood be designated an Historic District
under the City's preservation ordinance, Municipal Ordinance No. 10-91. ¹

This is a summary of the ordinance:

If three-quarters (75%) of the homeowners in my neighborhood sign this petition, the
Montgomery Historic Commission will consider the request for designation as a Historic
District.

If the Historic Commission recommends the petition to the City Council, the Council then
votes on it. If the Council approves, the neighborhood is "designated" as an Historic
District. Council approval means that every house in the neighborhood is subject to the
City's preservation ordinance.

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Board, but changes to the building other than painting with such pre-approved colors must
still be approved by the Board as otherwise provided in this ordinance. Persons wishing to
use colors not part of the approved selection may apply to the Board for approval.

I ask that my neighborhood be designated as an historic district.

Signed: <u>Mary E. Jones</u>	<u>5/21/00</u>
Homeowner	Date
<u>Mary E. Jones</u>	
<u>434 Dericote Street</u>	<u>36104</u>
Address	Zip Code
<u>5</u>	<u>025 Page 114</u>
Lot	Plat Name
<u>2</u>	
Block	

You can get a complete copy of this ordinance by contacting the City Clerk at 241-2096.

If the ARB denies the request, a homeowner can appeal to the City Council.

MY WITNESSED SIGNATURE DENOTES THAT I SIGN THIS DOCUMENT WITH THE FULL UNDERSTANDING THAT I CAN
ALTER THE STRUCTURE OF MY HOME WITHOUT BOARD'S APPROVAL. THIS CORRIDOR IS SO DESIGNATED BECAUSE
OF THE VOTING/CIVIL RIGHTS PERSONALITIES WHO RESIDED/RESIDES ON THIS STREET, Witness

Print Key Output

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CITY400

Page 1
06/09/99 09:00:58

Display Device : DSP67
User : PLANCONTRO

PC302D COUNTY PROPERTY FILES 6/09/99
9:00:56
Parcel 10 04 18 01 013 012000 Zoning R60S Land Value 000005100 000020400
Owner Name MARSH ROOSEVELT

Owner Adr 437 DERICOTE ST
MONTGY AL 36104 4731

Deed Data 0303 071649 0000 000000 0000 000000

Prop Adr 437 DERICOTE ST
Stories 1.0 Square Feet 1538

Lot Size 61X100 Deed Acres 000000 Cal Acres 0000

Construction WD & SHEATH.
Material Type

Legal Desc LOT 61X100 E SIDE STEWART ST 260.7FT S OF SE BOLIVAR &
STEWART STS MONTGY



September 20, 2005

Dr. Alferdteen Harrison
2010 1st Avenue
Jackson, MS 39209

RE: Centennial Hill

Dear Dr. Harrison,

Please find enclosed a copy of the materials previously submitted to our office for the Centennial Hill neighborhood. I have gone over the nomination and my comments are summarized below. I've also made some notes on the document itself.

General

- The documentation was completed in 1998. This means everything that was surveyed and included in the boundaries will need to be rechecked for alterations (either making a previously contributing building noncontributing or a noncontributing building contributing) and building loss.
- I have sketched rough boundaries for the district as submitted and the new survey area on the enclosed map. Compared to the neighborhood historically known as Centennial Hill, the district includes only a fraction of what remains in the neighborhood. I-85 cut through the south of the district, creating a well defined boundary to the south, Hall Street on the east is still very solid, High Street on the north has had some recent teardowns but may still hold together as a boundary, and Decatur Street on the west is spotty and may no longer be a boundary street, but certainly resources approaching that western edge still hold. Overall the neighborhood retains a very tight residential feel, but there has been some loss since the 1998 survey was done.
- The National Park Service requires photographs be no more than 5 years old at the time of submission, so the entire district will need to be rephotographed for representative examples of building types and streetscapes.
- Period of Significance extends to 1949. We're conceivably looking at a possible end date of 1956 if that makes sense architecturally and/or historically.

Section 7

- I did not read through the descriptions because they will have to be rechecked. I doubt very much that the expanded survey area will add new housing types that

468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama
36130-0900

tel 334 242-3184
fax 334 240-3477

need to be called out, but there may be some ranches or minimal traditionals that now contribute to the overall fabric of the neighborhood.

- The inventory needs to be presented alphanumerically by street and address. Vacant lots would be identified on the map but not listed in the neighborhood inventory.

Section 8

- Statement of Significance for Commerce. I would highlight a few extant examples of commercial buildings as well as their location relative to what was historically the neighborhood. Much of the area north of High Street that was part of Centennial Hill is no longer extant.
- Statement of Significance for Education. The nomination refers to a number of facilities that were located within the neighborhood but it is unclear if any of these resources is still extant. Some of them would need to be to make the link to education
- Statement of significance for Community Planning. In order to make a case for community planning one has to demonstrate that was either an overall philosophy tied to the layout of a neighborhood (criterion A) or that the streets and setbacks conformed to a deliberate, physical design (criterion C). Gene did not list community planning as an area of significance on the form.
- Ethnic Heritage: African American. This is listed on the form but not given a statement of significance in the narrative. This should be there and can actually be used to capture some of those things that may no longer be present (education) or to make a case for the development discussed under Community Planning.
- Statement of significance for Architecture. Again, pull in notable examples of type to make the case for architectural significance.
- General comment about the historical narrative: What the NPS wants to see in the historical narrative has become more focused and refined since this documentation was done. The areas of significance need to be tied into the narrative. As it's written, there are statements of significance which stand alone and a historical narrative which stands alone and it is not clear how the two relate to one another.
- The narrative needs to be updated, some of the neighborhood hot spots have closed.
- p. 30, there is an assertion about the city directories indicating a diversification in occupations...I'm not sure that is true as the detail in the directories varied greatly by who was taking down the information. One person may have broken down the laborer categories for example. I know I found a great deal of variation in different years looking at the city directories.

Section 9

- The only references cited are interviews, there needs to be some additional documentation for the context of the neighborhood.

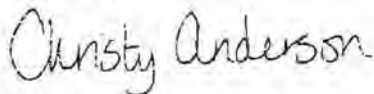
Section 10

- The boundary description will obviously change. The maps provided are not a single map with a boundary, which will be needed. A scaled map of at least 1"=400' feet can be used in place of a written boundary description.
- The boundary justification needs to be more substantial than what is written. Ideally it would discuss including the remaining core of what was historically Centennial Hill, what lies at and/or beyond the boundaries, the overall solidity of the proposed district, etc. If there are concentrations of noncontributing areas within the boundaries, those would be justified here as well.

As with all National Register nominations, true black and white photographs, a district map indicating resource numbers and contributing/noncontributing status and photo directions, and an original USGS topo map will be needed to complete the documentation. The NPS is now making some provisions for black and white prints from digital images, please visit their web site for those guidelines:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a/>

As I mentioned in my email, I will be physically moving later this week and in limbo with regards to email access and a new phone number. I will forward that information to you when I'm up and running again. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Christy Anderson
National Register Coordinator

cc: Lee Warner

enclosures

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
CENTENNIAL HILL

Montgomery's most historic black neighborhood, Centennial Hill, located on the southeastern perimeter of the downtown business and governmental district of Montgomery, was the first prominent black neighborhood to develop in the city after the Civil War.

With the building of the Congregational Church by the American Missionary Association, at High and Union streets, and the construction of Swayne College by the American Missionary Association and the Freedmen's Bureau at the southwest corner of Grove and Union streets in 1872, Centennial Hill began to materialize. More affluent blacks purchased property which they in turn sold to others on terms that enabled many to become property and home owners. A large number of the new residents were prominent community leaders involved in education, business, religious, political, and social activities. Within the neighborhood are structures which reflect the economic advancements made by blacks following the Civil War. Other buildings denote the the significant roles of religion and education. Several homes were those of leading Republican political figures, and professionals such as Dr. Cornelius Dorsette, Montgomery's first black physician, lived in the area. Anne Nesbitt, a nurse, built her home at 417 South Jackson in 1887, and her son enjoyed a career as a dentist and an undertaker.

Following the Second World War, efforts began to rectify some of the problems stemming from Jim Crow laws; Centennial Hill was the center for some of the early activities which led to the Bus Boycott and the Movement. The Ben Moore Hotel, at the corner of Jackson and High, served as a meeting place for white and black leaders in 1953. The pastorium of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church at 309 South Jackson became the home of Boycott leader Martin Luther King. Later, Freedom Riders found beds and meals in homes and in the South Jackson Street Baptist Church.

Centennial Hill's unique characteristics include homes occupied by the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the original builders. While this may not be as prevalent as it was a few years ago, there are still families who have owned the same homes for several generations. Today, however, there are depressing signs of decay as hospitals and businesses acquire property and demolish structures; as families die out or move away; as living patterns change.

Along with a sizeable collection of late 19th century and early 20th century structures, the neighborhood contains three structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places and thirteen locally designated buildings. These are included in this nomination which will deal only with the core of the area.

The following are brief descriptions of the locally designated sites and those listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Other sites remain to be thoroughly catalogued.

Newspaperman Jesse Duke lived at 426 South Union Street in a cottage constructed by black contractor and entrepreneur H.A. Loveless. Duke edited the Montgomery Herald in the 1880s. An editorial defending a black youth lynched for the alleged rape of a white girl brought the ire of the city down on his head and a former Montgomery mayor assisted him in getting out of town. Locally designated, the one-story, end gabled frame house has been made into a duplex. Locally designated.

The homes of two notable Reconstruction Republicans remain. John W. Jones, a senator in the Alabama Legislature from Lowndes County (1868-1872), later built a two story home at 341 South Jackson Street. His compatriot, Nathan Alexander, lived on the southeast corner of Union and High Streets. Alexander edited a paper with James T. Rapier in the early days of Reconstruction. Both he and Jones remained active in the Republican party and received Land Office appointments during Republican administrations until they died.

341 South Jackson, built c. 1900, is a two story frame building with front gable and porch. Some modification to porch.

Locally designated, 503 Union dates from 1895; originally a modest Queen Anne cottage, it now has brick veneer, altered porch and front windows. Original wood trim remains, however.

At the NW corner of Union and High streets (474 South Union) is the home of Victor Tulane who came to Montgomery from Wetumpka in the 1890s as a young man. Going into the grocery business, he prospered to the extent that by 1905 he could build the handsome store at the corner of Ripley and High streets. The Tulane Building (800 High Street) is the last remaining example in the city of the turreted business house. Tulane was prominent in civic, business, social, and religious affairs in the community. Tulane Courts is named in his honor.

474 Union: one story frame structure acquired by Tulane in 1921; altered with brick veneer and columned porch. Locally designated.

800 High Street: Two story brick storefront with turret. Locally designated and listed in National Register.

At 309 South Jackson Street stands the pastorium of the Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church. Acquired by the church in 1919, its most famous occupant was Dr. Martin Luther King; he and his family lived there during his tenure as minister. During the days of the Montgomery Bus Boycott many meetings were at this site and important decisions made.

309 South Jackson: One story frame with front gable; front porch has cement floor with "scar" from bombing attack of January 31, 1956. Locally designated and listed in National Register.

Other locally designated homes:

434 Union: One story brick, dates from 1930s.

442 Union: One story brick, dates from 1930s.

470 Union: Turn-of-century frame with verge boards, front and side gables.

The Montgomery City Federation of Women's Clubs has owned 409 South Union since 1943. The Italianate structure dates from 1853 when lawyer Jefferson Franklin Jackson built it for his home. The building has served the community in many capacities since becoming the property of the Federation. These uses include a library for black citizens, a Head Start School, and a social place for meetings, weddings, etc.

409 Union: Two story frame with brackets; floor to ceiling louvered windows opening off front and north side porch. Locally designated and listed in National Register

Historic churches remain active in the area:

At 493 South Jackson Street is the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd. Built as a mission by St. John's Episcopal Church in 1901 under the guidance of the Reverend Edgar Gardner Murphy, its congregation, albeit small, has played significant roles in the city. An active soup kitchen operates in the adjacent structure.

493 South Jackson; built 1901; frame building; modest English Gothic Church architecture. Locally designated

The Jackson Street Baptist Church, rebuilt in 1945, is at 430 South Jackson Street. During the Civil Rights activities of the 1960s, Freedom Riders slept on the floor of the sanctuary.

430 South Jackson is brick veneer over older wooden structure.

St. Paul's Methodist Church, 409 Ripley Street, dates from 1903. Its congregation had organized in 1888 at another location. The church recently celebrated its 104th birthday.

430 Ripley Street: Frame structure, excellent stained glass; dates from 1903. Locally designated.

The Congregational Christian Church at SW corner of Union and High streets, is, as earlier noted, the cornerstone of Centennial Hill.

High Street; Frame, gabled roof; apse in rear, replaced steeple. Locally designated.

St. John the Baptist Catholic Church and its convent house date from 1912; it was first Catholic Church for blacks.

Church and Convent are Mission style , stuccoed buildings. Convent is two stories; church has two towers.

This neighborhood has from its inception been a center for education. Swayne School, built by the Freedmen's Bureau and the American Missionary Association, was on the SW corner of Union and Grove streets. It was demolished in 1958 to make way for the Booker T. Washington High School. Founded in 1884, by Miss Alice Beard and Miss Margaret White, the Montgomery Girls Industrial School (Miss White's School) became a noted educational facility for black girls. The building at 515 South Union, now the Montgomery Teachers Center, was the last structure occupied by the school before its absorption by the Montgomery County Board of Education in 1927. The building later was for many years Booker T. Washington Elementary School. A structure at the SE corner of Union and Grove streets was the first high school for blacks in Montgomery--the original Booker T. Washington High School built about 1937. After the construction of the newer school, this building was the Booker T. Washington Junior High.

A hub for black businesses, three remaining buildings are of special note. Mention has already been made of the Tulane Store at the corner of Ripley and High Streets. At the NE corner of High and South Jackson streets (353 South Jackson) is a building that once housed a business famous throughout the city--Grayson's Candy Kitchen. Now covered by aluminum shingles, the turn-of-the-century structure is the African Head Shop.

On the SE corner of South Jackson and High streets is the Ben Moore Hotel, a four story structure built in 1949 by Matthew Moore as a hotel for blacks. Prior to the 1955 bus boycott, meetings took place here between white and black leaders in efforts to solve some of the problems involving the busses. Throughout the boycott and later Civil Rights activities, the hotel was an important center. Ironically, when integration came, it took away the hotel's clientele and the doors closed in 1974.

The occupants of Centennial Hill throughout its history have been leaders in the community's educational, business, religious, social, and political life. While the area has witnessed many tangible and intangible changes, it still retains to a large degree the ambience of neighborhood.

Union Street

Union Street, one of the City's early thoroughfares, is denoted on the 1838 Latourrette Map. In 1842, the Dexter Map labeled it as Brown Street, in honor of Major-General Jacob Brown, a soldier of the War of 1812, who visited Montgomery in 1827. The Okelomski Map of 1852, however, designates it again as Union Street.

The southern extremity of Union terminates at Decatur Street. This area, known as Bogue Homa, was at one time lined with small, frame shotgun houses. It reputedly was the first place that one could get a drink, in the early days, upon arriving from the country. In 1937, the federal government and the city erected William B. Paterson Courts, one of the first low-rent housing projects of this kind in the nation, in the triangular strip between Decatur and Union Streets. These apartments extend along Union on both the east and west sides to I-85. The boundary of Alabama State University stretches eastward from the Paterson units.

North of the Interstate, the blocks of Union to High Street on the east and to Alabama on the west developed as a part of the black neighborhood, Centennial Hill, following the Civil War. Several educational and religious institutions for blacks were built in the district. On the southwest corner of Grove and Union, the American Missionary Association purchased property in 1872. Swayne School, operated by the AMA and the Freedmen's Bureau, occupied this lot where Booker T. Washington High School (Montgomery Area Vocational Center) now stands. Swayne School was torn down in the late 1950s. Across the street is a c. 1920 structure originally built as Booker T. Washington Jr. High but now also a vocational school. Further north, near Union's intersection with High Street, was the Montgomery Girls' Industrial School, organized in 1886 by Miss Alice White and Miss H. Margaret Beard, two teachers from New England. The school also came under the auspices of the AMA. In 1927, the Montgomery School System took over the operation of the institution, and the old building was used as Booker T. Washington Elementary School until the late 1970s when it, too, became a part of the system's vocational program.

Of the three churches which once served the neighborhood, two remain. Beulah Baptist, built in 1919, was torn down to make way for the Interstate exit in 1975. St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, built in 1912, is in the 500 block; the rectory at 553 and the convent at 533. (There is a newer school building behind the church.) At the southwest coener of Union and High Streets is the Congregational Christian Church, built in 1872 by the AMA and now a designated historic site.

The houses along Union Street are, for the most part, 19th century frame structures with two 20th century brick homes between High and Scott Streets on the west. Several of the houses are associated with prominent figures in the community. At 503 South Union is the home of Nathan Alexander, a leader in the Republican Party during Reconstruction and well into this century. (Designated). Built by Alexander about 1895, the house has been veneered in brick and moderately altered. Diagonally across from the Alexander House is the home of Victor Tulane, a leading businessman during the early 20th century. Tulane purchased the house in 1921, veneered it and added a classical portico. (Designated). North of Tulane's House and several doors away was the home of Cornelius Dorsette, one of the first, if not the first, black physician in Montgomery. The house was built by H.A. Loveless in the 1880s and purchased by Dorsette in 1886. Except for the enclosure of the front porch, the house retains its 1880s characteristics. (Designated).

Jackson Street

Jackson Street was the eastern boundary of Montgomery on the New Philadelphia Plat as noted on the 1838 La Tourrette map. Today it extends from Alabama State University on the south to Oakwood Cemetery on the north. It was sparsely settled prior to the Civil War, but during the 1870s and 1880s the area's development increased.

North of Adams Avenue, several whites built substantial residences in the late 19th century. One of these was the Vincentelli-Nicrosi House located where White Chapel now stands. Further north, Speridon Cassimus, one of the first Greek settlers in Montgomery, built a residence in 1893. Now restored, it is the offices of the Alabama State Employees Association and is listed in the National Register as well as being a designated Historic Site of Montgomery.

South of Adams Avenue, Jackson Street developed as a part of the thriving black community known as Centennial Hill. Once a part of the Semple plantation, the land was sold bond for title with more prosperous blacks standing good for the bond of others. While some building began in the late '70s, the surge began in earnest in the '80s, a time of prosperity for the entire town. Along the tree-lined thoroughfare are many structures of architectural and historical significance. Perhaps the most threatened area is in the block between Adams and Key Street where business is encroaching on the east side of the street and St. Margaret's Hospital on the west. Three turn-of-the-century cottages remain on the eastern side and a mid-19th century cottage on the west. South of Key, the district is retaining most of its character although a large late 19th century house, the Sterrs residence, was torn down by the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church a few years ago.

Several notable structures are on the east side of the street between Key and High. At 309 South Jackson is the pastorium of the Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist, the home of Martin Luther King during the Bus Boycott. The structure, built in 1911, is locally designated and is listed in the National Register. In the same block is the 1900 home of John W. Jones, a member of the Reconstruction legislature. This house is nominated but has not been designated. Other homes, on both sides of the street are late 19th or early 20th century. At least two have been modified, but most retain their original character.

The corner of Jackson and High is commercial. On the northeast is an early 20th century structure which once housed the noted Grayson Candy Kitchen. Across on the northwest corner is an interesting stucco and tile filling station. The southeast corner is dominated by the Ben Moore Hotel, a large four story brick building dating from the 1940s. It is significant in the history of the Civil Rights movement and activities in Montgomery. On the southwest corner are modern brick storefronts.

Between High and Grove Street, the street denotes a 19th century ambience that shows little evidence of modification. Shotgun Houses with gingerbread, cottages with pyramidal roofs and front gables, one large turn-of-the-century two story home, indicate varieties in taste and means. There are some early 20th century styles interspersed such as houses bearing bungaloid influences. On the northeast corner of High and Grove is the 1900 Church of the Good Shepherd, the Episcopal church built with the assistance of St. John's and its rector at the time, Edgar Gardner Murphy. The structure is locally Designated and is in the Alabama Register of Historic Places. Across from it is an early 20th century brick storefront.

South of Grove to the Interstate are other homes including Shotguns and cottages. The Interstate disrupted the flow of the neighborhood, and as often happens in its

wake, there has been demolition on both sides. A new dentist's office has been constructed on the northwest corner of Jackson and Hutchinson Street. This street runs parallel to the Interstate on the north and dead-ends in Ripley. There are a number of important structures on it as there are on Grove.

Beyond the Interstate on Jackson lies Alabama State University. Tullibody Hall has been demolished, the oldest building on State's campus. There are several significant homes remaining including the Moore-Campbell House which is locally designated and the West House, an imposing two story structure, on this segment of Jackson Street.

Across the street from the Dorsette House is the Community House of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, an 1853 structure built by Jefferson Franklin Jackson, a lawyer and businessman. Purchased from the family in 1943 by the Women's Club, it has served as its meeting place and as a focal point for community activities. Locally designated, it is also in the process of nomination to the National Register.

Other homes along Union Street reflect 19th century characteristics, and, in spite of the loss of neighborhood integrity because of the widening of Union Street, the area maintains a certain ambience. From Scott Street on the west and Adams on the east, however, the northern segment of the street is now business and state property. The one exception is the Woman's Home, a collection of 19th century buildings between Alabama and Adams. North Union Street terminates in Trenholm (

With the Interstate, the widening of Union, the making of it into a one-way northbound artery, and ever-expanding state and business concerns, the integrity of this part of Centennial Hill is threatened. The area is of great historical significance to the community as a whole and especially to the black population.

Ripley Street (between High St. on north and Grove on South)

South Ripley Street between Grove and High is lined with a number of clapboard houses of the late 19th and early 20th century vintage with front gables and high pyramid roofs. Some of these homes have undergone major alterations with the addition of shingles, brick veneer, brick siding and roof re-alignments. Interspersed are new brick homes. The two most significant buildings are the St. Paul's Methodist Church, built in 1903 and the Tulane Building, dating from 1905. Both of these are locally designated, and the Tulane Building is listed in the National Register. The latter structure was built by Victor Tulane as a grocery store; it has served in that capacity since.

There are approximately twenty-four structures in this area.

ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
725 MONROE STREET
MONTGOMERY, AL 36130

CONTACT: MELANIE BETZ
(205) 242-3184
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**CENTENNIAL HILL DISTRICT
ADDED TO ALABAMA REGISTER**

The Alabama Historical Commission announced recently that the Centennial Hill Historic District in Montgomery has been added to the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage.

Montgomery's most historic black neighborhood, Centennial Hill, located on the southeastern perimeter of the downtown business and governmental district of Montgomery, was the first prominent black neighborhood to develop in the city after the Civil War.

With the building of the Congregational Church by the American Missionary Association, at High and Union Street, and the construction of Swayne College by the American Missionary Association and the Freedmen's Bureau at the southwest corner of Grove and Union Streets in 1872, Centennial Hill began to materialize.

More affluent blacks purchased property which they in turn sold to others on terms that enabled many to become property and home owners. A large number of the new residents were prominent community leaders involved in education, business, religious, political, and social activities. Within the neighborhood are structures which reflect the economic advancements made by blacks following the Civil War. Other buildings denote the significant roles of religion and education. Several homes were those of leading Republican

political figures and professionals such as Dr. Cornelius Dorsette, Montgomery's first black physician.

Following World War II, efforts began to rectify some of the problems stemming from Jim Crow laws; Centennial Hill was the center for some of the early activities which led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the civil rights movement. The Ben Moore Hotel, at the corner of Jackson and High, served as a meeting place for white and black leaders in 1953. The parsonage of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church at 309 South Jackson became the home of Boycott leader Martin Luther King Jr. Later, Freedom Riders found beds and meals in homes and in the South Jackson Street Baptist Church.

Centennial Hill's unique characteristics include homes occupied by the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the original builders. While this may not be as prevalent as it was a few years ago, there are still families who have owned the same home for several generations. Today, however, there are depressing signs of decay as hospitals and businesses acquire property and demolish structures; as families die or move away; as living patterns change.

Along with a sizeable collection of late 19th-century and early 20th-century structures, the neighborhood contains three structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places and 13 locally designated buildings.

The Centennial Hill District encompasses the 300-500 blocks of South Jackson Street, the 800 block of Grove Street, and Union and High streets.

The Alabama Register is a prestigious statewide listing of buildings, structures, objects, and districts that possess architectural and historical significance.

The Alabama Historical Commission is the official state agency responsible for preserving Alabama's historic resources.

#

from Phobos file

added to ALABAMA
Register 4/4/92

The Centennial Hill District contains 91 contributing structures. Within this district are 5 contributing church buildings. There 2 contributing historically commercial buildings 2 contributing community service buildings, and 2 contributing school buildings. A majority of the structures are in good to fair condition.

The district is bound by Key Street to the south, Union Street to the west, Jackson Street to the east and a combination of High and Key Streets with an arbitrary boundary on Union Street to the north. Portions of Bolivar Street, Ripley Street, and Derricot Street are enclosed within these boundaries. These boundaries contain the area with the largest concentration of locally designated buildings.

Portions of the neighborhood have been destroyed by Downtown development. The construction of Interstate 65 posed the first threat during the 1970's. This was coupled with the threat of Urban Renewal. Urban Renewal led to the demolition of several shotgun homes, and mandated major alterations to other homes. The neighborhood is still endangered by the expansion of Humana Hospital.

The east side of the north portion of Jackson Street is lined with a hexagonal block side walk. There is a break in this side walk in front of 315 Jackson Street. Trees are planted between the curb and sidewalk at the southern end of this block. The northeast corner of Jackson and Key is a parking lot.

The houses on the east side of the south portion of Jackson are very close to the hexagonal block sidewalk. In front of two houses, a concrete sidewalk has been poured. The foundations of these houses are either brick or brick pillars filled with cement. Most of the alterations are new windows, doors, and metal porch supports. The Ben Moore Hotel takes up the North corner of the block and faces High street at the southeast corner of the intersection. The side that faces Jackson houses three different businesses.

The west side of the southern block of Jackson, with Bolivar to the north and Grove to the south, begins to slope upward toward its southern end. The Southern most structures are located on hill. Beginning with structure #30, the block retains a contributing brick wall that runs along the sidewalk. The sidewalk is new.

Grove Street has been destroyed for the most part. The historic structures are located on the south side of the Street bordered by Jackson to the east and Union to the west. One structure contributes to the district on the North side. It is located between Ripley to the east and Union to the west. Hutchinson Street Baptist Church is located on Grove. Although it is a newer building, it houses a historical congregation that was displaced when the interstate construction destroyed the west side Hutchinson Street--Located two blocks west.

Ripley Street runs between High to the north and Grove to the south. Ripley retains much of its early landscaping. A low brick wall runs most of the length of both sides. The hexagonal block sidewalk is intact on both sides of the southern end of the street.

The houses on Union Street have a slanted orientation towards the street. This is due to the road expansion that occurred when the interstate was constructed. Union runs between Grove to the south and is intersected by High Street at the northern end. The West side of the street past High retains much of the original brick wall. These houses are raised on hills.

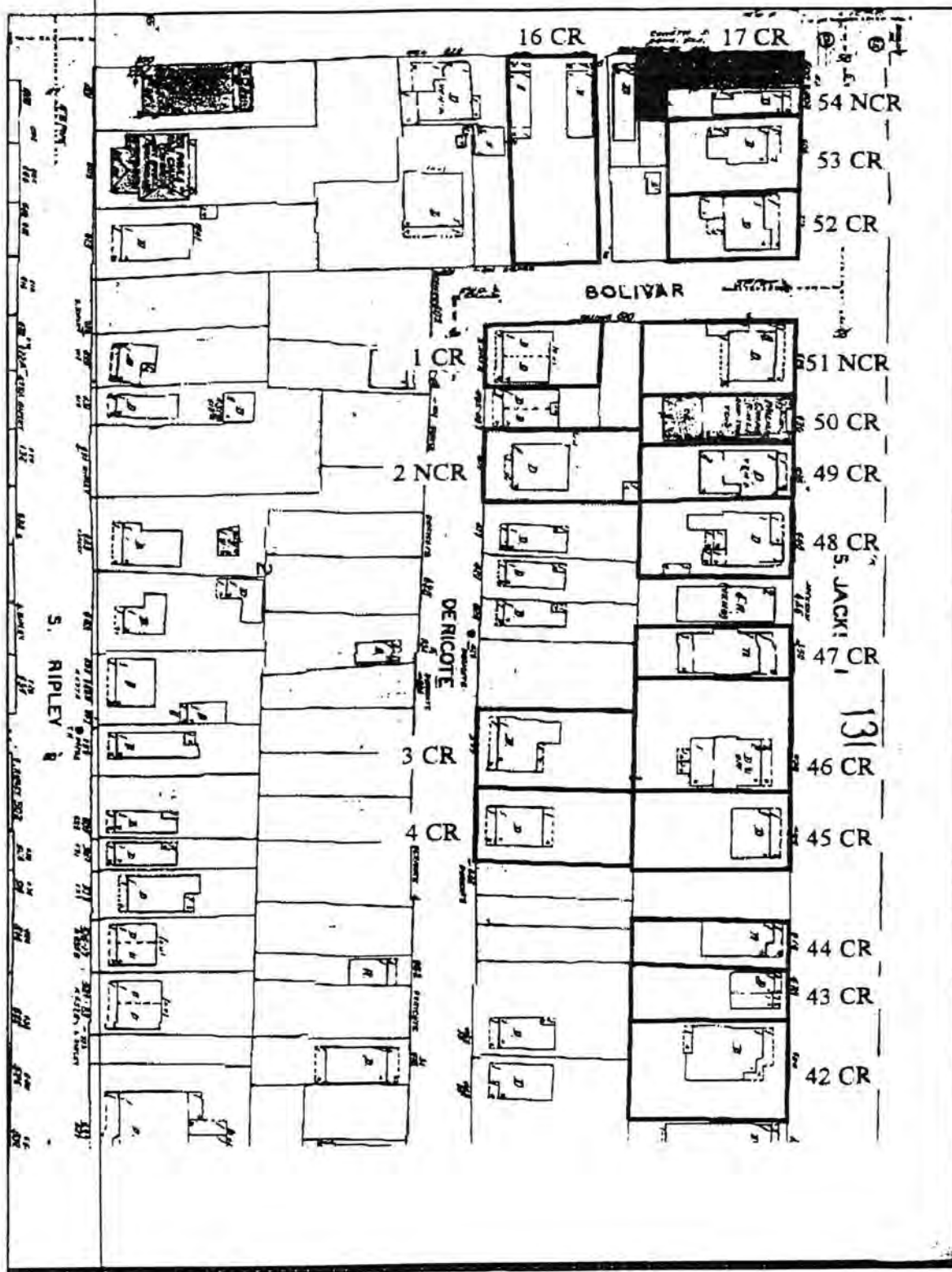
High Street is bordered by Union to the West and Jackson to the South. The only remaining historic structures are located on the south side of the street.

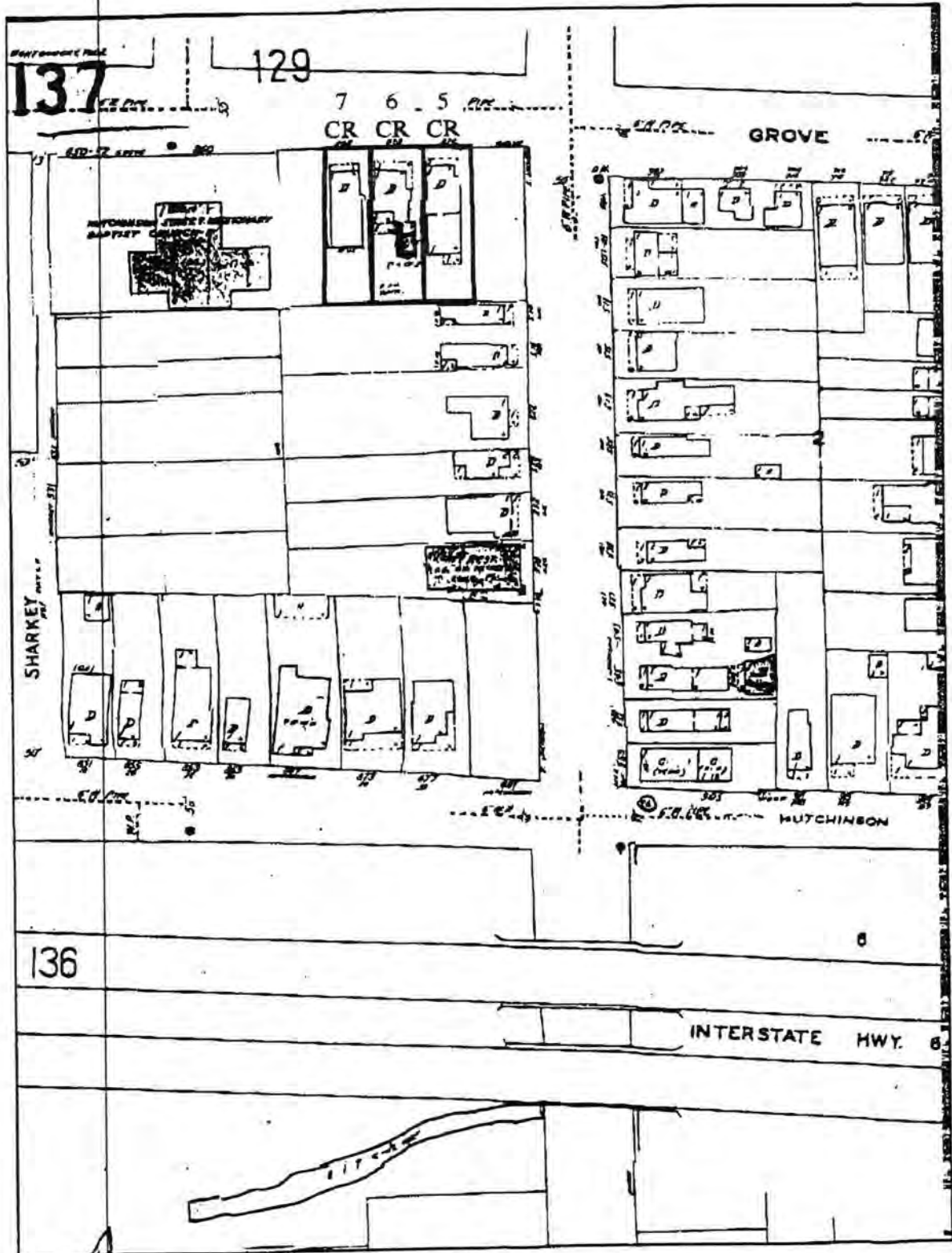
Contributing Buildings

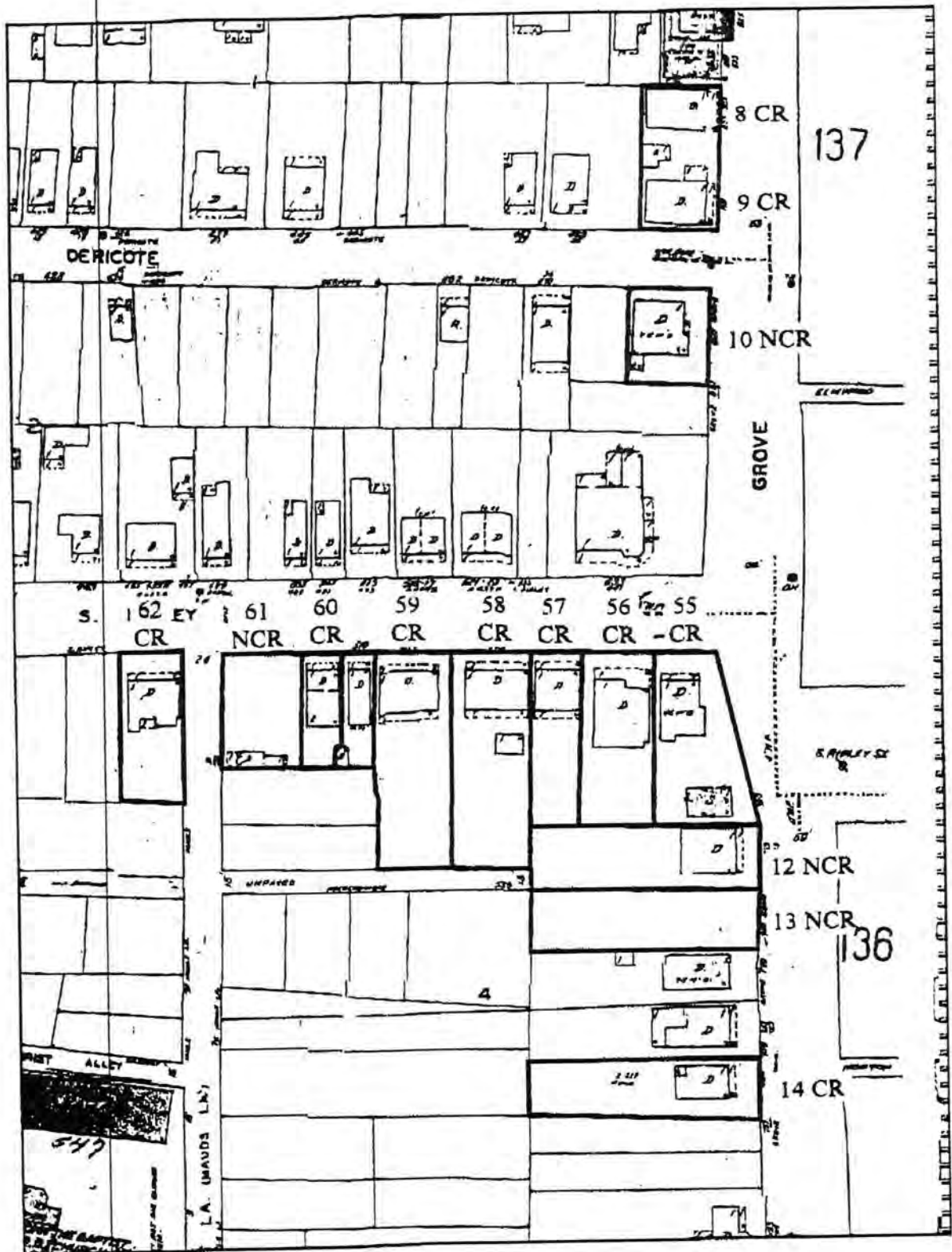
The east side of Jackson Street with Key to the North and High to the South. North to South.

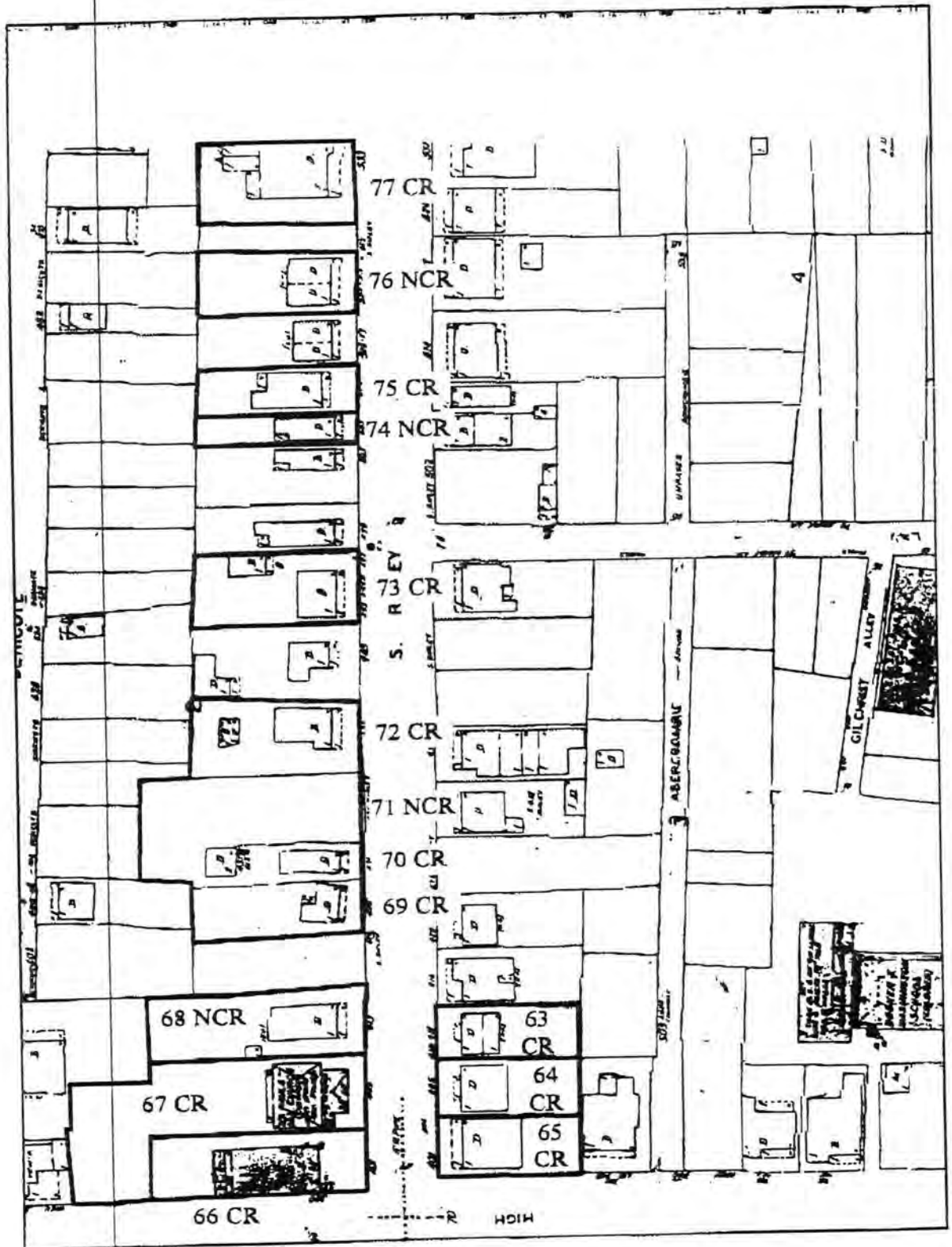
1. 309 Jackson, residence
early 20th century one story clapboard with pyramid roof w/front gable, Door has sidelights and a transom, flatroof porch has rounded wooden columns, a simple balustrade, and cornice brackets, and brick foundation.
(Dexter Ave. Baptist Church Parsonage home of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King during the bus boycott of the 1950's)
2. 315 A&B Jackson, residence
post 1910 one story clapboard duplex with pyramidal roof w/front gable, trim includes cornice brackets and dentils under porch eaves, metal supports added to the porch, rear addition and filled in brick pier brick foundation.
3. 327 Jackson, Commercial (Historically Residential)
turn of the century, one story clapboard with pyramidal roof, the verandah extends across the facade and has modern metal supports, filled in brick pier foundation.
4. 333 Jackson, residence
Turn of the century two-story, extensive alterations.
5. 341 Jackson, residence
built in 1900 two story clapboard with craftsmen windows, low hip roof, central porch with columns on brick foundations.
6. 347 A&B Jackson residence
late 19th century clapboard duplex with a hipped roof, hipped porch has wooden supports, rear shed roof addition.
7. 353 Jackson, commercial (African Head shop)
Turn of the century two story clapboard storefront covered with aluminum siding.

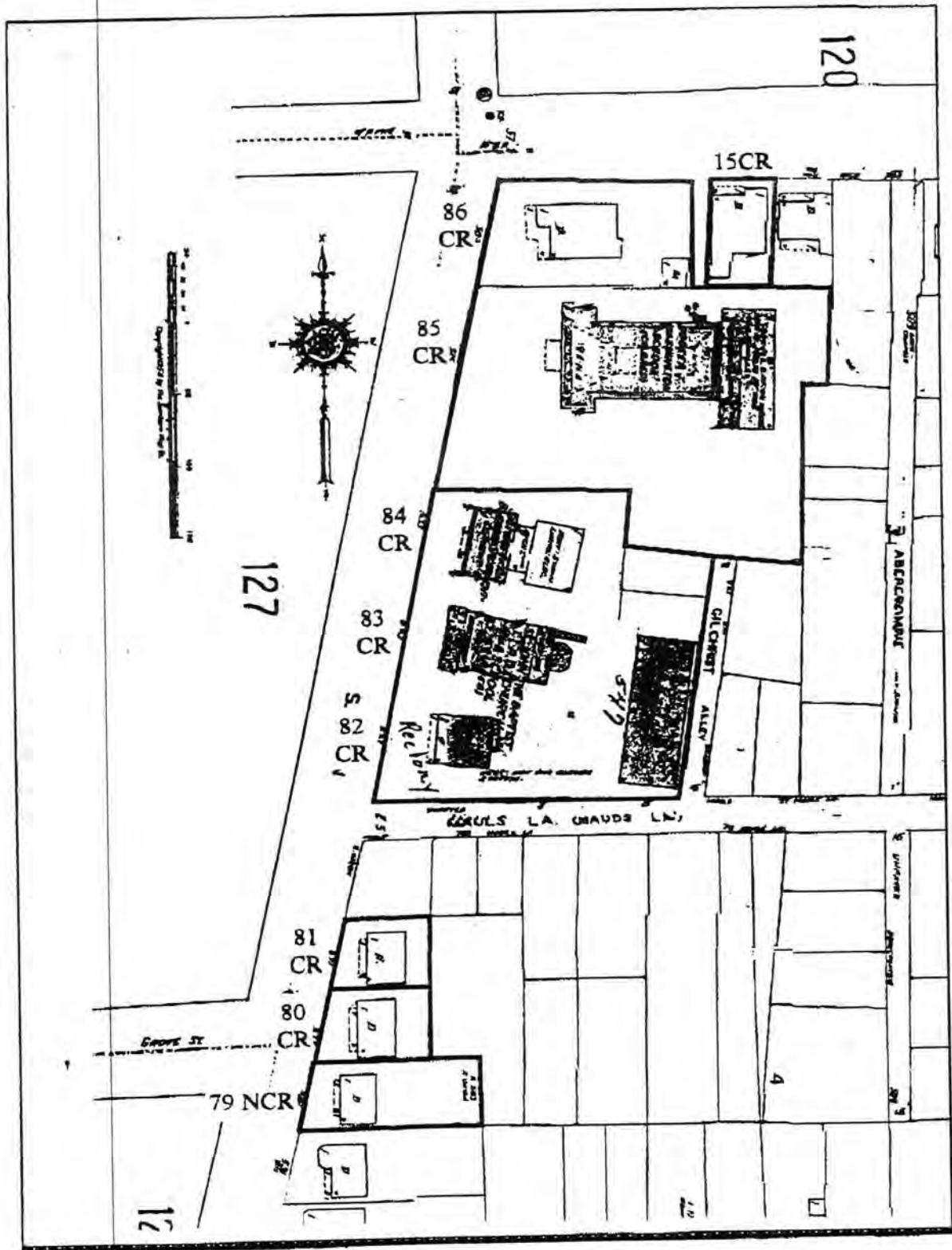
Jackson with High to the North and Grove Street to the South.

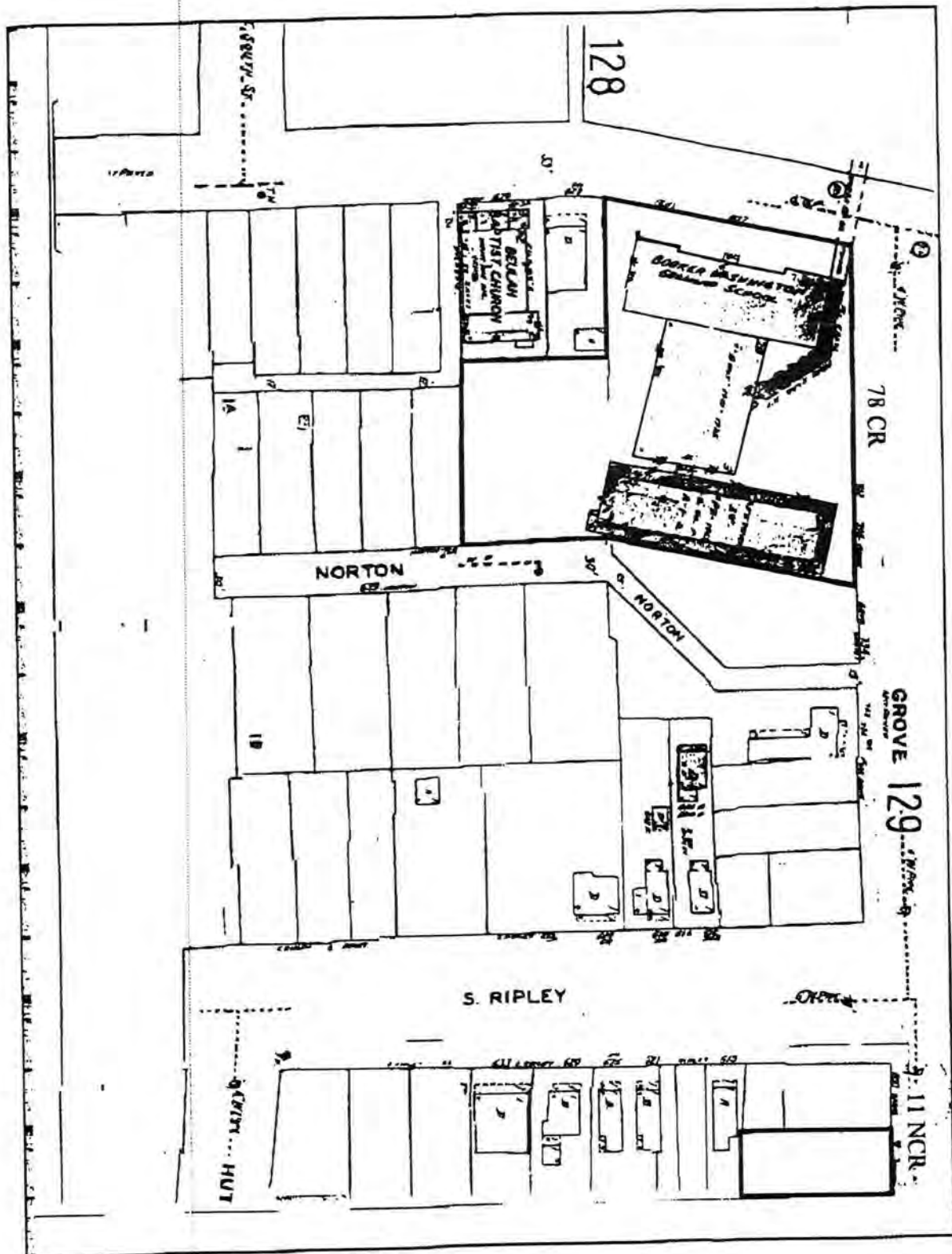


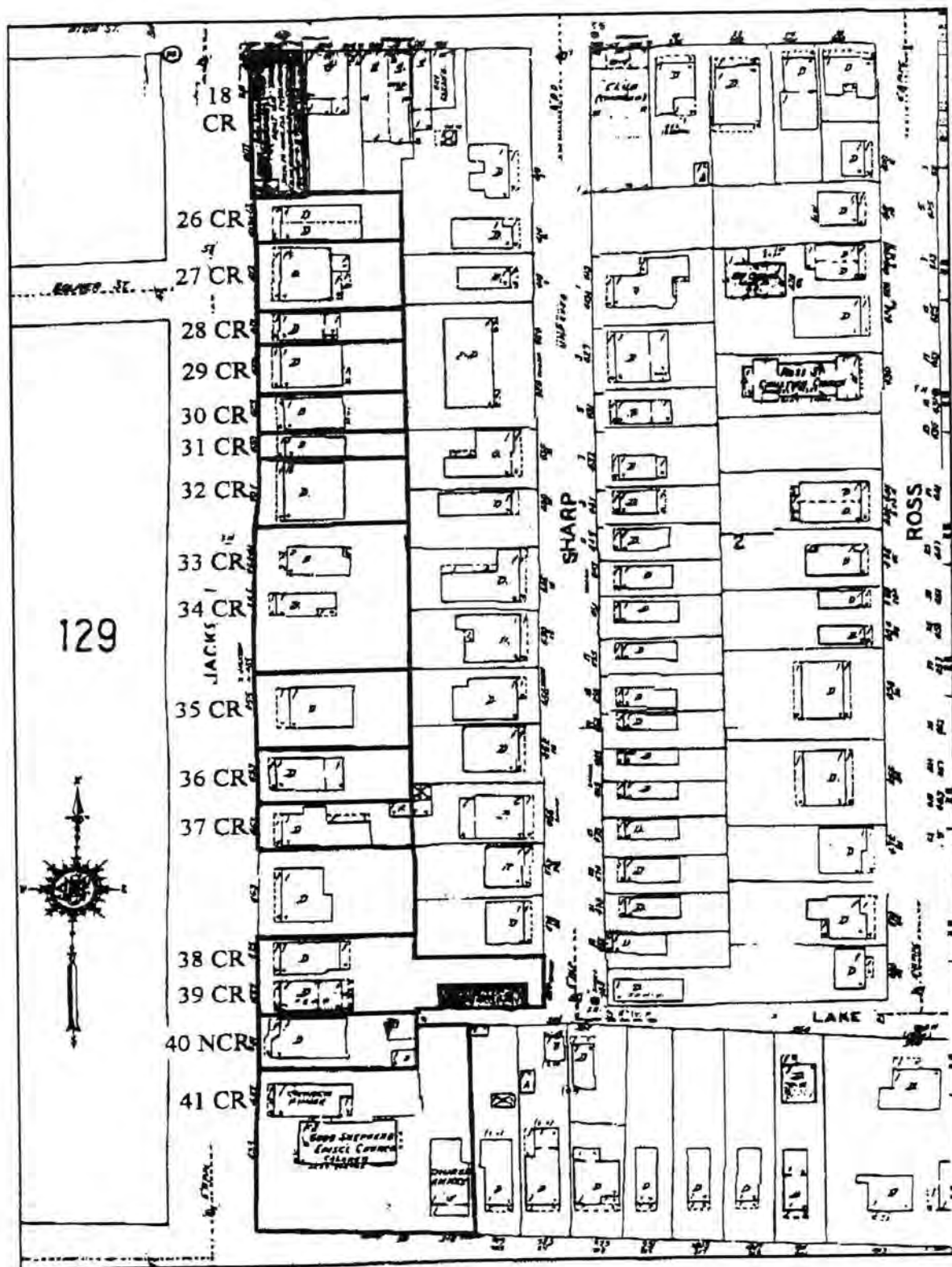


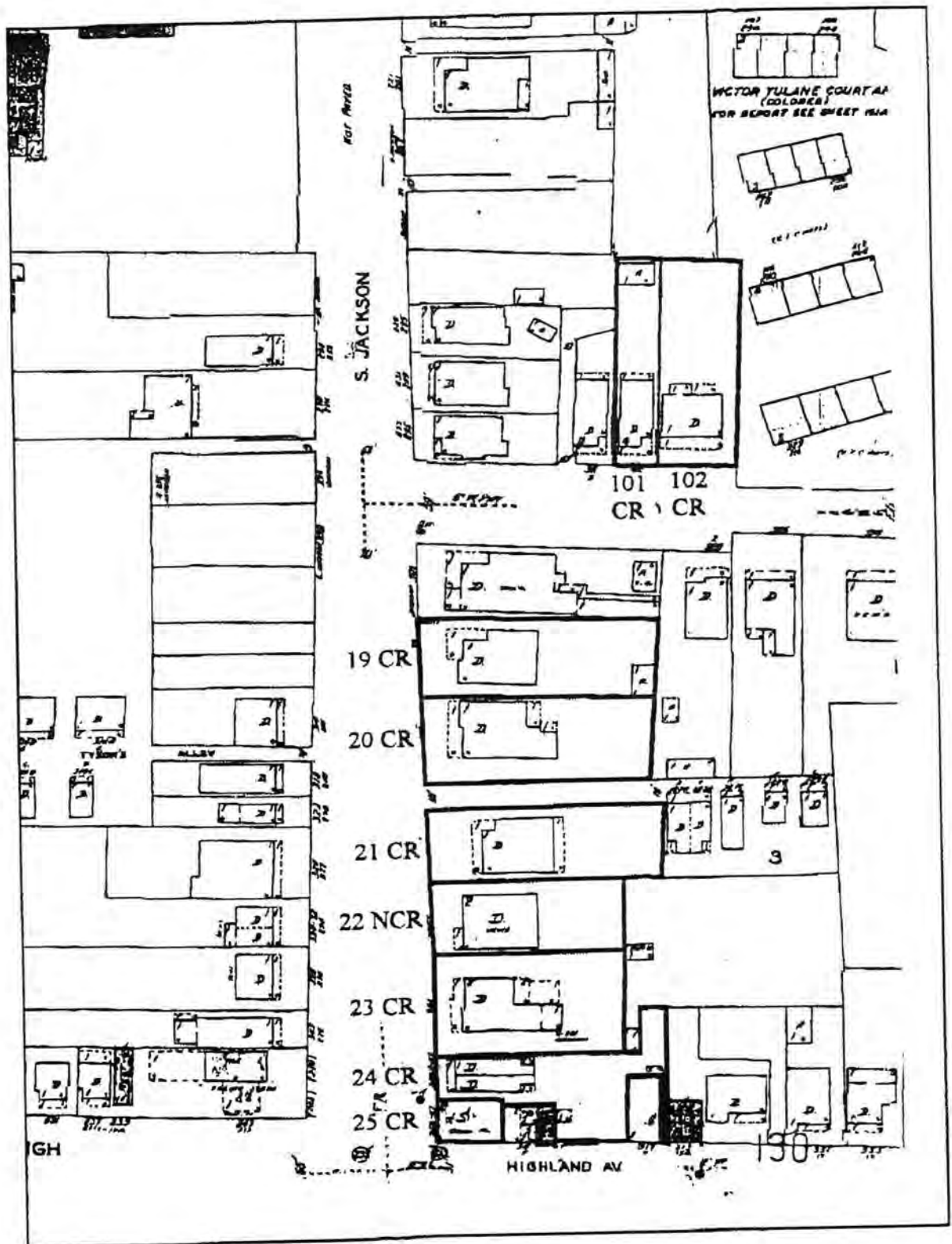


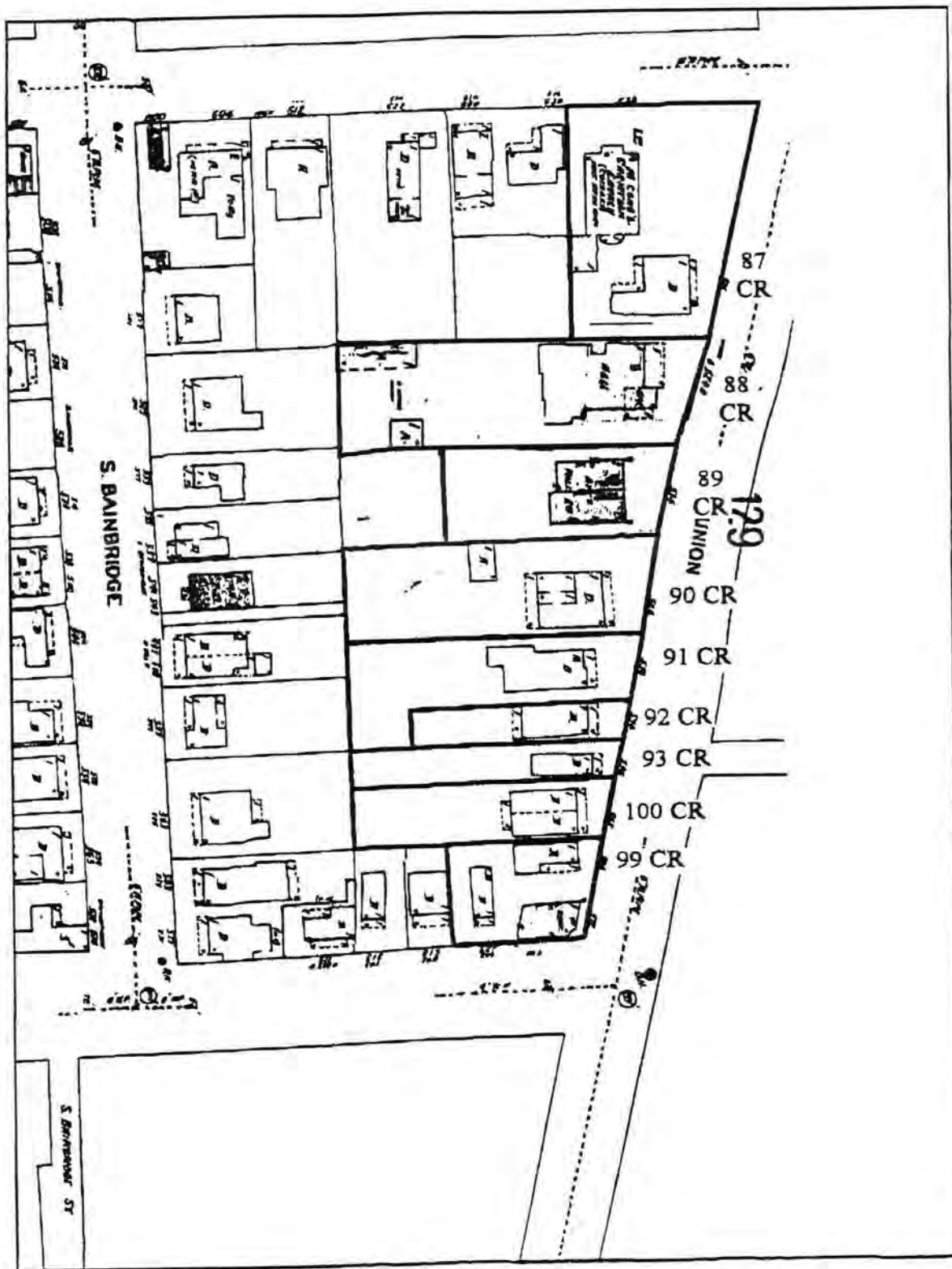


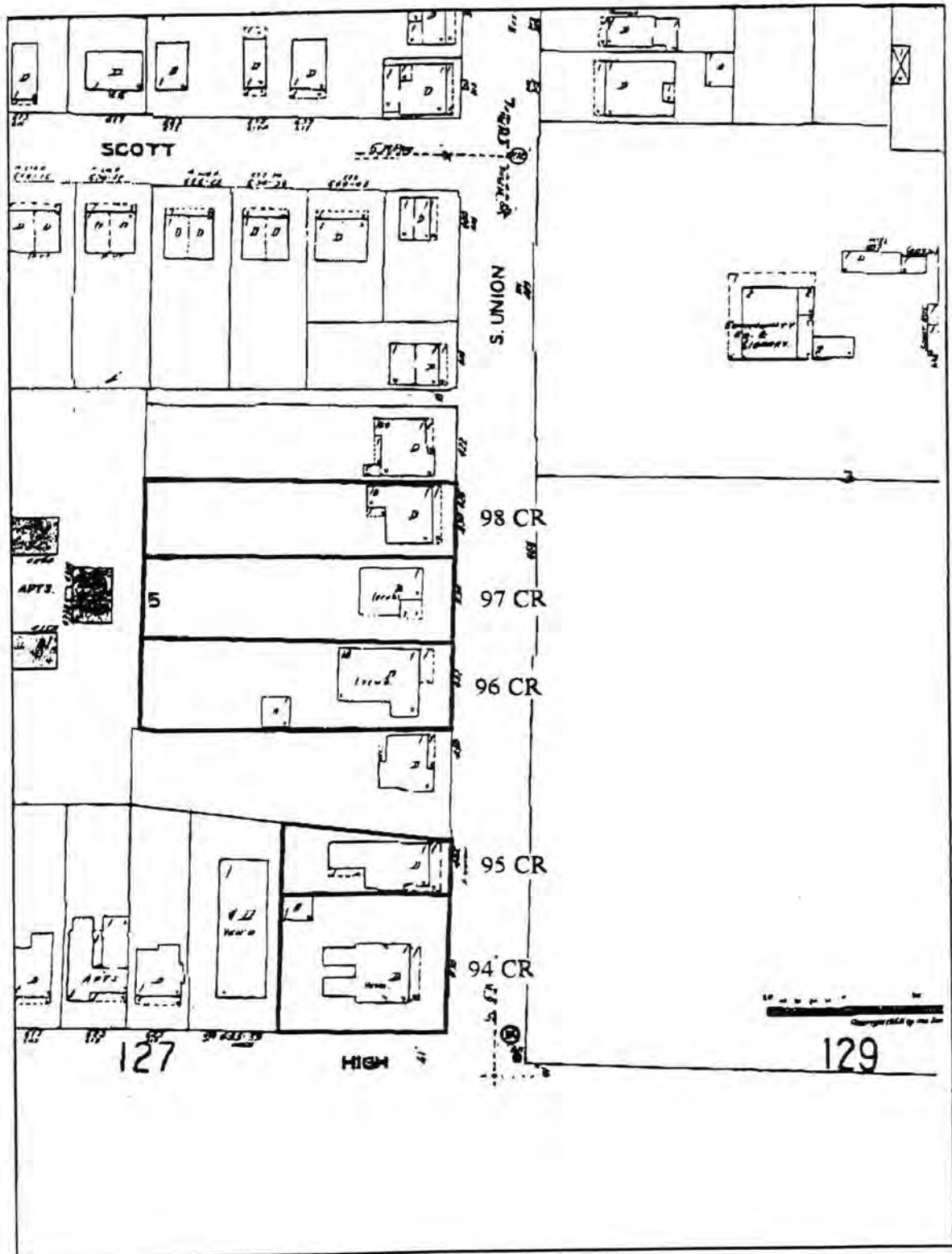












September 20, 2005

Dr. Alferdteen Harrison
2010 1st Avenue
Jackson, MS 39209

RE: Centennial Hill

Dear Dr. Harrison,

Please find enclosed a copy of the materials previously submitted to our office for the Centennial Hill neighborhood. I have gone over the nomination and my comments are summarized below. I've also made some notes on the document itself.

General

- The documentation was completed in 1998. This means everything that was surveyed and included in the boundaries will need to be rechecked for alterations (either making a previously contributing building noncontributing or a noncontributing building contributing) and building loss.
- I have sketched rough boundaries for the district as submitted and the new survey area on the enclosed map. Compared to the neighborhood historically known as Centennial Hill, the district includes only a fraction of what remains in the neighborhood. I-85 cut through the south of the district, creating a well defined boundary to the south, Hall Street on the east is still very solid, High Street on the north has had some recent teardowns but may still hold together as a boundary, and Decatur Street on the west is spotty and may no longer be a boundary street, but certainly resources approaching that western edge still hold. Overall the neighborhood retains a very tight residential feel, but there has been some loss since the 1998 survey was done.
- The National Park Service requires photographs be no more than 5 years old at the time of submission, so the entire district will need to be rephotographed for representative examples of building types and streetscapes.
- Period of Significance extends to 1949. We're conceivably looking at a possible end date of 1956 if that makes sense architecturally and/or historically.

Section 7

- I did not read through the descriptions because they will have to be rechecked. I doubt very much that the expanded survey area will add new housing types that

468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama
36130-0900

tel 334 242•3184
fax 334 240•3477

need to be called out, but there may be some ranches or minimal traditionals that now contribute to the overall fabric of the neighborhood.

- The inventory needs to be presented alphanumerically by street and address. Vacant lots would be identified on the map but not listed in the neighborhood inventory.

Section 8

- Statement of Significance for Commerce. I would highlight a few extant examples of commercial buildings as well as their location relative to what was historically the neighborhood. Much of the area north of High Street that was part of Centennial Hill is no longer extant.
- Statement of Significance for Education. The nomination refers to a number of facilities that were located within the neighborhood but it is unclear if any of these resources is still extant. Some of them would need to be to make the link to education
- Statement of significance for Community Planning. In order to make a case for community planning one has to demonstrate that was either an overall philosophy tied to the layout of a neighborhood (criterion A) or that the streets and setbacks conformed to a deliberate, physical design (criterion C). Gene did not list community planning as an area of significance on the form.
- Ethnic Heritage: African American. This is listed on the form but not given a statement of significance in the narrative. This should be there and can actually be used to capture some of those things that may no longer be present (education) or to make a case for the development discussed under Community Planning.
- Statement of significance for Architecture. Again, pull in notable examples of type to make the case for architectural significance.
- General comment about the historical narrative: What the NPS wants to see in the historical narrative has become more focused and refined since this documentation was done. The areas of significance need to be tied into the narrative. As it's written, there are statements of significance which stand alone and a historical narrative which stands alone and it is not clear how the two relate to one another.
- The narrative needs to be updated, some of the neighborhood hot spots have closed.
- p. 30, there is an assertion about the city directories indicating a diversification in occupations...I'm not sure that is true as the detail in the directories varied greatly by who was taking down the information. One person may have broken down the laborer categories for example. I know I found a great deal of variation in different years looking at the city directories.

Section 9

- The only references cited are interviews, there needs to be some additional documentation for the context of the neighborhood.

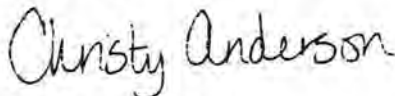
Section 10

- The boundary description will obviously change. The maps provided are not a single map with a boundary, which will be needed. A scaled map of at least 1"=400' feet can be used in place of a written boundary description.
- The boundary justification needs to be more substantial than what is written. Ideally it would discuss including the remaining core of what was historically Centennial Hill, what lies at and/or beyond the boundaries, the overall solidity of the proposed district, etc. If there are concentrations of noncontributing areas within the boundaries, those would be justified here as well.

As with all National Register nominations, true black and white photographs, a district map indicating resource numbers and contributing/noncontributing status and photo directions, and an original USGS topo map will be needed to complete the documentation. The NPS is now making some provisions for black and white prints from digital images, please visit their web site for those guidelines:
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a/>

As I mentioned in my email, I will be physically moving later this week and in limbo with regards to email access and a new phone number. I will forward that information to you when I'm up and running again. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Christy Anderson
National Register Coordinator

cc: Lee Warner

enclosures

161A

HIGH

WATTS

UNRAVED SMYTHE

S. HALL

132

130

LAKE

SMYTHE

GROVE

138

0-



121

122

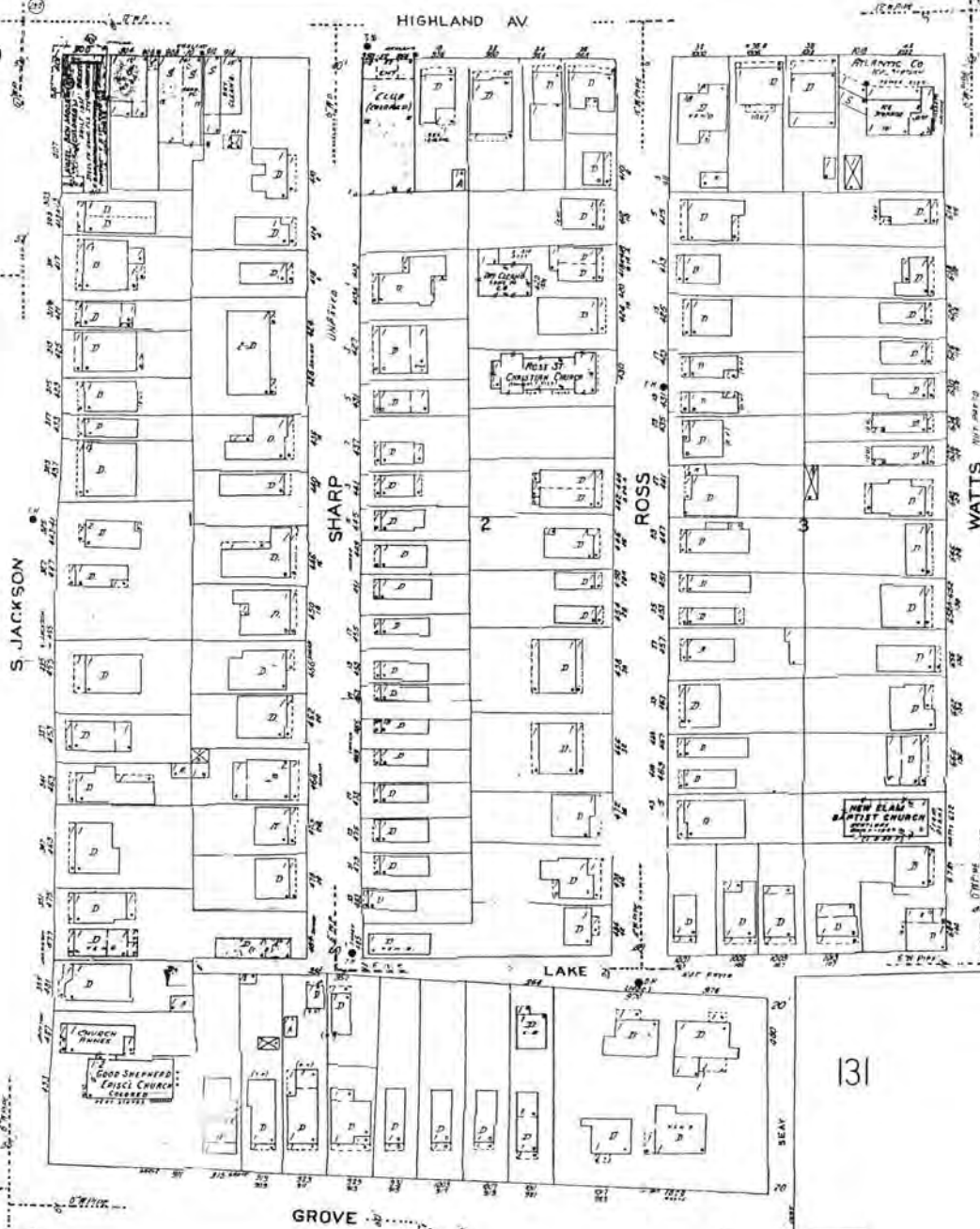
129

131

131

137

37



129

121

120

127

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137

136



Copyrighted by the Sanborn Map Co.



129

136



S. UNION

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL
(CROSSING)
FIRE PROOF CONSTRUCTION
24,000 SQ. FT. BUILT 1918
ELEV. 72' 10" 11' 0" 12' 0" 13' 0"

G Y M
BUILT 1918
FIRE PROOF CONSTRUCTION
10,000 SQ. FT.
ELEV. 72' 10" 11' 0" 12' 0" 13' 0"

S. BAINBRIDGE ST.

127

GROVE

S. BAINBRIDGE

S. DECATUR

E. SOUTH

135

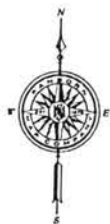
DECATUR ST. APARTMENTS
24 UNITS

126 S. HULL

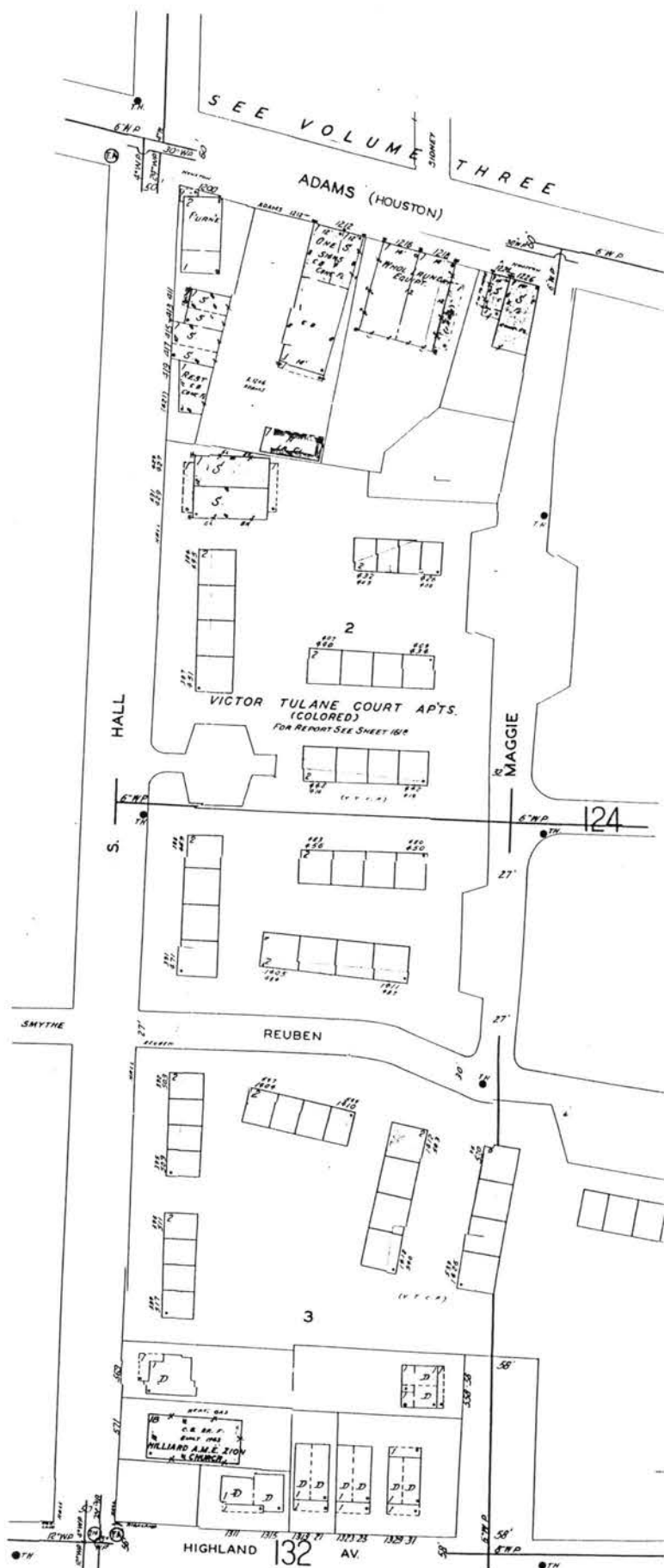
123

"NP"

JAN. 1959



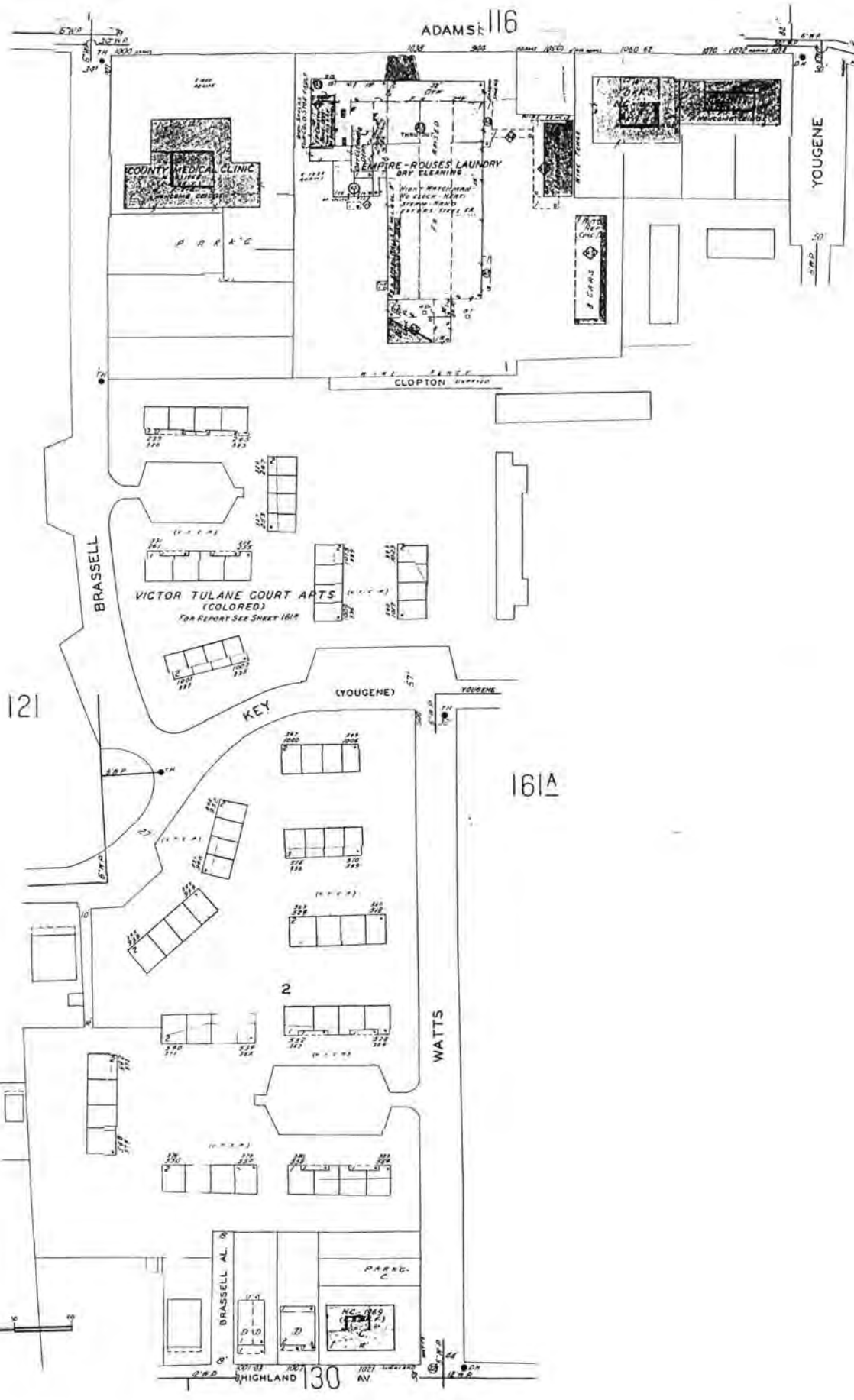
161A



122

"NP"

JAN. 1959



ADAMS 116

BRASSELL

YOUGENE

CLOPTON

VICTOR TULANE COURT ARTS
(COLORED)
FOR REPORT SEE SHEET 161C

(YOUGENE)

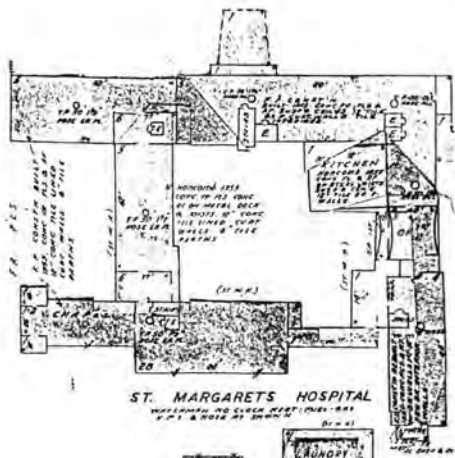
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WATTS

BRASSELL AL

HIGHLAND 130

121



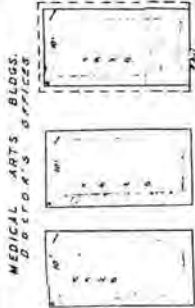
ST. MARGARETS HOSPITAL

WILLIAMSON AND CLARK STREET (DUBLIN) 1881

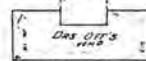
1/4" = 1' & 1/2" OF DISTANCE

120

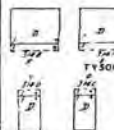
S. RIPLEY



MEDICAL ARTS BLDGS.
DOCTORS' OFFICES



ONE CITY'S HALL

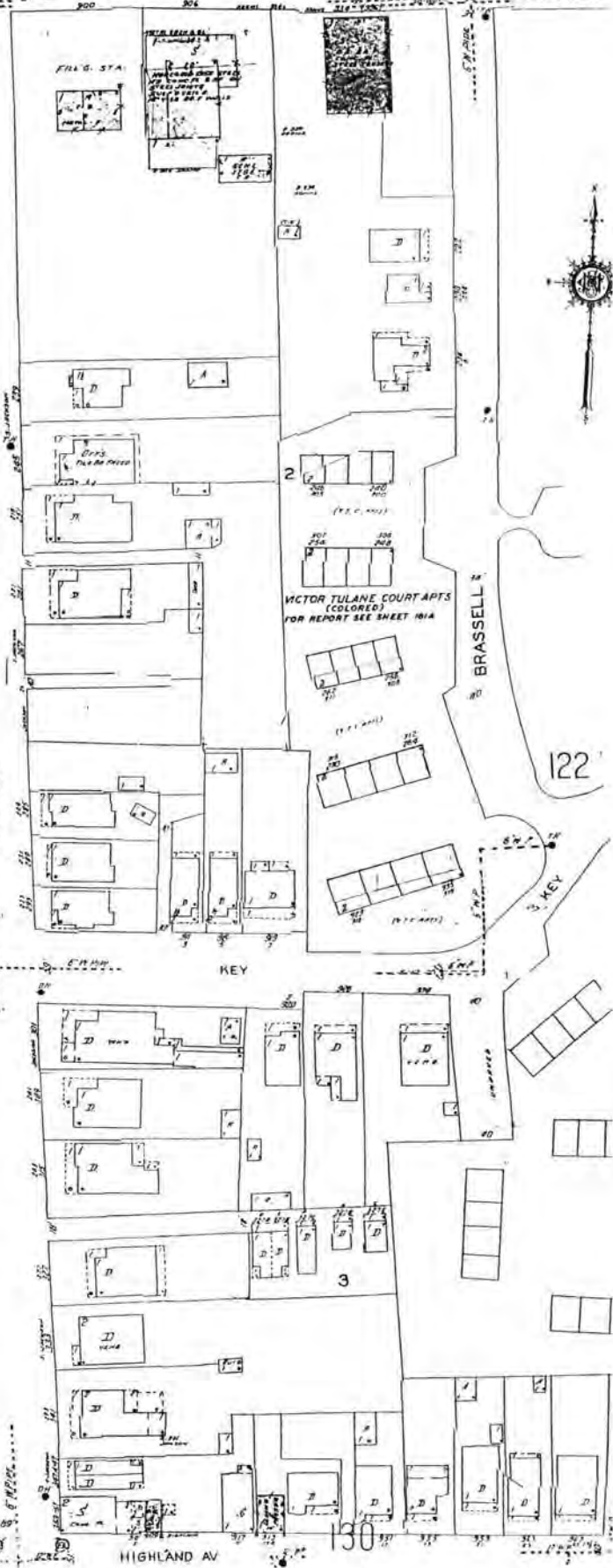


TYSON'S

ALLEY

129 HIGH

S. JACKSON



VICTOR TULANE COURT APTS
(COLORED)
FOR REPORT SEE SHEET 1014

KEY

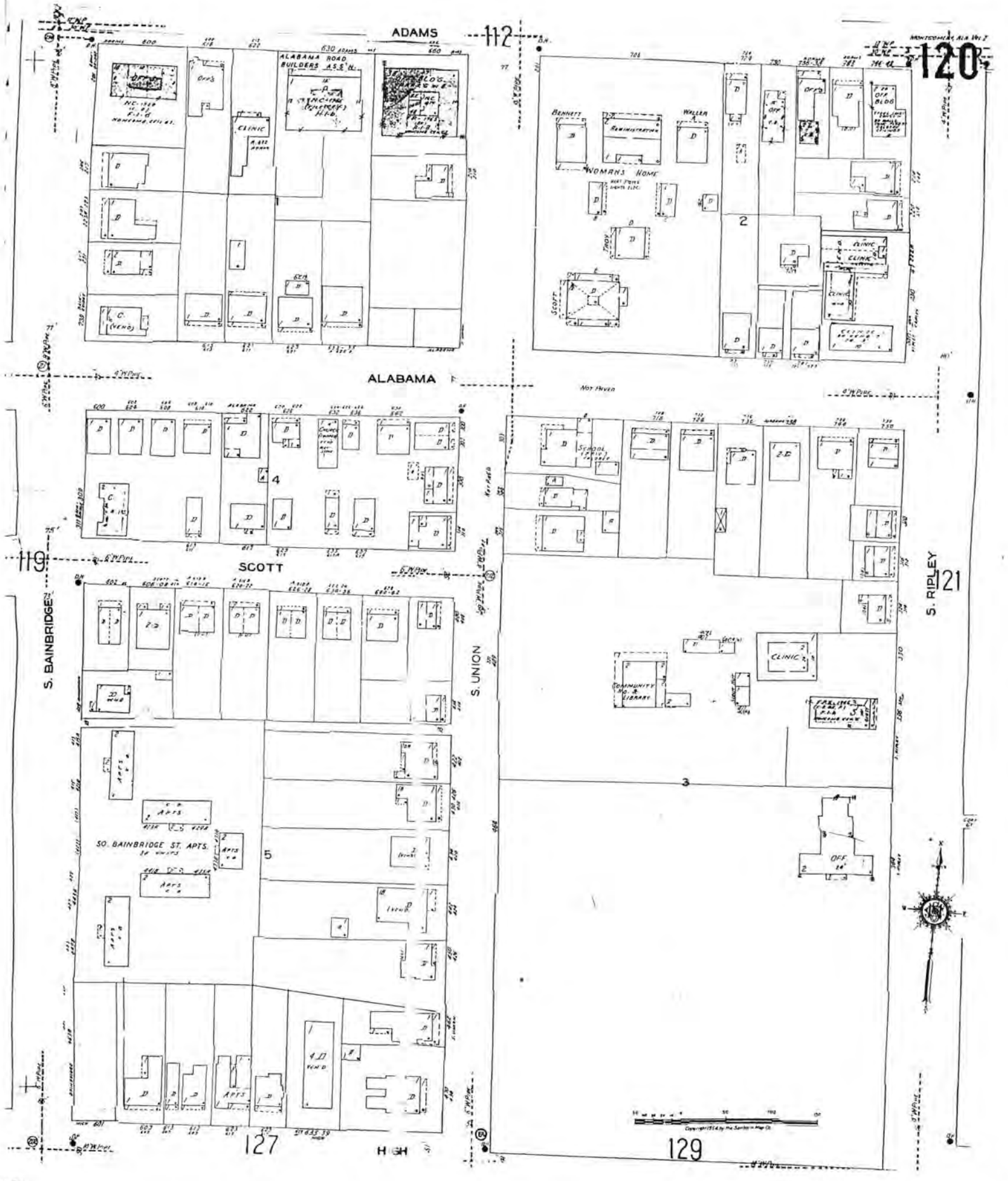
HIGHLAND AV

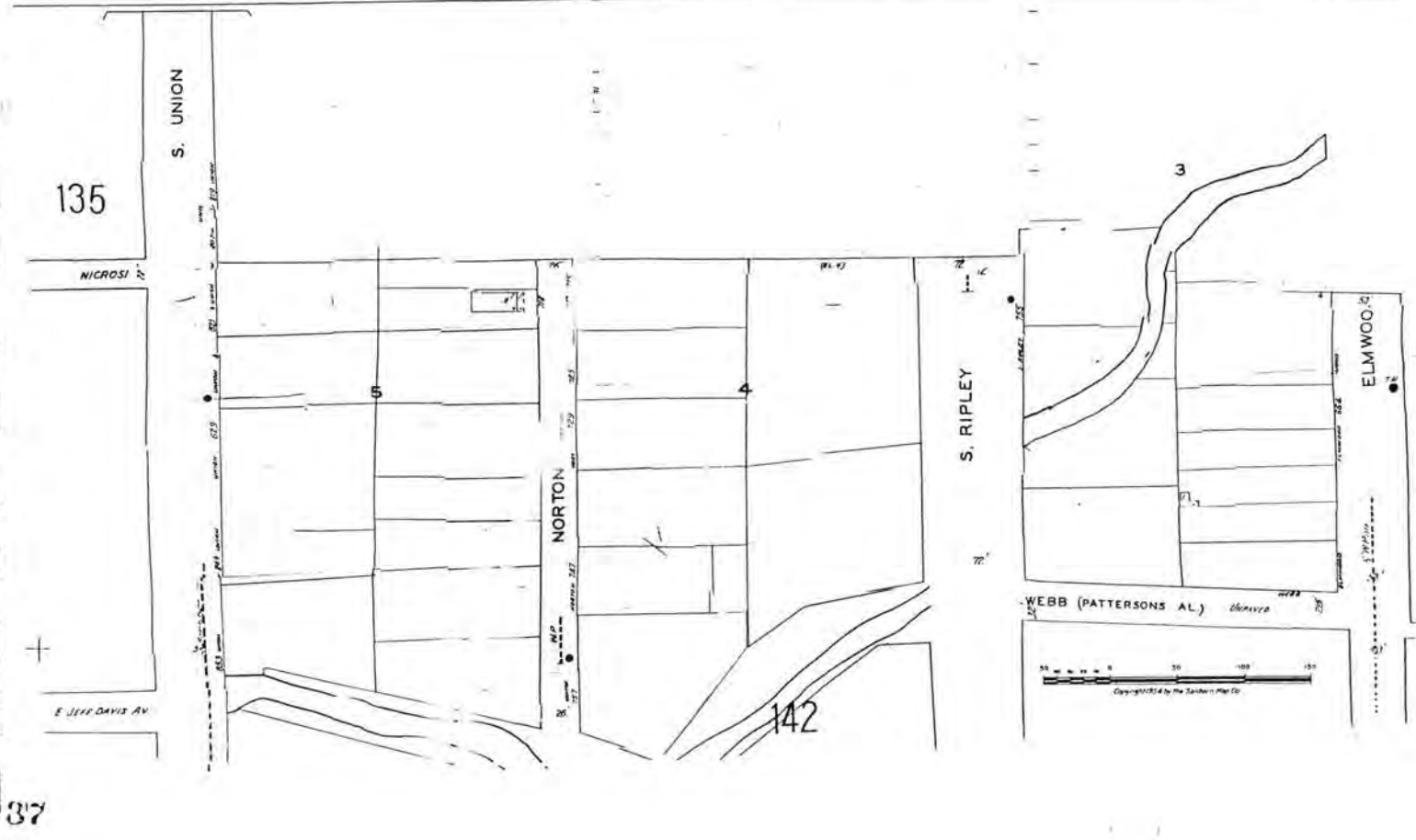
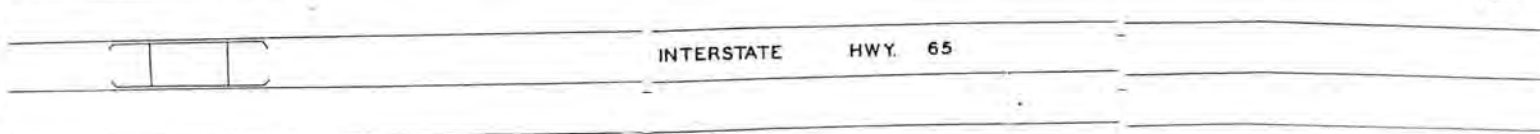
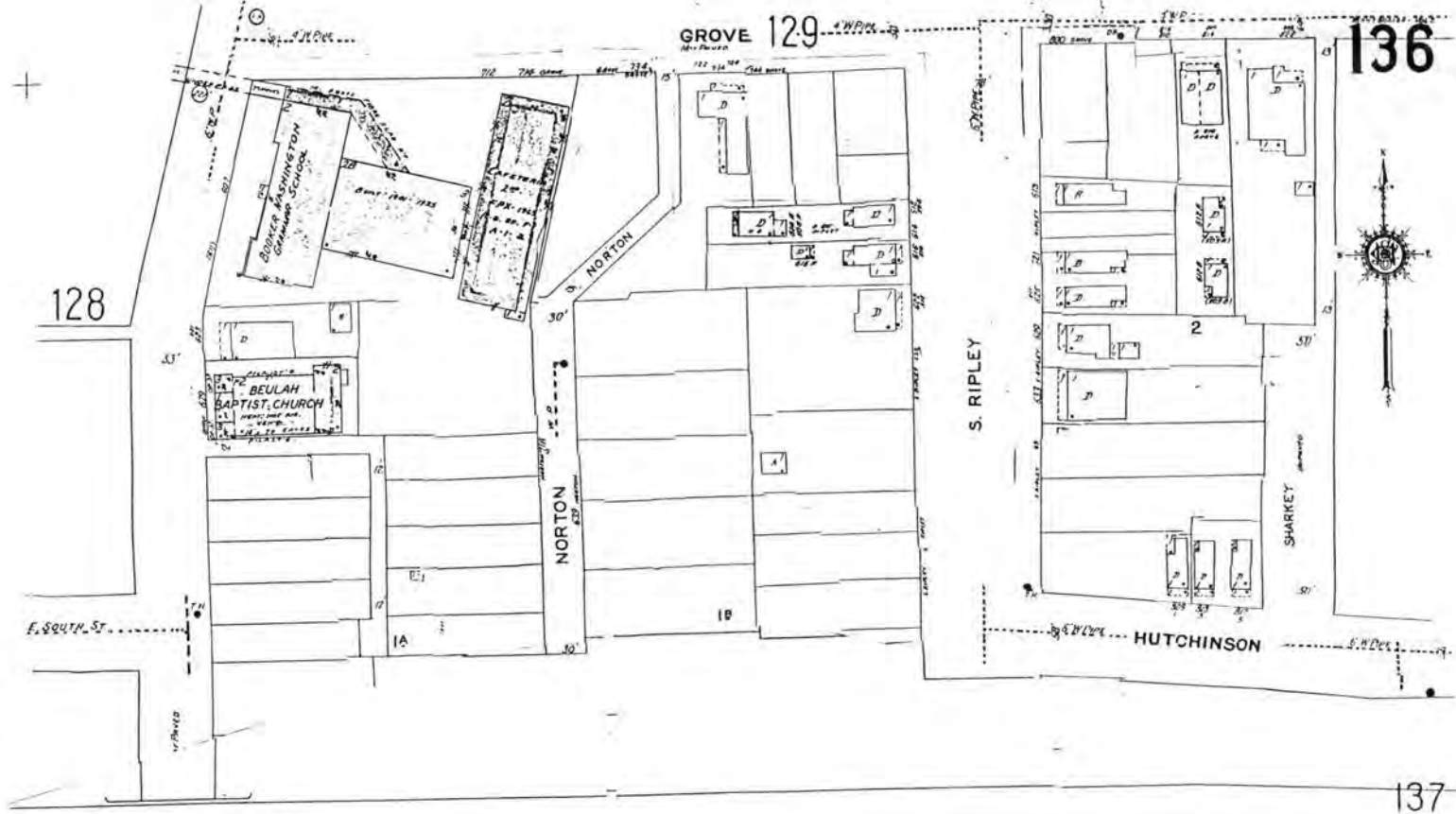
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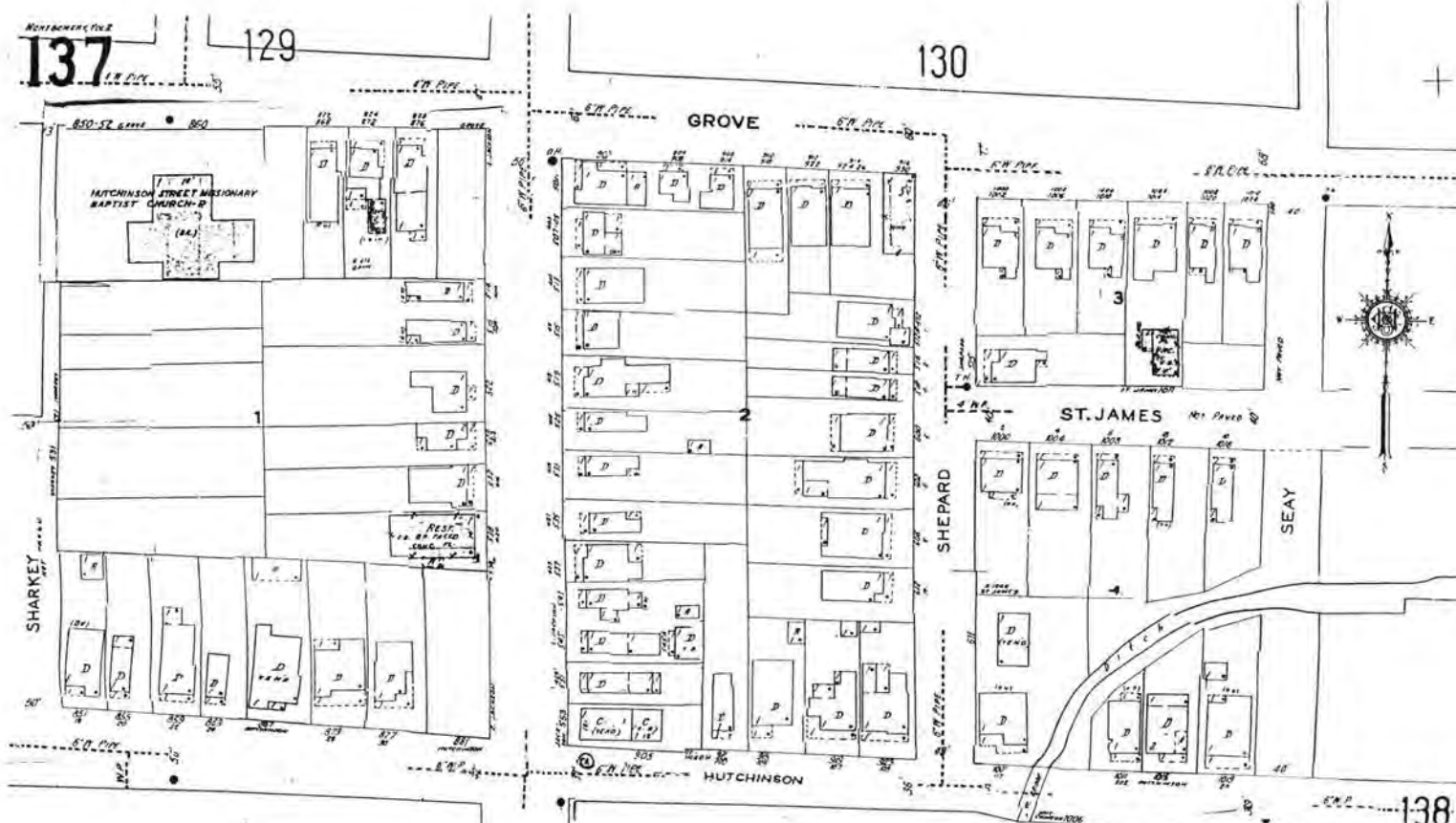
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BRASSELL

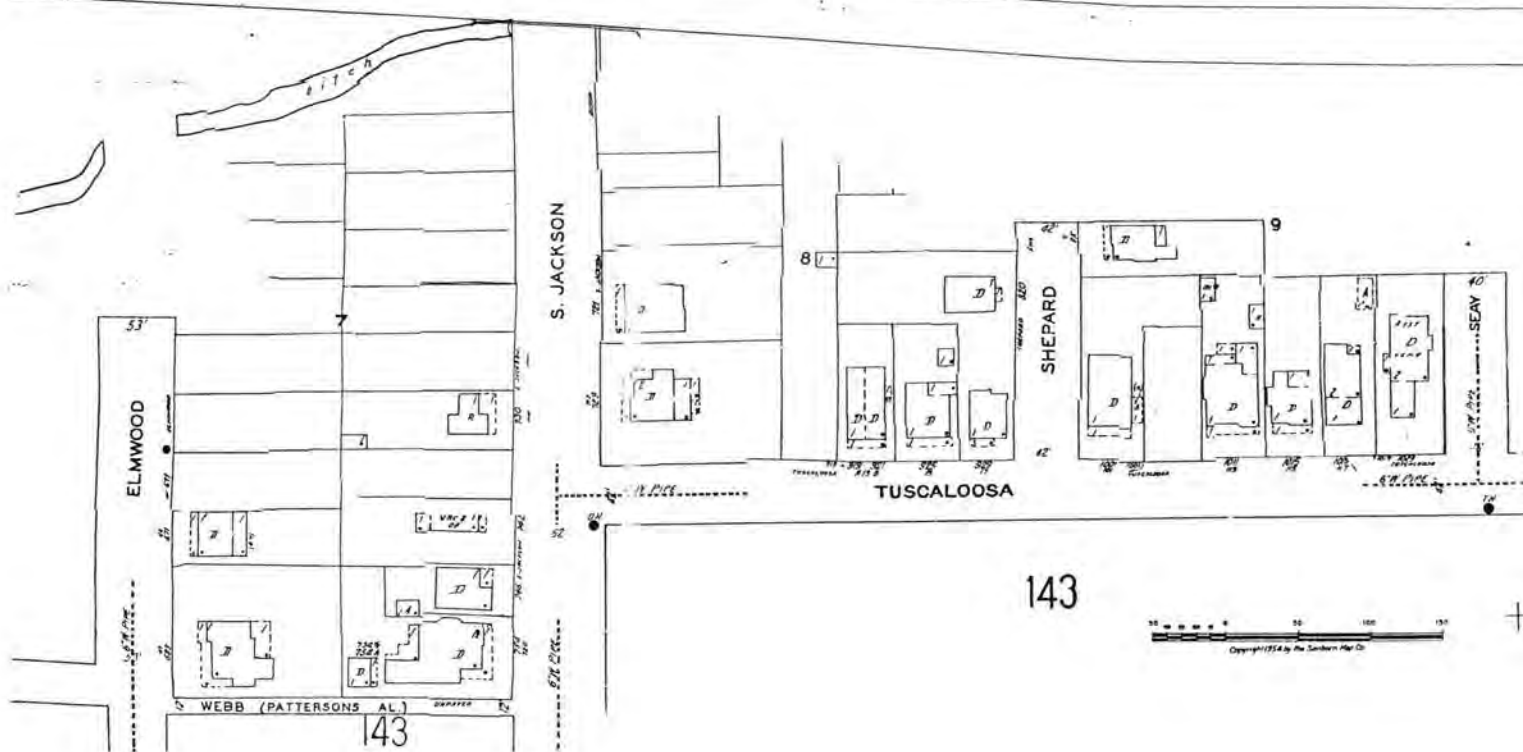
KEY

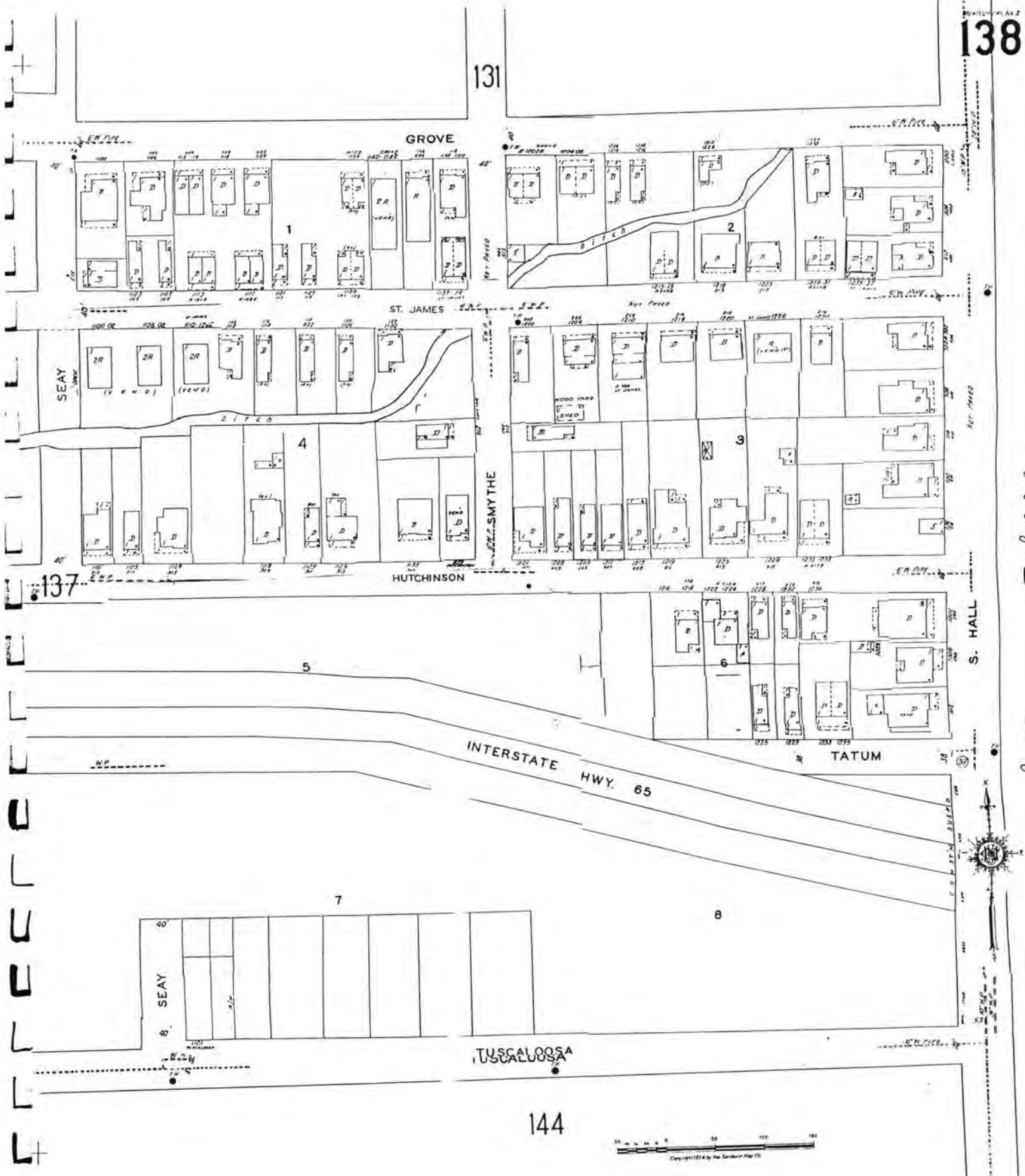




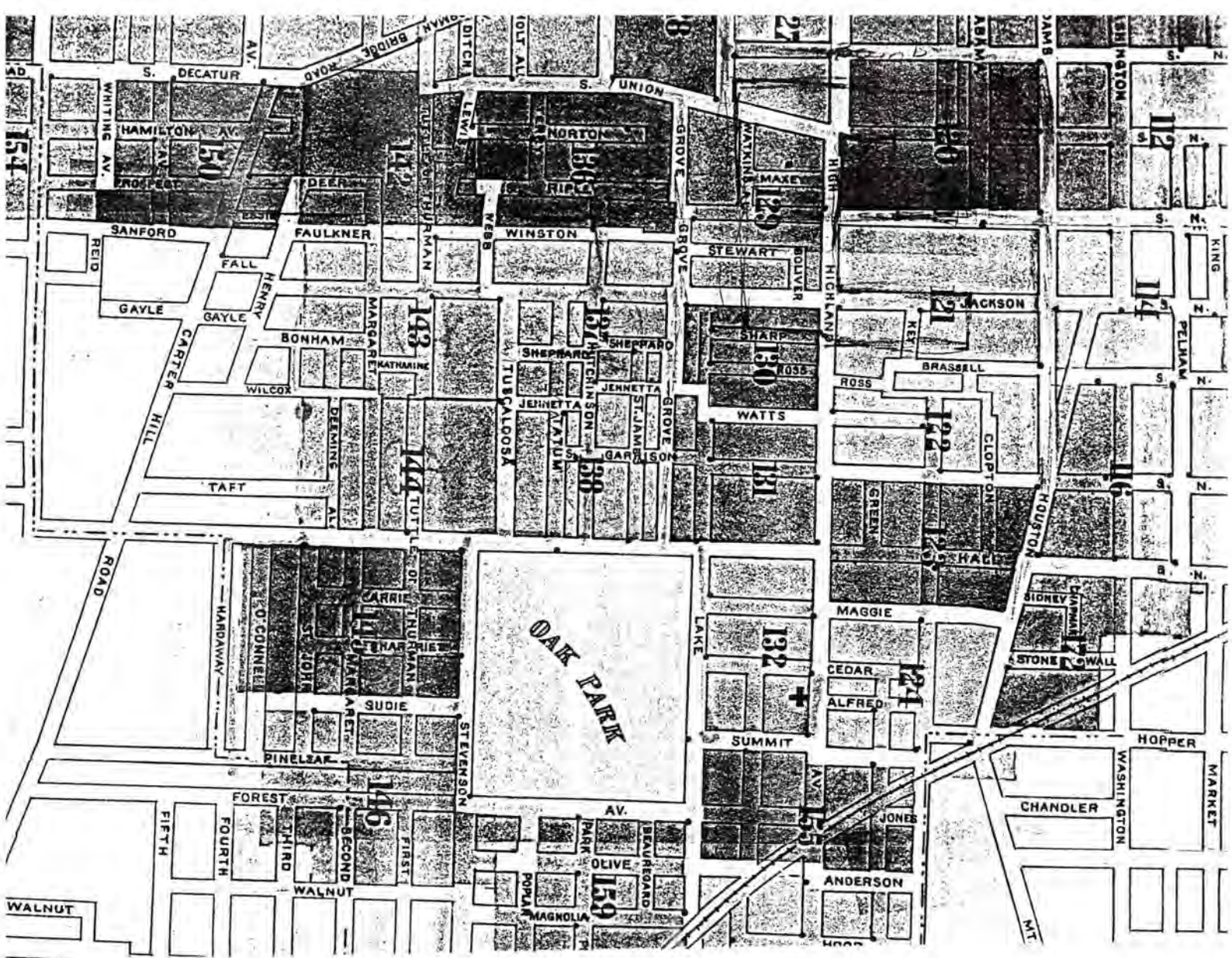


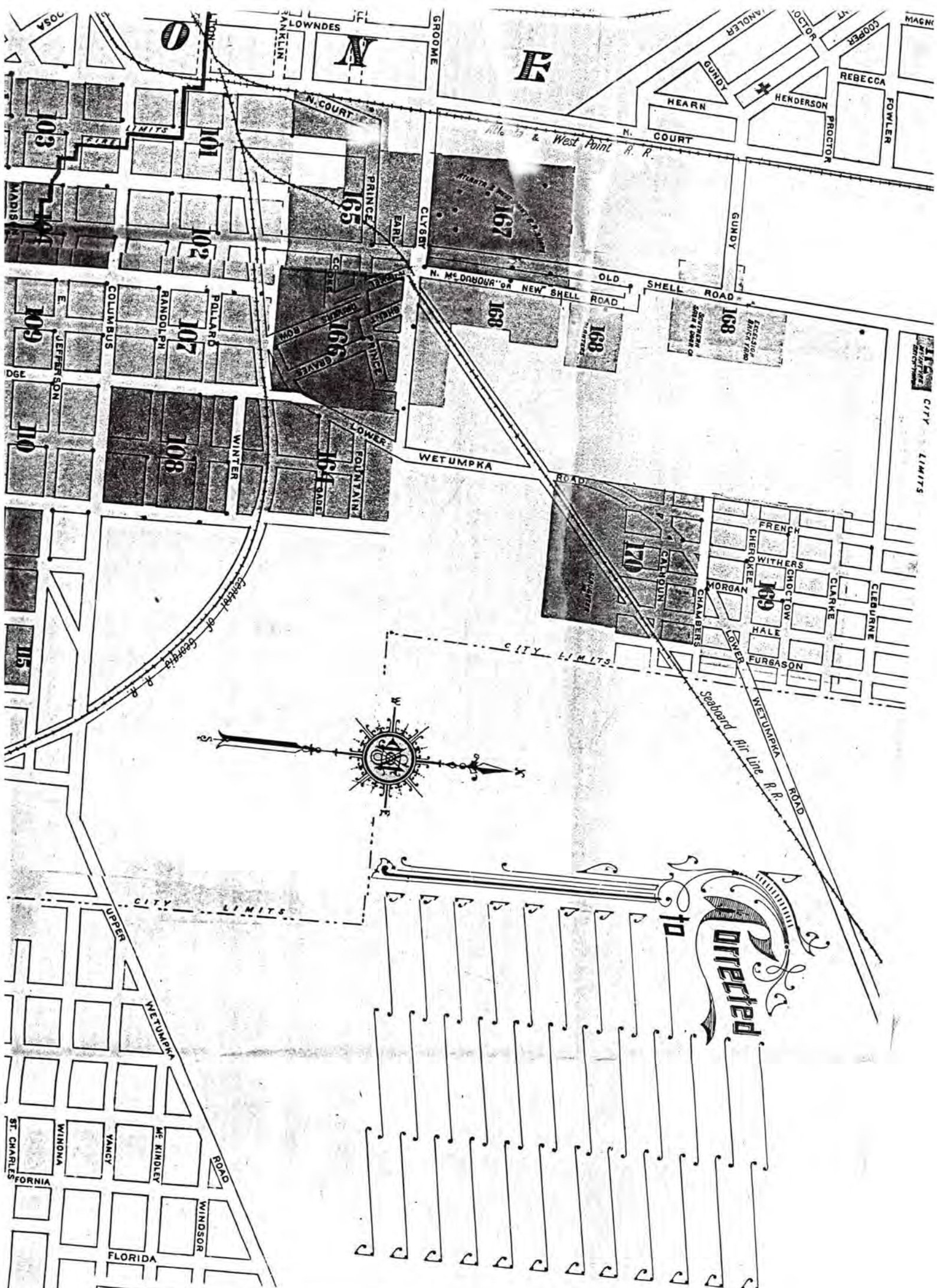
INTERSTATE HWY. 65





O P A R K





Legend:

- Horizontal steam boiler
- Vertical
- Brick chimney
- Fire alarm box
- Automatic sprinklers
- Automatic fire alarm
- Independent electric plant

Counting from left to right looking toward building (dot represents opening)

Windows with 1 window opening	3
Windows with 2 window openings	12
Windows with 3 window openings	18
Windows with 4 window openings	24
Windows with 5 window openings	30
Windows with 6 window openings	36
Windows with 7 window openings	42
Windows with 8 window openings	48
Windows with 9 window openings	54
Windows with 10 window openings	60
Windows with 11 window openings	66
Windows with 12 window openings	72
Windows with 13 window openings	78
Windows with 14 window openings	84
Windows with 15 window openings	90
Windows with 16 window openings	96
Windows with 17 window openings	102
Windows with 18 window openings	108
Windows with 19 window openings	114
Windows with 20 window openings	120

Directed

to

Spec. Adobe buil. Wall 1st no opr. with Fire wall 6 ft. Frame buil. Brick spec. Iron buil. Brick buil.

122

116

MONTGOMERY, ALA. VOL. 2

161A

ADAMS (HOUSTON)

(SMYTHE)

FILE TO ST.



CLOPTON

VICTOR TULANE COURT APTS.
(COLORED)
MONTGOMERY HOUSING AUTHORITY- OWNERS
40th FAMILY UNITS

CONSTRUCTION NOTE: ALL FLOORS TILE OR P. CONC. FLS. & WOOD S.P.S.
EACH UNIT HAS PORCHES WITH CONC. SLAB AT 1" ON
10' COLS. UNITS JUNCTION ON JOISTS AND 10' 10" 10' 10"
(HALL)
ALL FLS. & 1" WOOD S.P.S. ON
ALL PORCHES, FLS. & WOOD S.P.S.
ALL PORCHES

ADMINISTRATION
BLDG.

SMYTHE

REUBEN

WATTS

HIGHLAND AV. (ST.)

Copyright 1964 by the Southern Map Co.

122

123

7

151

SEMPLE

147

147

CLANTON

AV

S LAWRENCE ST

S. COURT

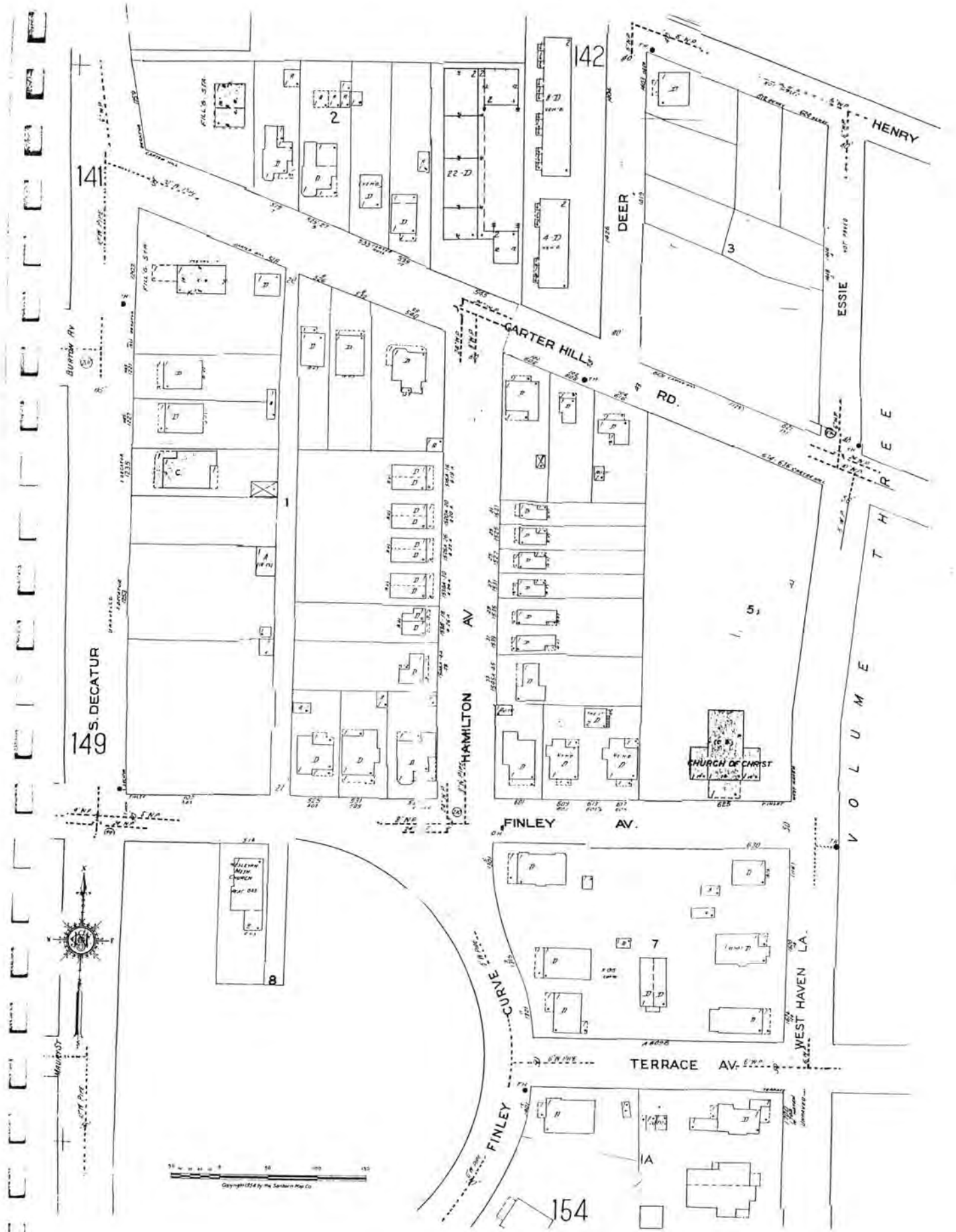
S. PERRY

FELDER

FOUR

VOLUME

Copyright 1924 by the Southern Map Co.



145

0

STEVENSON

RIGHT OF WAY

2

INTERSTATE HWY. 65



3

144

TUTTLE

CARRIE

5

MARGARET (MARGUERITE)

14

HARRIET

SUDIE

ST JOHN

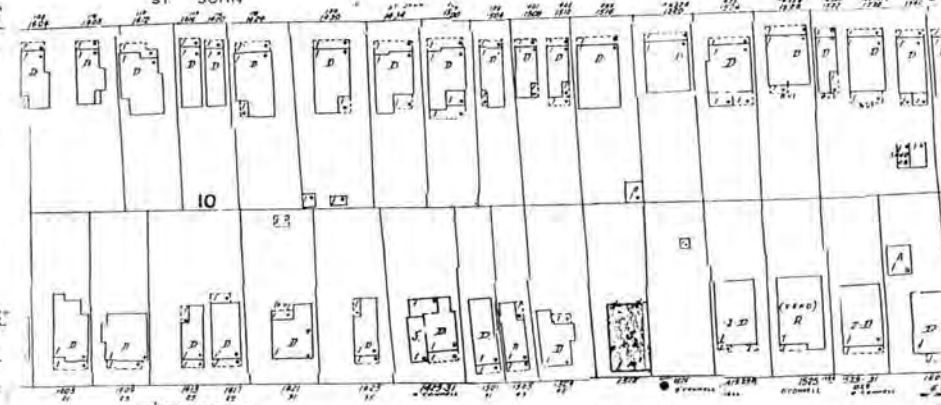
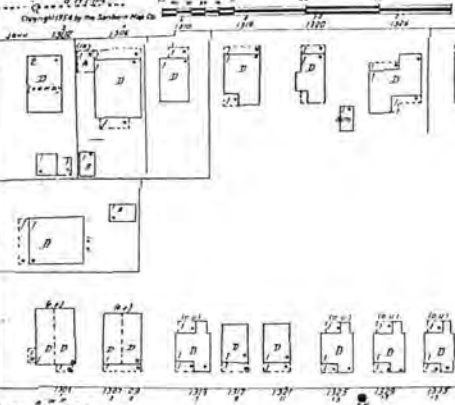
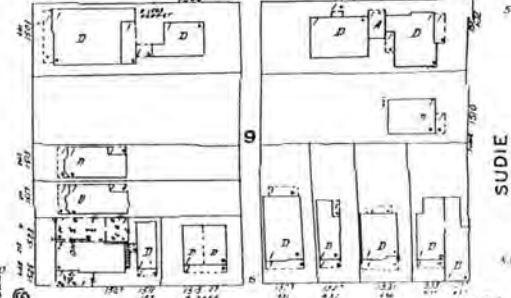
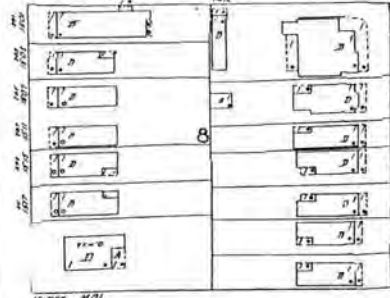
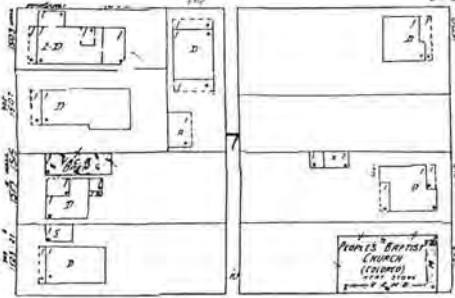
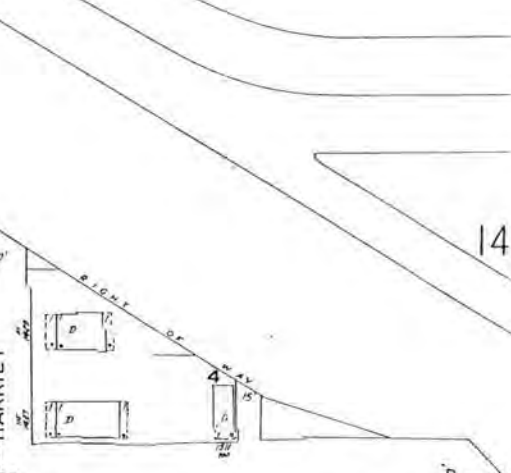
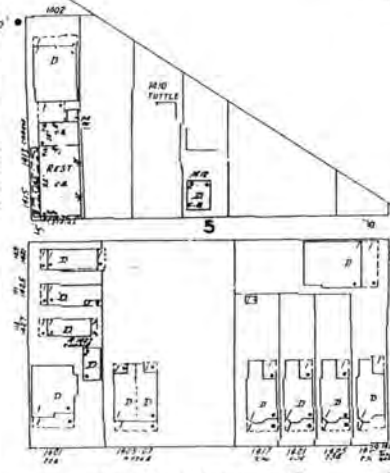
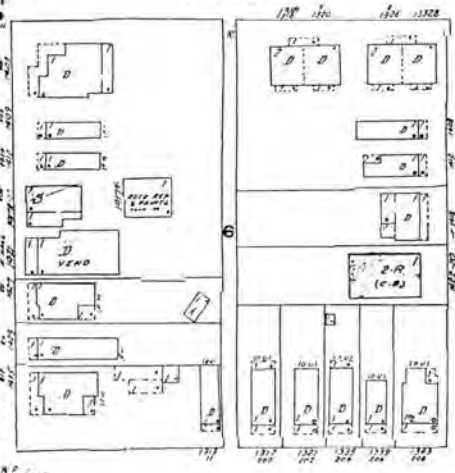
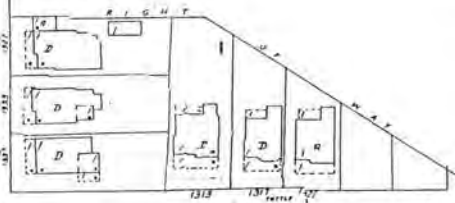
10

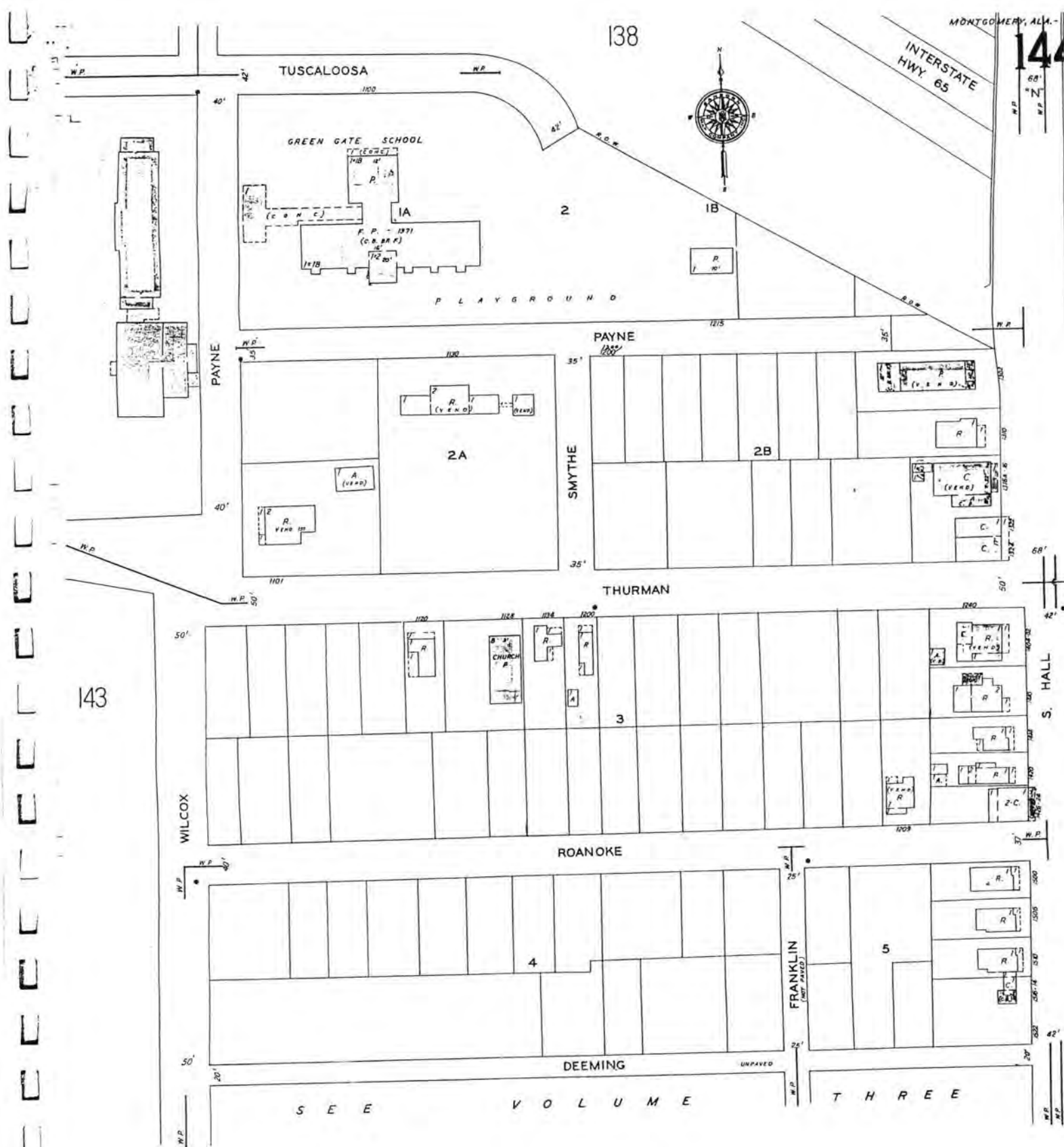
O'CONNELL

THREE

VOLUME THREE

VOLUME





138

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

INTERSTATE
HWY. 65

144

TUSCALOOSA

GREEN GATE SCHOOL

2



1B

PAYNE

PAYNE

SMYTHE

2A

2B

THURMAN

143

WILCOX

ROANOKE

3

4

5

DEEMING

FRANKLIN
(NOT PAVED)

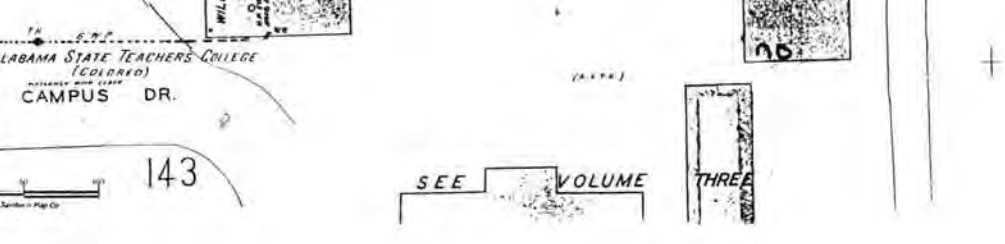
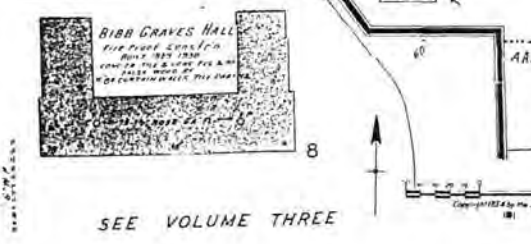
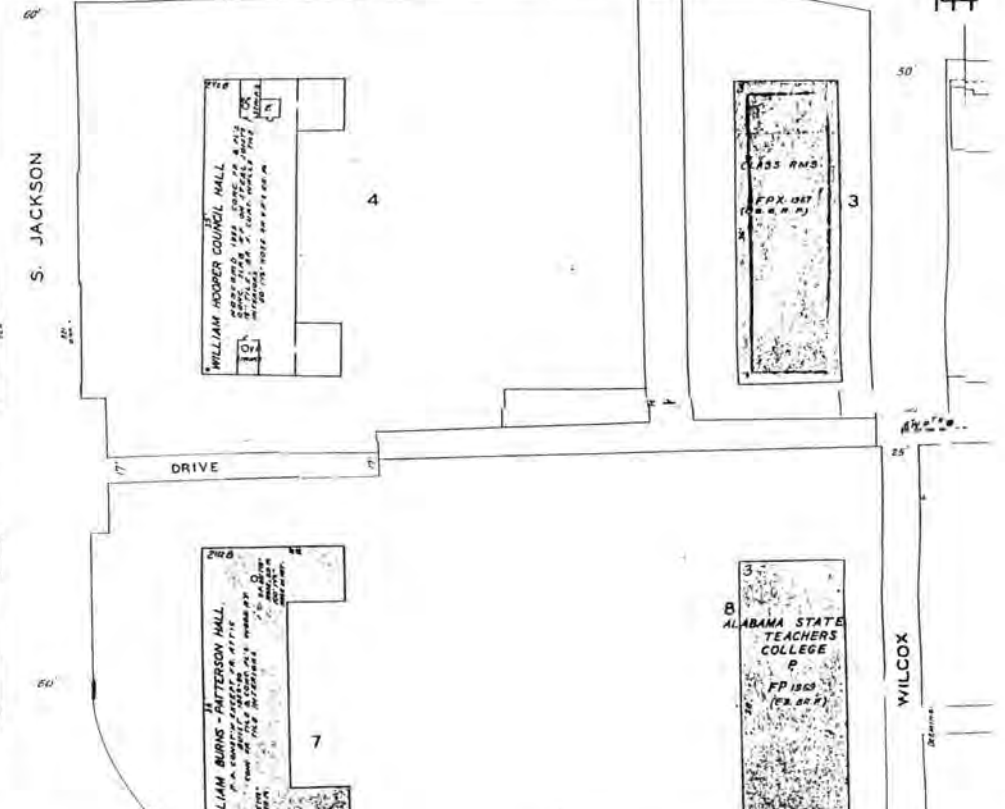
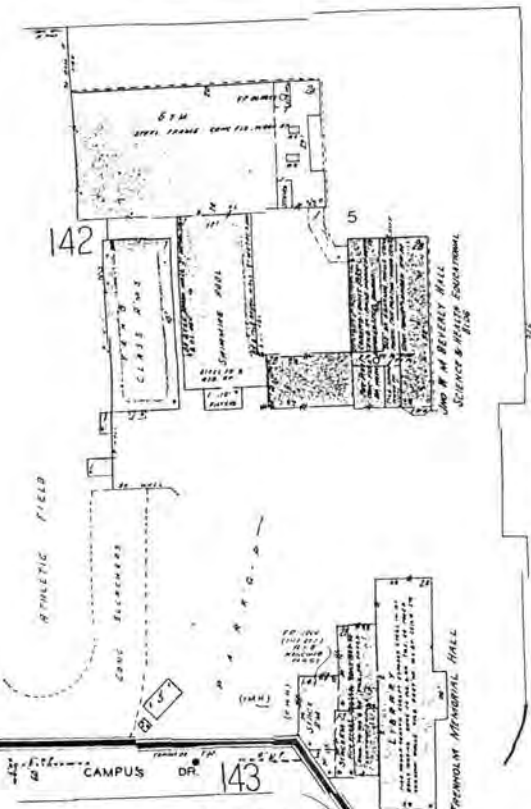
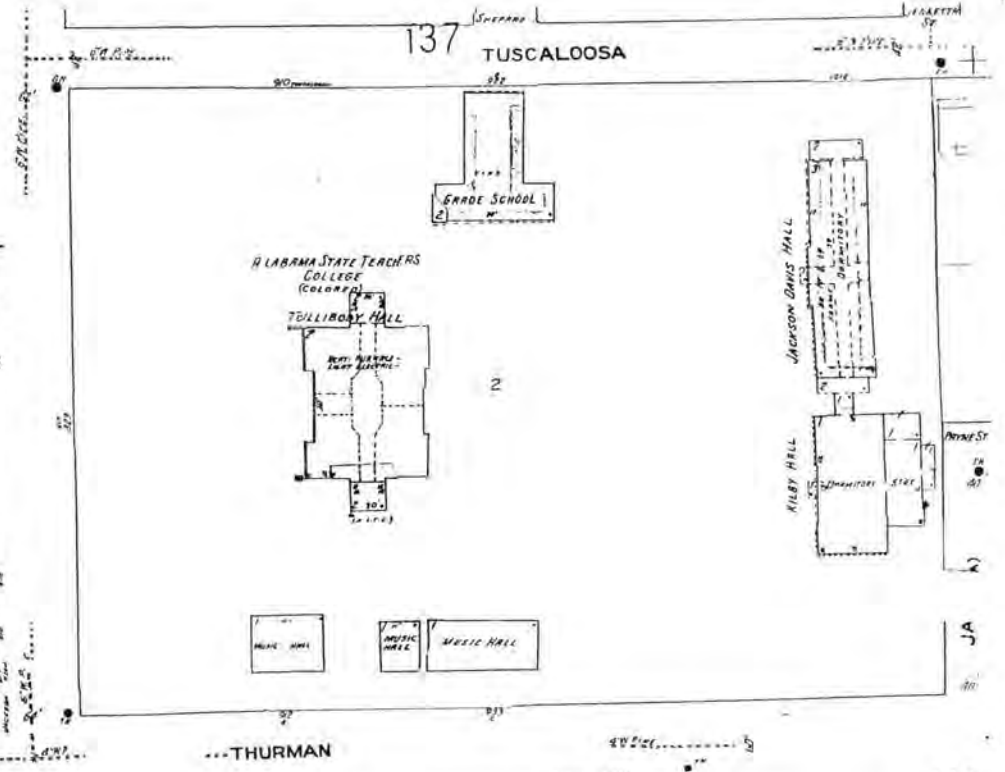
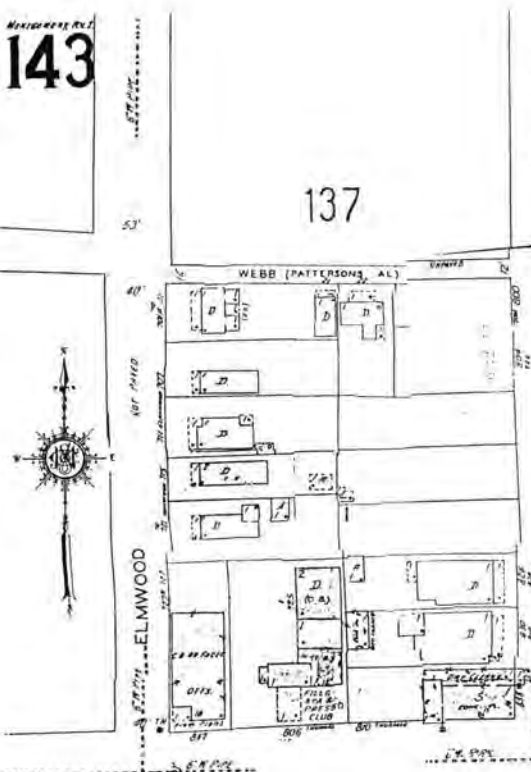
S E E

V O L U M E

T H R E E



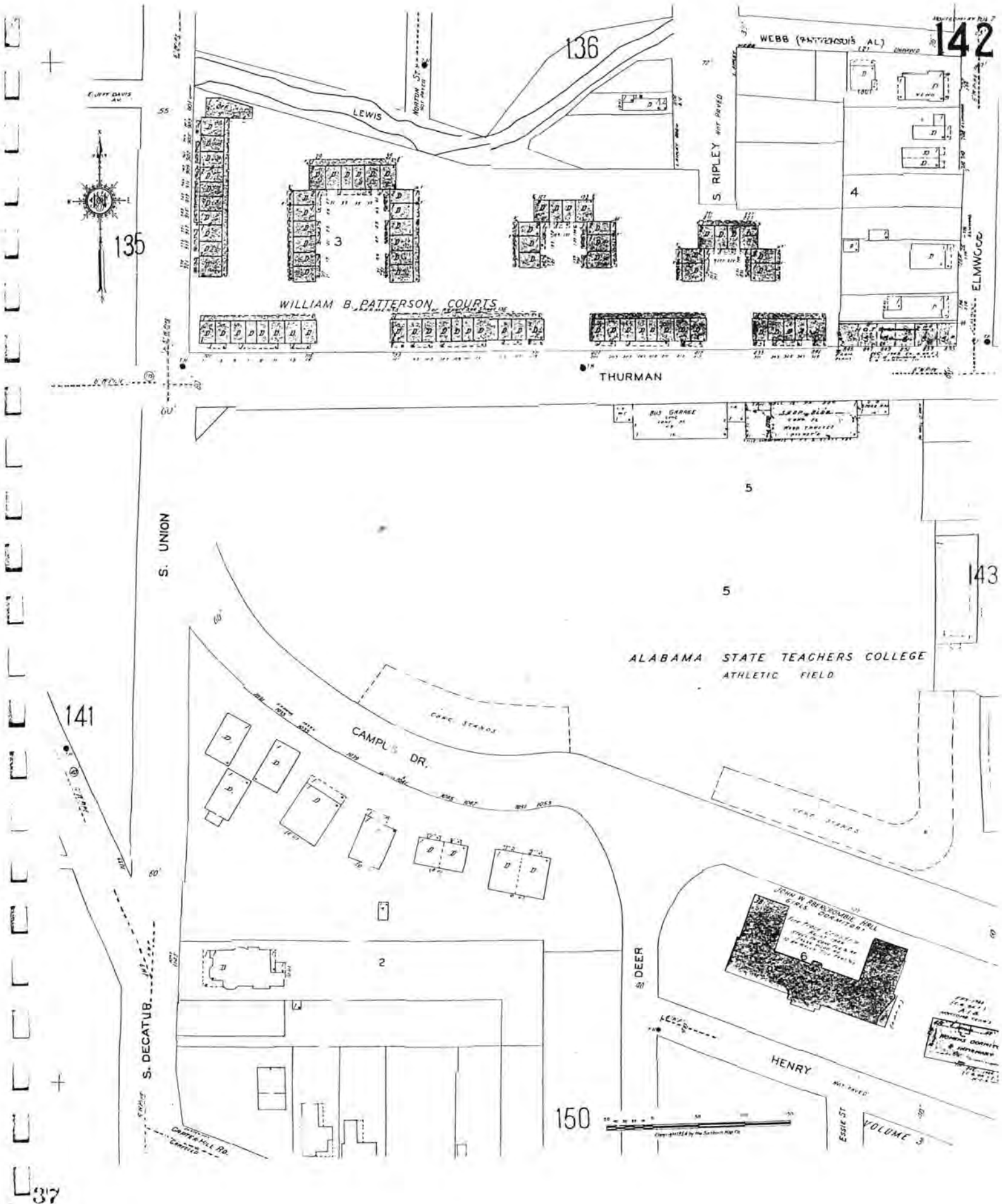
31 (2556062-R)



SEE VOLUME THREE

SEE VOLUME THREE

THREE



135

136

142

141

143

150

37

WILLIAM B. PATTERSON COURTS

ALABAMA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
ATHLETIC FIELD

JOHN N. BESS DOUBLE HALL
GIRLS' COMMISSION

VOLUME 3

139

133

JULIA

14

S. COURT

HANNON

S. PERRY

S. LAWRENCE

NOBLE AV.

CROMWELL

147

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S E E V O L U M E T H R

N. ORIPLEY

STEVENSON

2 COLUMBUS

UPPER

E. JEFFERSON

113

159

HOLLY

OLIVE

PINE

SEE VOLUME THREE

113

115

MADISON AV.

JEFFERSON STREET SCHOOL
(COLORED)

ALCAZAR TEMPLE
(SHRINERS)

KITCHEN

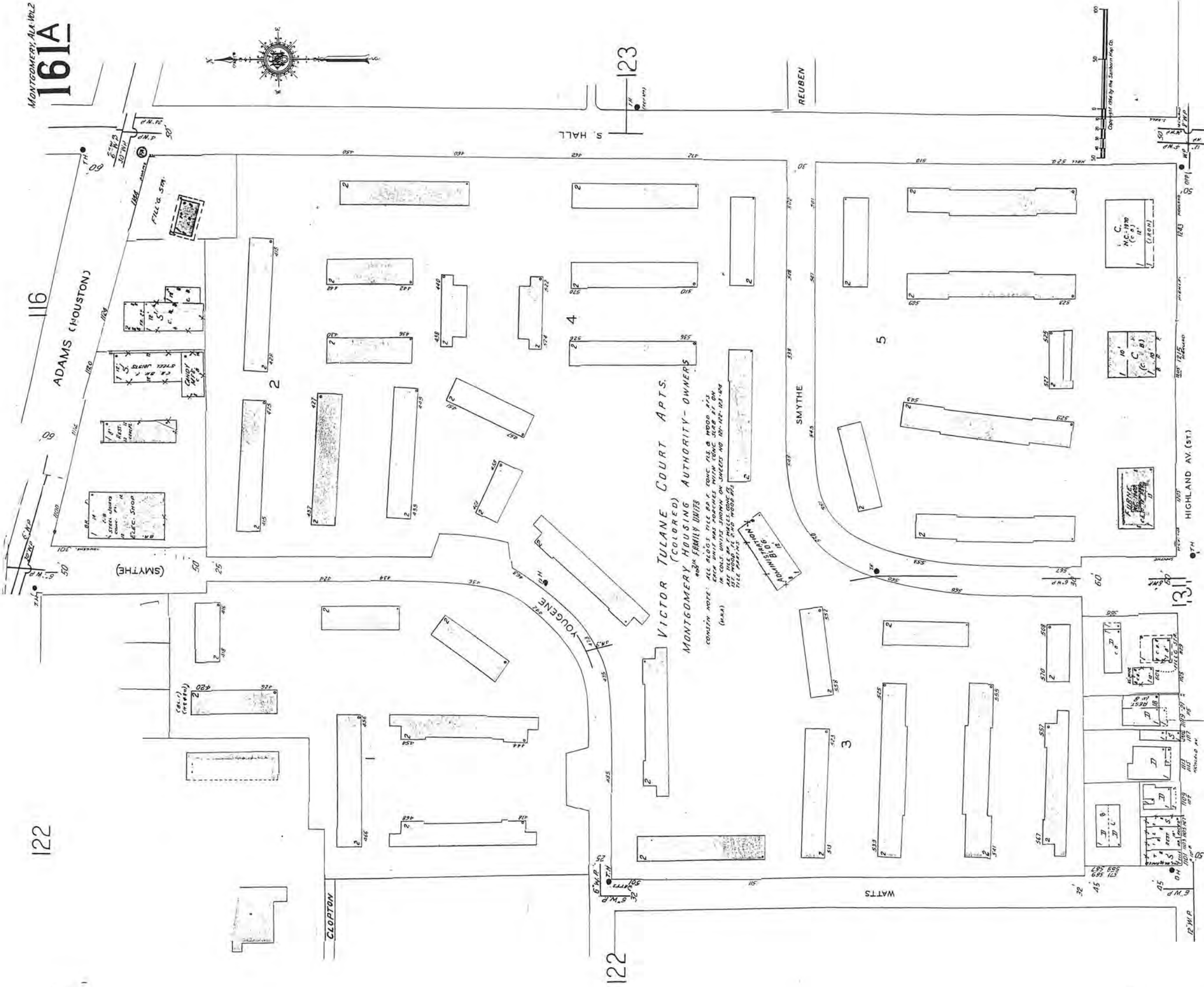
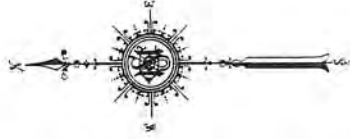
CITY OF MONTGOMERY
PUBLIC AFFAIRS BLDG.

HOSPITAL

FOREST AV.

146





151

SEMPLE

147

6" W. PIPE

5" W. PIPE

S. COURT

FELDER

VOLUME

AV.

FOUR

S. PERRY

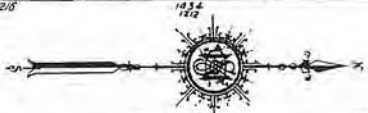
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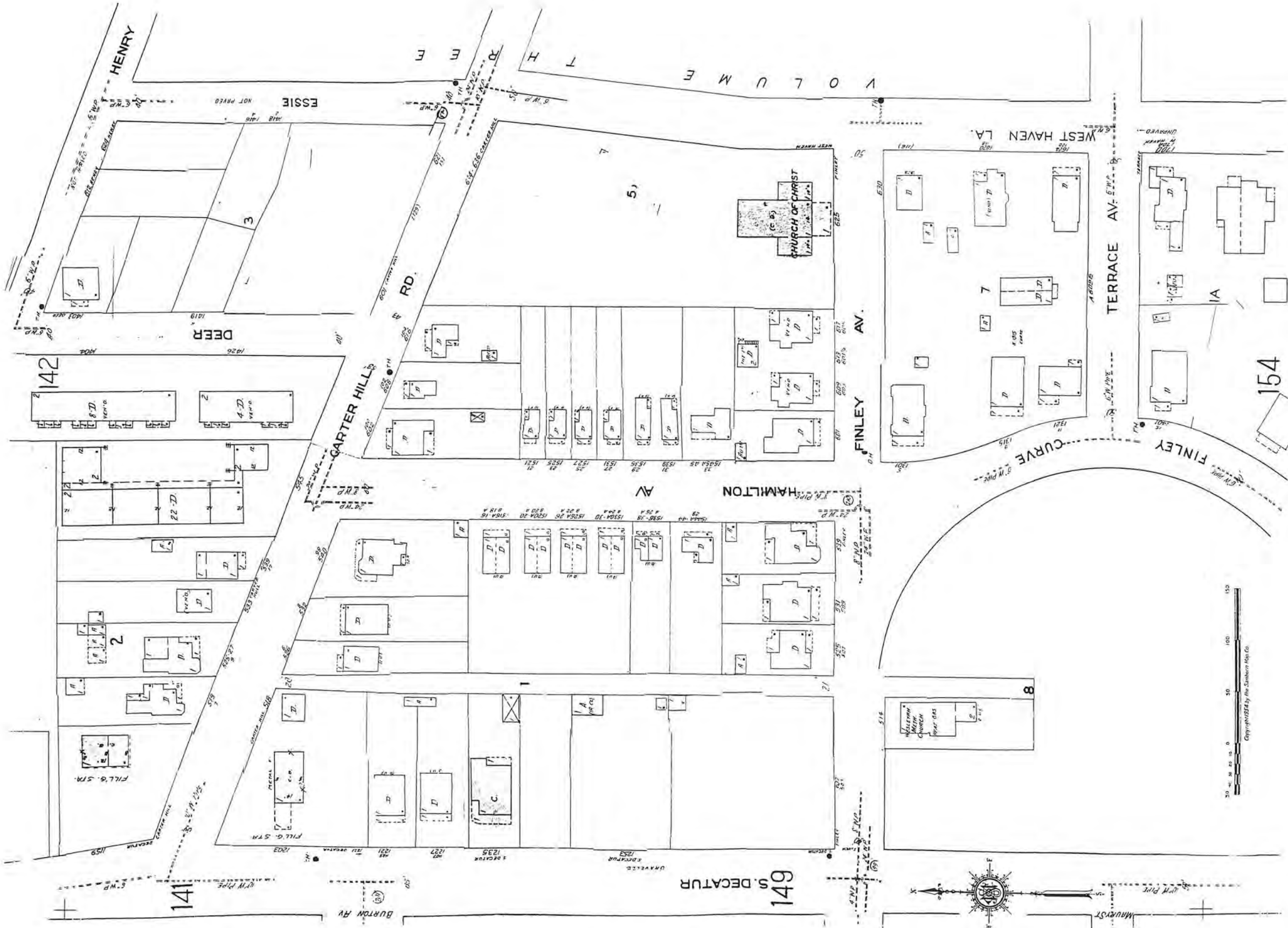
147

S. LAWRENCE ST

AV.

DAWSON CT.





INTERSTATE HWY. 65



144

TUTTLE

CARRIE

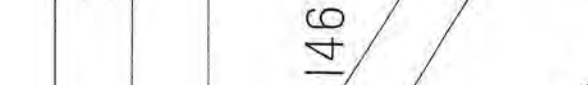
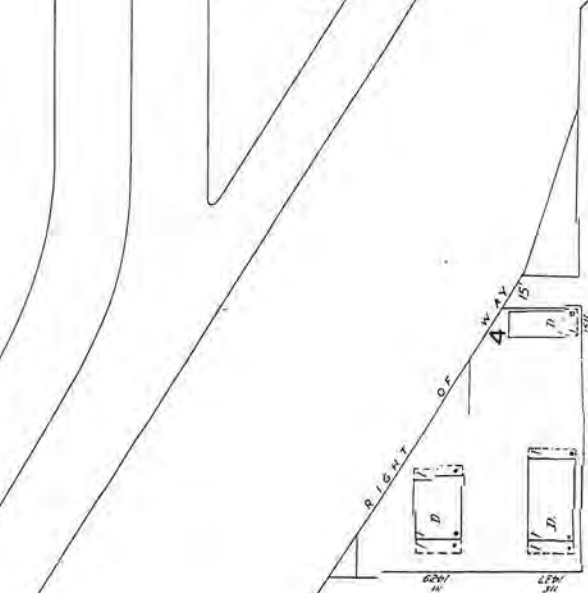
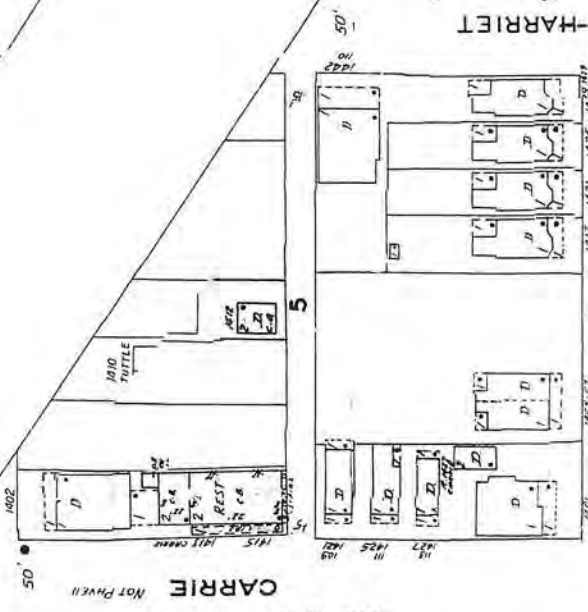
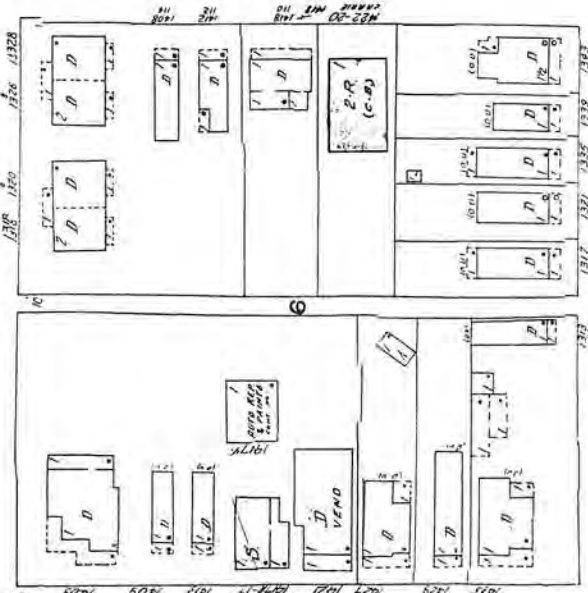
5

4

3

2

1



S HALL

MARGARET (MARGUERITE)

6

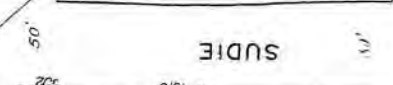
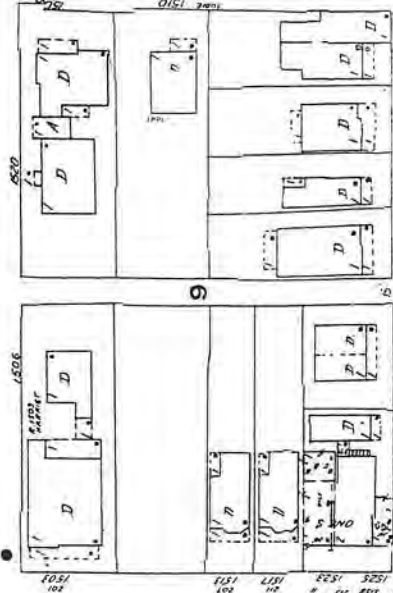
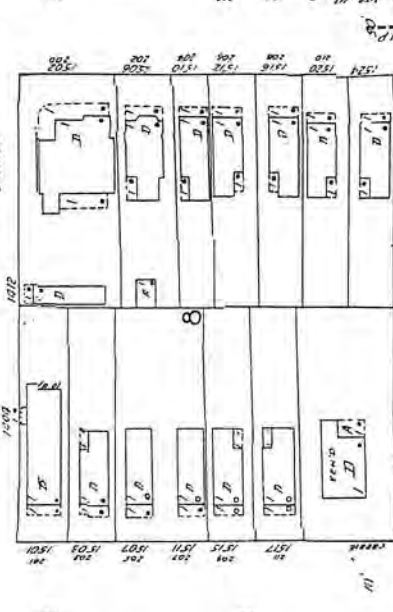
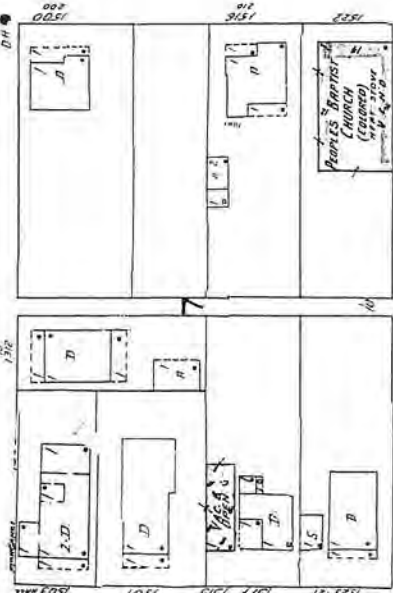
7

8

9

10

11



ST. JOHN

10

11

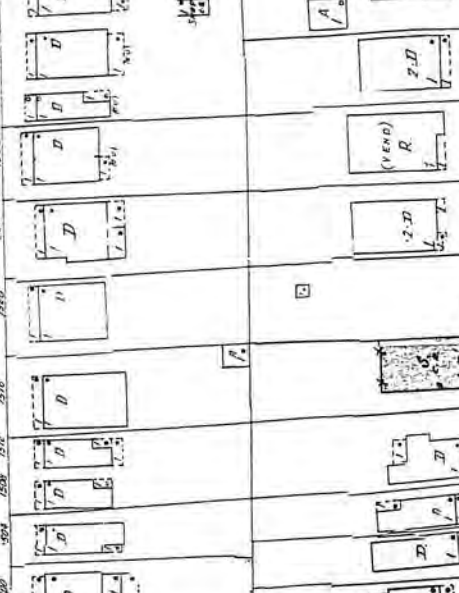
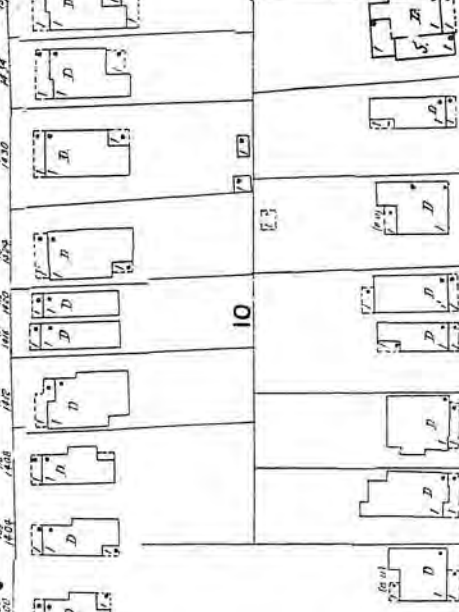
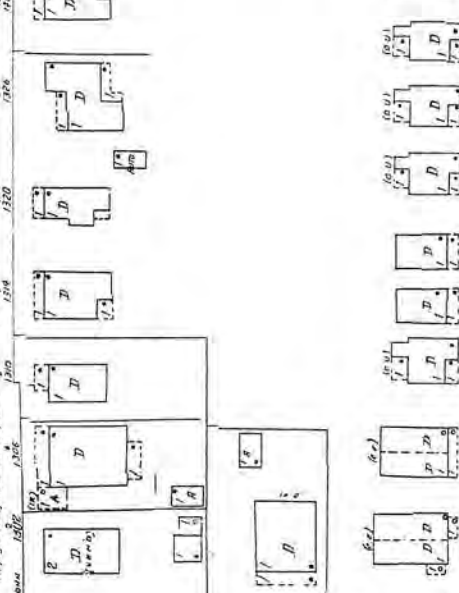
12

13

14

15

16



146

147

148

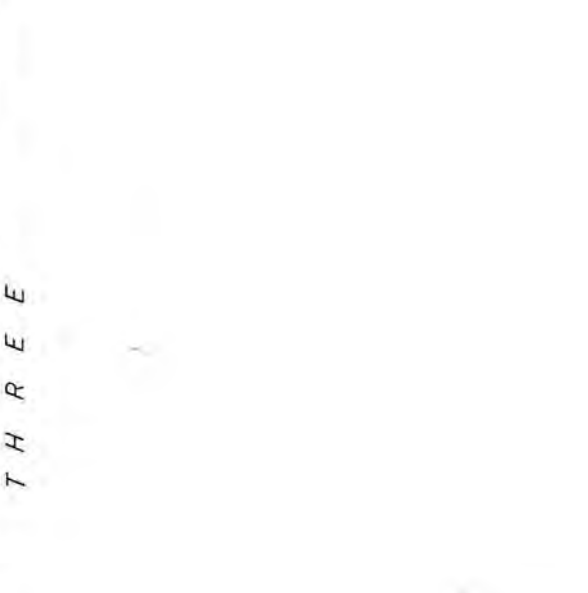
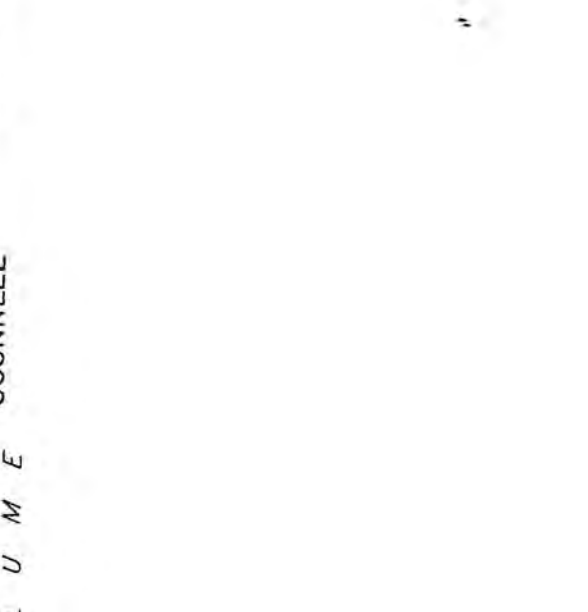
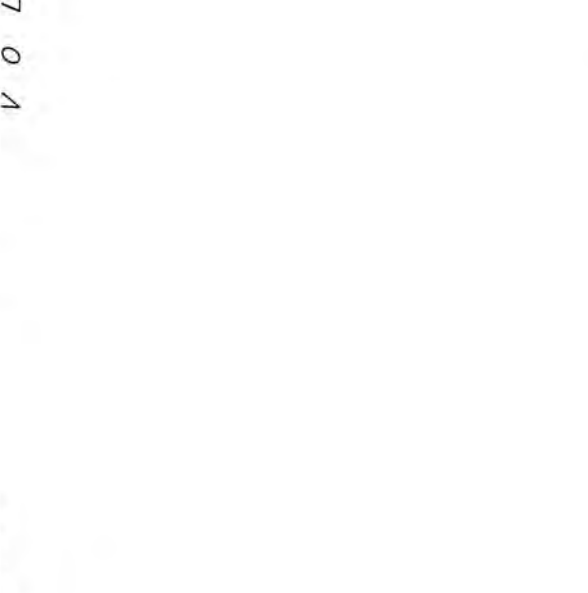
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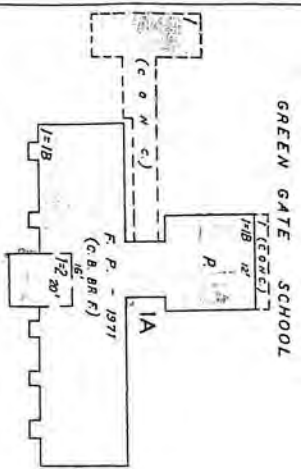
150

151

152

153





2

18/

PLA Y G R O U N D

PAYNE

2B

2A

W.P.
50'

145

S. HALL

ROANOKE

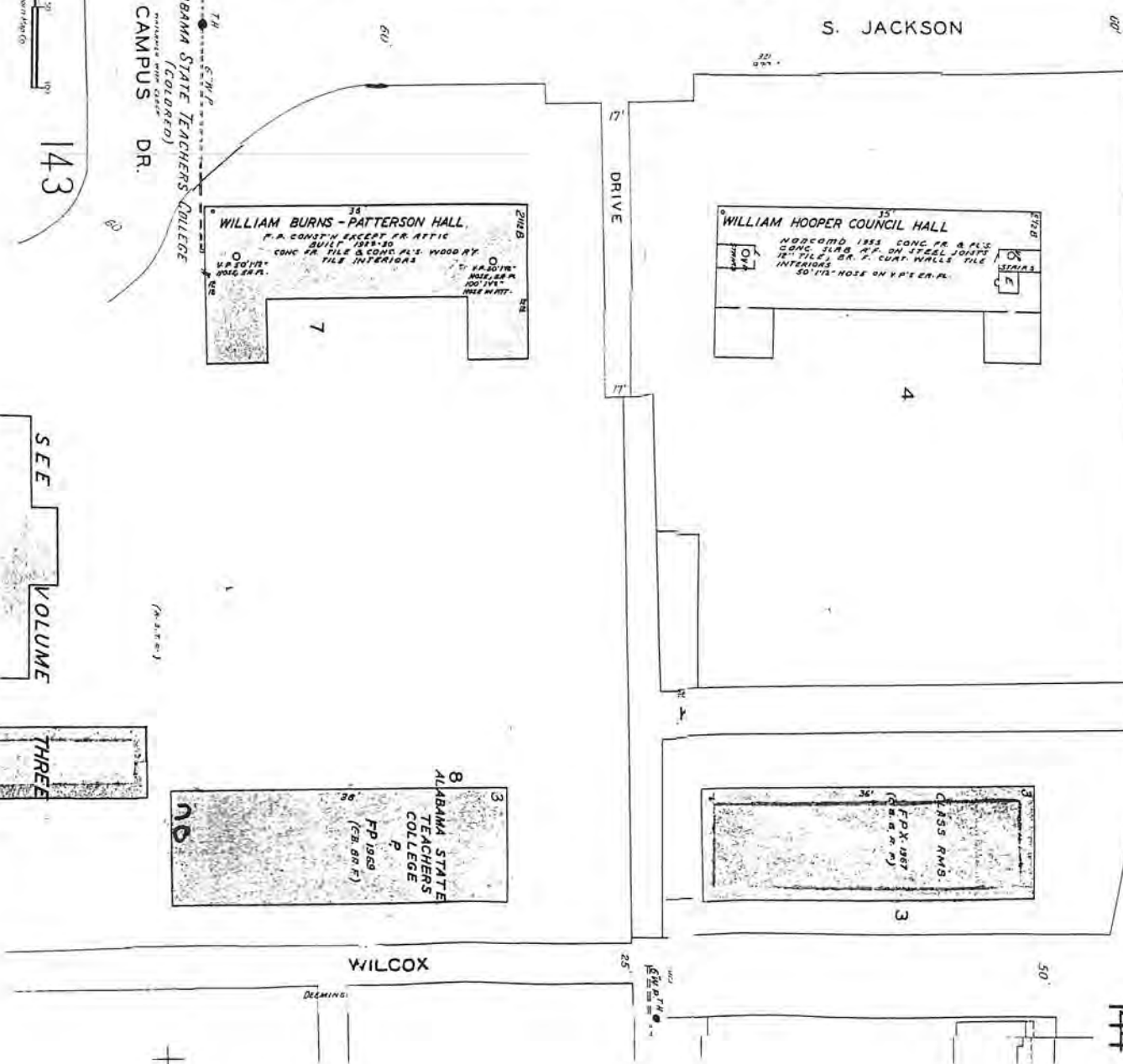
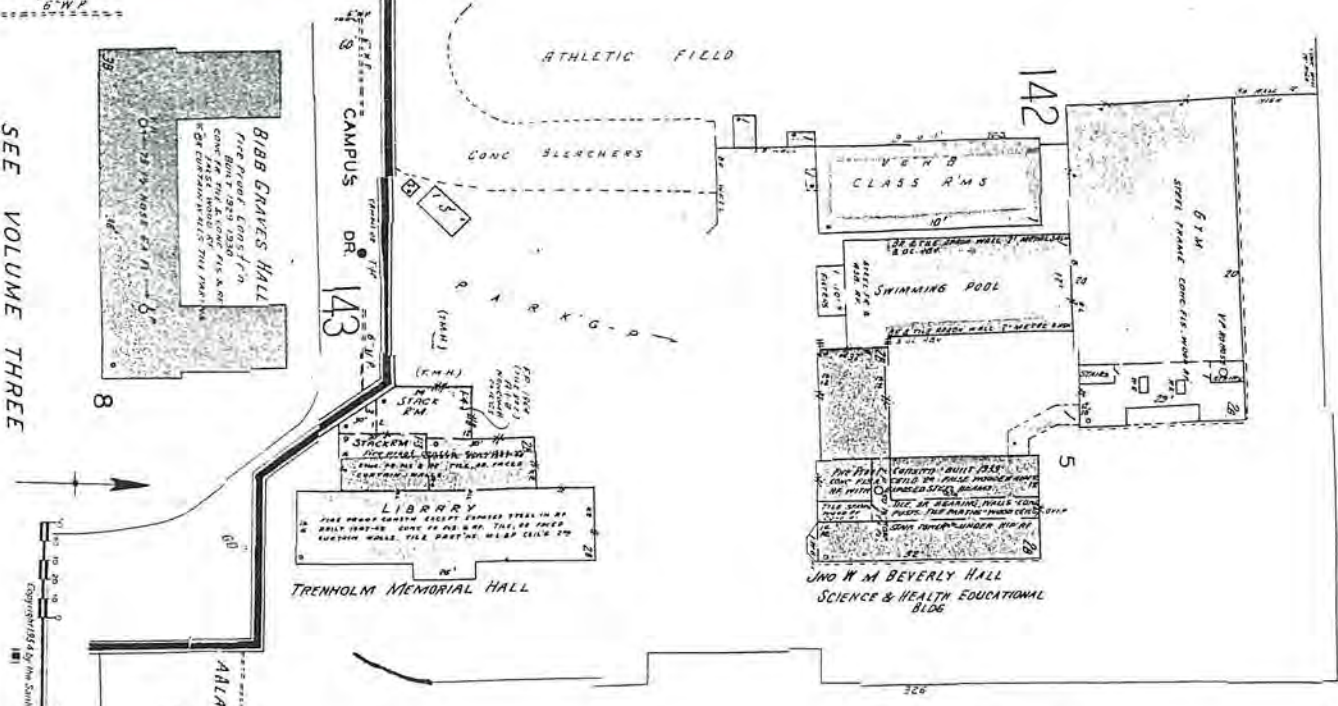
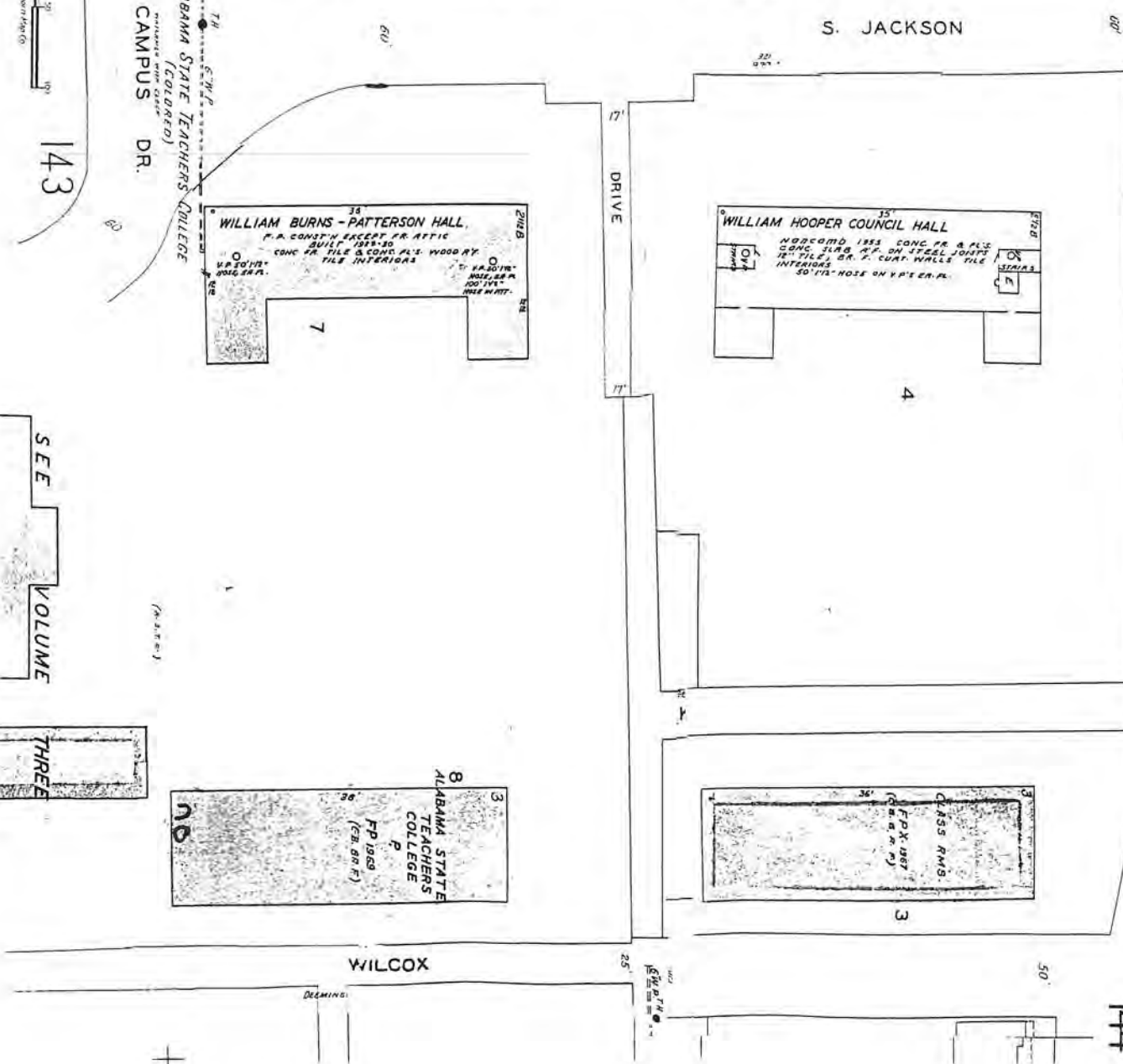
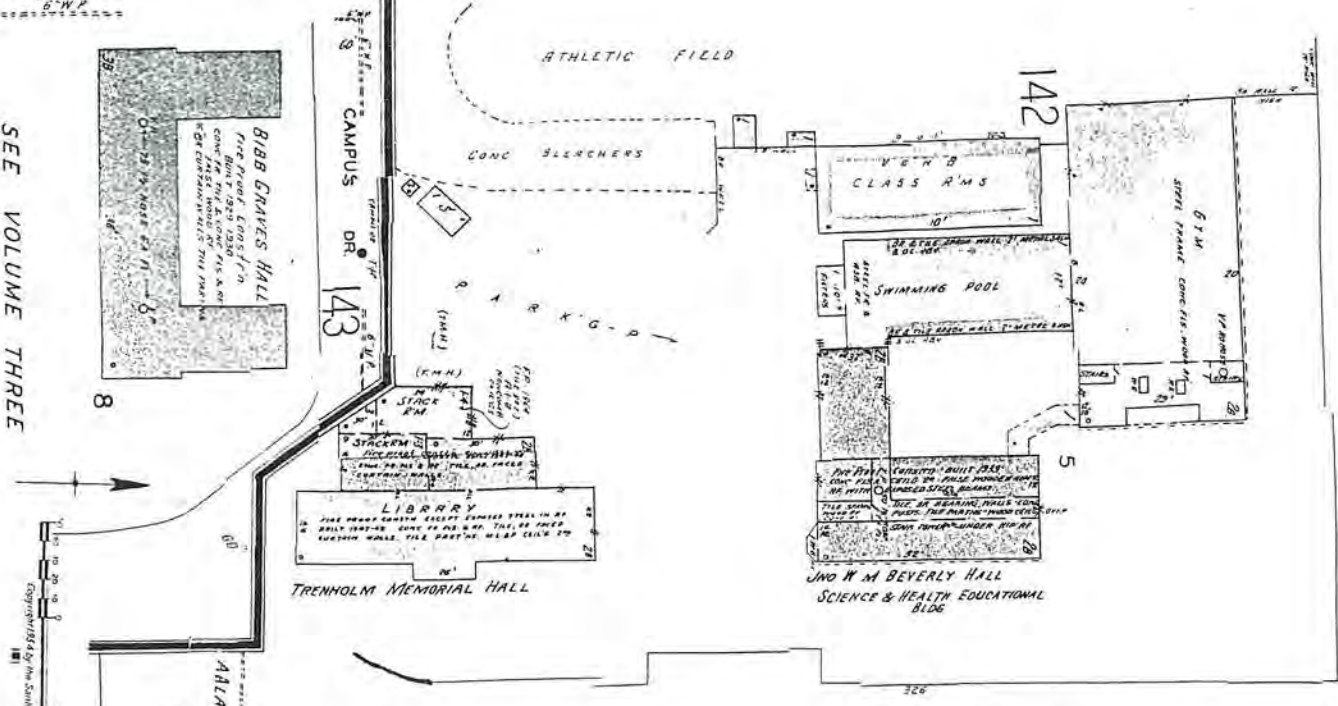
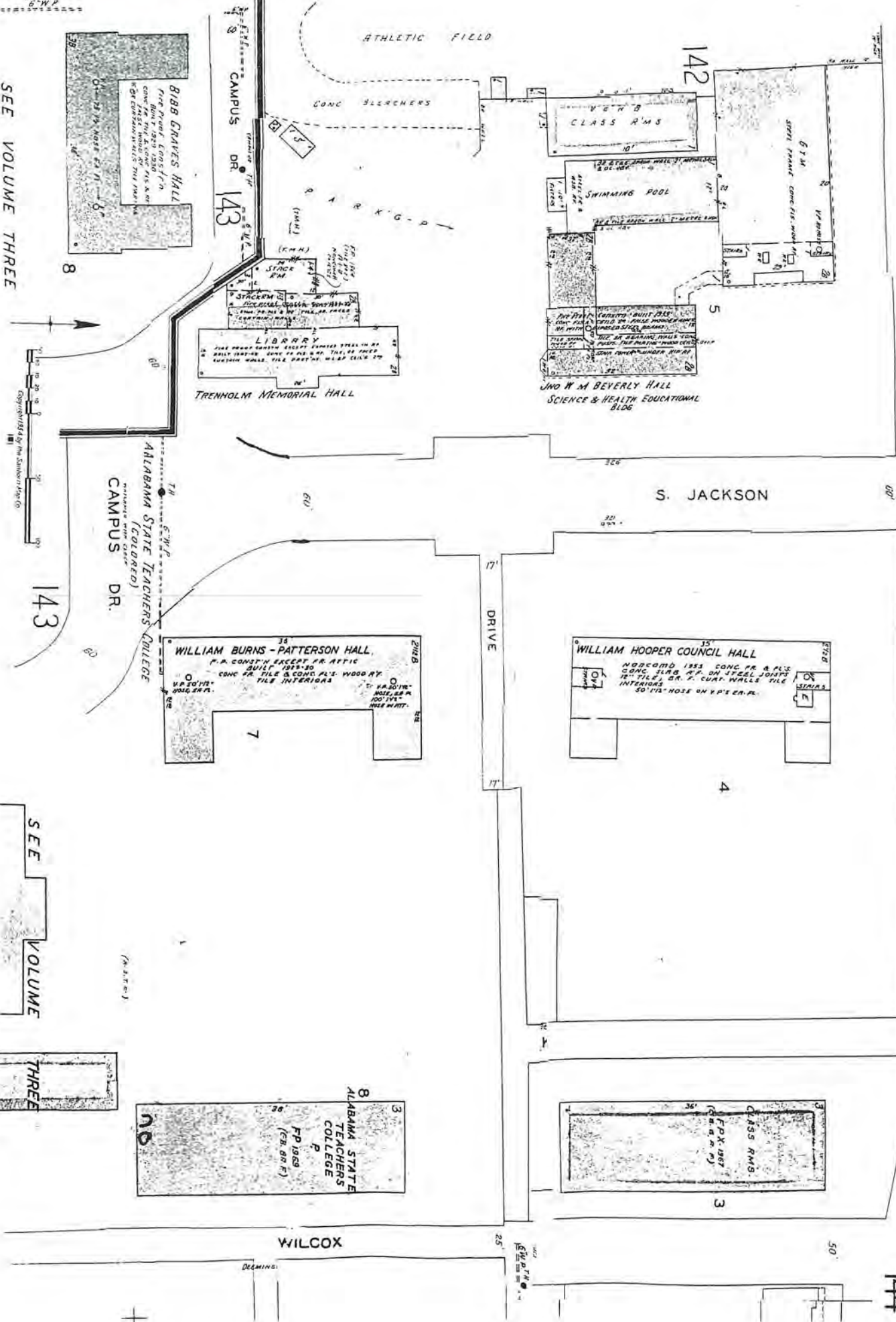
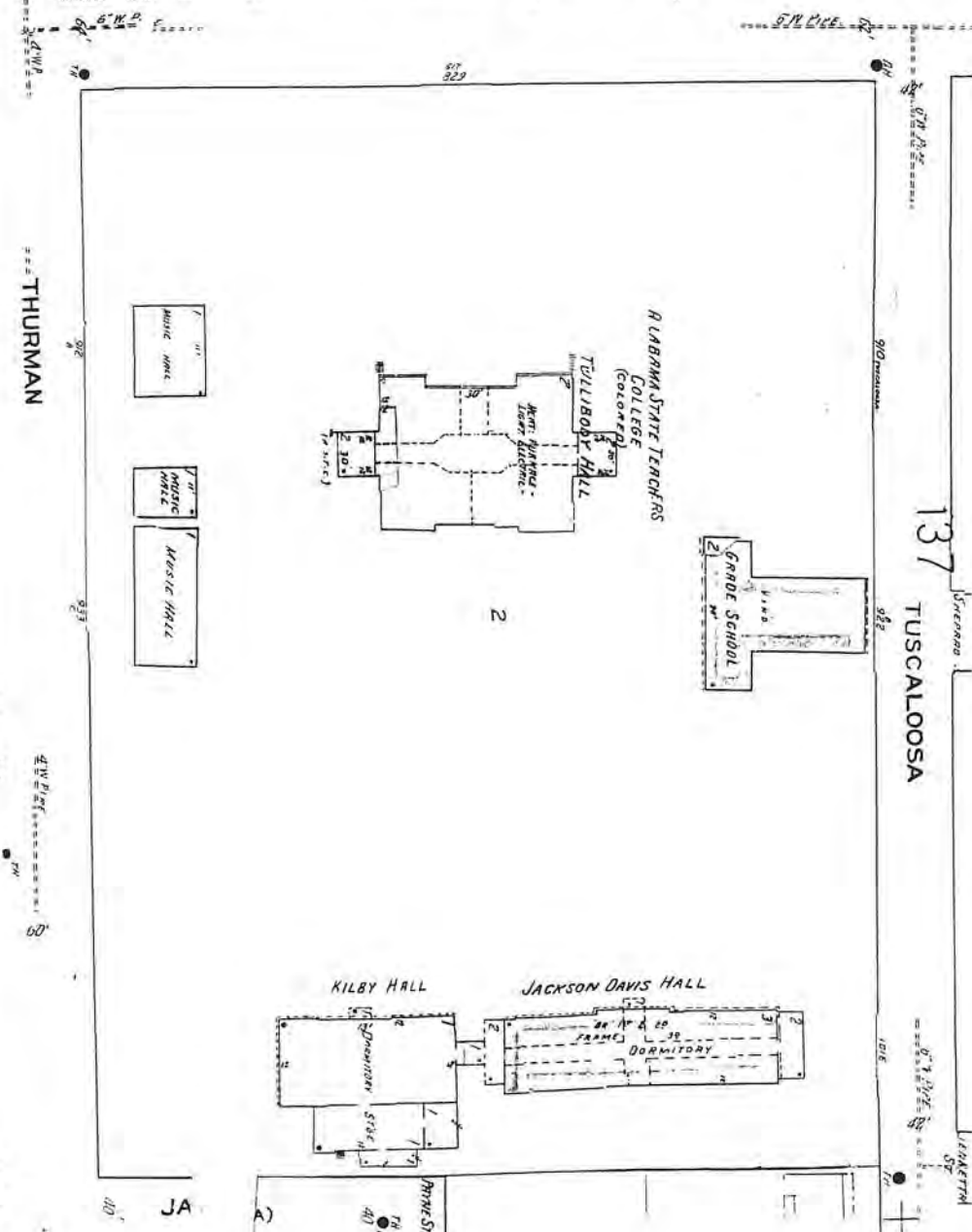
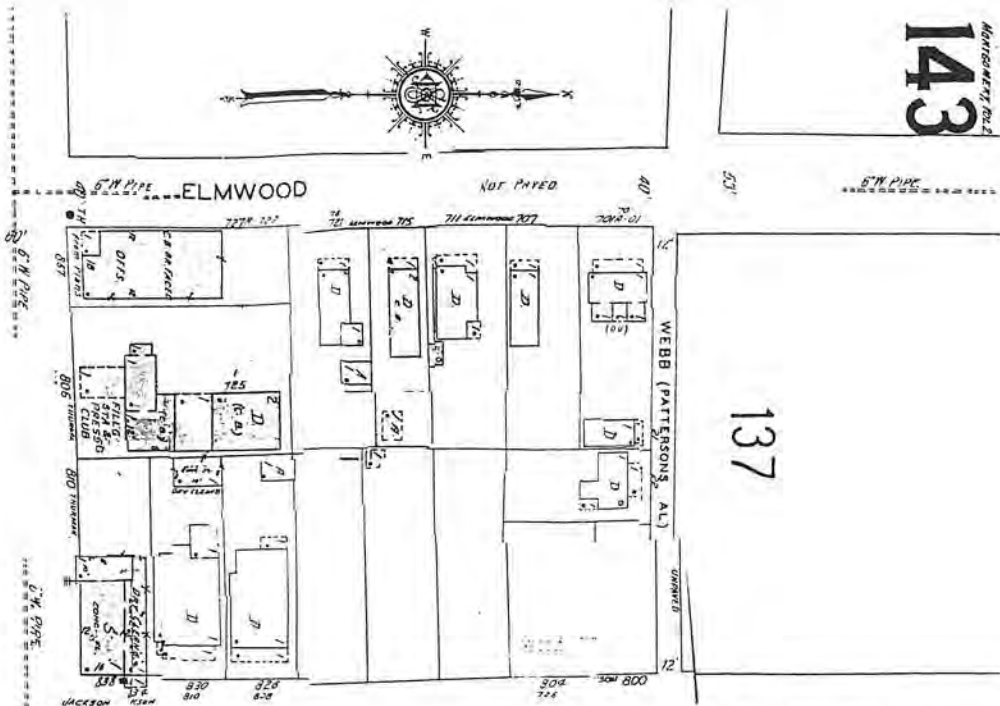
FRANKLIN
(NOT PAVED)

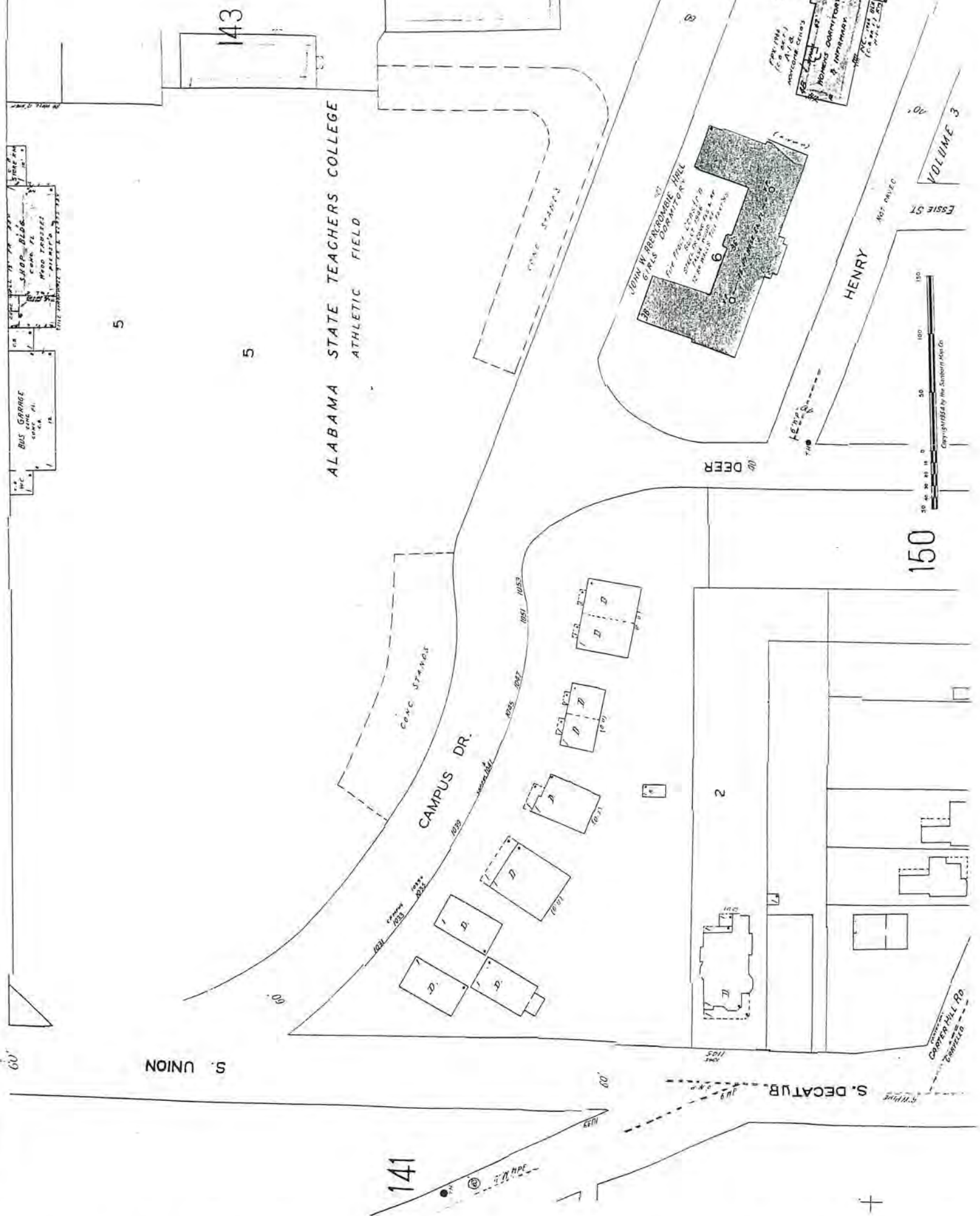
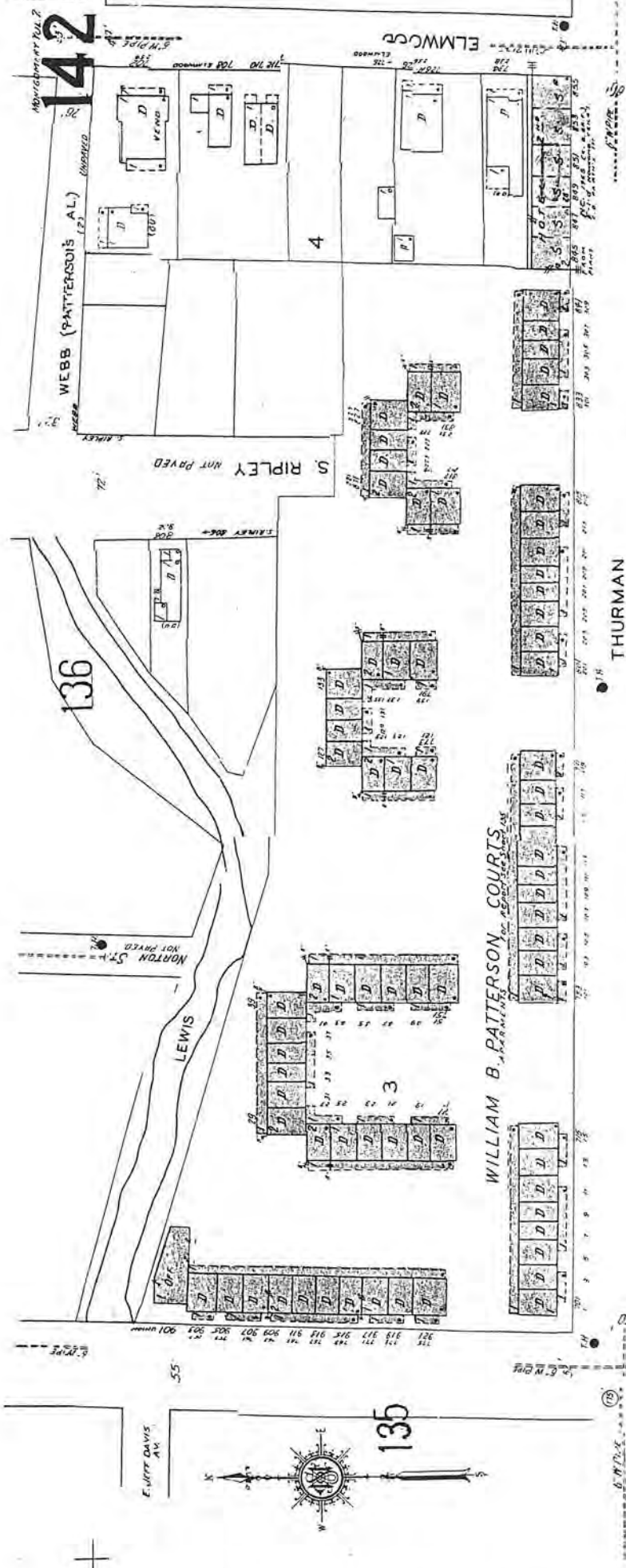
DEEMING

S E E V O L U M E

T H R E E







139

133

WILSON ST.

WILSON ST.

WILSON ST.

WILSON ST.

WILSON ST.

WILSON ST.

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WILSON ST.

WILSON ST.

WILSON ST.

S. COURT

HANNON ST.

HANNON

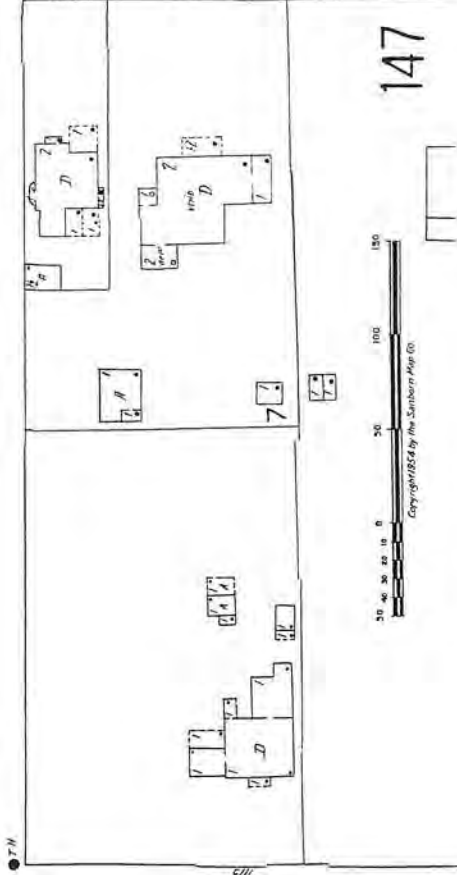
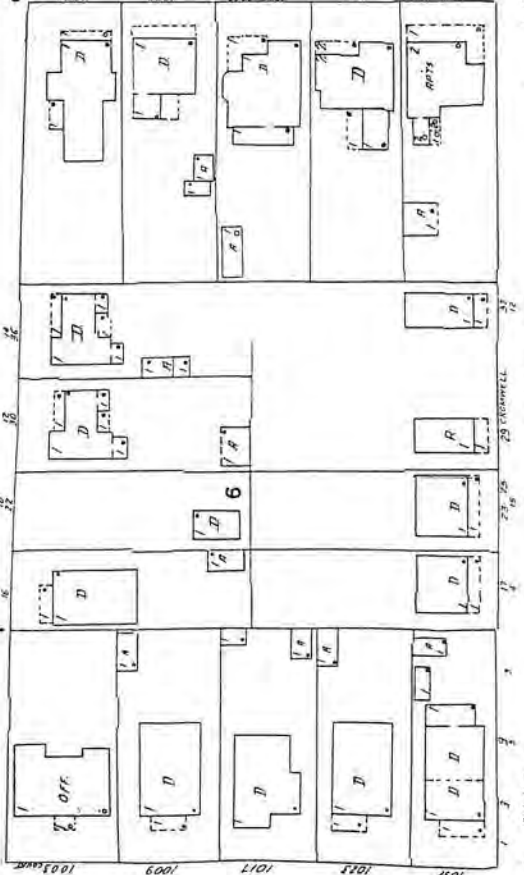
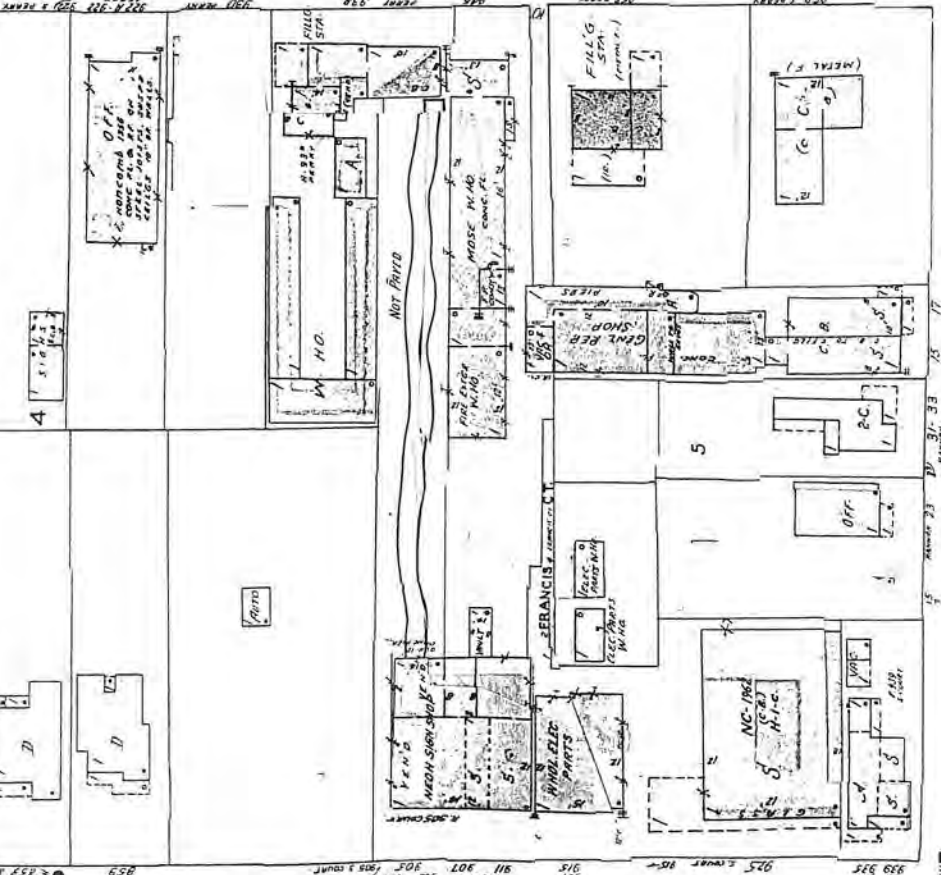
S. PERRY

CROMWELL

147



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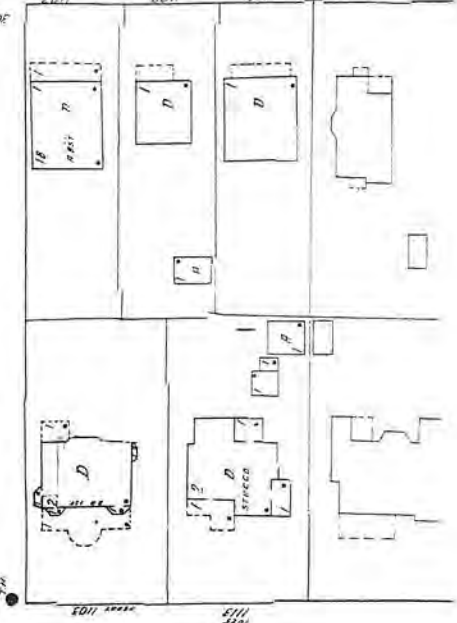
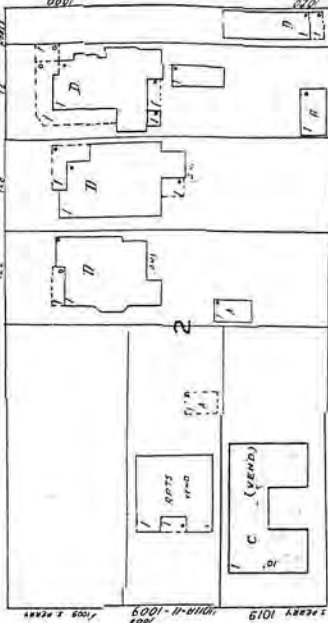
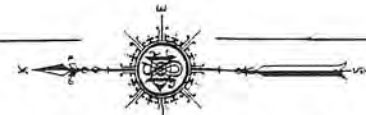


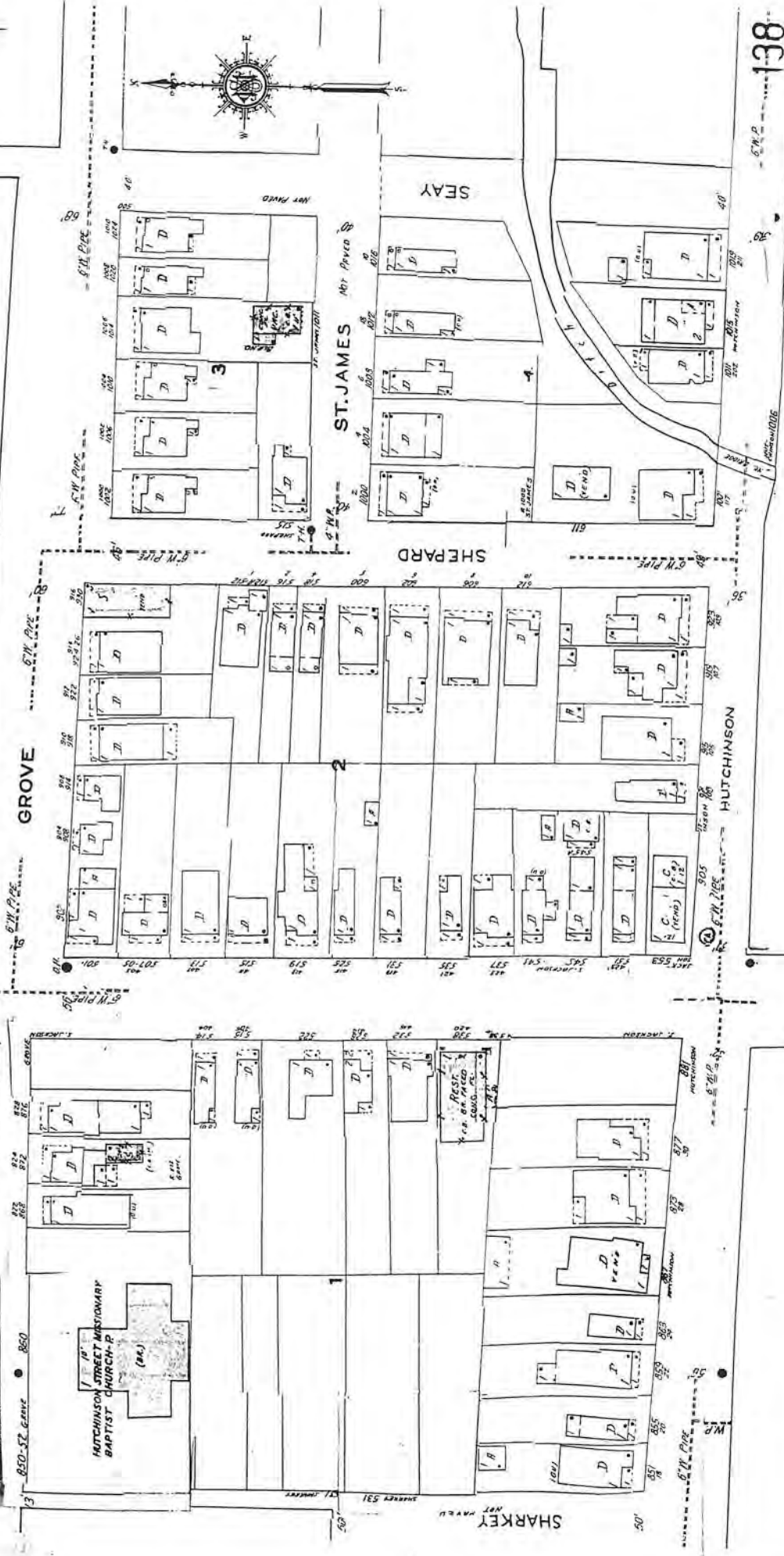
JULIA

NOBLE AV.

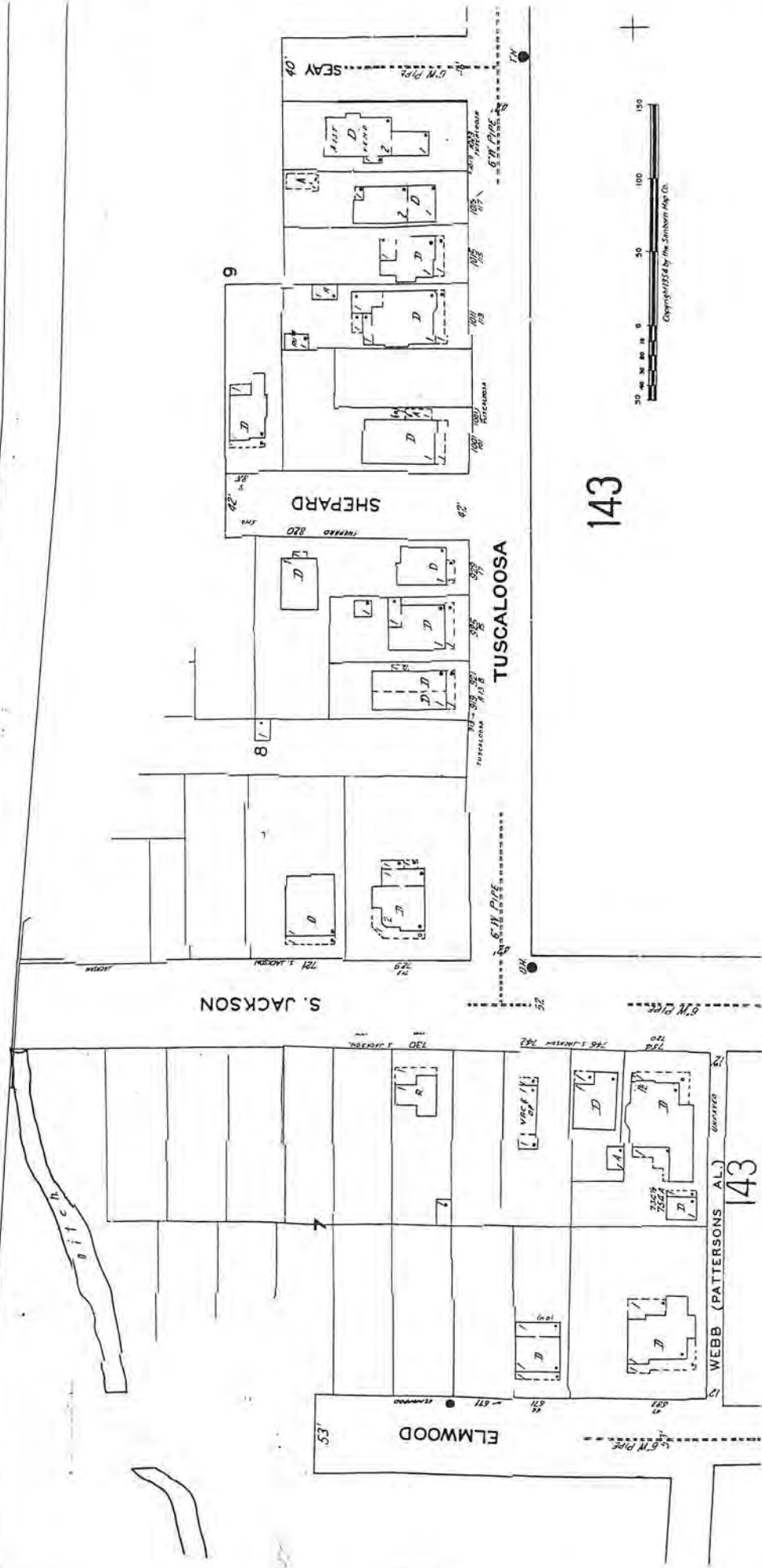
S. LAWRENCE

140



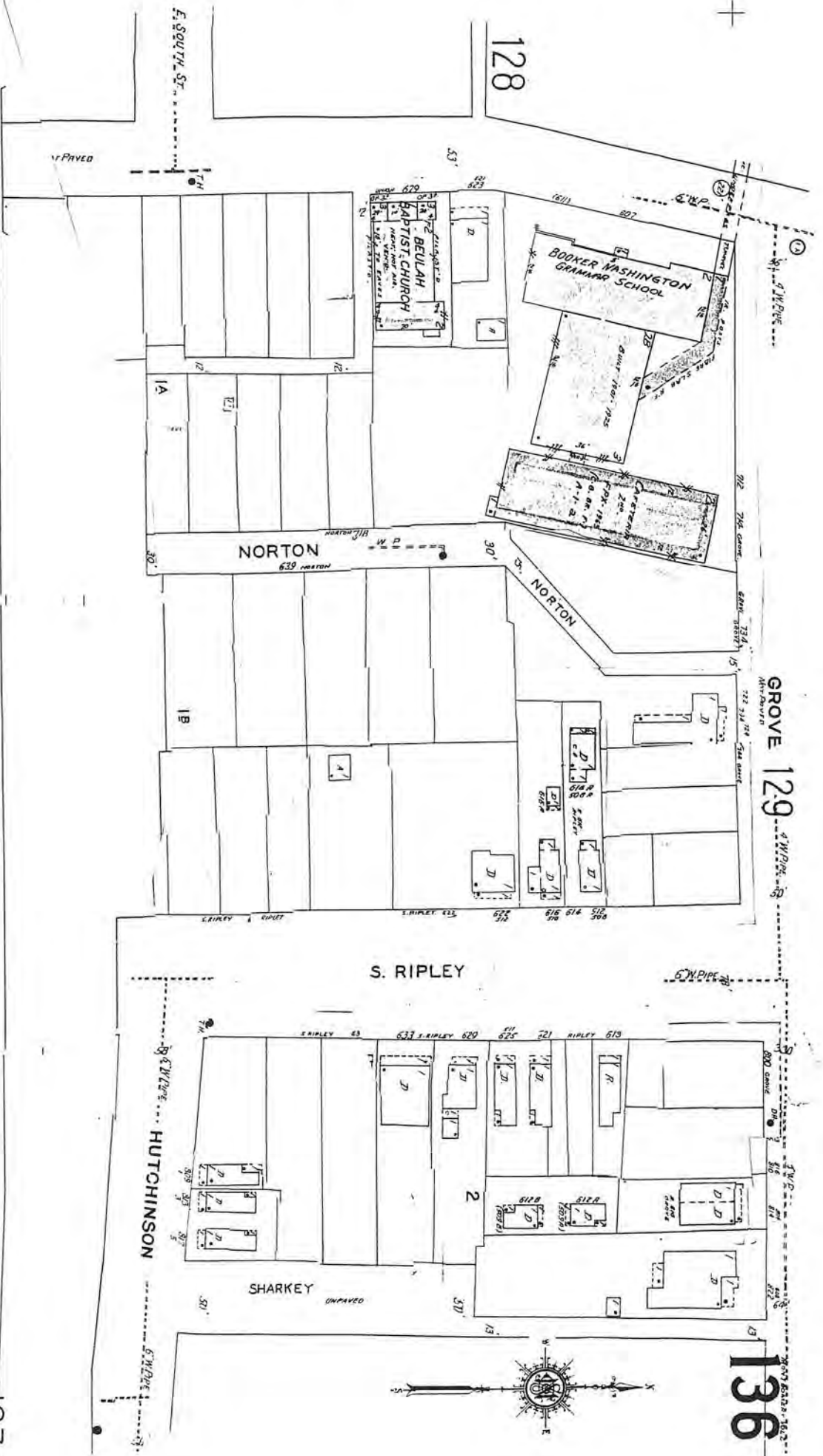


INTERSTATE HWY. 65



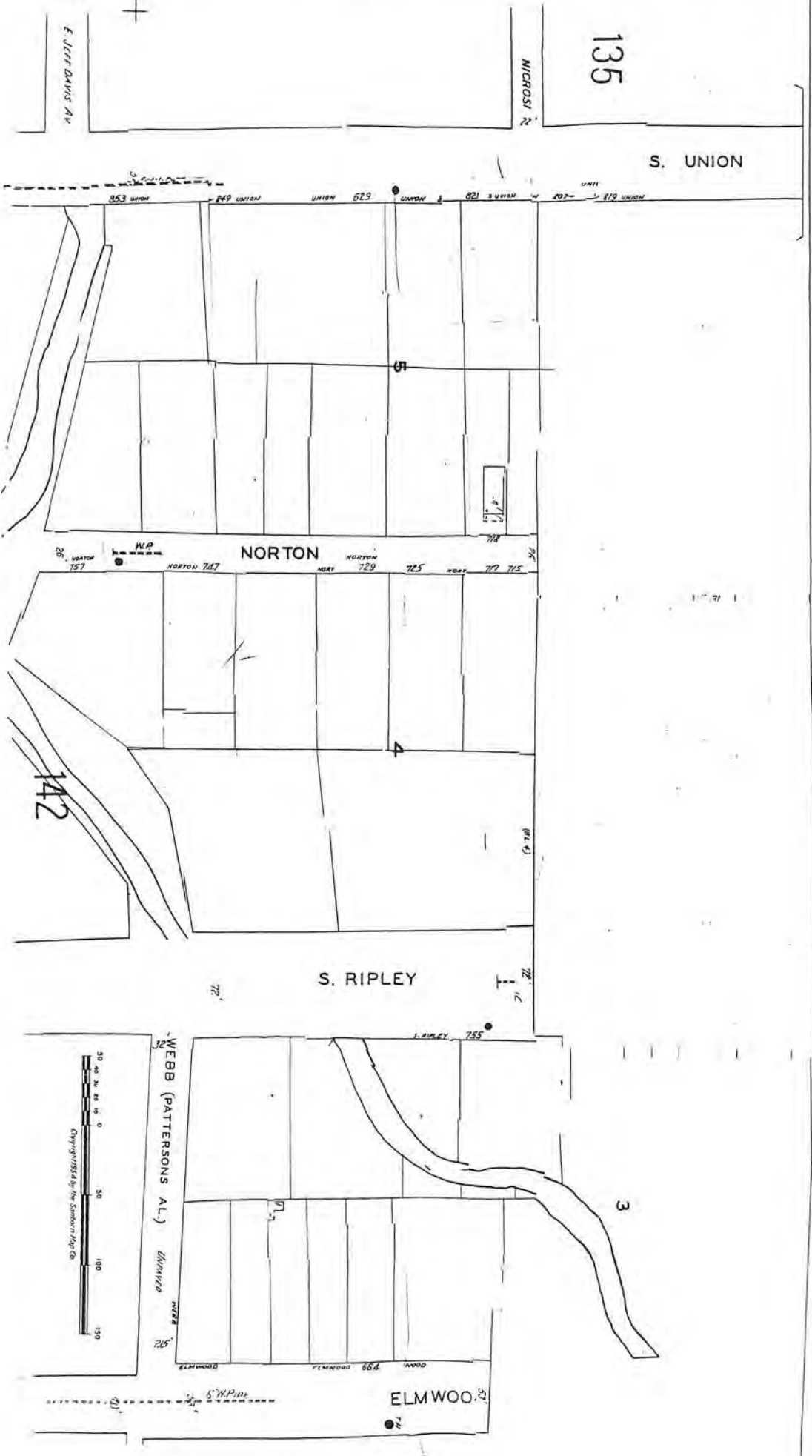
GROVE 129

136



INTERSTATE HWY. 65

137



137



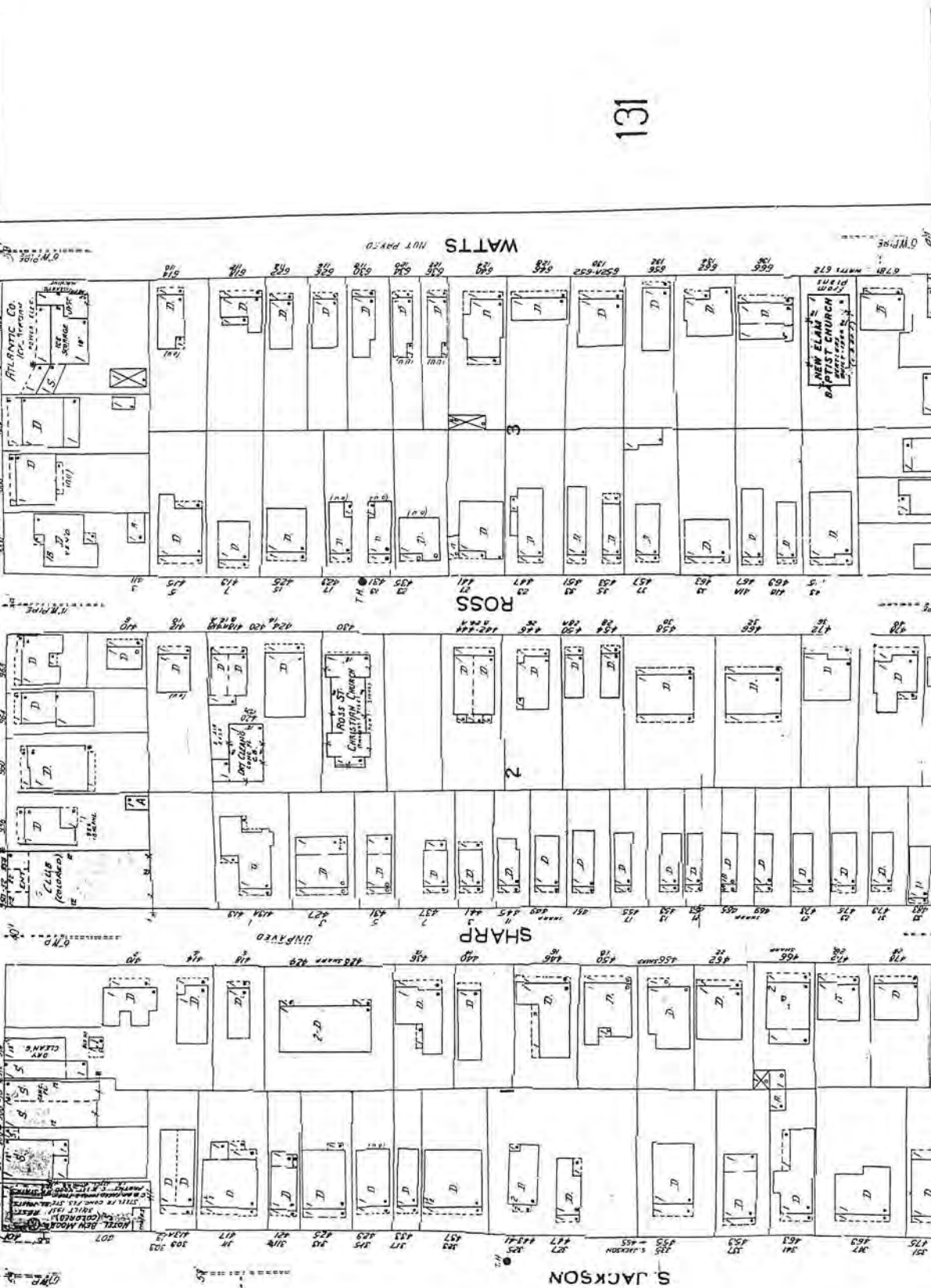
122

121

HIGHLAND AV.

HIGH ST.

124 PM



129

131

131

137

GROVE

SHEPPARD ST.



③ ③

● *TH* S. JACKSON 130

130

137

121

120

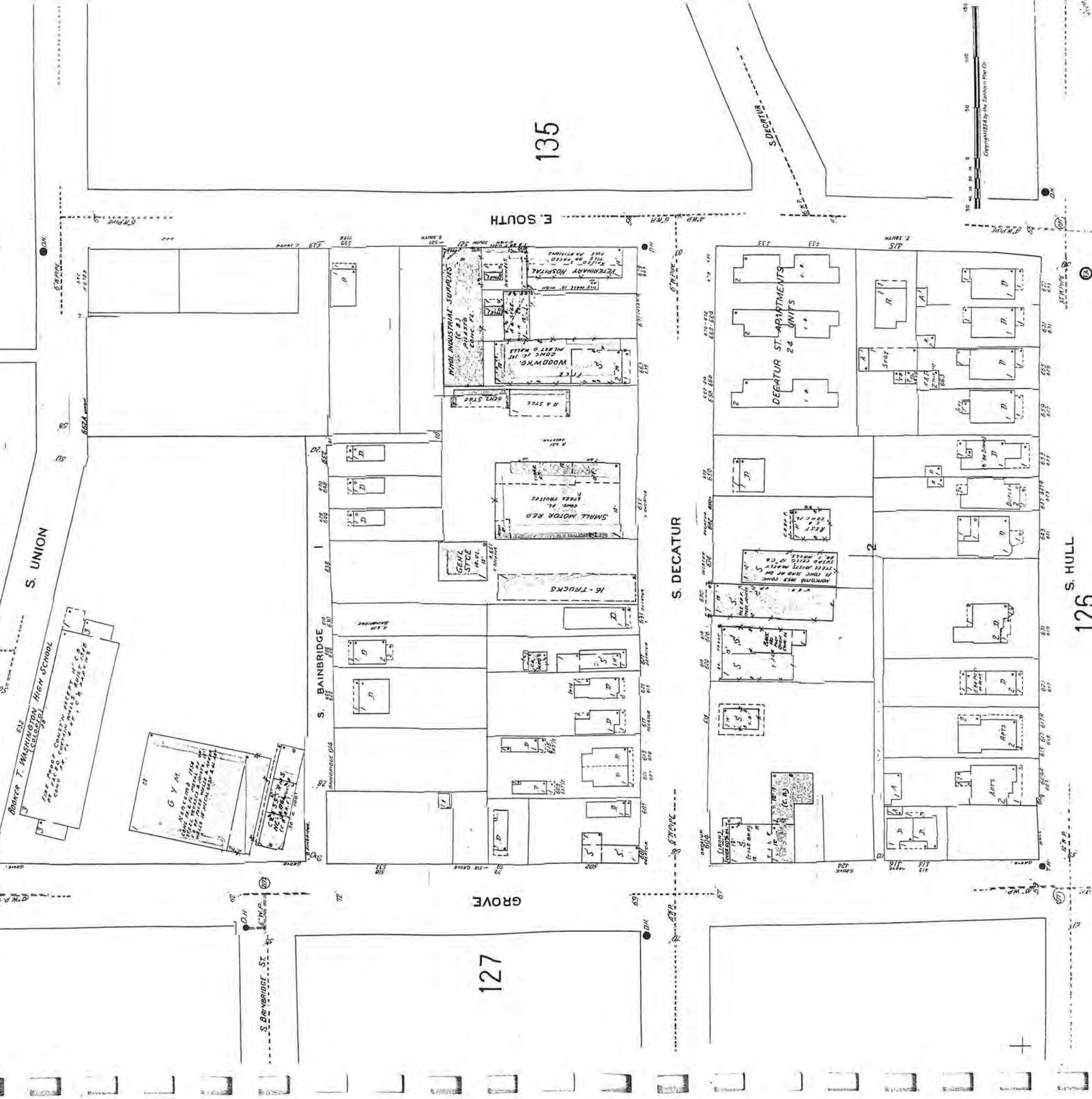
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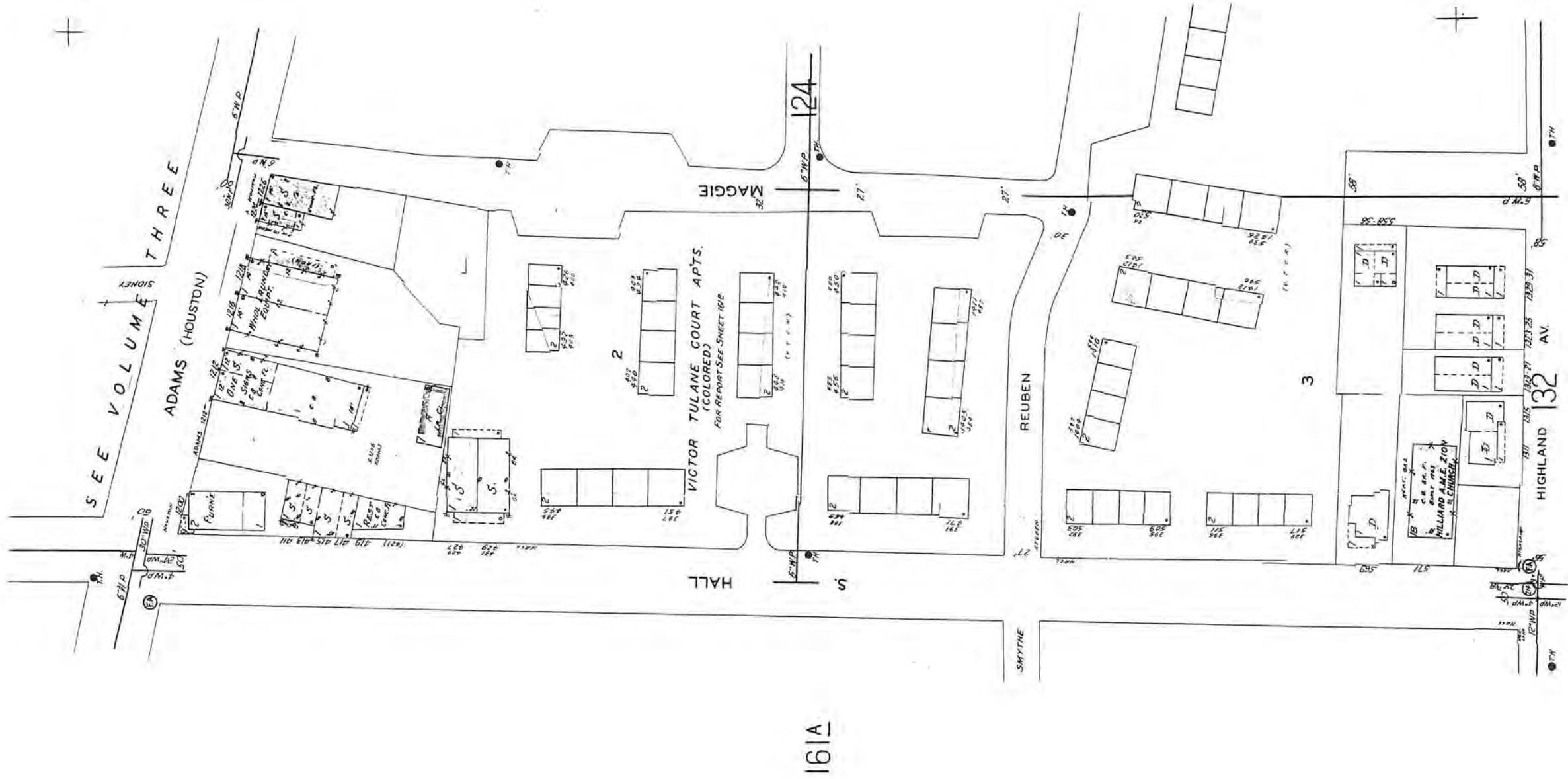
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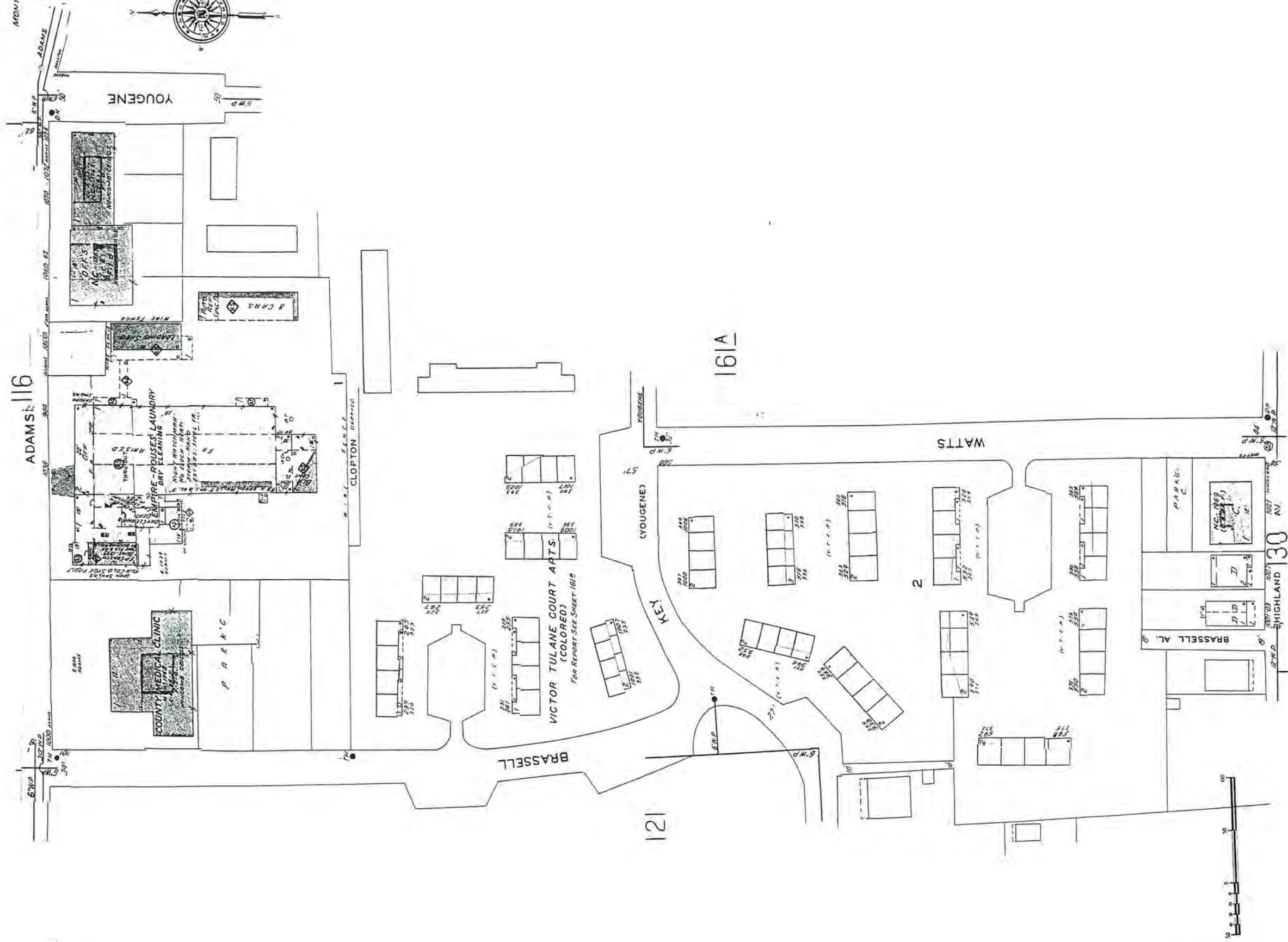
127



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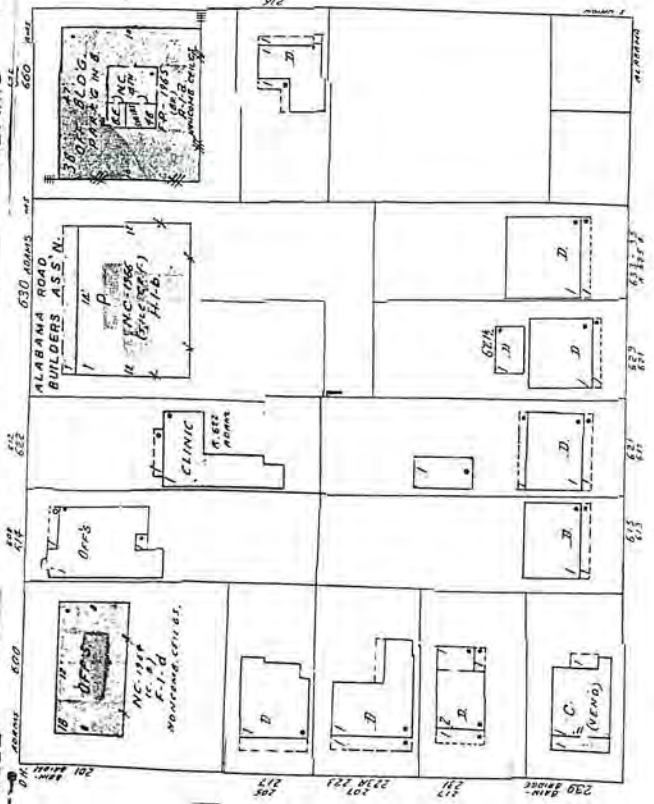


ADAMS

112

120

ADAMS

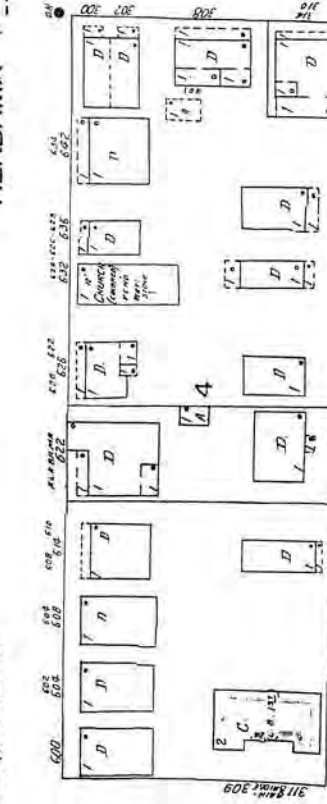


ALABAMA

112

120

ADAMS

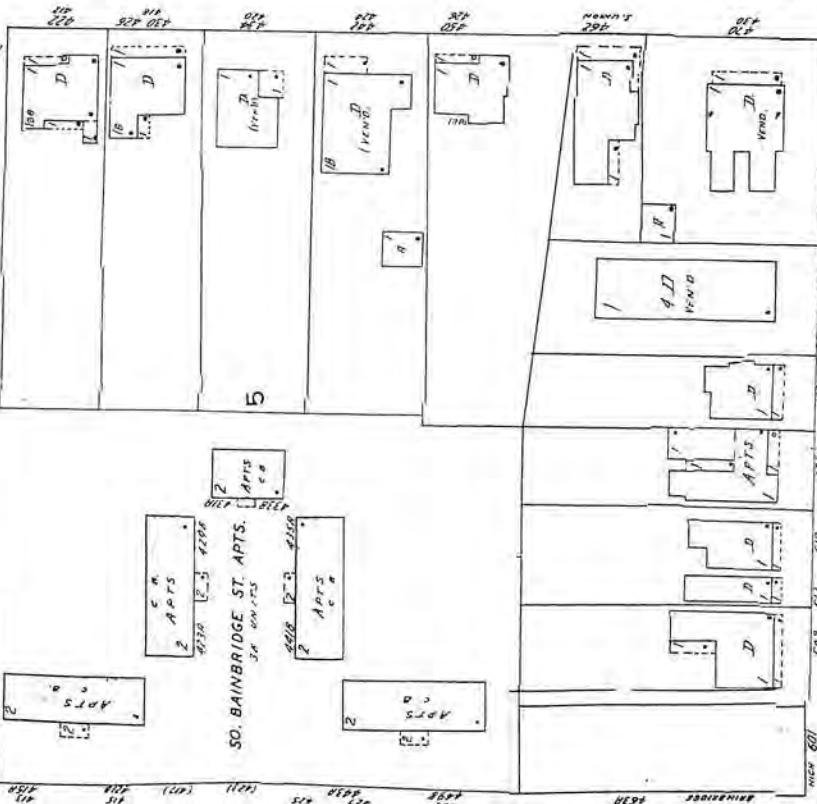
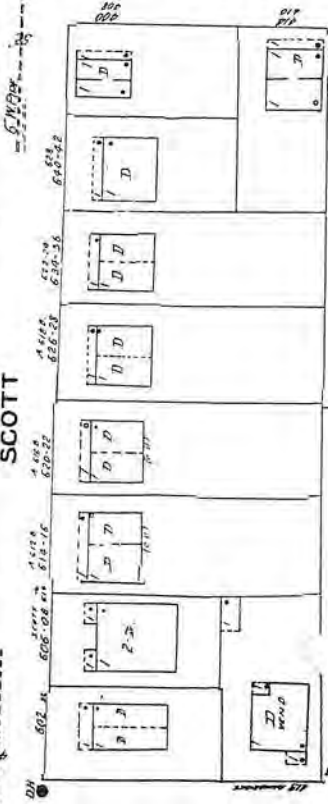


SCOTT

112

120

ADAMS



HIGH

112

120

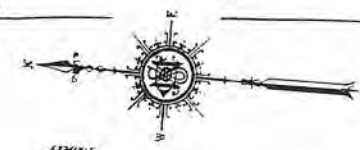
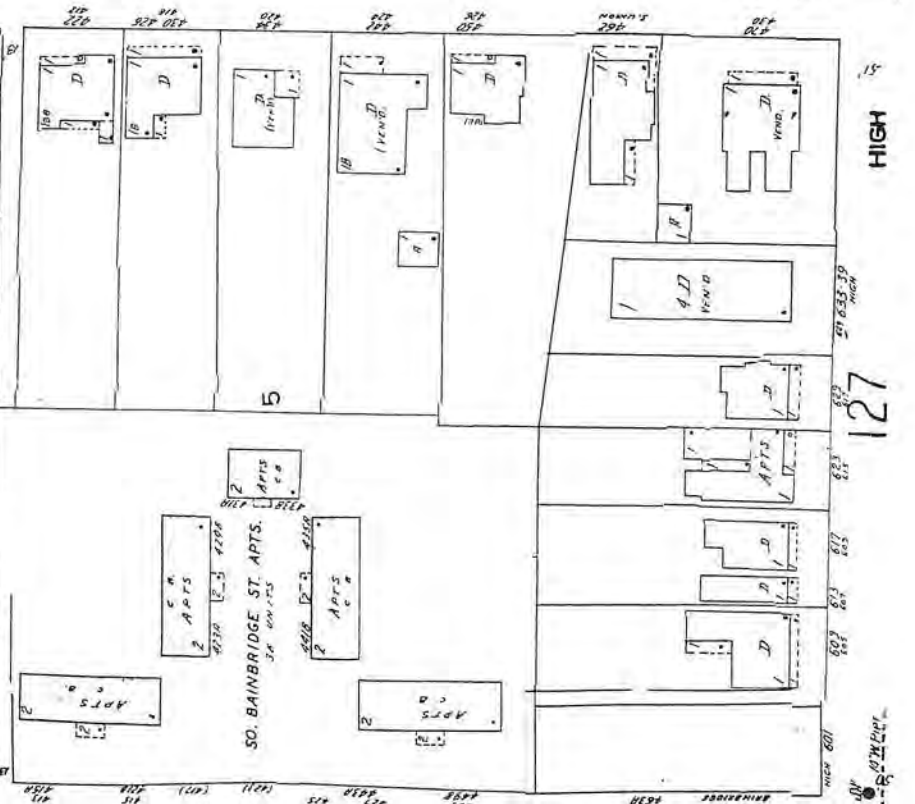
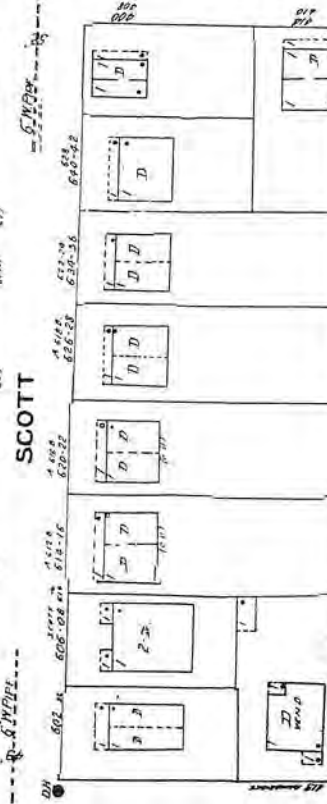
ADAMS



S. RIPLEY

121

ADAMS



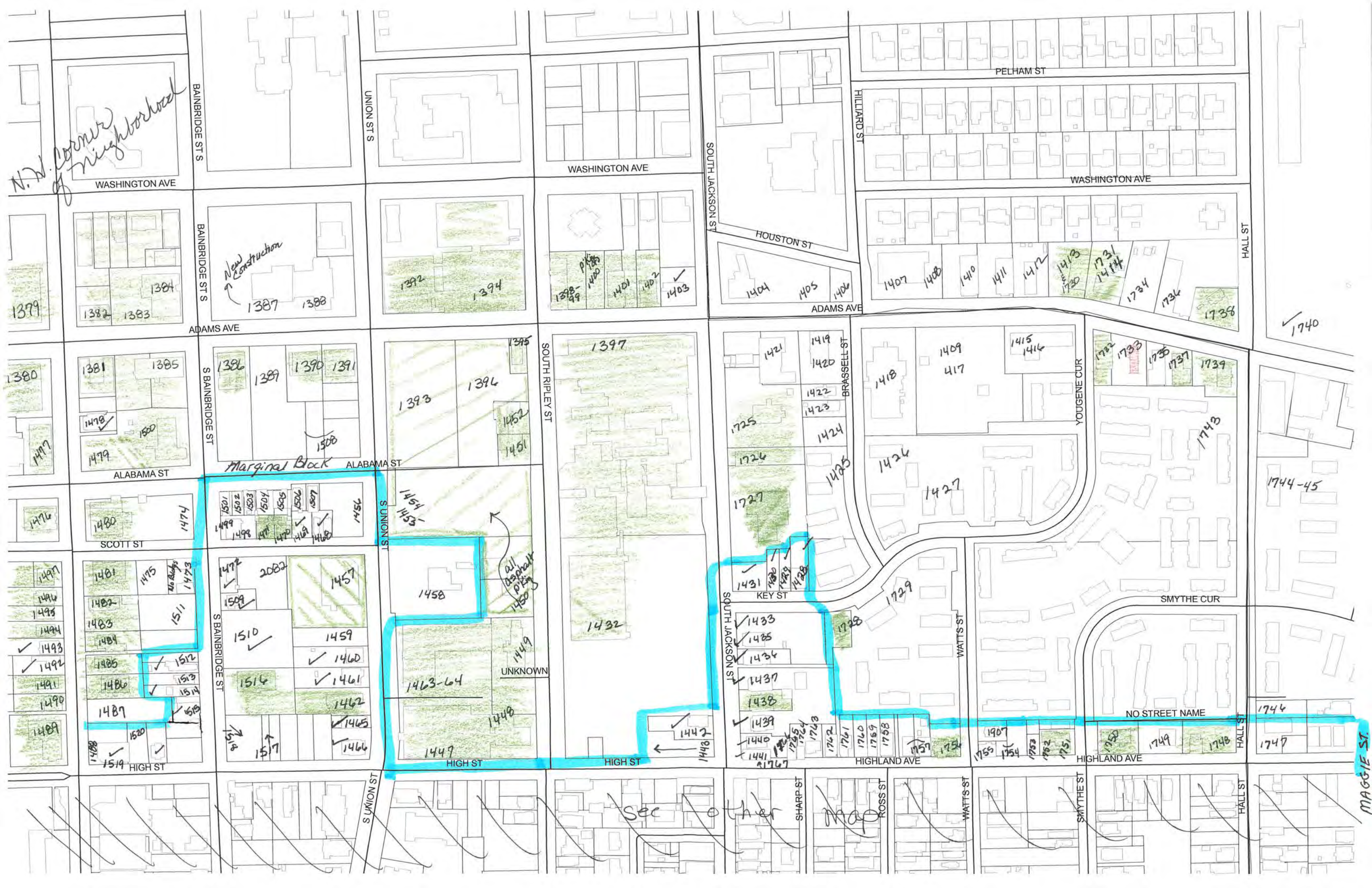
129

112

120

ADAMS







maybe - but has metal canopy or some other qualifier

Architecture - Non contributing

Building gone

Vacant land

* - Dericote St has some hist. signif due to homes of prominent in civil rights movement

South East corner

