

Avondale Cotton Mill
and
Mill Village

Located adjacent to and lying immediately to the north and east of the mill property, the mill village was laid out on a grid pattern with main streets running north and south and cross streets running east and west. The village comprises approximately 9 to 10 full city blocks. Due to the northeast to northwest diagonal path of the railroad, which cuts through the village, a number of the blocks are irregular in shape. Originally the streets were named for varieties of trees such as chestnut, mulberry, orange, walnut, beech, etc. In an article entitled "Pell City Manufacturing Company Operating the Pell City Cotton Mills: Largest of Its Kind in the South," *The Birmingham Ledger*, March 24, 1903, the reporter notes that the company owned "a village of 115 houses, three, four, and six-rooms each which they have erected and fitted up for their employees." Lots were and remain a standard size and the setbacks from the street are the same, creating a pleasant unbroken vista of uniform company housing. Mature trees and plantings, as well as sidewalks, are found throughout the village. The topography is slightly undulating, although a steep hill is located on the northern most edge of the village. Typically, houses located on the side of the hill rest on tall brick piers and therefore, are higher off of the ground than the other mill houses.

The mill complex, mill school, community house, and company office were located at the southern edge of the village along what was formerly known as Chestnut Street; today, this street is the entrance drive to the mill office. According to Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps, the Avondale Mills Cotton Gin (destroyed) was located immediately south of the mill complex, across Howard Avenue, a major city street which ran along the southern property line of the mills. After the Avondale Mills purchased the Pell City Manufacturing Company in 1919, the new management constructed the Gertrude Comer Hospital at the corner of Grove and Mulberry Streets. Named for the wife of Gov. B. B. Comer, the owner of the Avondale Mill Company, the Comer Hospital was a two-story Colonial Revival building. The hospital was torn down in the 1960s and a modern ranch house occupies the site today. The mill school and community house were also demolished in the 1960s but the the majority of buildings and structures within the extensive mill complex survive.

Description of the Avondale Cotton Mill Complex

In 1902, *The Coosa Valleyan* announced that "the Pell City Manufacturing Company has commenced its first new mill building, and they will build three other buildings of the same size." According to this and subsequent articles, the stockholders and management of the Pell City Manufacturing Company boasted that this mill was "unlike any other in the southern states," a reference to the unique "sawtooth" design of the mill. The sawtooth design features clerestory windows placed at regular intervals along the roof of the mill to provide light into the main building. From the side, these regularly spaced clerestory windows resembled the teeth of a saw blade. The Pell City mill was the first example of a sawtooth cotton mill building in Alabama.

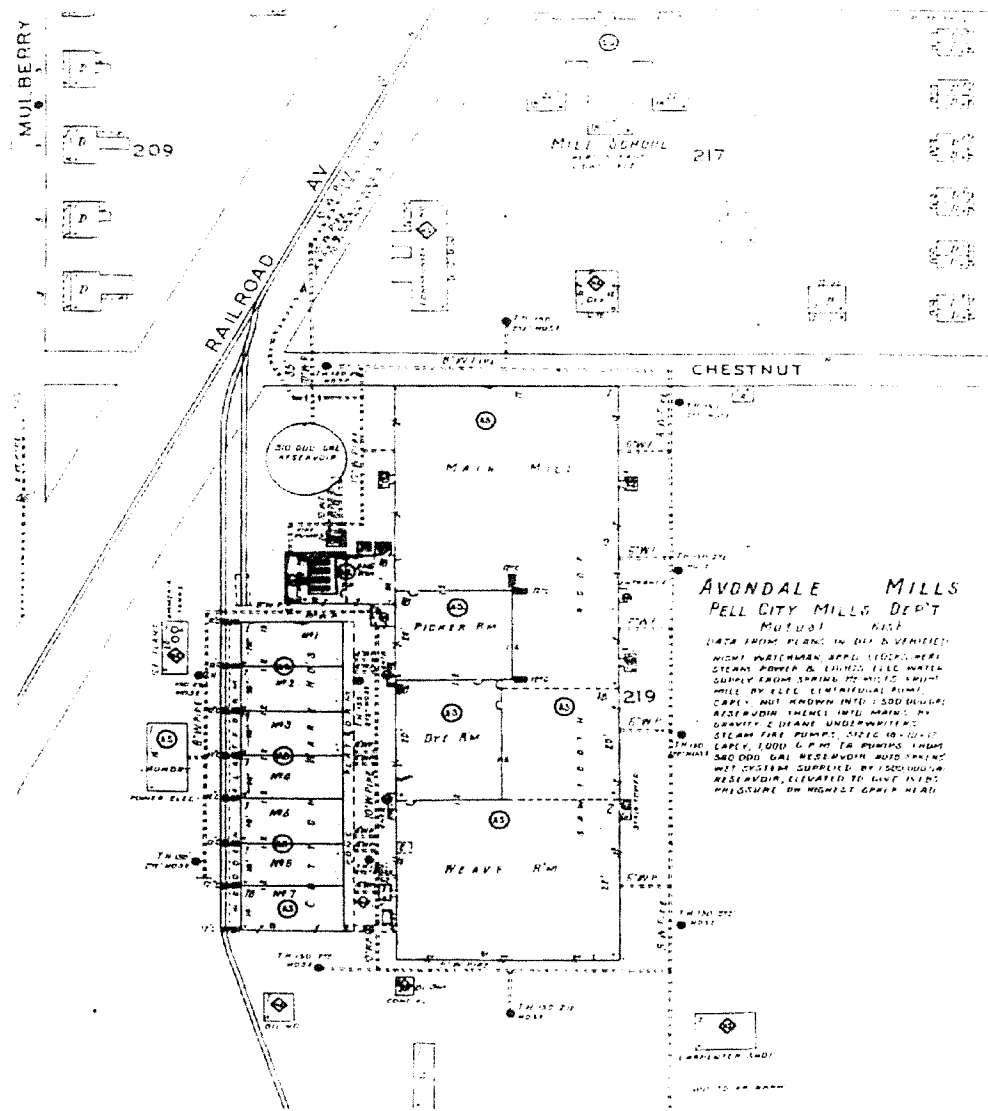
The mill complex consisted of the main mill building, an engine and boiler room, a circular concrete reservoir, a chimney stack, the cotton warehouse, a carpenter shop, laundry, ice plant, oil house, and the mill office. Constructed on a site just east of the railroad, the mill building faces north. The reservoir, chimney stack, engine room, and cotton warehouse are aligned north to south, respectively, along the western elevation of the main building. The ice plant and laundry were located on the western side of the warehouse while the carpenter shop was located at the southwest corner of the main mill building. A small oil house was located due west of the warehouse. The ice plant, laundry, oil house, and carpenter shop have been demolished.

Originally, a railroad spur ran along the western elevation of the cotton warehouse. The façade of the main mill building is adjacent to what was originally called Chestnut Street, which today, is no longer a through street. Across Chestnut Street, the stockholders of the Pell City Manufacturing Company constructed the mill office, a community center, and the mill school. Today, only the office building is extant.

The Mill Building

The main mill building is basically rectangular, of brick construction, two stories in height, and covers a ground area of 225' x 640 feet. Originally, the mill was divided into four large rooms: the main mill (225' x 225'), the picker room (100' x 100'), the dye room (125' x 100'), and the weaving room (225' x 175'). The picker and the weaving rooms separated the main mill in the northern portion of the building from the

weaving room in the southern half of the building. Six clerestory windows at the northern and six clerestory windows in the southern ends of the building span the entire width (225') of the building. In the center of the building, however, the clerestory windows stop at the midpoint of the roofline, running from the center to the eastern elevation. Instead of the clerestory windows, the contractors for the mill building placed seven skylights over the picker and dye rooms. Along all elevations of the mill building, the wall plane is broken by a series of windows and blind arches. The window openings and the blind arches are all accentuated with graduating brick stringcourses and lintels. Almost all of the original window openings have been enclosed. On the eastern and western elevations, a small vent is located just above the cornice and at the juncture of the clerestory window. These small vents actually open into the side of the clerestory or sawtooth portion of the roof. The eastern and western elevations of the mill building are embellished with small brick buttresses. Also, four two-story brick pavilions with flat roofs are spaced evenly along each of the side elevations. Some of these pavilions were designed as water closets and others as stairwells and they remain in use as such today.



Avondale Mills, City of Pell City, Alabama – 1930, Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map.

Reservoir

Located immediately to the northwest of the main mill building, the concrete reservoir is a circular retaining pool 75' in diameter and designed to hold 510,000 gallons of water. The reservoir served as the primary water supply for the mill machinery and for fire protection purposes. Water was supplied to the mill from a spring and pumping station, a mile and a half north of the site. At the pumping station, an electrical centrifugal pump forced the water into a 1.5 million gallon reservoir that flowed into water mains. Pumps then forced water into the reservoir. Water pipes, 10" in diameter, connected the reservoir with the fire pumps, the engine room, and the sprinkler system. This sprinkler system was able to produce 15 lbs. of pressure per sprinkler head.

Chimney Stack

The chimney stack is located south/southeast of the reservoir, west of the main mill building, and north of the engine rooms. The stack is of brick construction, approximately 20' in diameter and 180' tall. The stack tapers as it rises but flares out into a cone shaped stack at its upper end.

Engine House

The engine house consists of 2 two-storied structures, both of brick construction with flat roofs. The boiler room is approximately 50' x 50' and was designed to hold four primary boilers which fed the turbines in the adjacent 40' x 50' engine room. The upper story of the engine room consists of large open areas which were used as locker rooms for employees and as storage facilities. Today, these areas are vacant and not in use.

Warehouse

The warehouse lies directly west and parallel to the main mill building, set back approximately 200' from the façade of the main mill building. Basically rectangular, this building is approximately 100' x 350 feet and consists of seven 50' x 100' rooms. Originally, a railroad spur ran along side of the western elevation of the warehouse, alongside a wooden loading platform. A similar concrete platform is located along side of the eastern elevation. The warehouse has wide, overhanging eaves extending out passed the edge of the loading platforms. Large sliding wooden doors are found on the western and eastern elevations of the warehouse.

Office Building

The office building is located immediately to the north of the mill and is a one story brick building. Basically pyramidal in form, the building features a hipped roof, three bay façade, a single leaf entrance with transom, and a small entrance porch. This building continues to serve as the headquarters for the Pell City division of the Avondale Mills Company.

Overall, the mill complex retains a high degree of integrity in regard to craftsmanship, feeling, association, design, materials, and sense of place. All of the buildings and structures appear very much as they did when first constructed in 1905. The renovation to accommodate upgraded utilities and machinery has been accomplished with a great deal of sensitivity in regard to maintaining the architectural integrity of the complex. Except for the enclosure of some windows, the exterior of the various buildings and structures located within the mill complex appear almost unaltered from their original appearance.

Avondale Cotton Mill Village

Description of Mill Village Housing Types

In an article entitled "Pell City Manufacturing Company Operating the Pell City Cotton Mills: Largest of Its Kind in the South," *The Birmingham Ledger*, March 24, 1903, the reporter notes that the company owned "a village of 115 houses, three, four, and six-rooms each which they have erected and fitted up for their employees." Located adjacent to and lying immediately to the north and east of the mill property, the village was laid out on a grid pattern with main streets running north and south and cross streets running east and west. Lots were and remain a standard size and the setbacks from the street are the same, creating a pleasant unbroken vista of uniform company housing. Mature trees and plantings are found throughout the village. The topography is slightly undulating, although a steep hill is located on the northern most edge of the village. The newspaper article noted that the houses would be lighted with electricity, and each house would be supplied with an abundance of spring water piped into the house. "In no other mill village in the south do the employees enjoy such luxuries," noted the reporter. Overall, the mill village retains a high degree of integrity in regard to association, place, materials, craftsmanship, and feeling. Many of the dwellings have had minor changes, including the enclosure of the rear porches for additional rooms, the alteration of the front porch, and the application of asbestos shingles or aluminum siding as exterior wall material. Of the 115 houses originally constructed for the Pell City Manufacturing Company, ___ remain. The original company houses fall into four distinct categories.

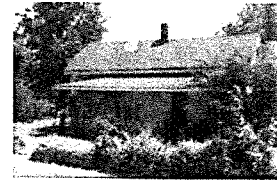
Form A – Pyramidal Massed-Plan Four-Room House

Basically square in shape with a hipped roof, these dwellings (originally constructed as a duplex) feature a massed plan, of four rooms. Originally, the front two rooms shared a common chimney flue and on some houses, the chimneystack still remains. The majority of houses built according to this plan had either simple full width shed roofed or three-quarter-width gable roofed porches. Some examples do have decorative gable roofed dormers centrally located on the façade. Originally, all of dwellings of this type had a four-bay façade, consisting of two windows located in the outer bays and two single-leaf entrances located in the middle two bays. The foundations are consistently brick piers and the exterior wall material is simple overlapping weatherboard, except where modern aluminum siding has been applied. Typically, the original rear shed roofed porch has been enclosed.



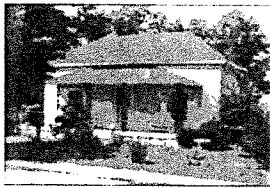
Form B – Side Gable Three-Room House

The simplest of the various housing forms, the three-room house has a side gable roof with a central interior chimney. The three-bay façade consisted of a single-leaf entrance, which is off-centered, and two single double-hung-sash windows. The floorplan consisted of two equal sized rooms with a rear, shed room and partial-width shed roof porch. Due to their small size, this house type is the one that has been altered the most with the addition of rear ells and additional shed rooms (typically by enclosing the partial-width shed roof porch). Almost all of these side-gable roofed houses have some type of rear addition. Porch types are either small gable-front or more typically, a full-width shed roof.



Form C – Hipped Roof Three-Room House

These small houses feature a three bay façade with a central single-leaf entrance flanked by single double-hung-sash windows. Their floor plan is somewhat different than the other three-room form house in that the door opens into a small vestibule with doors immediately to the left and right. A central chimney divides the two main rooms. Originally, all of these houses had shed-roof porches on the front and a partial-width shed-roof porch on the rear. Today, most of these dwellings have rear, shed rooms or ells.



Form D - Cross Gable Six-Room House

Designed for and occupied by managers and plant foremen, these dwellings are the most spacious and comfortable. They have brick pier foundations and weatherboard exterior wall material. The main hipped-roof has a centrally placed hipped-roof dormer/vent flanked by two front facing hipped-roof ells. These dwellings featured a central room; acting almost like a central hall, with two rooms to either side and one rear-shed room at the end of the partial width shed roof porch. The facades differ only slightly; most have a four bay façade composed of paired and single double-hung-sash windows and a single leaf entrance. Paired double-hung-sash windows are found in the front-facing hipped roof ells while a single double-hung-sash window is located to one side of the entrance door. All of these houses had, at one time, a full-width shed roof porch across the façade. Today, each of these houses has a different type of porch.



In addition to the four distinct housing types listed above, there are examples of other house types that are found within the defined boundaries of the mill village. These examples of L-cottages, bungalows, and side gable roof dwellings were not built as company housing but were constructed within the boundaries of the mill village sometime after 1903. Since the mill village is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture, as well as Criterion A: Domestic/institutional housing, these structures may be considered contributing resources if they are at least 50 years old and retain a high degree of integrity in regard to design, materials, feeling, and association.

The Determination of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources and the Question of Integrity

The majority of resources located within the boundaries of the mill village retain a high degree of integrity, particularly in regard to feeling and association. In determining contributing and non-contributing resources, the consultant examined each structure and analyzed whether or not the resource retained its overall original form according to the four categories outlined and described in the previous paragraphs. Naturally, minor changes have been made to the structures since their erection in 1903. The most common alterations have been the reconfiguration of the front porch, the addition of shed rooms or ells to the rear of the property, and the application of man-made exterior wall materials. A common alteration of those houses that once featured two single-leaf entrances has been the enclosure of one entrance to create a single or primary front door. Minor alterations such as the reconfiguration of the porch, the addition of rear rooms or ells, the application of asbestos or aluminum siding, and the replacement of original windows and doors were not considered to lessen or detract from the overall form of the building. Non-contributing resources, however, are those dwellings which have been so altered as to render the house unrecognizable as one of the four types of mill village housing.

**Avondale Cotton Mill Village
Historic Resource Inventory**

Letters (C) and (NC) denote contributing and non-contributing resources. Photograph rolls and negative numbers are found in parentheses at the end of each listing.

Fifth Avenue North (originally named Grove Street)

1. **2801 Fifth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, paired windows, partial-width gable roof porch supported by metal posts resting on low brick balustrade, metal awning along front of porch. © (Roll #3-Neg. 14)
2. **2803 Fifth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, three-quarter-width shed roof porch supported by simple posts. © (Roll #3-Neg. 15)
3. **2805 Fifth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, near full-width shed roof porch supported by slender posts resting on low brick balustrade. © (Roll #3-Neg. 16)
4. **2807 Fifth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, near full-width hipped roof porch supported by boxed posts on low wooden balustrade. © (Roll #3-Neg. 17)
5. **2809 Fifth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two single leaf entrances, near full-width shed roof porch supported by slender posts. © (Roll #3-Neg. 18)

Sixth Avenue North (originally named Peachtree Street)

6. **2800 Sixth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, central chimney, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, three-quarter width hipped roof porch supported by boxed posts, side bay window, aluminum siding exterior wall material. © (Roll #3-Neg. 8)
7. **2802 Sixth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, full shed roof porch supported by slender posts with simple brackets. © (Roll #3-Neg. 9)
8. **2804 Sixth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, former full-width hipped roof porch has been enclosed, partially glassed-in and the remainder fully enclosed three-bay façade, paired aluminum windows, metal storm door opens onto glassed-in porch. © (Roll #3-Neg. 11)
9. **2806 Sixth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, central interior chimney, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, full-width shed roof porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers, weatherboard exterior wall material. © (Roll #3-Neg. 12)

Twenty-Fifth Street North (originally named Poplar Street)

10. **400 Twenty-Fifth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrance, shed roof porch supported by slender posts. © (Roll #4-Neg. 5)

11. **402 Twenty-Fifth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, aluminum siding, aluminum windows, former full width shed roof porch is now enclosed, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, paired aluminum windows. © (Roll #4-Neg. 4)
12. **404 Twenty-Fifth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by four tapered posts connected by wooden balustrade. © (Roll #4-Neg. 3)
13. **406 Twenty-Fifth Street North**, Gable roof cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, double-hung-sash window, full-width recessed porch. © (Roll #4-Neg. 2)
14. **408 Twenty-Fifth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, paired and single double-hung-sash windows, partial-width gable roof porch. © (Roll #4-Neg. 1)
15. **410 Twenty-Fifth Street North**, (Roll #6-Neg. 1)
16. **412 Twenty-Fifth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, four-bay facade, two single-leaf entrances, near full-width screened-in porch. © (Roll #3-Neg. 36)

Twenty-Sixth Street North (originally named Mulberry Street)

17. **400 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Cross gable six-room house. One-story frame, central hipped roof with projecting hipped roof wings, central hipped roof dormer with ventilator, interior chimney toward north elevation, four-bay façade, single-leaf entrance and single double-hung-sash window recessed between two front-facing wings, addition of sun room to projecting ell on southwest corner. © (Roll #3-Neg. 20)
18. **401 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, interior chimney, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, paired double-hung-sash windows, gable roof portico supported by slender posts. © (Roll #3-Neg. 19)
19. **402 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Cross gable six-room house. One-story frame, central hipped roof with projecting hipped roof wings, four-bay façade, single-leaf entrance and single double-hung-sash window recessed between two front-facing wings, three-quarter-width half hipped roof porch supported by simple posts on low brick balustrade. © (Roll #3-Neg. 21)
20. **404 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Cross gable six-room house. One-story frame, central hipped roof with projecting hipped roof wings, four-bay façade, single leaf entrance and single double-hung-sash window recessed between two front-facing wings, simple shed-roof portico supported by wooden posts. © (Roll #3-Neg. 23)
21. **405 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, single and paired double-hung-sash windows, gable roof portico supported by boxed wooden posts. © (Roll #3-Neg. 22)
22. **406 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Cross gable six-room house. One-story frame, central hipped roof with projecting hipped roof wings, four-bay façade, single-leaf entrance and single double-hung-sash window recessed between two front facing wings, paired double-hung-sash windows remain in projecting wings, partial-width shed roof porch. Abandoned and deteriorating. © (Roll #3-Neg. 26)

23. **407 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Gable roof cottage. One-story frame, front-facing gable roof, three bay façade, single-leaf entrance, three-quarter width shed roof porch supported by four wooden posts. House does not fit any defined mill village housing type and appears to be of modern construction or a total modern renovation of existing structure. (NC) (Roll #3-Neg. 24)
24. **408 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Cross gable six-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, central hipped roof with projecting hipped roof wings, four-bay façade, single-leaf entrance and single double-hung-sash window recessed between two projecting wings, full width shed roof porch supported by slender posts. © (Roll #3-Neg. 28)
25. **409 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, remnants of interior chimney, three-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by wooden posts. © (Roll #3-Neg. 25)
26. **411 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, One-story brick veneered ranch style dwelling, continuous brick pier foundation, side gable roof, gable roof porch supported by slender posts, side carport, four bay façade, single leaf entrance. c. 1970. (NC) (Roll #3-Neg. 27)
27. **500 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, central interior chimney, four bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, three-quarter width hipped roof porch supported by iron-work post on low concrete balustrade. © (Roll #3-Neg. 29)
28. **501 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, one single-leaf entrance, three aluminum windows, former full-width porch removed. © (Roll #3-Neg. 30)
29. **502 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, two double-hung-sash windows, gable roof porch supported by slender posts on brick piers. © (Roll #3-Neg. 31)
30. **503 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier and concrete block foundation, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, full-width shed roof porch supported by slender posts on concrete block balustrade. © (Roll #3-Neg. 32)
31. **504 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, gable roof porch. © (Roll #3-Neg. 33)
32. **505 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick and concrete block foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows. © (Roll #3-Neg. 34)
33. **506 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof with central interior chimney, brick pier foundation, former three-quarter-width hipped roof porch has been enclosed, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, paired double-hung sash windows. © (Roll #3-Neg. 35)

Twenty-Seventh Street North (originally named Orange Street)

34. **401 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by iron work supports. © (Roll #4-Neg. 6)

35. **403 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by iron work supports. © (Roll #4-Neg. 7)
36. **501 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width hipped roof porch supported by wooden supports. © (Roll #4-Neg. 8)
37. **506 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width gable roof porch, aluminum siding exterior wall material. © (Roll #4-Neg. 9)
38. **508 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width gable roof porch which is partially enclosed with vertical siding and the remainder with wire screening material. © (Roll #4-Neg. 10)
39. **504 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick and concrete block foundation, three-bay façade, former open porch with gable roof now enclosed, aluminum siding exterior wall material. © (Roll #4-Neg. 11)
40. **600 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch. © (Roll #4-Neg. 12)
41. **601 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof with rear ell, central interior chimney, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by wooden posts on low wooden balustrade. © (Roll #4-Neg. 13)
42. **602 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, central interior chimney, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by pierced wooden supports. © (Roll #4-Neg. 14)
43. **603 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, L-cottage. One-story frame, side gable roof with projecting front gable addition, aluminum siding exterior wall material, three bay façade, former partial width porch enclosed. (C) (Roll #4-Neg. 15)
44. **604 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, set off the ground on high brick pier foundation, three-bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full shed roof porch supported by pierced wooden supports and embellished with decorative detailing. © (Roll #4-Neg. 16)
45. **605 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, L-cottage. One-story frame, cross gable roof with front facing projecting ell, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, paired double-hung-sash windows, partial-width half-hipped roof porch, aluminum siding exterior wall material. © (Roll #4-Neg. 17)
46. **606 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, set off the ground on high brick pier and concrete block foundation, five-bay façade, side additions, partial-width shed roof porch supported by pierced woodwork supports. © (Roll #4-Neg. 18)
47. **607 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, central interior chimney, three-bay façade, single leaf entrance, three-quarter width porch supported by decorative metal posts. © (Roll #4-Neg. 19)

48. **609 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, central interior chimney, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, three-quarter width porch supported by slender wooden posts connected by lattice-work balustrades. © (Roll #4-Neg. 20)
49. **610 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, gable roof porch supported by boxed wooden posts. © (Roll #4-Neg. 21)
50. **611 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, brick pier and concrete block foundation, side gable roof, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, full shed roof porch supported by slender wooden posts. © (Roll #4-Neg. 22)

Twenty-Eighth Street North (originally not named, part of railroad right of way)

51. **501 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, central interior chimney, four bay façade, single leaf entrance, gable roof porch supported by boxed supports. © (Roll #5-Neg. 1)
52. **503 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Bungalow form. This particular house may have evolved from a side gable, three room house or it may have been built as it appears today. It has, however, undergone a number of changes to its appearance and therefore is considered non-contributing. One story frame, cross gable roof, former gable roof porch has been glassed-in, small recessed porch, aluminum windows. (NC) (Roll #5-Neg. 2)
53. **505 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, central interior chimney, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, near full width shed roof porch supported by slender wooden posts. © (Roll #5-Neg. 3)
54. **600 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full-width half-hipped roof porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers. © (Roll #5-Neg. 4)
55. **601 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, former shed roof porch enclosed, façade consists of row of windows, wooden deck. © (Roll #5-Neg. 5)
56. **602 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, near full-width hipped roof porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers connected by low brick balustrades. © (Roll #5-Neg. 6)
57. **603 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, former four bay façade reduced to three bays, single leaf entrance, near full width gable roof porch supported by tapered posts on low brick and concrete balustrade. © (Roll #5-Neg. 7)
58. **604 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full width hipped roof screened-in porch. © (Roll #5-Neg. 8)
59. **605 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier and concrete block foundation, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, near full-width gable roof porch supported by tapered posts on low concrete block balustrade. © (Roll #5-Neg. 9)

60. **606 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, gable roof porch supported by slender posts, aluminum siding. © (Roll #5-Neg. 10)
61. **607 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by slender posts resting on concrete block balustrade. © (Roll #5-Neg. 11)
62. **609 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Hipped roof three-room house. One story frame, hipped roof, resting on brick and concrete block foundation, three bay façade covered by shed roof enclosed porch with seven aluminum windows. © (Roll #5-Neg. 12)
63. **610 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, No style. This house may have evolved from earlier mill village type, perhaps side gable three-room cottage, but has been radically altered. One story frame, side gable roof, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, partial-width shed roof porch. (Roll #5-Neg. 13)
64. **611 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick and concrete block foundation, raised foundation providing space for small garage on basement level, full width half-hipped roof porch, three bay façade, single-leaf entrance. © (Roll #5-Neg. 14)
65. **612 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, gable on hip roof (non-original), brick pier foundation, three-bay façade, single leaf entrance, three-quarter width hipped roof porch supported by decorative ironwork posts. © (Roll #5-Neg. 15)
66. **616 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, with side gable roof wing, original three bay façade with single leaf entrance, former double-hung-sash window replaced with picture window, paired double-hung-sash window in addition, small gable roof porch. © (Roll #5-Neg. 16)
67. **618 Twenty-Eighth Street North**, Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, aluminum siding exterior wall material, three-bay façade, near full width hipped roof porch supported by slender posts connected by wooden balustrade. © (Roll #5-Neg. 17)

Twenty-Ninth Street North (originally named Cherry Street)

68. **310 Twenty-Ninth Street**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, three-bay façade, single leaf entrance, gable roof porch, rear shed rooms, brick pier foundation, hipped-roof, asbestos shingle exterior wall material. © (Roll #1-Neg. 1)
69. **312 Twenty-Ninth Street**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, three bay façade, replacement windows, former gable roof porch has been enclosed, brick pier foundation, side aluminum carport. © (Roll #1-Neg. 2)
70. **314 Twenty-Ninth Street**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, central gable roof dormer, interior chimney, four bay façade, partial shed roof porch, aluminum awnings, brick pier foundation, single leaf entrance, weatherboard exterior wall material. © (Roll #1-Neg. 3)
71. **316 Twenty-Ninth Street**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, central gable roof dormer, four bay façade, partial shed roof porch which has been glassed-in, single leaf entrance, brick pier foundation. © (Roll #1-Neg. 4)

72. **318 Twenty-Ninth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, four bay façade, partial shed roof porch, single leaf entrance, weatherboard exterior wall material, brick pier foundation. © (Roll #1-Neg. 5)
73. **320 Twenty-Ninth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, central decorative gable, interior chimney, partial width half-hipped roof porch, four bay façade, weatherboard exterior wall material, brick pier foundation. (Roll #1-Neg. 6)
74. **322 Twenty-Ninth Street North**. Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, central decorative gable, four-bay façade, shed roof porch with metal awning, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material. © (Roll #1-Neg. 7)
75. **400 Twenty-Ninth Street North**. Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, three bay façade, three-quarter width shed roof porch, single leaf entrance, brick pier foundation, aluminum siding exterior wall material. (Roll #1-Neg. 8)
76. **401 Twenty-Ninth Street North**. Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, three-quarter width half-hipped roof porch, and brick pier foundation. © (Roll #1-Neg. 9)
77. **402 Twenty-Ninth Street North**. Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, four bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, near full-width half-hipped roof screened-in porch, brick pier foundation, and weatherboard exterior wall material. © (Roll #1-Neg. 10)
78. **403 Twenty-Ninth Street North**. Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, four bay façade, two single- leaf entrances, full width shed roof porch supported by slender posts, brick pier foundation. © (Roll #1-Neg. 11)
79. **404 Twenty-Ninth Street North**. Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, three-quarter-width half-hipped roof porch. © (Roll #1- Neg. 12)
80. **405 Twenty-Ninth Street North**. Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-and-a-half-story frame, hipped-roof with dominant cross hipped-roof dormer windows, three-bay façade with single and paired double-hung-sash windows, single-leaf entrance, three-quarter-width half-hipped roof porch supported by tapered posts, side screened-in porch, aluminum siding exterior wall material. (NC) (Roll #1-Neg. 13)
81. **406 Twenty-Ninth Street North**. Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, former four-bay façade, present three-bay façade consisting of two aluminum windows, one single-leaf entrance, near full-width shed roof porch supported by decorative ironwork posts. © (Roll #1-Neg. 14)
82. **407 Twenty-Ninth Street North**. Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, former four-bay façade, present three-bay façade, consisting of two 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, single-leaf entrance, full-width shed roof porch supported by slender posts resting on wooden balustrade. © (Roll #1-Neg. 15)
83. **408 Twenty-Ninth Street North**. Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, aluminum siding exterior wall material, rear shed rooms, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, former full-width porch has been glassed-in, aluminum storm door. © (Roll #1-Neg. 16)
84. **409 Twenty-Ninth Street North** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two

single-leaf entrances, near full-width shed roof porch has been screened-in, slender porch supports rest on closed wooden balustrade. © (Roll #1-Neg. 17)

85. **410 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, former four-bay façade has been reduced to present three-bay façade, two aluminum windows, single-leaf entrance, near full-width hipped-roof porch supported by slender posts on low closed wooden balustrade. © (Roll #1-Neg. 18)
86. **411 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, three-quarter width gable roof porch supported by three plain wooden posts resting on medium-height closed wooden balustrade, metal awnings. © (Roll #1-Neg. 19)
87. **412 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, central interior chimney, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances although one appears to have been sealed shut and is no longer operable, two 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, full-width shed roof porch supported by plain posts connected by wooden balustrades. © (Roll #1-Neg. 20)
88. **413 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, aluminum siding exterior wall material, original four-bay façade still evident although a side shed roof addition creates a five-bay façade consisting of a single-leaf entrance, three aluminum windows, and one double aluminum window. © (Roll #1-Neg. 21)
89. **500 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Mobile Home. Modern, one story mobile home, side gable roof, four bay façade, single leaf entrance, paired aluminum windows. C. 1990. (NC) (Roll #1-Neg. 22)
90. **502 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, central interior chimney, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full width shed roof porch supported by four wooden posts on low brick piers, side shed roof carport, rear ell. © (Roll #1-Neg. 23)
91. **504 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. This dwelling was originally a pyramidal-roofed dwelling but the roofline has been altered from a hip to a front-facing gable, probably at the time the front porch was added. Presently the house has a front-facing gable roof, a three bay façade with a single leaf entrance, a single and paired double hung sash windows, near full width gable roof porch supported by four wooden posts on low balustrades, weatherboard exterior wall material. Since the roofline has been altered and the dwelling no longer retains its original form, the structure is considered to be non-contributing. (NC) (Roll #1-Neg. 24)
92. **506 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, two double-hung-sash windows, full width shed roof porch supported by slender posts resting on closed wooden balustrade, attached side metal carport. © (Roll #1-Neg. 25)
93. **508 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, near full width shed roof porch supported by decorative metal supports, rear shed rooms. © (Roll #1-Neg. 26)

94. **600 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three-bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, tapered posts on low wooden balustrade. © (Roll #1-Neg. 27)
95. **601 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Side gable three-room house. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three-bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, three-quarter width (screened-in) shed roof porch supported by slender wooden posts connected by wooden balustrade. © (Roll #1-Neg. 28)
96. **602 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Side gable three-room house. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, single and paired double hung sash windows, three-quarter width hipped roof porch supported by slender wooden posts. © (Roll #1-Neg. 29)
97. **603 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, tar paper exterior wall material, three-bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, single and paired aluminum windows. © (Roll #1-Neg. 30)
98. **604 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Ranch. One-story frame dwelling, low-pitched cross-hipped roof, concrete and concrete block foundation, four-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, plate glass windows, attached carport. c. 1960. (NC) (Roll #1-Neg. 35)
99. **605 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, side gable roof ell, four-bay façade, aluminum windows, single-leaf entrance, small shed roof porch supported by decorative ironwork supports. © (Roll #1-Neg. 33)
100. **606 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Mobile Home. Modern, one story pre-fabricated house, gable roof, paired windows. C. 1980. (NC) (Roll #1-Neg. 34)
101. **608 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, central interior chimney, three bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows, near full hipped roof screened-in porch, rear shed rooms. © (Roll #1-Neg. 32)
102. **610 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, tar paper exterior wall material, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, single and paired double hung sash windows. © (Roll #1-Neg. 31)

Thirtieth Street North (originally named Beach Street)

103. **315 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows, three-quarter width hipped roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. © (Roll #2-Neg. 1)
104. **316 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, three-bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows, three-quarter width hipped roof porch which has been glassed-in. © (Roll #2-Neg. 2)
105. **317 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard and aluminum siding exterior wall material, three-bay façade, central single leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows, three-quarter-width hipped roof porch, rear ells. © (Roll #2-Neg. 3)

106. **318 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, three-bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows, three-quarter width hipped roof porch. © (Roll #2-Neg. 4)
107. **319 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundations, weatherboard exterior wall material, three-bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows, small gable roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. © (Roll #2-Neg. 5)
108. **320 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundations, weatherboard exterior wall material, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows, three-quarter width hipped roof porch supported by slender posts on low closed wooden balustrade. © (Roll #2-Neg.6)
109. **321 Thirtieth Street.** No style. The core of this house may be one of the original mill village houses. If so, this house has undergone radical changes and no longer retains any resemblance to its original appearance. Side gable roof with front-facing gable wing, six-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, aluminum windows, aluminum siding. (NC) (Roll #2-Neg. 7)
110. **322 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, three bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, brick pier foundations, two double-hung-sash windows, rear shed rooms. © (Roll #2-Neg. 8)
111. **323 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. Originally a hipped roof cottage, this house was changed with the addition of a front facing gable wing. One-story frame, hipped with cross gable roof, interior chimney, three bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, partial-width hipped roof porch, aluminum siding. (NC) (Roll #2-Neg. 9)
112. **400 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, three-quarter width hipped roof porch supported by decorative metal supports, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, paired aluminum windows. © (Roll #2-Neg. 10)
113. **401 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, near full-width shed roof porch supported by slender posts on low brick piers. © (Roll #2-Neg. 11)
114. **402 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, four-bay façade, near full-width hipped roof (screened-in) porch, two single-leaf entrances, two double-hung-sash windows, rear shed rooms. © (Roll #2-Neg. 12)
115. **403 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, near full-width hipped roof porch, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances. © (Roll #2-Neg. 13)
116. **405 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, central interior chimney, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. © (Roll #2-Neg. 14)
117. **406 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, central interior chimney, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch. © (Roll #2-Neg. 15)
118. **407 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, near full-width shed roof porch. © (Roll #2-Neg. 16)

119. **408 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, three-bay façade, single leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows. © (Roll #2-Neg. 17)
120. **409 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width half-hipped roof porch supported by tapered piers. © (Roll #2-Neg. 18)
121. **410 Thirtieth Street.** Front facing gable roof. One-story frame, front-facing gable roof, three-bay façade, single leaf entrance, near full-width half-hipped roof porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers. Roof of this structure may have been radically altered from pyramidal to front facing gable. (NC) (Roll #2-Neg. 19)
122. **411 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full-width half-hipped roof porch supported by wooden posts on low closed balustrade. © (Roll #2-Neg. 20)
123. **412 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full-width half hipped roof porch supported by slender wooden posts. © (Roll #2-Neg. 21)
124. **413 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, former full width shed roof porch has been glassed-in. © (Roll #2-Neg. 22)
125. **500 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, asbestos shingle exterior wall material, three bay façade, one single leaf entrance, paired window, gable roof porch supported by slender posts, rear shed rooms. © (Roll #2-Neg. 23)
126. **501 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, brick pier foundation, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, three-quarter width gable roof porch supported by slender posts on low brick piers connected by low brick balustrade. © (Roll #2-Neg. 24)
127. **502 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, three bay façade, a single and a paired double-hung-sash window, single leaf entrance, partial hipped roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. © (Roll #2-Neg. 25)
128. **503 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, near full-width gable roof porch supported by wooden posts on low brick piers connected by low concrete block balustrade. © (Roll #2-Neg. 26)
129. **504 Thirtieth Street.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, near full width screened-in shed roof porch, brick pier foundation, attached side metal roof carport. © (Roll #2-Neg. 27)
130. **506 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, central interior chimney, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, double-hung-sash windows. © (Roll #2-Neg. 28)
131. **507 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick piers foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, double-hung sash windows, rear ell and attached shed roof carport. © (Roll #2-Neg. 29)

132. **508 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, rear ell, no porch, presently being renovated. © (Roll #2-Neg. 30)
133. **509 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, near full-width shed roof porch supported by tapered posts, aluminum siding exterior wall material. © (Roll #2-Neg. 31)
134. **600 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, aluminum siding exterior, rear ell and additions, three-quarter width half-hipped roof porch. © (Roll #2-Neg. 32)
135. **601 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, aluminum siding, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, three-quarter width half-hipped roof porch supported by slender posts on closed wooden balustrade. © (Roll #2-Neg. 33)
136. **602 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, aluminum siding, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, rear ell, three-quarter width shed roof porch. © (Roll #2-Neg. 34)
137. **603 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, three-quarter width shed roof porch supported by turned decorative posts on low brick piers. © (Roll #2-Neg. 35)
138. **604 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, three bay façade, rear ell, single leaf entrance, shed roof porch supported by tapered posts on low wooden balustrade. © (Roll #2-Neg. 36)
139. **605 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, central interior chimney, rear shed rooms, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, brick pier foundation, three-quarter width shed roof porch which has been glassed-in. © (Roll #3-Neg. 1)
140. **606 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, central interior chimney, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, full width shed roof porch supported by tapered posts resting on low brick balustrade. © (Roll #3-Neg. 2)
141. **607 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, near full half-hipped roof porch supported by decorative metal posts, (Roll #3-Neg. 3)
142. **608 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, near full half-hipped roof porch supported by tapered posts on a low closed wooden balustrade. © (Roll #3-Neg. 4)
143. **609 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. Remodeled with total loss of integrity. One and a half story frame, side gable roof, two front facing gable roof dormers, full width shed roof porch, slender posts, screened-in porch. (NC) (Roll #3-Neg. 5)
144. **610 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, near full-width shed roof porch supported by posts, rear shed rooms. © (Roll #3-Neg. 6)
145. **611 Thirtieth Street.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, partial width shed roof porch supported by slender posts, rear shed rooms. © (Roll #3-Neg. 7)

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Avondale Mill and Mill Village

County and State Pell City, Alabama

5. Classification

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

137

13 buildings

2

_____ sites

_____ structures

139

_____ objects

13 Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: institutional housing
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION manufacturing facility
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION waterworks
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION industrial storage
COMMERCE/TRADE office building

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION manufacturing facility
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION waterworks
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION industrial storage
COMMERCE/TRADE office building

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: pyramidal
 Other: side gable roof cottage
 Other: L-cottage

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
 roof ASPHALT
 walls BRICK
WOOD: weatherboard
 other GLASS

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

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Avondale Mill and Mill Village, Pell City
County and State St. Clair County, Alabama

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY _____
ARCHITECTURE _____
SOCIAL HISTORY _____
ENGINEERING _____

Period of Significance 1902-1950 _____

Significant Dates 1902 1919 _____

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A _____

Architect/Builder Sheldon, F. P. _____

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS) 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: N/A
 State Historic Preservation Office
 Other state agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
 Name of repository _____

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7. Description (cont'd)

Bungalow

Other: no style

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Avondale Cotton Mill and Mill Village

Location and Geographical Description of the Avondale Cotton Mill and Mill Village

The Avondale Cotton Mill and Mill Village are located to the north/northeast of the downtown commercial district of Pell City, the county seat of St. Clair County, Alabama. The city became the county seat in 1902. Pell City is situated among the mountains of northern Alabama, at an elevation of about 700 feet. The city is located 35 miles east of Birmingham on the Coosa River. Gadsden is located 40 miles to the north, Anniston is 30 miles to the east, and Talladega and the Talladega National Forest are 21 miles to the south. In the late 19th century, coal, iron, wood, and cotton were the city's prime natural resources. Located in the brown hematite iron ore district, Pell City was an early coal and iron center. Shale, limestone, kaolin, potter's clay, manganese, barytes, and pyrites may also be found in substantial quantities in the surrounding area. Although located in a somewhat hilly region, the soil near Pell City, particularly near the Coosa River, is conducive for growing cotton, a primary reason for the construction of a textile mill. In 1904, a reporter for the *Birmingham Ledger* wrote "the location of the mill is in the edge of the town of Pell City, and literally in the cotton field, the old stalks of last year's crop having actually to be cleared away to make room for some of the buildings." The site of the cotton mill and mill village was ideally situated along both sides of the former Seaboard Air Line Railway, which ran diagonally through the area and connected with the Southern Railway at the southwest corner of the mill property.

Located adjacent to and lying immediately to the north and east of the mill complex, the mill village was laid out on a grid pattern with main streets running north and south and cross streets running east and west. The village comprises approximately 9 to 10 full city blocks. Due to the northeast to northwest diagonal path of the railroad, which cuts through the village, a number of the blocks are irregular in shape. Originally the streets were named for varieties of trees such as chestnut, mulberry, orange, walnut, beech, etc. Lots were and remain a standard size and the setbacks from the street are the same, creating a pleasant unbroken vista of uniform company housing. Mature trees and plantings, as well as sidewalks, are found throughout the village. The topography is slightly undulating, although a steep hill is located on the northern most edge of the village. Typically, houses located on the side of the hill rest on tall brick piers and therefore, are higher off of the ground than the other mill houses. In an article entitled "Pell City Manufacturing Company Operating the Pell City Cotton Mills: Largest of Its Kind in the South," *The Birmingham Ledger*, March 24, 1903, the reporter notes that the company owned "a village of 115 houses, three, four, and six-rooms each which they have erected and fitted up for their employees." The remaining houses that were constructed at that time form the core of the mill village historic district.

The mill complex, mill school, community house, and company office were located at the southern edge of the village along what was formerly known as Chestnut Street; today, this street is the entrance drive to the mill office. According to Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps, the Avondale Mills Cotton Gin (destroyed) was located immediately south of the mill complex, across Howard Avenue, a major city street which ran along the southern property line of the mills. After the Avondale Mills purchased the Pell City Manufacturing Company in 1919, the new management constructed the Gertrude Comer Hospital at the corner of Grove and Mulberry Streets. Named for the wife of Gov. B. B. Comer, the owner of the Avondale Mill Company, the Comer Hospital was a two-story Colonial Revival building. The hospital was torn down in the 1960s and a modern ranch house occupies the site today. The mill school and community house were also demolished in the 1960s but the majority of buildings and structures within the extensive mill complex survive.

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Avondale Cotton Mill Village

Description of Mill Village Housing Types

In an article entitled "Pell City Manufacturing Company Operating the Pell City Cotton Mills: Largest of Its Kind in the South," *The Birmingham Ledger*, March 24, 1903, the reporter notes that the company owned "a village of 115 houses, three, four, and six-rooms each which they have erected and fitted up for their employees." Located adjacent to and lying immediately to the north and east of the mill property, the village was laid out on a grid pattern with main streets running north and south and cross streets running east and west. Lots were and remain a standard size and the setbacks from the street are the same, creating a pleasant unbroken vista of uniform company housing. Mature trees and plantings are found throughout the village. The topography is slightly undulating, although a steep hill is located on the northern most edge of the village. The newspaper article noted that the houses would be lighted with electricity, and each house would be supplied with an abundance of spring water piped into the house. "In no other mill village in the south do the employees enjoy such luxuries," noted the reporter. Overall, the mill village retains a high degree of integrity in regard to association, place, materials, craftsmanship, and feeling. Many of the dwellings have had minor changes, including the enclosure of the rear porches for additional rooms, the alteration of the front porch, and the application of asbestos shingles or aluminum siding as exterior wall material. The original company houses fall into four distinct categories.

Form A – Pyramidal Massed-Plan Four-Room House

Basically square in shape with a hipped roof, these dwellings (originally constructed as a duplex) feature a massed plan, of four rooms. Originally, the front two rooms shared a common chimney flue and on some houses, the chimneystack still remains. The majority of houses built according to this plan had either simple full width shed roofed or three-quarter-width gable roofed porches. Some examples do have decorative gable roofed dormers centrally located on the façade. Originally, all of dwellings of this type had a four-bay façade, consisting of two windows located in the outer bays and two single-leaf entrances located in the middle two bays. The foundations are consistently brick piers and the exterior wall material is simple overlapping weatherboard, except where modern aluminum siding has been applied. Typically, the original rear shed roofed porch has been enclosed.

Form B – Side Gable Three-Room House

The simplest of the various housing forms, the three-room house has a side gable roof with a central interior chimney. The three-bay façade consisted of a single-leaf entrance, which is off-centered, and two single double-hung-sash windows. The floorplan consisted of two equal sized rooms with a rear, shed room and partial-width shed roof porch. Due to their small size, this house type is the one that has been altered the most with the addition of rear ells and additional shed rooms (typically by enclosing the partial-width shed roof porch). Almost all of these side-gable roofed houses have some type of rear addition. Porch types are either small gable-front or more typically, a full-width shed roof.

Form C – Hipped Roof Three-Room House

These small houses feature a three bay façade with a central single-leaf entrance flanked by single double-hung-sash windows. Their floor plan is somewhat different than the other three-room form house in that the door opens into a small vestibule with doors immediately to the left and right. A central chimney divides the two main rooms. Originally, all of these houses had shed-roof porches on the front and a partial-width shed-roof porch on the rear. Today, most of these dwellings have rear, shed rooms or ells.

Form D - Cross Gable Six-Room House

Designed for and occupied by managers and plant foremen, these dwellings are the most spacious and comfortable. They have brick pier foundations and weatherboard exterior wall material. The main hipped-roof has a centrally placed hipped-roof dormer/vent flanked by two front facing hipped-roof ells. These dwellings featured a central room, acting almost like a

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central hall, with two rooms to either side and one rear-shed room at the end of the partial width shed roof porch. The facades differ only slightly; most have a four bay façade composed of paired and single double-hung-sash windows and a single-leaf entrance. Paired double-hung-sash windows are found in the front-facing hipped roof ells while a single double-hung-sash window is located to one side of the entrance door. All of these houses had, at one time, a full-width shed roof porch across the façade. Today, each of these houses has a different type of porch.

In addition to the four distinct housing types listed above, there are examples of other house types that are found within the defined boundaries of the mill village. These examples of L-cottages, bungalows, and side gable roof dwellings were not built as company housing but were constructed within the boundaries of the mill village sometime after 1903. Since the mill village is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture, these structures may be considered contributing resources if they are at least 50 years old and retain a high degree of integrity in regard to design, materials, feeling, and association.

The Determination of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources and the Question of Integrity

The majority of resources located within the boundaries of the mill village retain a high degree of integrity, particularly in regard to feeling and association. In determining contributing and non-contributing resources, the consultant examined each structure and analyzed whether or not the resource retained its overall original form according to the four categories outlined and described in the previous paragraphs. Naturally, minor changes have been made to the structures since their erection in 1903. The most common alterations have been the reconfiguration of the front porch, the addition of shed rooms or ells to the rear of the property, and the application of man-made exterior wall materials. A common alteration of those houses that once featured two single-leaf entrances has been the enclosure of one entrance to create a single or primary front door. Minor alterations such as the reconfiguration of the porch, the addition of rear rooms or ells, the application of asbestos or aluminum siding, and the replacement of original windows and doors were not considered to lessen or detract from the overall form of the building. Non-contributing resources, however, are those dwellings which have been so altered as to render the house unrecognizable as one of the four types of mill village housing.

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Avondale Cotton Mill Village
Historic Resource Inventory

Letters (C) and (NC) denote contributing and non-contributing resources. Photograph rolls and negative numbers are found in parentheses at the end of each listing.

Fifth Avenue North (originally named Grove Street)

1. **2801 Fifth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, paired windows, partial-width gable roof porch supported by metal posts resting on low brick balustrade, metal awning along front of porch. © (Roll #3-Neg.14)
2. **2803 Fifth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, three-quarter-width shed roof porch supported by simple posts. © (Roll #3-Neg. 15)
3. **2805 Fifth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, near full-width shed roof porch supported by slender posts resting on low brick balustrade. © (Roll #3-Neg. 16)
4. **2807 Fifth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, near full-width hipped roof porch supported by boxed posts on low wooden balustrade. © (Roll #3-Neg. 17)
5. **2809 Fifth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two single leaf entrances, near full-width shed roof porch supported by slender posts. © (Roll #3-Neg. 18)

Sixth Avenue North (originally named Peachtree Street)

6. **2800 Sixth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, central chimney, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, three-quarter width hipped roof porch supported by boxed posts, side bay window, aluminum siding exterior wall material. © (Roll #3-Neg. 8)
7. **2802 Sixth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, full shed roof porch supported by slender posts with simple brackets. © (Roll #3-Neg. 9)
8. **2804 Sixth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, former full-width hipped roof porch has been enclosed, partially glassed-in and the remainder fully enclosed three-bay façade, paired aluminum windows, metal storm door opens onto glassed-in porch. © (Roll #3-Neg. 11)
9. **2806 Sixth Avenue North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, central interior chimney, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, full-width shed roof porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers, weatherboard exterior wall material. © (Roll #3-Neg. 12)

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Twenty-Fifth Street North (originally named Poplar Street)

10. **400 Twenty-Fifth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrance, shed roof porch supported by slender posts. © (Roll #4-Neg. 5)
11. **402 Twenty-Fifth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, aluminum siding, aluminum windows, former full width shed roof porch is now enclosed, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, paired aluminum windows. © (Roll #4-Neg. 4)
12. **404 Twenty-Fifth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by four tapered posts connected by wooden balustrade. © (Roll #4-Neg. 3)
13. **406 Twenty-Fifth Street North**, Gable roof cottage. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, double-hung-sash window, full-width recessed porch. © (Roll #4-Neg. 2)
14. **408 Twenty-Fifth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, paired and single double-hung-sash windows, partial-width gable roof porch. © (Roll #4-Neg. 1)
15. **410 Twenty-Fifth Street North**. (Roll #6-Neg. 1)
16. **412 Twenty-Fifth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, four-bay facade, two single-leaf entrances, near full-width screened-in porch. © (Roll #3-Neg. 36)

Twenty-Sixth Street North (originally named Mulberry Street)

17. **400 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Cross gable six-room house. One-story frame, central hipped roof with projecting hipped roof wings, central hipped roof dormer with ventilator, interior chimney toward north elevation, four-bay façade, single-leaf entrance and single double-hung-sash window recessed between two front-facing wings, addition of sun room to projecting ell on southwest corner. © (Roll #3-Neg. 20)
18. **401 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, interior chimney, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, paired double-hung-sash windows, gable roof portico supported by slender posts. © (Roll #3-Neg. 19)
19. **402 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Cross gable six-room house. One-story frame, central hipped roof with projecting hipped roof wings, four-bay façade, single-leaf entrance and single double-hung-sash window recessed between two front-facing wings, three-quarter-width half hipped roof porch supported by simple posts on low brick balustrade. © (Roll #3-Neg. 21)
20. **404 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Cross gable six-room house. One-story frame, central hipped roof with projecting hipped roof wings, four-bay façade, single leaf entrance and single double-hung-sash window recessed between two front-facing wings, simple shed-roof portico supported by wooden posts. © (Roll #3-Neg. 23)
21. **405 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, single and paired double-hung-sash windows, gable roof portico supported by boxed wooden posts. © (Roll #3-Neg. 22)

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22. **406 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Cross gable six-room house. One-story frame, central hipped roof with projecting hipped roof wings, four-bay façade, single-leaf entrance and single double-hung-sash window recessed between two front facing wings, paired double-hung-sash windows remain in projecting wings, partial-width shed roof porch. Abandoned and deteriorating. © (Roll #3-Neg. 26)
23. **407 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Gable roof cottage. One-story frame, front-facing gable roof, three bay façade, single-leaf entrance, three-quarter width shed roof porch supported by four wooden posts. House does not fit any defined mill village housing type and appears to be of modern construction or a total modern renovation of existing structure. (NC) (Roll #3-Neg. 24)
24. **408 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Cross gable six-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, central hipped roof with projecting hipped roof wings, four-bay façade, single-leaf entrance and single double-hung-sash window recessed between two projecting wings, full width shed roof porch supported by slender posts. © (Roll #3-Neg. 28)
25. **409 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, hipped roof, remnants of interior chimney, three-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by wooden posts. © (Roll #3-Neg. 25)
26. **411 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, One-story brick veneered ranch style dwelling, continuous brick pier foundation, side gable roof, gable roof porch supported by slender posts, side carport, four bay façade, single leaf entrance. c. 1970. (NC) (Roll #3-Neg. 27)
27. **500 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, central interior chimney, four bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, three-quarter width hipped roof porch supported by iron-work post on low concrete balustrade. © (Roll #3-Neg. 29)
28. **501 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, one single-leaf entrance, three aluminum windows, former full- width porch removed. © (Roll #3-Neg. 30)
29. **502 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, two double-hung-sash windows, gable roof porch supported by slender posts on brick piers. © (Roll #3-Neg. 31)
30. **503 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier and concrete block foundation, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, full- width shed roof porch supported by slender posts on concrete block balustrade. © (Roll #3-Neg. 32)
31. **504 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, gable roof porch. © (Roll #3-Neg. 33)
32. **505 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick and concrete block foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows. © (Roll #3-Neg. 34)
33. **506 Twenty-Sixth Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof with central interior chimney, brick pier foundation, former three-quarter-width hipped roof porch has been enclosed, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, paired double-hung sash windows. © (Roll #3-Neg. 35)

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Twenty-Seventh Street North (originally named Orange Street)

34. **401 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by iron work supports. © (Roll #4-Neg. 6)
35. **403 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by iron work supports. © (Roll #4-Neg. 7)
36. **501 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width hipped roof porch supported by wooden supports. © (Roll #4-Neg. 8)
37. **506 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width gable roof porch, aluminum siding exterior wall material. © (Roll #4-Neg. 9)
38. **508 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width gable roof porch which is partially enclosed with vertical siding and the remainder with wire screening material. © (Roll #4-Neg. 10)
39. **504 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick and concrete block foundation, three-bay façade, former open porch with gable roof now enclosed, aluminum siding exterior wall material. © (Roll #4-Neg. 11)
40. **600 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch. © (Roll #4-Neg. 12)
41. **601 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof with rear ell, central interior chimney, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by wooden posts on low wooden balustrade. © (Roll #4-Neg. 13)
42. **602 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, central interior chimney, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by pierced wooden supports. © (Roll #4-Neg. 14)
43. **603 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, L-cottage. One-story frame, side gable roof with projecting front gable addition, aluminum siding exterior wall material, three bay façade, former partial width porch enclosed. © (Roll #4-Neg. 15)
44. **604 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, set off the ground on high brick pier foundation, three-bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full shed roof porch supported by pierced wooden supports and embellished with decorative detailing. © (Roll #4-Neg. 16)
45. **605 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, L-cottage. One-story frame, cross gable roof with front facing projecting ell, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, paired double-hung-sash windows, partial- width half-hipped roof porch, aluminum siding exterior wall material. © (Roll #4-Neg. 17)
46. **606 Twenty-Seventh Street North**, Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, set off the ground on high brick pier and concrete block foundation, five-bay façade, side additions, partial-width shed roof porch supported by pierced woodwork supports. © (Roll #4-Neg. 18)

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60. **606 Twenty-Eighth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, gable roof porch supported by slender posts, aluminum siding. © (Roll #5-Neg. 10)
61. **607 Twenty-Eighth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by slender posts resting on concrete block balustrade. © (Roll #5-Neg. 11)
62. **609 Twenty-Eighth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One story frame, hipped roof, resting on brick and concrete block foundation, three bay façade covered by shed roof enclosed porch with seven aluminum windows. © (Roll #5-Neg. 12)
63. **610 Twenty-Eighth Street North.** No style. This house may have evolved from earlier mill village type, perhaps side gable three-room cottage, but has been radically altered. One story frame, side gable roof, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, partial-width shed roof porch. (NC) (Roll #5-Neg. 13)
64. **611 Twenty-Eighth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick and concrete block foundation, raised foundation providing space for small garage on basement level, full width half-hipped roof porch, three bay façade, single-leaf entrance. © (Roll #5-Neg. 14)
65. **612 Twenty-Eighth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, gable on hip roof (non-original), brick pier foundation, three-bay façade, single leaf entrance, three-quarter width hipped roof porch supported by decorative ironwork posts. © (Roll #5-Neg. 15)
66. **616 Twenty-Eighth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, with side gable roof wing, original three bay façade with single leaf entrance, former double-hung-sash window replaced with picture window, paired double-hung-sash window in addition, small gable roof porch. © (Roll #5-Neg. 16)
67. **618 Twenty-Eighth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, aluminum siding exterior wall material, three-bay façade, near full width hipped roof porch supported by slender posts connected by wooden balustrade. © (Roll #5-Neg. 17)

Twenty-Ninth Street North (originally named Cherry Street)

68. **310 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, three-bay façade, single leaf entrance, gable roof porch, rear shed rooms, brick pier foundation, hipped-roof, asbestos shingle exterior wall material. © (Roll #1-Neg. 1)
69. **312 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, three bay façade, replacement windows, former gable roof porch has been enclosed, brick pier foundation, side aluminum carport. © (Roll #1-Neg. 2)
70. **314 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, central gable roof dormer, interior chimney, four bay façade, partial shed roof porch, aluminum awnings, brick pier foundation, single leaf entrance, weatherboard exterior wall material. © (Roll #1-Neg. 3)

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71. **316 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, central gable roof dormer, four bay façade, partial shed roof porch which has been glassed-in, single leaf entrance, brick pier foundation. © (Roll #1-Neg. 4)
 72. **318 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, four bay façade, partial shed roof porch, single leaf entrance, weatherboard exterior wall material, brick pier foundation. © (Roll #1-Neg. 5)
 73. **320 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, central decorative gable, interior chimney, partial width half-hipped roof porch, four bay façade, weatherboard exterior wall material, brick pier foundation. © (Roll #1-Neg. 6)
 74. **322 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, central decorative gable, four-bay façade, shed roof porch with metal awning, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material. © (Roll #1-Neg. 7)
 75. **400 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, three bay façade, three-quarter width shed roof porch, single leaf entrance, brick pier foundation, aluminum siding exterior wall material. © (Roll #1-Neg. 8)
 76. **401 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, three-quarter width half-hipped roof porch, and brick pier foundation. © (Roll #1-Neg. 9)
 77. **402 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, four bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, near full-width half-hipped roof screened-in porch, brick pier foundation, and weatherboard exterior wall material. © (Roll #1-Neg. 10)
 78. **403 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, four bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full width shed roof porch supported by slender posts, brick pier foundation. © (Roll #1-Neg. 11)
 79. **404 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, three-quarter-width half-hipped roof porch. © (Roll #1-Neg. 12)
 80. **405 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-and-a-half-story frame, hipped-roof with dominant cross hipped-roof dormer windows, three-bay façade with single and paired double-hung-sash windows, single-leaf entrance, three-quarter-width half-hipped roof porch supported by tapered posts, side screened-in porch, aluminum siding exterior wall material. (NC) (Roll #1-Neg. 13)
 81. **406 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, former four-bay façade, present three-bay façade consisting of two aluminum windows, one single-leaf entrance, near full-width shed roof porch supported by decorative ironwork posts. © (Roll #1-Neg. 14)
 82. **407 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, former four-bay façade, present three-bay façade, consisting of two 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, single-leaf entrance, full-width shed roof porch supported by slender posts resting on wooden balustrade. © (Roll #1-Neg. 15)

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71. **316 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, central gable roof dormer, four bay façade, partial shed roof porch which has been glassed-in, single leaf entrance, brick pier foundation. © (Roll #1-Neg. 4)
72. **318 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, four bay façade, partial shed roof porch, single leaf entrance, weatherboard exterior wall material, brick pier foundation. © (Roll #1-Neg. 5)
73. **320 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, central decorative gable, interior chimney, partial width half-hipped roof porch, four bay façade, weatherboard exterior wall material, brick pier foundation. © (Roll #1-Neg. 6)
74. **322 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, central decorative gable, four-bay façade, shed roof porch with metal awning, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material. © (Roll #1-Neg. 7)
75. **400 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, three bay façade, three-quarter width shed roof porch, single leaf entrance, brick pier foundation, aluminum siding exterior wall material. © (Roll #1-Neg. 8)
76. **401 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, three-quarter width half-hipped roof porch, and brick pier foundation. © (Roll #1-Neg. 9)
77. **402 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, four bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, near full-width half-hipped roof screened-in porch, brick pier foundation, and weatherboard exterior wall material. © (Roll #1-Neg. 10)
78. **403 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, four bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full width shed roof porch supported by slender posts, brick pier foundation. © (Roll #1-Neg. 11)
79. **404 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, three-quarter-width half-hipped roof porch. © (Roll #1-Neg. 12)
80. **405 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-and-a-half-story frame, hipped-roof with dominant cross hipped-roof dormer windows, three-bay façade with single and paired double-hung-sash windows, single-leaf entrance, three-quarter-width half-hipped roof porch supported by tapered posts, side screened-in porch, aluminum siding exterior wall material. (NC) (Roll #1-Neg. 13)
81. **406 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, former four-bay façade, present three-bay façade consisting of two aluminum windows, one single-leaf entrance, near full-width shed roof porch supported by decorative ironwork posts. © (Roll #1-Neg. 14)
82. **407 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, former four-bay façade, present three-bay façade, consisting of two 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, single-leaf entrance, full-width shed roof porch supported by slender posts resting on wooden balustrade. © (Roll #1-Neg. 15)

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83. **408 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, aluminum siding exterior wall material, rear shed rooms, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, former full-width porch has been glassed-in, aluminum storm door. © (Roll #1-Neg. 16)
84. **409 Twenty-Ninth Street North** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, near full-width shed roof porch has been screened-in, slender porch supports rest on closed wooden balustrade. © (Roll #1-Neg. 17)
85. **410 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, former four-bay façade has been reduced to present three-bay façade, two aluminum windows, single-leaf entrance, near full-width hipped-roof porch supported by slender posts on low closed wooden balustrade. © (Roll #1-Neg. 18)
86. **411 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, three-quarter width gable roof porch supported by three plain wooden posts resting on medium-height closed wooden balustrade, metal awnings. © (Roll #1-Neg. 19)
87. **412 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, central interior chimney, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances although one appears to have been sealed shut and is no longer operable, two 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, full-width shed roof porch supported by plain posts connected by wooden balustrades. © (Roll #1-Neg. 20)
88. **413 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, aluminum siding exterior wall material, original four-bay façade still evident although a side shed roof addition creates a five-bay façade consisting of a single-leaf entrance, three aluminum windows, and one double aluminum window. © (Roll #1-Neg. 21)
89. **500 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Mobile Home. Modern, one story mobile home, side gable roof, four bay façade, single leaf entrance, paired aluminum windows. c. 1990. (NC) (Roll #1-Neg. 22)
90. **502 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, central interior chimney, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full width shed roof porch supported by four wooden posts on low brick piers, side shed roof carport, rear ell. © (Roll #1-Neg. 23)
91. **504 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. This dwelling was originally a pyramidal-roofed dwelling but the roofline has been altered from a hip to a front-facing gable, probably at the time the front porch was added. Presently the house has a front-facing gable roof, a three bay façade with a single leaf entrance, a single and paired double hung sash windows, near full width gable roof porch supported by four wooden posts on low balustrades, weatherboard exterior wall material. Since the roofline has been altered and the dwelling no longer retains its original form, the structure is considered to be non-contributing. (NC) (Roll #1-Neg. 24)
92. **506 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, two double-hung-sash windows, full width shed roof porch supported by slender posts resting on closed wooden balustrade, attached side metal carport. © (Roll #1-Neg. 25)

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93. **508 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Pyramidal massed-plan four-room house. One-story frame, hipped-roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, near full width shed roof porch supported by decorative metal supports, rear shed rooms. © (Roll #1-Neg. 26)
94. **600 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three-bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, tapered posts on low wooden balustrade. © (Roll #1-Neg. 27)
95. **601 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Side gable three-room house. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three-bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, three-quarter width (screened-in) shed roof porch supported by slender wooden posts connected by wooden balustrade. © (Roll #1-Neg. 28)
96. **602 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Side gable three-room house. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, single and paired double hung sash windows, three-quarter width hipped roof porch supported by slender wooden posts. © (Roll #1-Neg. 29)
97. **603 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, tar paper exterior wall material, three-bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, single and paired aluminum windows. © (Roll #1-Neg. 30)
98. **604 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Ranch. One-story frame dwelling, low-pitched cross-hipped roof, concrete and concrete block foundation, four-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, plate glass windows, attached carport. c. 1960. (NC) (Roll #1-Neg. 35)
99. **605 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, side gable roof ell, four-bay façade, aluminum windows, single-leaf entrance, small shed roof porch supported by decorative ironwork supports. © (Roll #1-Neg. 33)
100. **606 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Mobile Home. Modern, one story pre-fabricated house, gable roof, paired windows. C. 1980. (NC) (Roll #1-Neg. 34)
101. **608 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, central interior chimney, three bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows, near full hipped roof screened-in porch, rear shed rooms. © (Roll #1-Neg. 32)
102. **610 Twenty-Ninth Street North.** Side gable three-room house. One-story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, tar paper exterior wall material, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, single and paired double hung sash windows. © (Roll #1-Neg. 31)

Thirtieth Street North (originally named Beech Street)

103. **315 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, three bay façade, central single leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows, three-quarter width hipped roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. © (Roll #2-Neg. 1)
104. **316 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, three-bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows, three-quarter width hipped roof porch which has been glassed-in. © (Roll #2-Neg. 2)

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105. **317 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard and aluminum siding exterior wall material, three-bay façade, central single leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows, three-quarter-width hipped roof porch, rear ells. © (Roll #2-Neg. 3)
106. **318 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, three-bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows, three-quarter width hipped roof porch. © (Roll #2-Neg. 4)
107. **319 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundations, weatherboard exterior wall material, three-bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows, small gable roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. © (Roll #2-Neg. 5)
108. **320 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundations, weatherboard exterior wall material, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows, three-quarter width hipped roof porch supported by slender posts on low closed wooden balustrade. © (Roll #2-Neg.6)
109. **321 Thirtieth Street North.** No style. The core of this house may be one of the original mill village houses. If so, this house has undergone radical changes and no longer retains any resemblance to its original appearance. Side gable roof with front-facing gable wing, six-bay façade, two single- leaf entrances, aluminum windows, aluminum siding. (NC) (Roll #2-Neg. 7)
110. **322 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, three bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, brick pier foundations, two double-hung-sash windows, rear shed rooms. © (Roll #2-Neg. 8)
111. **323 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. Originally a hipped roof cottage, this house was changed with the addition of a front facing gable wing. One-story frame, hipped with cross gable roof, interior chimney, three bay façade, central single-leaf entrance, partial-width hipped roof porch, aluminum siding. (NC) (Roll #2-Neg. 9)
112. **400 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, three-quarter width hipped roof porch supported by decorative metal supports, three-bay façade, single-leaf entrance, paired aluminum windows. © (Roll #2-Neg. 10)
113. **401 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, near full-width shed roof porch supported by slender posts on low brick piers. © (Roll #2-Neg. 11)
114. **402 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, four-bay façade, near full-width hipped roof (screened-in) porch, two single-leaf entrances, two double-hung-sash windows, rear shed rooms. © (Roll #2-Neg. 12)
115. **403 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, near full-width hipped roof porch, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances. © (Roll #2-Neg. 13)
116. **405 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, central interior chimney, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. © (Roll #2-Neg. 14)

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117. **406 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, central interior chimney, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width shed roof porch. © (Roll #2-Neg. 15)
118. **407 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, near full-width shed roof porch. © (Roll #2-Neg. 16)
119. **408 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, three-bay façade, single leaf entrance, two double-hung-sash windows. © (Roll #2-Neg. 17)
120. **409 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof three-room house. One-story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, four-bay façade, two single-leaf entrances, full-width half-hipped roof porch supported by tapered piers. © (Roll #2-Neg. 18)
121. **410 Thirtieth Street North.** Front facing gable roof. One-story frame, front-facing gable roof, three-bay façade, single leaf entrance, near full-width half-hipped roof porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers. Roof of this structure may have been radically altered from pyramidal to front facing gable. (NC) (Roll #2-Neg. 19)
122. **411 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full-width half-hipped roof porch supported by wooden posts on low closed balustrade. © (Roll #2-Neg. 20)
123. **412 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, full-width half hipped roof porch supported by slender wooden posts. © (Roll #2-Neg. 21)
124. **413 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard exterior wall material, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, former full width shed roof porch has been glassed-in. © (Roll #2-Neg. 22)
125. **500 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, brick pier foundation, asbestos shingle exterior wall material, three bay façade, one single leaf entrance, paired window, gable roof porch supported by slender posts, rear shed rooms. © (Roll #2-Neg. 23)
126. **501 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, central interior chimney, brick pier foundation, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, three-quarter width gable roof porch supported by slender posts on low brick piers connected by low brick balustrade. © (Roll #2-Neg. 24)
127. **502 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, three bay façade, a single and a paired double-hung-sash window, single leaf entrance, partial hipped roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. © (Roll #2-Neg. 25)
128. **503 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, near full-width gable roof porch supported by wooden posts on low brick piers connected by low concrete block balustrade. © (Roll #2-Neg. 26)
129. **504 Thirtieth Street North.** Hipped roof cottage. One story frame, hipped roof, four bay façade, two single leaf entrances, near full width screened-in shed roof porch, brick pier foundation, attached side metal roof carport. © (Roll #2-Neg. 27)

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130. **506 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, central interior chimney, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, double-hung-sash windows. © (Roll #2-Neg. 28)
 131. **507 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick piers foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, double-hung sash windows, rear ell and attached shed roof carport. © (Roll #2-Neg. 29)
 132. **508 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, rear ell, no porch, presently being renovated. © (Roll #2-Neg. 30)
 133. **509 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, full-width shed roof porch supported by tapered posts, aluminum siding exterior. © (Roll #2-Neg. 31)
 134. **600 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, aluminum siding exterior, rear ell and additions, three-quarter width half-hipped roof porch. © (Roll #2-Neg. 32)
 135. **601 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, aluminum siding, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, three-quarter width half-hipped roof porch supported by slender posts on closed wooden balustrade. © (Roll #2-Neg. 33)
 136. **602 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, aluminum siding, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, rear ell, three-quarter width shed roof porch. © (Roll #2-Neg. 34)
 137. **603 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, three-quarter width shed roof porch supported by turned decorative posts on low brick piers. © (Roll #2-Neg. 35)
 138. **604 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, three bay façade, rear ell, single leaf entrance, shed roof porch supported by tapered posts on low wooden balustrade. © (Roll #2-Neg. 36)
 139. **605 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, central interior chimney, rear shed rooms, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, brick pier foundation, enclosed three-quarter width shed roof porch. © (Roll #3-Neg. 1)
 140. **606 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, central interior chimney, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, full width shed roof porch supported by tapered posts resting on low brick balustrade. © (Roll #3-Neg. 2)
 141. **607 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, near full half-hipped roof porch supported by decorative metal posts. © (Roll #3-Neg. 3)
 142. **608 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, near full half-hipped roof porch supported by tapered posts on a low closed wooden balustrade. © (Roll #3-Neg. 4)
 143. **609 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. Remodeled with total loss of integrity. One and a half story frame, side gable roof, two front facing gable roof dormers, full width shed roof porch, slender posts, screened-in porch. (NC) (Roll #3-Neg. 5)
 144. **610 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, near full-width shed roof porch supported by posts, rear shed rooms. © (Roll #3-Neg. 6)

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145. **611 Thirtieth Street North.** Side gable roof cottage. One story frame, side gable roof, brick pier foundation, three bay façade, single leaf entrance, partial width shed roof porch supported by slender posts, rear shed rooms. © (Roll #3-Neg. 7)

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Description of the Avondale Cotton Mill Complex

In 1902, *The Coosa Valleyan* announced that "the Pell City Manufacturing Company has commenced its first new mill building, and they will build three other buildings of the same size." According to this and subsequent articles, the stockholders and management of the Pell City Manufacturing Company boasted that this mill was "unlike any other in the southern states," a reference to the unique "sawtooth" design of the mill. The sawtooth design features clerestory windows placed at regular intervals along the roof of the mill to provide light into the main building. From the side, these regularly spaced clerestory windows resembled the teeth of a saw blade. Constructed by F. P. Sheldon of Providence, Rhode Island, the Pell City mill was the first example of a sawtooth cotton mill building in Alabama.

The mill complex consisted of the main mill building, an engine and boiler room, a circular concrete reservoir, a chimney stack, the cotton warehouse, a carpenter shop, laundry, ice plant, oil house, and the mill office. Constructed on a site just east of the railroad, the mill building faces north. The reservoir, chimney stack, engine room, and cotton warehouse are aligned north to south, respectively, along the western elevation of the main building. The ice plant and laundry were located on the western side of the warehouse while the carpenter shop was located at the southwest corner of the main mill building. A small oil house was located due west of the warehouse. The ice plant, laundry, oil house, and carpenter shop have been demolished.

Originally, a railroad spur ran along the western elevation of the cotton warehouse. The façade of the main mill building is adjacent to what was originally called Chestnut Street, which today, is no longer a through street. Across Chestnut Street, the stockholders of the Pell City Manufacturing Company constructed the mill office, a community center, and the mill school. Today, only the office building is extant.

146. The Mill Building

The main mill building is basically rectangular, of brick construction, two stories in height, and covers a ground area of 225' x 640 feet. Originally, the mill was divided into four large rooms: the main mill (225' x 225'), the picker room (100' x 100'), the dye room (125' x 100'), and the weaving room (225' x 175'). The picker and the weaving rooms separated the main mill in the northern portion of the building from the weaving room in the southern half of the building. Six clerestory windows at the northern and six clerestory windows in the southern ends of the building span the entire width (225') of the building. In the center of the building, however, the clerestory windows stop at the midpoint of the roofline, running from the center to the eastern elevation. Instead of the clerestory windows, the contractors for the mill building placed seven skylights over the picker and dye rooms. Along all elevations of the mill building, the wall plane is broken by a series of windows and blind arches. The window openings and the blind arches are all accentuated with graduating brick stringcourses and lintels. Almost all of the original window openings have been enclosed. On the eastern and western elevations, a small vent is located just above the cornice and at the juncture of the clerestory window. These small vents actually open into the side of the clerestory or sawtooth portion of the roof. The eastern and western elevations of the mill building are embellished with small brick buttresses. Also, four two-story brick pavilions with flat roofs are spaced evenly along each of the side elevations. Some of these pavilions were designed as water closets and others as stairwells and they remain in use as such today. The interior remains almost unaltered with basically the same room arrangement and much of the original fabric, such as the highly polished wooden floors. With the installation of modern electrical lighting, there was no longer a need for the clerestory windows to allow direct sunlight into the main mill building. The clerestory windows have been painted over or covered with metal roofing material. © (Roll #6 - 1-10)

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147. **Reservoir**

Located immediately to the northwest of the main mill building, the concrete reservoir is a circular retaining pool 75" in diameter and designed to hold 510,000 gallons of water. The reservoir served as the primary water supply for the mill machinery and for fire protection purposes. Water was supplied to the mill from a spring and pumping station, a mile and a half north of the site. At the pumping station, an electrical centrifugal pump forced the water into a 1.5 million gallon reservoir that flowed into water mains. Pumps then forced water into the reservoir. Water pipes, 10" in diameter, connected the reservoir with the fire pumps, the engine room, and the sprinkler system which produced 15 lbs. of pressure per sprinkler head. 1 © structure. (Roll #6 - 11)

148. **Chimney Stack**

The chimney stack is located south/southeast of the reservoir, west of the main mill building, and north of the engine rooms. The stack is of brick construction, approximately 20' in diameter and 180' tall. The stack tapers as it rises but flares out into a cone shaped stack at its upper end. 1 © structure. (Roll #6-12)

149. **Engine House**

The engine house consists of 2 two-storied structures, both of brick construction with flat roofs. The boiler room is approximately 50' x 50' and was designed to hold four primary boilers which fed the turbines in the adjacent 40' x 50' engine room. The upper story of the engine room consists of large open areas that were used as locker rooms for employees and as storage facilities. Today, these areas are vacant and not in use. 2 © buildings. (Roll #6-13, 14)

150. **Warehouse**

The warehouse lies directly west and parallel to the main mill building, set back approximately 200' from the façade of the main mill building. Basically rectangular, this building is approximately 100' x 350' and consists of seven 50' x 100' rooms. Originally, a railroad spur ran along side of the western elevation of the warehouse, alongside a wooden loading platform. A similar concrete platform is located along side of the eastern elevation. The warehouse has wide, overhanging eaves extending out passed the edge of the loading platforms. Seven large sliding wooden doors are found on both the western and eastern elevations of the warehouse. 1 © building. (Roll #6-15-18)

151. **Office Building**

The office building is located immediately to the north of the mill and is a one story brick building. Basically pyramidal in form, the building features a hipped roof, three bay façade, a single leaf entrance with transom, and a small entrance porch. This building continues to serve as the headquarters for the Pell City division of the Avondale Mills Company. 1 © building. (Roll #6 - 19)

Integrity of the Avondale Mill complex

Overall, the mill complex retains a high degree of integrity in regard to craftsmanship, feeling, association, design, materials, and sense of place. All of the buildings and structures appear very much as they did when first constructed in 1905. The renovation to accommodate upgraded utilities and machinery has been accomplished with a great deal of sensitivity in regard to maintaining the architectural integrity of the complex. Except for the enclosure of some windows, the exterior of the various buildings and structures located within the mill complex appear almost unaltered from their original appearance. The nomination includes 137 contributing buildings, 2 contributing structures, and 13 non-contributing buildings.

Archaeological Component

Although no formal archaeological testing has been conducted, the potential for subsurface material remains is good. Properties of this type have the potential to yield information about various styles, forms, and trends in history and prehistory.

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Name of Property: Avondale Mill and Mill Village
County and State: St. Clair County, Alabama

Avondale Mill and Mill Village
Statements of Significance

Criterion A: Industry

Constructed from 1903 to 1905, and originally called the Pell City Manufacturing Company, the Avondale Mill and Mill Village clearly reflect the industrialization that occurred in Alabama in the late 19th century, mirroring the rise of the New South economy. After the defeat of the Democratic presidential candidate in the 1880 election, Alabama and the rest of the southern states recognized that the goal before them was not a political victory but an economic one. Southerners began to actively solicit capital for industrialization, particularly the creation of cotton textile mills. Both planters and middle-class townsmen of Alabama worked earnestly to raise the capital needed to finance the creation of cotton mills and by the end of the 1880s, Alabama had the highest percentage of increase in textile capacity of any state in the Union. Alabama ranked fourth among the southern textile states with \$12 million invested in its mills and over four hundred thousand spindles in place. By 1900, in regard to total number of operating spindles, Alabama's cotton industry ranked eleventh in the nation. As with slaveholding, the planters and middle-class townsmen once again assumed control of a mass of people, a great number of whom were minors. Surrounding the cotton mills were the mill villages, scores of workers' cottages reflecting this paternalistic industrial system.

Criterion A: Engineering

The main mill building at the Avondale Mill complex was the first example of a "sawtooth" industrial building in Alabama. Designed to allow light to filter in from above, the sawtooth design featured a series of clerestory windows across the roof. This innovative engineering design allowed light to filter evenly throughout the entire space of the immense mill building. The short angles of the windows faced north and therefore, avoided reflected light. When viewed from the side, the series of windows resembled the blades of a saw and hence, the name "sawtooth".

Criterion A: Social History

The Avondale Mill and Mill Village reflect the adoption by planters and middle-class townspeople of a paternalistic industrial system in which they controlled the welfare and lifeways of a particular social group, the mill workers. The mill owners and directors offered the operatives steady employment, a standard wage, company housing, and elementary education. While promoting the welfare of this particular group, the mill owners also exerted tremendous influence and control. The mill village, consisting of two, three, and six room uniform houses, was located within in close proximity to the mill. The mill and the mill village were not included in the city limits of Pell City until the 1950s, contributing to the sense of the mill village as a separate, and detached, entity. Mill workers lived in company housing and attended company schools. They were cared for in a company hospital and utilized a company community center. Every facet of an operative's life revolved around the cotton textile mill.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Avondale Mill complex, consisting of a main mill building, a warehouse, reservoir, chimney stack, and power houses, is an outstanding example of early 20th century industrial entity. The main mill building is unique in that it is the first example in Alabama of the "sawtooth" roof design, the use of bands of clerestory windows to allow light into the main mill building. Also, the mill village, containing four distinct vernacular house types, is significant as an excellent collection of early 20th century workers' housing. The houses were constructed according to uniform plans. This uniformity of style, shape, and form reinforced the goals of the directives of the mill company in creating a homogeneous workforce in this paternalistic industrial system. The mill and mill village retain a high degree of integrity in regard to design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and sense of place.

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Name of Property: Avondale Mill and Mill Village
County and State: St. Clair County, Alabama

Historical Summary

In 1902, the Pell City Manufacturing Company began the construction of a cotton textile mill in Pell City, Alabama. According to press reports, the mill was to be the "largest and most complete cotton mill plant for the making of domestics in the south..." and would provide employment "to from 500 to 600 people." The establishment of a cotton textile mill in Pell City was a reflection of the advances the citizens of Alabama had made in the days since Reconstruction in establishing an industrial base. ¹

Prior to the Civil War, Alabama was the second leading producer of cotton and had resumed that position by the late 1880s, producing nearly one million bales of cotton annually. Before 1860, the slaveholding planter aristocracy of the south had opposed all but token measures of manufacturing due in part to the profitability of growing cotton, certain geographic barriers, and the lack of governmental incentives. Lying within close proximity to the cotton producing regions such as the Black Belt Prairie and the Tennessee Valley, some planters and early entrepreneurs did attempt to start some of the earliest cotton mills in antebellum Alabama. These early cotton mills, however, were simple water-powered spinning establishments located, for the most part, in the Tennessee Valley. These mills spun yarns which were sold or bartered locally for use in home weaving. While these early ventures in cotton milling responded to local needs, they also provided an alternative for slave labor and capital in the wake of fluctuating cotton prices. Early Alabama mills usually contained a work force of slaves with highly skilled workers, such as weavers, machinists, and supervisors coming from the North or Europe. ²

Along with the citizens of other southern states after the Civil War, Alabamians had a change of heart regarding industrialization of their region. As historians have noted, however, after the defeat of the Democratic presidential candidate in the 1880 election, Southerners realized that the duty before them was not a political victory but an economic one. The creation of the cotton mill industry in the south was an attempt on the part of the landed aristocracy to include or "welcome back into the service of the South," the poor white element. The mills would provide economic opportunities for a large number of the rural white class, lifting the region from the depths of poverty. Unfortunately, C. Vann Woodward observed that the cotton mills did not elevate the region economically; the poor whites did not benefit from the employment opportunities the mills provided. As with slaveholding, the planters once again assumed control of a mass of people in a paternalistic industrial system. In the post-bellum south, an emerging middle class society accompanied the planters. ³

Throughout the south, scores of new towns had opened up due to the increase in rail construction. The railroads had created Pell City, Alabama. An early observer described the town as "a wide place in the middle of an old field, where three railroads come together." The railroads were the Georgia Pacific (later the Southern Railway System), the E. & W. (later the Seaboard Air Line), and the Coosa Valley Railroad (a line connecting Pell City with Talladega). In towns like Pell City, the middle-class merchants, wealthy from the increase in trade and capital, led the way in bringing cotton mills into their town. In 1890, Sumpter Cogswell, a native of Memphis, Tennessee, was enroute to Talladega when he stopped to change trains in Pell City. Cogswell, an insurance agent, was immediately taken with the beauty of the surrounding land and he subsequently bought 400 acres of choice land near the railroads for \$70,000. The population of Pell City in 1890 was 42 and by 1900, the census listed 20 households with 97 people. In 1902, however, Cogswell was instrumental in capturing the interest of George W. Pratt of Atlanta in a plan to establish a cotton textile mill in Pell City and the area's population began to increase dramatically. ⁴

¹ "Pell City Manufacturing Company: Operating the Pell City Cotton Mills. Largest Mill of its Kind in the South." *Birmingham Ledger*, March 24, 1903.

² Robert Eugene Perry, *Middle-Class Townsmen and Northern Capital: The Rise of the Alabama Cotton Textile Industry, 1865-1900*, Ph. D. diss. Vanderbilt University, 1986, pp. 10-12, 15; Randall Mill Martin, *The Cotton Mill Movement in Antebellum Alabama*, (New York: Arno Press, 1978);

³ C. Vann Woodward, *Origins of the New South, 1877-1914, A History of the New South*, (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1951), pp. 131-135; David L. Carlton, *Mill and Town in South Carolina, 1880-1920*, (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982), pp. 4-13.

⁴ Carlton, p. 4-13; Clyde W. Ennis, "A Pen Picture of Pell City and Sumter Cogswell, The Builder," *The St. Clair Times*, June, 1936.

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Throughout the South, middle-class townsmen, such as Sumpter Cogwell, worked earnestly to raise the capital needed to finance the creation of cotton mills. Chambers of commerce, boards of trade, land companies, and even newspapers launched local cotton mill campaigns in the hopes of attracting northern cotton manufacturers and investors to the south to establish branch mills. This strategy was immensely successful and by the end of the 1880s, Alabama had the highest percentage of increase in textile capacity of any state in the Union. The state ranked fourth among the southern textile states with \$12 million invested in its mills and over four hundred thousand spindles in place. In regard to total number of operating spindles, Alabama's cotton industry ranked eleventh in the nation. By 1902 in Pell City, Cogswell and Pratt had secured the services and investments of northerners and southerners alike, relying on individuals from areas of the country with extensive textile mill networks. A. J. Draper of Hopedale, Massachusetts, served as treasurer while E. T. Garsed of Greensboro, North Carolina was the mill superintendent. Draper owned the company that would supply the mill with the spinning looms. Of the 33 original stockholders in Pell City Manufacturing Company, twelve were from Atlanta, eleven from Massachusetts, two from South Carolina, two from Rhode Island, and one each from Kentucky, North Carolina, New York, Oregon, New York, and Pell City. At the groundbreaking ceremony on August 4, 1902, F. P. Sheldon, an engineer and planner of Providence, Rhode Island, laid the first brick and by April 15 of the following year, the mill was producing cloth. William Bensel of Atlanta served as the general contractor for the project. When completed, the Pell City Manufacturing Company's mill complex consisted of a the main building or factory, the engine and boiler rooms, a smoke stack, a reservoir, a water works plant (off-site), a warehouse, an office building, a cotton seed oil mill and a gin. 5

When the mill opened in 1903, Garsed supervised a workforce that was typical of mills throughout the south. These workers, former small farmers with their families, were flocking to the cotton textile mill in search of a steady paycheck. In the early stages of the cotton mill boom, labor was generally plentiful with the surrounding counties supplying large numbers of families from southern farms for the mill villages. In the late 19th century witnessed an increase in world cotton production, especially in Egypt and India and suffered the effects of falling cotton prices. Practically destitute, the poor white farmer viewed the cotton mill as something of a haven, a prayed-for alternative to farming. By the 1890s, the agricultural depression had created a pool of low-paid or unemployed farm workers who could fill the need for operatives in the nearby manufacturing sector. Indeed, in the South, more than two-thirds of the cotton mill workers were employed in counties that were considered non-industrial; the remaining third worked in counties where the largest city contained a population of less than 100,000. In 1902, when the Pell City Manufacturing Company broke ground on their new cotton mill, the population of Pell City was 42; the population of St. Clair County, a county which could hardly be classified as industrial, was 20,000.6

By the 1880s, the southern cotton mills reported "principally white" or "all white" work forces. Immigrants typically avoided the areas heavily populated with blacks and therefore, were not a considerable part of the southern workforce. Also, white operatives had long been hostile to the idea of blacks working along side them in the mill, fearing increased competition. Mill owners recognized the available and adequate supply of white workers and feared that employing blacks in the mills would make the work seem less desirable to whites. While there were some examples of slaves working in the antebellum mills, the cotton mill work force of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, such as the one at the Pell City Manufacturing Company, was essentially white. 7

5 Perry, pp. 1-6; Woodward, pp. 131-135; *Record of Incorporation: Pell City Manufacturing Company*, St. Clair County Courthouse, Office of Judge of Probate, Book 7, p. 209; *1930 Sanborn Map Pell City, Alabama*. (New York: Chadwyck-Healey and Company, 1930), p. 1.

6 Herbert J. Lahne, *The Cotton Mill Worker*. (New York: Farrar & Rhinehart, Inc. 1944), p. 35; Cathy L. McHugh, *Mill Family: The Labor System in the Southern Cotton Textile Industry*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988), pp. 5-6; *Birmingham Ledger*, March 24, 1903.

7 McHugh, p. 8; Allen Heath Stokes, Jr., *Black and White Labor and the Development of the Southern Textile Industry, 1800-1920*. Ph. D. diss. University of South Carolina, 1977, pp. 114-116.

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Name of Property: Avondale Mill and Mill Village
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While work in the textile mill was generally regarded as a more lucrative position than farming, the income of the head of the household employed in the mill was insufficient to provide for the entire family. The major motivation of parents who sought employment in the mill for their children was undoubtedly the supplementation of family income. Also, new mill operatives brought to the work place particular work habits. One the farm, all members of the family had worked at certain assigned duties and tasks. Parents who brought their children into the mill saw nothing unnatural in the idea of their children working and often accepted a position with the mill expecting an opportunity for all members of the family. While child labor was not unique to the South or to industrial society for that matter, it was decidedly more prevalent in the southern cotton mills. In 1880, children accounted for 25.1% of the southern cotton textile work force as opposed to only 14.1% in the North. By 1900, the percentage of children employed in the northern mills had fallen to 6.7% while in the South it remained at approximately 25%. Due to the desire for a cheap, reliable work force, the owners usually purchased family labor as a package, paying adult workers less than a living wage but offering employment to children. As one mill-owner quipped, "If you wanted to hire a man and his wife who were really good workers and worth their wages, you usually had to hire a couple of kids, and maybe grandpa, grandma, and Aunt Bessie as well." Whole families moved into company mill towns, rows of uniform houses located adjacent to the mill. The mill village was always outside of the nearby city's limits and boasted its own school, community center, and in the case of the Pell City mill, its own hospital (c. 1920).⁸

The *Coosa Valleyen* boasted that the mill village at the Pell City Manufacturing Company was one of the best. By December 8, 1902, the paper was able to report:

"The *Coosa Valleyen* man has been around at different times examining the houses built by The Pell City Manufacturing Company for their operatives. It is our opinion, after taking observations of a number of these houses from foundation to completion, that they are better constructed, better planned, and more comfortable than any we have ever seen built for operatives. The foundations are of brick, buried in the earth at sufficient depth to insure perfect safety against washing; the chimneys are built of brick and carefully plastered all over, the stove flues are of brick, plastered on the inside and outside.... Their convenience and comfort are unequalled by the majority of the best houses in St. Clair county. They will be fitted up with waterworks, closets, garden plots, electric lights, and every modern convenience. The rooms are plastered over head as well as on the side. The roofs are of good shingles and carefully put up. There are two verandas on every house and each one is neat and pretty in appearance.

Nevertheless, the reporter noted that while the new city was something for St. Clair county to be proud of, the "beautiful picture is not one-third as much so as it will be a few months later, when in front of every house there will be roses blooming and birds singing their sweet notes of the spring returning and gardens for vegetables as a return for the care and attention to be given them by the Mill Company." The Pell City Manufacturing Company encouraged horticulture among the operatives by providing a garden plot for every house.⁹

Typical of the rhetoric of the day, the *Coosa Valleyen* extolled the virtues of working in the mill and living in the company village. The reporter asks,

"How many people in St. Clair would not enjoy living in one of these cozy houses, with fire-places, stove-flues, warm plastered rooms, water-works, electric lights, room for a home garden, and in a pretty village of nicely graded streets, plenty of shade trees everywhere, a splendid school building, church buildings and all other conveniences to make life comfortable? Many of them are today laboring and toiling under a system of crop-mortgage from which they will not be

⁸ Glenn Gilman, *Human Relations in the Industrial Southeast*, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1956), p. 159; Jacquelyn Dowd Hall et al., *Like A Family: The Making of a Southern Cotton Mill World*, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press), p. 52; McHugh, pp. 8-10; John Garrett Van Osdell, *Cotton Mills, Labor, and the Southern Mind: 1880-1930*, Ph. D. diss. Tulane University, 1966, p. 20; *1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map of Pell City, Alabama*.

⁹ "Comfortable Homes Are Those Built by the Pell City Manufacturing Company for their Operatives," *The Coosa Valleyen*, December 8, 1902.

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rid of until death's cold grasp calls upon them to depart this life, unless they change their way of doing. They are now working their entire families in the fields; renting land and making about enough to pay for one year's advance at about 50 to 100 per cent profit to the merchant, and living in houses that are far from being comfortable, while their children have no school advantage. But here they can find employment under shelter, make a good living, have good comfortable homes, good educational advantages and churches for their children."¹⁰

The paper, however, shed little light on the day to day activities of transforming cotton into woven cloth. Mill workers were involved in a complex process that separated, straightened, and twisted cotton fibers into yarn and wove them into cloth. At the Pell City mill, as well as scores of other cotton mills across the South, the manufacturing began in the opening room, where workers removed the ties and bagging from the bales of raw cotton. Due to the ever-present danger of fire, this activity was usually located in an adjacent warehouse and was one of the few jobs usually occupied by blacks. At the Pell City mill, a train, running alongside the brick warehouse, brought the cotton to the mill. The cotton was unloaded and stored in one of seven fireproof rooms. The cotton was fed into an opening machine that tore apart the compressed cotton, removing dirt and short fibers. A vacuum system carried the cotton into the picking room, located on the second floor of the main mill building. Here, pickers continued to clean and organize the cotton into continuous sheets. Card hands fed these sheets into carding machines where metal teeth converted the mass into a loosely compacted rope. Workers directed four or more slivers of rope onto a series of rollers where they combined into a single strand. The rollers drew out the strand, making it thinner and then slightly twisted to ensure the union of the threads. As the bobbins filled with thread, doffers replaced them with empty ones and the spinners moved up and down the row of machines repairing breaks and snags. The thread would then be combined with thread from ten to fifteen other bobbins, would into balls for sale, put into cops for the weaver in the loom shuttle or wound on cones for later processing in the mill.¹¹

The cloth at the Pell City mill was produced in the weaving room on the second floor. Workers mounted yarn from the winder on a large frame called a creek. The threads from each cone were directed through individual parallel wires onto a rotating beam. The yarn from several beams was combined, dipped into a hat starch and oil, dried over steam-heated drums and wound onto a giant spool known as a loom beam. Weavers completed the drawing-in process, counting and arranging the thread according to the desired pattern, and lowering the beam onto the weaving harness. The loom would continue the production until the desired length of cloth was produced.¹²

The first whistle at the Pell City mill blew at 5:00 a.m. and by the fourth whistle at 5:55 a.m., the mill force was at their department and the machinery had started. The doffers sat beside the spinning frame on the bobbin box waiting for the bobbins to fill with yarn. Girls watched the spinning looms, quickly repairing the broken threads with their nimble fingers. Excluding work on the night shift, the day lasted from 6:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. with a 30 minute break at mid-day for lunch.¹³

In 1905, when the Pell City Manufacturing Company opened its doors, the mill contained 21,000 spindles and 640 Northrop looms. Howard and Bullough, American Manufacturing Company of Providence, Rhode Island provided the entire preparation and spinning machinery while the Draper Company manufactured the Northrop looms. The mill produced 26,000 pounds or 52,000 yards of indigo denim material per day. The mill consumed 15,000 bales of cotton per year.¹⁴

In 1919, Avondale Mills purchased the Pell City Manufacturing Company; the company employed 600 people and operated 20,028 spindles and 700 looms. Former Alabama Governor B. B. Comer and a group of investors had founded the Avondale Mills Company in Birmingham, Alabama in 1890. When Avondale purchased Pell City Manufacturing Company, the mill operatives began to realize the benefits of working for a major corporation. During the 1920s and 1930s, Avondale Mills spent over a million dollars improving the plant and the residential

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Gilman, p. 160-161; Hall et al., pp. 64-71.

¹² Hall et al., pp. 49-51.

¹³ Jennings J. Rhyne, Some Southern Cotton Mill Workers and Their Villages, (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1930), p. 94-104.

¹⁴ "Pell City Manufacturing Company," Birmingham Ledger, March 24, 1903.

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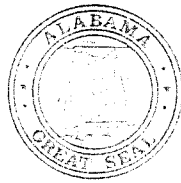
area. Streets were graded and paved and minor improvements were made to the existing workers' houses. Avondale added approximately 40 houses to the mill village, bringing the total to 163 by 1945. The Avondale Village School included grades 1 through 7 and usually had 350 students and 13 teachers. The school served hot lunches to the students whose parents were working in the nearby mill. After the purchase by Avondale, company employees could take advantage of a Federal Credit Union with assets of approximately \$90,000. The company built the Gertrude Comer hospital around 1925 on the corner of Grove and Mulberry Streets (Fifth Street North and Twenty-Sixth Street North, demolished 1960). By 1940, Avondale had increased the mills capacity to 25,584 spindles and 800 looms and had increased the payroll to 800. The mill boasted its own band, boy scout troop, woman's club, music club, boy's work shop, and 4-H club. East of Beech Street, on playgrounds and parks provided by Avondale, mill operatives and their children participated in sports such as baseball, softball and tennis. During World War II, 142 employees of the Avondale Mills entered the armed forces. By 1946, the flyer from the 25th anniversary celebration noted that the Pell City Plant of the Avondale Mills was using approximately 500 bales of cotton each week and producing approximately 410,00 yards of cloth for the same period. 15

From 1940 to 1950, Pell City's population (exclusive of the mill village) rose from 900 to 1,189. On April 23, 1956, the two neighboring towns of Eden and Oak Ridge merged with Pell City. This merger brought the city's population to 3,644. Later that year, in September, the Avondale Mills Village finally became part of the city. By the 1960s, corporate America had long abandoned the paternalistic industrial system. After the village was incorporated into the Pell City limits, the directors of Avondale Mills began to sell houses and lots to individual operatives. The Gertrude Comer hospital was demolished c. 1965 and the Avondale Village School ceased operation in . While the school was demolished in the early 1970s, mill workers continued to use the community house until it was demolished in the early 1980s. 16

Today, the Avondale Mill and Mill Village clearly reflect the development and continued importance of the cotton textile mill industry in Alabama from the late 19th and early 20th centuries to the present. Architecturally, the cotton mill complex, c. 1902-1905, is extremely significant as an almost intact cotton textile mill erected that has remained in continuous use. The mill complex remains almost unaltered and all changes have been sympathetic to the original design of buildings. Adjacent to the mill complex, the mill village is also significant as an intact collection of early 20th century workers' houses. The mill village clearly reflects the paternalistic industrial philosophy implemented by corporate America throughout the first half of the 20th century.

15 "Pell City Manufacturing Company Sold to Avondale Mills In December," *Birmingham Ledger*, 1944; "Avondale Mills: 25th Annual Inspection," May 6, 1946, n.p.

16 "Population of All Incorporated Places and of Unincorporated Places of 1,000 or More: 1950 and 1940," Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1955, pp. 466-472.



STATE OF ALABAMA
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468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
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May 10, 2001

The Honorable Guin Robinson
Mayor, City of Pell City
1905 First Avenue, North
Pell City, AL 35125

Dear Mayor Robinson:

We are pleased to inform you that the Old Pell City Historic District, Pell City (St. Clair County), will be considered by the Alabama Historical Commission Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on June 14, 2001. The National Register is the official national list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage. Enclosed please find a map of the district as well as a fact sheet describing both the criteria under which properties are evaluated and the results of National Register listing.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register to determine property eligibility for listing in the National Register. If the property is determined eligible, although not formally listed, the only result is that federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property. If an owner chooses to object to the listing of this property, the notarized objection must be submitted by June 13, 2001, to me at the Alabama Historical Commission, 468 South Perry Street, Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900, to the attention of Ms. Trina Binkley.

If you wish to comment on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register, please send your comments to the above address before the Review Board considers this nomination on June 14, 2001. A copy of the nomination and information on the National Register and federal tax provisions are available from the above address upon request.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

TB/gmb

Enclosure

pc: Mr. Wallace Wyatt, Jr., Probate Judge
Mr. Stanley D. Batemon, County Commission Chair
Mr. Larry Watts, Regional Planning Commission
Mr. Jeff Mansell
Ms. Linda Nelson

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Listing in the National Register results in the following for historic properties:

1. Consideration in planning for federal, federally licensed, and federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that federal agencies allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on all projects affecting historic properties listed in the National Register. For further information please refer to 36 CFR 800.
2. Eligibility for federal tax provisions. If a property is listed in the National Register, certain federal tax provisions may apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revises the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, and the Tax Reform Act of 1984. It provides for a 20 percent investment tax credit for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings and for a 10 percent credit for rehabilitation of nonhistoric buildings built before 1936. The taxpayer's basis in the building must be reduced by the full amount of the rehabilitation credit. The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular circumstances of the property and the owner. Because tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or the appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office for assistance in determining the tax consequences of the above provisions. For further information please refer to 36 CFR 67.
3. Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located, in accord with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977. For further information please refer to 30 CFR 700 et seq.
4. Qualifications for federal grants for historic preservation when funds are available. Presently funding is unavailable.
5. Property Tax Reductions. The Wallace Property Relief Amendment provides that historic buildings and sites will be assessed at the rate of 10 percent regardless of use. Historic buildings and sites are defined as all buildings or structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This cuts in half the tax assessment rate for commercial properties. Private residence assessments are not affected, since the assessment rate for private homes is already 10 percent.

Public Hearing

The City of Pell City will hold a public hearing on May 14, 2001 at 7:00 pm at the Pell City Civic Center for the purpose of informing interested citizens about the anticipated review of the Pell City Northside Residential District for listing on the National Register. The nomination of the District to the Register is being reviewed by the Alabama Historical Commission prior to submitting it to Washington. The District generally lies between 16th and 22nd Streets along First, Second and Third Avenue. A copy of the inventory and a map of the proposed district is available for public review at City Hall. For more information contact Marinda Gipson, City Clerk, at 338-2244.

City of Pell City

1905 FIRST AVENUE NORTH
PELL CITY, AL 35125

TELEPHONE 338-2244
FAX 338-2320
mail padmin@pell.net
Guin Robinson
MAYOR
Marinda Gipson
CLERK

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Forest A. Walls
James McGowan
Bernard White
Donnie Todd, Jr.
Darrin DeLoach

TO: Jeri
FROM: Marinda Gipson
DATE: May 1, 2001
SUBJECT: Public hearing advertisement

Please have the following public hearing announcement published in the *Daily Home* one time between now and May 14th.

The City of Pell City will hold a public hearing on May 14, 2001 at 7:00 pm at the Pell City Civic Center for the purpose of informing interested citizens about the anticipated review of the Pell City Northside Residential District for listing on the National Register. The nomination of the District to the Register is being reviewed by the Alabama Historical Commission prior to submitting it to Washington. The District generally lies between 16th and 22nd Streets along First, Second and Third Avenue North. A copy of the inventory and a map of the proposed district is available for public review at City Hall. For more information contact Marinda Gipson, City Clerk, at 338-2244.





FuturePast
Linda Nelson
Preservation Consultant
4700 Seventh Court South
Birmingham, Alabama 35222
(205) 602-6610

592 6610

April 30, 2001

*Jeff Mitchell
did not*

FAX MEMORANDUM

to: MARINDA GIPSON
City of Pell City
FAX 205.338.2320

from: LINDA NELSON

re: ANNOUNCEMENT OF PUBLIC MEETING

*Ask her for the inventory
of map*

Marinda, the information that needs to be in an announcement of the meeting should include:

- ◆ Basic information: date, time, etc., that I (as preservation consultant) will be there, and that any interested people are invited and encouraged to attend.
- ◆ The fact that the purpose of the meeting is to inform interested citizens about the anticipated review of the Pell City Northside Residential District for listing on the National Register. The nomination of the District to the Register is being reviewed by the Alabama Historical Commission prior to submitting it to Washington. This meeting is part of the federally mandated process for National Register listing.
- ◆ There will be a general description of the district, its boundaries and properties, and the reasons it is being considered for listing on the National Register. These boundaries are, generally, between 16th and 22nd Streets along First, Second and Third Avenues North. Any questions related to creation of the district will be addressed. [Don't put this in the announcement, but we will also be discussing implications for owners of historic properties; in a residential district there really aren't any other than a general rise in assessed values, which is good, but many people are spooked by the idea of a federal listing and come to these meetings loaded for bear, thinking that their property rights may be abridged.]
- ◆ A copy of the inventory and a map of the proposed district should be available for inspection at some designated site of your choice, probably City Hall or the public library. You should state this in the announcement.

If you have questions about this, don't hesitate to give me a call. Thanks very much for your help.

*Mayor should know these.
If Mayor doesn't know - call her*

AFFIDAVIT of PUBLISHER
THE ST. CLAIR NEWS-AEGIS
PELL CITY, ALABAMA

STATE OF ALABAMA
ST. CLAIR COUNTY

On this 26th day of April
2001, Personally appeared before me
Dolores K. Porter, Notary Public,
in and for the County and State aforesaid,
Edward C. Darling, Jr who being duly
sworn according to Law, declares that he is
Publisher of the "St. Clair
News-Aegis," a newspaper published in the
city of Pell City, in the County of St. Clair,
State of Alabama, and that the advertise-
ment, a true copy of which is herewith
attached, appeared in the "St. Clair
News-Aegis" on the following dates: _____

April 26
That a copy of said newspaper was
furnished the _____
of the _____ Court.

Signed Edward C. Darling Jr
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this
day of April 26,
_____ 2001
A.D.

Dolores K. Porter
Notary Public

LEGAL NOTICE

Pa The Old Pell City Historic District, Pell City, St. Clair County, Al. will be considered by the Alabama Historical Commission Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places at its meeting on June 14, 2001. The basically rectangular shaped, proposed district includes portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Avenues North and 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd Streets North. The district is bounded on the east by 22nd Street North, on the south by 1st Avenue North, on the west by 16th street north, and on the north by 3rd Avenue North. A copy of the map detailing the precise boundaries is on file at the Alabama Historical Commission.

Information on whether your property is located in the district can be obtained by calling or writing the Alabama Historical Commission, 468 South Perry Street, Montgomery, The federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation, results in the following for historic properties:

1. Consideration in planning for federal, federally licensed, and federally assisted project. The advisory Council on Historic Preservation must be given an opportunity to comment on all federally related projects affecting listed properties. For further information see 36 CFR 800.

2. Eligibility for federal tax provisions. The Federal Internal Revenue Code encourages the preservation of depreciable historic structures by allowing favorable tax treatments for rehabilitation and also provides for charitable contributions for conservation purposed of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. For further information see 36 CFR 67.

3. Consideration of historic values in the decision by the state and federal government to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located. For further information see 30 CFR 700 et seq.

4. Eligibility for federal grants-in aid, whenever funds are appropriated by Congress. For further information contact the Alabama Historical Commission.

Owners of private property nominated to the National Register may concur in or object to the nomination in accord with CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner who objects to listing should submit a notarized statement (certifying ownership and objection to listing) to the Alabama historical Commission, Elizabeth Brown, Attention: Trina Binkley, 468 South Perry Street, Montgomery, Al 36130-0900 by June 14, 2001. Each owner or partial owner has one vote, regardless of how many whole or partial properties in the district are owned by that party. If a majority of private property owners object to the nomination, it will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. If the property is determined eligible but not formally listed, the Advisory Council must still be given an opportunity to comment on federal projects that may affect the district.

A copy of the nomination, the criteria used for evaluation, and more information on the results of listing are available from the Alabama Historical Commission. Comments on the nomination should be received by the Alabama Historical Commission before the State Review Board Meeting.



FuturePast

Linda Nelson
Preservation Consultant
4700 Seventh Court South
Birmingham, Alabama 35222
(205) 592-6610

705-592-6610
JMB
Mansell

July 26, 1999

to: GUIN ROBINSON ✓
JEFF MANSELL .

from: LINDA NELSON *LN*

re: PELL CITY DOWNTOWN DISTRICT SURVEY AND NOMINATION

I'm sending each of you a copy of the Downtown District nomination, which is complete except for streetscape photographs and good dates— to my satisfaction— on some of the buildings.

Please look it over and tell me anything either of you would like to do to it before we send it to Montgomery. Jeff, since you're the primary contractor I thought you'd want to transmit it, or I can do it, whatever you think.

There are also some imperfections in the map, related to property lines in the eastern end, specifically the Christian Love Pantry or whatever it is now, and also I need to double-check the Western Auto property. I'm considering that the map is a proposal and will be redone anyhow. AHC may take one look at the Western Auto block, all whitey-looking on the map, and tell us to take it out of the District. I'd hate to lose the service stations, but we may have to.

I forebore putting in the history text that part about George Pell, subsequent to the founding of Pell City, spending two terms in the New York penitentiary for his financial machinations. There are lengths to which even a smarty-pants like me will not go. I did, however, supply Danny Stewart with a copy of the article about it.

Let me know, and thanks.

attachment




FuturePast
Linda Nelson
Preservation Consultant
4700 Seventh Court South
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July 26, 1999

MEMORANDUM

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Let me know, and thanks.

attachment

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Pell City Downtown District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1900-2111 Cogwell Avenue; 2008 First Avenue South; 12 North 19th
Street; 8 North 21st Street; 10 South 20th Street

city or town Pell City Vicinity: N/A Not for publication N/A
state Alabama code AL county St. Clair code 115 zip code 35125

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

=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register _____

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined eligible for the _____
National Register

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined not eligible for the _____
National Register

___ removed from the National Register _____

___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

private

public-local

public-State

public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

building(s)

district

site

structure

object

Number of Resources within Property: 27

Contributing	Non-contributing	
<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	buildings
___	___	sites
___	___	structures
___	___	objects
<u>16</u>	<u>11</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Pell City Downtown District
St. Clair County, Alabama

Description of Physical Appearance

Pell City is an incorporated town of about 10,400 people, situated 35 miles east of Birmingham on the Coosa River in south St. Clair County, Alabama. As its history (below) indicates, it was founded on a speculative basis by men who were building railroads through Alabama, although today it is only served by the Southern system. Its location near the river, the railroad, good farmland, and the coal and mineral fields of central Alabama made it a natural site for settlement, and over the years Pell City surpassed earlier nearby St. Clair towns in political and economic success. Its old downtown is very typical of American towns of the late 19th and early 20th centuries: rows of modest but well built commercial and public buildings arranged along a straight main street paralleling and one block removed from the railroad, with the Courthouse occupying its own block and decades of change and modernization adorning (or defacing, depending on one's point of view) the old masonry building facades.

The proposed historic district in Pell City's downtown consists of two long blocks along Cogswell Avenue, the main street, and a few buildings that lie along 19th and 21st Streets North and 20th Street South just off Cogswell. This is the heart of the historic downtown, lacking only the Courthouse block and the buildings directly across from it along the 1800 block of Cogswell; these were excluded due to the modern construction of the Courthouse (1955-56) and the degree of alteration of the buildings directly across from it, making that block non-contributing at the present time. On the other end and beyond the east boundary of the district, the downtown is separated from the historic Avondale Mill complex and village by U.S. Route 231, which in the course of recent developments has been widened and become a commercial strip.

With one exception, every Contributing building in the district is masonry: either all brick, brick over hollow tile, brick over block, or rock-face block. The exception is a metal quonset from the 1940s, now moved from its original location and sitting on a block base (Inventory #24). The buildings that are non-contributing because of their recent construction dates are fairly few; most of the non-contributing buildings are in that status because of alteration, some of it reversible. No building is over two storeys, and most are one storey. The oldest buildings (other than the Maxwell Block, 1890), dating from the first decade of the present century, show the same brick mason's hand in their decoration and general style, with simply patterned series of decorative courses below the flat parapets. Although the single hand is not a certainty, newspaper reports from the old *Coosa Valleyan* show that a Mr. A.J. Dunn built many of the major public and private buildings in the period 1902-05. There are three primary two-storey structures, each representing the investment of prominent Pell City citizens: the Pell City Drug Company built by Dr. R.A. Martin and still in the family and still a drug store (with a fountain! Inventory #2), the Pell City Hardware built by the Alversons and Moores of Coal City (Inventory #6), and the Maxwell Block, the earliest and largest, built by a pioneering investor in the tanning trade, John Maxwell (Inventory #12).

Toward the east end of the district some of the oldest buildings on the north side of the 2000 block of Cogswell Avenue are separated from the 1900 block by a half-block street frontage that had been largely unbuilt, in commercial terms, until the recent past and that now contains the 1960s-era Western Auto Store (Inventory #17). It is at this end of the district that the automotive buildings are concentrated, and a somewhat later period of building (c. 1920-1930) is represented. Those still in automotive use include a c. 1925 service station (Inventory #22) and the Pell City Motor Company's body shop of c. 1925, now a tire company (Inventory #27).

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Pell City Downtown District
St. Clair County, Alabama

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Description of Physical Appearance, continued:

Although many of the old buildings survive, the general feeling in the historic district is that the owners, if they could afford it, tried to modernize their buildings to compete with the inexorable competition of strip malls and suburban development. Fortunately, some of the finest buildings have been left alone, or nearly so, and many of the rest have only been covered up and not radically despoiled of their old faces. As appreciation grows for the historic integrity and style of the old buildings, Pell City's old downtown can regain much of its former appearance and become an antidote to the surrounding sprawl and congestion.

An inventory of the buildings in the district follows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Page

Pell City Downtown District
St. Clair County, Alabama

Inventory

1. **Hamlin & Embry Law Offices, 1900-1902 Cogswell, 1981**

One-storey office building with broadly angled corner entrance, following the line of the original corner-oriented service station building. One storey, brick with aspiring Colonial look but with large plate glass windows and paneled doors with sidelights; plain parapet. 1902 section is set back several feet from the building line with its own entrance. Built on the site of the WocoPep station of 1926, which was destroyed in 1977 by the builder, Joe Handler; this building was built as a law office for Mr. Hamlin, who subsequently purchased it. (Roll 1, #6,8) NC

2. **Pell City Drug Company, 1901 Cogswell, 1903**

Two-storey brick commercial building, 25' frontage with long rear extension of later vintage. Brick, now painted, similar to other buildings on this block but with more elaborate parapet brickwork; three front bays above with 1-over-1 wood sash, now with metal awnings; 10 like windows along the 19th Street side. Lower storefront now with electric blue masonite panels, a flat metal canopy and large Rexall sign in transom line; fine corner projecting sign. Rear extension of about 40 feet to alley, brick with glass block window and side entry and storefront windows, added 1954 on the site of the Drug Store's old ice cream shed. Interior of drug store is intact and extends inside all the way to the rear; the upstairs has been used for offices, meeting place, and other business and community space. Built by Dr. R.A. Martin for his drug business, and still in the family. (Roll 1, #3,4,5) C

3. **5 & 10 Cent Store/Griffin's Jewelers, 1903 Cogswell Avenue, c. 1905, altered**

One-storey 25' commercial building, completely refaced in varitone pink/brown brick; small recessed central entry flanked by two small plate windows; facade-wide fabric awning. (Roll 1, #7) NC

4. **Tommie W. Fletcher, atty/Jean's Shoes, 1904-06 Cogswell Avenue, c. 1915**

One-storey commercial block, tile block construction with brick facade; a double block both sides of which have been severely altered: one side (1904) with transom obscured by a panel, its lower portion bricked over with used brick; single entry with awning; characteristic corbeled brick still visible under parapet on this side. Other side (1906) completely clad in metal with storefront recessing to entry. (Roll 1, #10) NC

5. **Alabama Power Company/Special Friends, 1905 Cogswell Avenue, c. 1905**

One-storey 25' commercial building, painted brick, projecting side piers and suggestions of corbeled capitals at beginning of upper face, which has four projecting brick courses like stripes below the terra cotta coping. Replacement aluminum-and-glass storefront on paneled wood bulkheads; recessed central entry; canvas awning. Transom line obscured by wood panels, which also reduces the show window height. The building's age is indicated on the alley rear: red brick with segmental-head door and windows; old photographs indicate it is half of a double block with 1903. (Roll 1, #9) NC (Reconsider for C)

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Pell City Downtown District
St. Clair County, Alabama

6. **Pell City Hardware/Absolute Fitness/St. Clair Assn. of Realtors, 1908-10 Cogswell Ave., 1904**

A c. 60' commercial building, half of which is two storeys: brick now painted, plain upper face with characteristic upper corbeling and brick-corner row below flat parapet. Upper windows on two-storey portion are 3 vertical lights-over-1 wood sash with translucent glazing beneath segmental-arch heads with corbeled eyebrow arches. Bays defined by side and central pilasters, slightly projecting. Transom intact with square translucent panes. Later aluminum-and-glass storefronts inserted on old bulkhead frame. Single canvas barrel awning. (Roll 1, #13,14) C

7. **DeGaris Drug Store/Holiday Shoppe/vacant, 1907 Cogswell Avenue, c. 1905**

One-storey, 25' commercial building: unpressed varitone red brick with raised parapet for two-thirds of its frontage, distinctive decorative brickwork: corbeling to resemble brackets, a soldier course in two rows, one in the parapet. The storefront piers retain scraps of black Carrara glass; transom line intact but covered by translucent plastic panels. Altered storefront: aluminum framing, recessing to single door in what had apparently been a double-door space. Block extension to alley with sign: "Prescription: Rear Entrance". (Roll 1, #11) C

8. **Gossett Hardware/Community Credit, 1912 Cogswell Avenue, c. 1905; altered**

One-storey 25' commercial building, apparently a mate to #11 below, built slightly elevated from its neighbor to follow the grade of the sidewalk. Storefront completely rebuilt: dark tinted reflective windows in anodized aluminum frames and false transom panels inserted on old bulkhead frame; recessed central entry; masonry painted brown. (Roll 1, #16) NC

9. **Herb Shop/Treasure Wood, 1909-11 Cogswell Avenue, c. 1905**

One-storey, 25' commercial building, now divided into two stores with varying facade treatments over a terra cotta block core. Herb Shop more intact: painted dark green with recessed blind panel in upper face (intact across building face); transom line visible but occluded; 1950-ish brick inserted in bulkheads. Aluminum-and-glass storefront, off-center entry. The other shop is painted white with transom completely covered by wood panels, storefront now framed in wood. Air conditioners protrude on both sides. (Roll 1, #12) NC

10. **U.S. Post Office/Craft Store, 1913 Cogswell Avenue, c. 1905, altered**

One-storey 25' commercial building, red brick construction completely refaced in 1950s-style brick on its upper face, retaining most of its 1940s black Carrara glass on the storefront. Aluminum and glass inserted in old storefront, recessed central entry; strip of metal flashing across the join of brick and old front, where the awning should be. (Roll 1, #15) NC

11. **Julius Mitnick/White Auto Store/Ron Partain's World of Music/Nationwide Insurance, 1914-16 Cogswell Avenue, c. 1905**

One-storey 50' commercial building, a double block of painted brick; blind recessed panels above storefront; one course of honeycomb brickwork below terra cotta coping, some of it now broken off. Left transom still intact but covered by a sheet of translucent pebble glass or plastic;

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Pell City Downtown District
St. Clair County, Alabama

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11, 1914-16 Cogswell Avenue, continued:

other transom occluded by solid panels. Central recessed entries in aluminum-and-plate glass storefronts set on the old brick bulkheads. This may be J.L. North's building for Jake Garry, 1904. (Roll 1, #20) C ?

12. **Maxwell Block, 1915-1921 Cogswell Avenue, 1890-91**

Two-storey 100' commercial block, varitone red brick construction, configured slightly differently in each of two 50' sections. Western-most (left, facing the building) is a three-bay section with windows paired-single-paired, bays defined by pilasters and a spandrel panel above the windows that creates recessed panels below the parapet. Other half has pilasters rising all the way to the parapet, corbeled out at tops; windows are in same grouping as other side's. Upper windows are occluded by wooden panels except for their 15-light transoms, with flat stone headers and sills. Storefront transom line covered in corrugated tin; variously altered storefronts, mostly clad in tin with aluminum-and-glass insets, with flat canopies over some store fronts. On the rear, half the building has been redone, the other half largely original in appearance: segmental-arch window heads in original section, straight-head openings in the patched half.

This is a major historic property in Pell City, the only building to survive the panic and receivership of 1893; it was partially refaced after suffering damage in the 1902 depot explosion. (Roll 1, #17,18,19) C

13. **Cohen's Department Store/Roger Haynes Portrait Studio, 1918 Cogswell Avenue, c. 1905 (refaced?)**

One-storey 25' commercial building, red brick; transom occluded with metal; flat metal canopy; slightly recessed storefront with central double entry. Flat parapet with terra cotta coping; upper face has simple decoration of brick inlay pattern in stretchers and headers creating a cross design. Projecting sign near corner, but blank. This may be S.E. Kilgroe's building of 1902. (Roll 1, #21) C

14. **Gilreath Printing, 1923 Cogswell Avenue, 1998**

Broad-gable-front log cabin with shed porch roof supported by posts; 1-over-1 wood sash windows on front and along 20th Street side; double central entry doors. At the time of the survey (1998) just being finished for Gilreath Printing Co.; built on the site of the original Bank of St. Clair County, a classical temple-front bank building destroyed in 1969 for no discernible reason. (Roll 1, #33) NC

15. **Willingham Building/Factory Connection, 21st & Cogswell, 1920**

One-storey 50' commercial building, a double block constructed of orange brick, the sides delineated by piers; transom occluded; storefront masonry rebricked with veneer of used brick; flat metal canopy; wood storefront cornice. Upper cornice line corbeled with a course of diagonally placed brick corners (a style repeating itself down the street); flat parapet and terra cotta coping. Side wall along 21st Street retains small, high segmental-head windows. Building has been

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Pell City Downtown District
St. Clair County, Alabama

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#15, Willingham Building, continued:

sandblasted, but otherwise left alone. Built by J.H. Willingham as a furniture store, which typically evolved as well into an undertaking business. (Roll 1, #22) C

16. **Pell City Motor Company (Ford)/Elijah's Barrel, 2004 Cogswell Avenue, 1920**
One-storey automotive sales and service building, c. 100' facade, brick painted a buff color; stepped parapet, lozenge inset pattern on face above storefront; modernized storefront, barrel awning. This downtown dealership site was abandoned in favor of the highway in (Roll 1, #24) C
17. **Western Auto, Cogswell Avenue, 2007 Cogswell Avenue, c. 1960**
One-storey free-standing commercial building, buff brick veneer, with modern storefront. (Roll 1, #25) NC
18. **Drive-in Restaurant, 2012 Cogswell Avenue, c. 1948**
One-storey drive-in restaurant, brick and concrete block; hip roof with recessed glassed porch or open room. Built by Sam Dycus; closed in late 1960s. (Roll 1, #32) C
19. **Griffis & Saylor's [?]/State Bank Operations Center, 2019 Cogswell Avenue, c. 1905**
The other two-thirds of Number 20 below, these having the appearance of a completely different building other than the name of the bank on the door. This part completely covered in EIFS, including the segmental window heads. (Roll 1, #26) NC
20. **Union State Bank, 2021 Cogswell Avenue, c. 1905**
One third of a two-storey commercial building, painted brick; three bays defined by projecting pilasters; corbeled cornice line banded with stone, which is also painted. Segmental-arch window heads upstairs with narrow stone course above following the arches; replacement 4-over-4 sash on front, but original or early 2-over-2s on the side. Storefront windows now tinted sheets; fabric barrel awning. (Roll 1, #28) C
21. **Kilgroe's Grocery?/Hair Center, 2023 Cogswell Avenue, c. 1905**
One-storey commercial building, 22' facade, fully covered in EIFS; storefront altered, blue canvas awning. (Roll 1, #27) NC
22. **Texaco Service/Auto Works, 2101 Cogswell Avenue, c. 1925**
One-storey automotive service station, painted brick, broad-angled hip roof; one projecting service bay with cast iron support; two-bay garage, and office section; transom intact, 6-over-6 sash windows. Largely original inside and out. (Roll 1, # 29) C
23. **Service Station/Christian Love Pantry, 2111 Cogswell Avenue**
One-storey automotive service station, white brick with green tile roof, one projecting bay supported by brick piers; garage door now altered to be a storefront. (Roll 1, #30) C

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Pell City Downtown District
St. Clair County, Alabama

-
24. **American Legion Quonset/Jefferson Home Warehouse, First Avenue South, c. 1946**
Metal Quonset on block foundation, 6-light metal-frame windows along side. Originally a facility of the local American Legion post with a wooden dance floor, it was moved to its present location recently when construction of an Auto Zone store threatened its original site. It has also served as a warehouse for Jefferson Home Furniture Company, but it is now vacant. (Roll 1, #35)
C
25. **Martin Hospital/Law Offices, 12 North 19th Street, c. 1932**
Two-storey side-gabled professional building with one-storey rear additions: lightly striated red brick now painted gray; 9-over-9 wood sash replacement windows with shutters; dentiling and other Colonial details added on front, which originally had a recessed open front porch, now enclosed with a small entry stoop. Built by Dr. R.A. Martin as a small private hospital, reportedly one of the best-equipped in the nation by the time Dr. Martin died in 1954. (Roll 1, #2) C
26. **Perfect Shift Transmission, 8 N. 21st Street**
One-storey automotive service building, concrete block construction with rusticated block face, flat parapet; two service bays, two single pedestrian entries, office area. (Roll 1, #31) C
27. **Pell City Ford Body Shop, Pell City Tire Company, 10 South 20th Street, c. 1925**
One-storey, c. 75' brick automotive service building: three blind panels across top, but bays defined here are not related to its street functions, which are an office entry and window, the latter now boarded; double roll-up garage doors (inserted 1988, replacing one window), and a brick wall with recessed tripartite window. Block addition with two more garage doors, added 1978. Terra cotta coping on the older portion; occluded windows along alley side. (Roll 1, #34) C

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1890-1948

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

Pell City Downtown District
St. Clair County, Alabama

Statement of Significance:

Pell City's Downtown District is being nominated to the National Register on the basis of Criterion C, Architecture, based on its intact collection of late 19th- and early-to-mid 20th-century commercial buildings that represent a typical pattern of American town development. These are modest masonry buildings with minimal decoration, many of them apparently built by the same brickmason's hand. They represent the town activities from the second period of its early growth to the mid-century.

Justification of the Period of Significance

The earliest standing building in Pell City's downtown is the Maxwell Block of 1890, so this date was chosen as the beginning of the period. The structure with the latest date that maintains a continuum of style and materials, and remains solidly within the old downtown, is the drive-in restaurant of 1948. By the 1950s, changes in population patterns, suburban growth, explosion outward of urban commerce and, significantly, adoption of more modern building techniques and style were greatly changing the look and function of the historic downtown. The period of significance for this district is therefore dictated by its representative buildings, which mark respectively the beginning and ending of the downtown's primacy as the economic and social center of the Pell City area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9

Pell City Downtown District
St. Clair County, Alabama

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History of Downtown Pell City

Pell City was the idea of some enterprising St. Clair County businessmen and influential investors. It was to some degree one of the many offspring of a late 1880s building boom in the New South, that region of pulsating ambition and exploitation of natural resources that inherited, from its defeat in the Civil War, the necessity of finding new ways to make money. Like Birmingham-- the most locally conspicuous example of a New South commercial and industrial city-- Pell City's origins were very tied to the location and intersection of the railroads that were criss-crossing the region to provide market access for raw materials and delivery of manufactured goods to consumers, in addition to moving people from place to place.

A contemporary source characterized the creation and development of Pell City in the following terms:

The story of Pell City is but the story of mineral development in Alabama, and will go down through the years to come as part of the history of the Seaboard Air Line railroad in this state.¹

In 1887 a group of investors was building a rail line from Cartersville, Georgia west to the coal fields of Alabama; this line was originally called the Cartersville & Van Wert and was in the course of events named the East and West Rail Road Company of Alabama. Incorporators and officers of this line included men from Talladega and from Ashville in St. Clair County, but the primary investor was George H. Pell, a New Yorker whose business dealings and subsequent influence made him a participant in many a scheme. Their line was built westward from Georgia to intersect with two others in the Coosa Valley in Alabama: the Talladega & Coosa Valley and the Georgia Pacific. (Ultimately, the East & West would be absorbed by the Seaboard in 1904, while the Georgia Pacific would be bought out by the Southern and the Talladega & Coosa Valley merged with the Birmingham & Atlanta.) The T & CV was the best route from Talladega to both Atlanta and Birmingham; the point at which it connected with the other two lines made a logical spot for a town site. Several of the same local investors in the East & West formed the Pell City Land Company and had this nexus of slung-down track, Pell City, chartered in 1887 and named after the investor whose money was driving the railroad. The town originally consisted of a joint depot, the Cornett Hotel, and a few houses.

A major event in the little town's history occurred about three years after this, in the spring of 1890, when a man named Sumter Cogswell was delayed in Pell City while on his way to Talladega. Mr. Cogswell, an insurance agent, saw the potential in a town with three railroads, fertile farm lands and a location between two major markets.² Since he had some hours in the town he made inquiries and learned that Pell City could be bought for \$50,000; he secured an option and ultimately managed the sale to the Pell City Iron & Land Company, his own creation. Pell City was incorporated in May, 1891. It began

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

Pell City Downtown District
St. Clair County, Alabama

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adding to its little stock of stores and houses, and the Hercules Pipe Company was located there, the first soil pipe plant in the South³. A short period of optimism and growth produced the Maxwell Block, the only building to survive the Panic of 1893 and ensuing financial collapse of the Pell City Iron & Land Company and the removal of the pipe plant to Anniston. Pell City became a ghost town, with only 40 residents left.

Mr. Cogswell knew nothing of this until he was again passing through Pell City in 1901 and saw the devastation. Land values had fallen so low that he was able to repurchase the town for \$3,000⁴. This time he came to live in Pell City and brought his family, and histories of the town propose 1901 as the second founding. The following year, two major events occurred that were to heavily affect Pell City's fortunes: first, Mr. Cogswell and other investors built the Pell City Manufacturing Company's plant, a pioneer textile mill design and ultimately in 1919 to become a property, still in operation, of the Avondale Mills. Then, a second St. Clair County courthouse was established at Pell City to alleviate the extreme difficulty of traversing Backbone Mountain to get to Ashville, the old County seat, from the eastern part of St. Clair County. Although political manipulations curtailed the second courthouse for a few years, in 1907 other manipulations restored it, and local historians note that "(A)fter the re-establishment of the courts, Pell City began its real development."⁵

Another event of 1902 greatly affected the built town and always looms large in local histories, and that is the great depot explosion. In attempting to tunnel through that same troublesome Backbone Mountain, another of the small industrial railroad lines was storing explosives in the Pell City depot for delivery to the tunnel site. One night they caught fire and exploded, destroying everything near the depot and severely damaging the Maxwell Block on the main street, so that the front had to be rebuilt.⁶ Since there were people killed and buildings destroyed, coming back from this terrible accident represented a commitment of faith and energy on the part of the citizens, but they managed to rebuild and get back on the road to what became a steady growth. By 1903 the population was 700 in the town, and 1,500 if the mill villagers were counted.⁷

The little town grew as most towns did, with businesses locating along the main street, early called Howard and now Cogswell Avenue, and along its cross streets going the block down to Railroad Avenue. Sometimes merchants came from other small villages in the County such as Eden or Coal City, and sometimes they came from farther away on the strength of Pell City's promise as a railroad junction, a plant site, and a County seat. Several of the commercial buildings in the present district were built in the years just after 1902; interestingly, the oldest ones are those least altered or destroyed by later developments. Primary among these are the Pell City Drug Company of 1903 (Inventory #2) and the Pell City Hardware Company of 1904 (Inventory #6). Dry goods merchants, the Post Office, banks, a hotel, grocers, attorneys, and all the suppliers of necessary goods and services lined up along Cogswell Avenue. Telephone service arrived in 1903. Then in 1913 came the harbinger of another kind of business: the first automobile garage. Dealerships followed, one of which remains intact in the district though in a different use (Inventory #16), and a variety of service stations and garages sprang up, many of which survive.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 11

Pell City Downtown District
St. Clair County, Alabama

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Having been founded by railroads, Pell City in 1933 realized an important milestone in its prestige by succeeding in having the Bankhead Highway routed through the town. This put Pell City squarely on the main— paved!— driving route from Atlanta to Birmingham, and it was much celebrated. Elizabeth Cogswell Starnes' informal history of c. 1933 noted that "(t)he coming of the good roads brought other means of transportation in addition to the excellent railroad service that Pell City enjoys. Huge truck and bus lines routed their trucks and buses through here."⁸ Rail continued to be extremely important as well: the Seaboard connected to Gadsden and points north and east, and the Southern provided Pullman accommodations both east and west. And of course there was the Coosa, the importance of which to the city's future could only be guessed in 1933; Mrs. Starnes' history was somewhat prescient in this regard: "... with the completion of locks on the Coosa, which is assured in the near future, Pell City will grow by leaps and bounds, and will assume her natural place among the thriving cities of industrial Alabama."⁹

After the Second World War Pell City experienced some of the changes that were occurring in many American towns. First, the old 1902 courthouse was deemed inadequate, and it was destroyed to make way for a new one; the new building, on the site of the old, was dedicated in 1956. Then, a movement to annex surrounding towns was on in the mid-1950s, during which years the older Eden and recent Oak Ridge were brought into the Pell City limits. Interestingly, 1956 also saw the annexation into the town of the Avondale Mill Village, which had never been within the city limits even though the mill itself was. When the WPA history of Alabama was published in 1941, it gave the population of Pell City as 835. The mid-1950s town mergers brought the population figure to 3,644.¹⁰

In the spreading out of the physical city in the wake of post-War vitality, downtown Pell City began to lose its magnet status and to see its commercial functions dispersed. The city has had many successes of the suburban sort, however, which have assisted in upholding its solvency, in combination with the fact that the Avondale Mill continues to operate and to be a focus of economic vitality. Among the later-day developments have been an airport and new industries, but the most obvious change has been the advent of recreational opportunities and residential expansion as the result of the damming of the Coosa by the Alabama Power Company in the mid-1960s. The creation of Lake Logan-Martin has made Pell City the main town in a resort community. In the wake of rather drastic commercial and residential expansion, the City is looking once again at its downtown as a historic resource and an area to be maintained as a distinctive place.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

Pell City Downtown District
St. Clair County, Alabama

Notes

¹ Frank V. Evans, "Pell City's name is no handicap," *Birmingham Age-Herald*, June 5, 1904.

² Mattie Lou Teague Crow, "Pell City," chapter 6 in *History of St. Clair County, Alabama*, Huntsville, The Strode Publishers, 1973, p. 82.

³ Crow, *op. cit.*, 82.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Elizabeth Cogswell Stames, "History of Pell City," unpublished manuscript, n.d. (c. 1932), p. 7; Crow, p. 86. Quote is directly from both sources, apparently lifted by Crow directly from Stames.

⁶ *Birmingham Ledger*, March 24, 1903, reprinted in the *Pell City Observer*, October 23, 1975, p. 4-B.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Stames, p. 9.

⁹ Stames, p. 11.

¹⁰ Crow, p. 90. The discussion of later developments is generally based on Crow.

Significant Dates:

1890-91
1902
1933

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder: A.J. Dunn, brick mason

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

See attached Continuation Sheets.

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See attached Continuation Sheet

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: Alabama State Archives

Federal agency

Local government: St. Clair County Courthouse Archives

University

Other:

Name of repository: Pell City Library Historical Files

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 13

Pell City Downtown District
St. Clair County, Alabama

Major Bibliographical References

Elizabeth Cogswell Stames, "History of Pell City," an undated typescript of c. 1932.

Mattie Lou Teague Crow, "Pell City," Chapter 6 in *History of St. Clair County, Alabama*. Huntsville: The Strode Publishers, 1973.

Pell City Public Library, historic files, clippings and photographs in the collection of the Library.

St. Clair County Courthouse, Ashville: the Department of Archives has a good collection of old newspapers including the *Coosa Valleyan* and the *St. Clair News-Aegis*.

Birmingham Public Library Microform collections of the *Birmingham Age-Herald*.

State of Alabama Archives, clipping files from St. Clair County.

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property: _____

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.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Linda Nelson and Trina Binkley, AHC reviewer

organization FuturePast date July 22, 1999

street & number 4700 Seventh Court South telephone (205) 592-6610

city or town Birmingham state AL zip code 35222

=====
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 _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 14

Pell City Downtown District
St. Clair County, Alabama

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are as shown on the attached map of the District, which is drawn on a St. Clair County tax map, scale 1" = 100'.

Justification of Boundary

Boundaries were drawn to include the greatest concentration of commercial buildings within the period of significance, which are almost exclusively contained in the chosen blocks. As explained in the Part 7 text on physical appearance of the district, the Courthouse block was omitted due to the 1956 construction of the present building, and the 1800 block across the street from it, while old enough, has undergone building alterations that preclude its contribution to the district.

On the east, the old downtown stops almost abruptly near 21st Street and trails into drive-in strip construction near Cogswell Avenue's intersection with Route 231. On the north, only the Martin Hospital goes all the way to First Avenue North, which is otherwise inconsistent and mostly given over to municipal and County functions, so the alley between Cogswell and First Avenue North is the major part of the line. On the south the situation is similar, with only two buildings sitting on First Avenue South and the south alley making up the greater part of the line on that side.



FuturePast

Linda Nelson
Preservation Consultant
4700 Seventh Court South
Birmingham, Alabama 35222
(205) 592-6610

April 24, 2002

Mr. Danny Stewart, Director
Pell City Public Library
1923 First Avenue North
Pell City, Alabama 35125

Dear Danny,

Here is a copy of the inventory and text from the residential district's nomination to the National Register. As you probably know, the nomination was approved by Alabama's Review Board last November, but I do not to date have notification of its final listing on the Register. This may be an oversight, however, so it may already have been listed.

If there are any additions to this information to be made, or any corrections either, just let me know and I will document these formally to the Alabama Historical Commission. Because of the traffic in local folks that you have there, I'm thinking that there will be stories, facts, all kinds of things that come up in conversations you have with people. I think it would be great, not to mention responsible, to get such things incorporated into the inventory.

Sincerely,

Linda Nelson

attachment

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

1. Name of Property

historic name Old Pell City Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number see continuation sheet not for publication N/A

city or town Pell City vicinity N/A

state Alabama code AL county St. Clair code 115 zip code 35125

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

USDI/NPS Registration Form

Property Name Old Pell City Historic District
County and State St. Clair County, Alabama

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)	Category of Property (Check only one box.)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>85</u>	<u>20</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>85</u>	<u>20</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
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>RELIGIOUS</u>	<u>church</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>RELIGIOUS</u>	<u>church</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>HEALTH CARE</u>	<u>clinic</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman
Colonial Revival
Tudor Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
roof ASPHALT
walls BRICK
WOOD: WEATHERBOARD
other GLASS

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

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.) N/A

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance 1895 - 1951

Significant Dates N/A

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- 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: N/A

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other state agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 150 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	3 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
2 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	4 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
<u> </u> 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.)

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Jeff Mansell, consultant, and Trina Binkley

organization Mansell and Company date September 16, 2000

street & number Post Office Box 1112 telephone (843) 524-6334

city or town Beaufort state SC zip code 29901

=====

Additional Documentation

=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

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

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

=====

Property Owner

=====

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

name Multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 2.7 Page 1

Name of Property: Old Pell City Historic District
County and State: St. Clair County, Alabama

2. Location (cont'd)

Street & Number

1600 – 2117 1st Avenue North
1602 – 2119 2nd Avenue North
1616 – 2212 3rd Avenue North
11, 17, & 114 16th Street North
110, 209, & 309 16th Street North
209 18th Street North
205 19th Street North
110, 111 & 115 20th Street North
114 – 319 21 Street North

7. Description (cont'd)

Architectural Classification

Ranch
Queen Anne
Minimal Traditional
Other: I-house
Other: pyramidal
Other: side-gable roof cottage

Narrative Architectural Description

Located in western Pell City, Alabama, Old Pell City Historic District is the earliest residential neighborhood in the city. The district lies to the south/southwest of the Avondale Mill Historic District (NRHP – 8/30/00) and north of and adjacent to the Downtown Pell City Historic District. The district is composed of approximately 16 full and partial city blocks laid out in a typical grid pattern. The three principal streets of the district are 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Avenues North that run east to west. The avenues are bisected by 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st Streets North. Avenues and streets are 60' wide. As one would expect for a residential neighborhood situated in the rolling hills of St. Clair County, the terrain of Old Pell City Historic District is undulating, particularly to the north and west. The northern boundary of the district, Third Avenue, lies at the base of a steep hill. The district is wedged between the downtown commercial district and the base of the hill.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Name of Property: Old Pell City Historic District
County and State: St. Clair County, Alabama

The resources found in the district include dwellings, a church, and a county-office building. The styles of residential architecture found in the Old Pell City Historic District include Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Craftsman/Bungalow, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modern. Vernacular house types include I-houses and pyramidal and side-gable roof cottages. The primary form of construction is wood frame while the exterior wall material ranges from simple weatherboard to brick veneer. Most resources are modest one-story houses although there are some one-and-a-half and two-storied dwellings in the district. The topography of the district allows for the accommodation of basements; a few dwellings constructed in the 1920s and 1930s, rest on full basements.

The most prevalent architectural style in the Old Pell City Historic District is Bungalow/Craftsman. Twenty-eight of the 105 resources in the district were designed in the Bungalow/Craftsman style, reflecting the popularity of that particular style in the 1920s. These structures are primarily frame with cross gable roofs, wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, partial or full width porches supported by tapered posts on low piers, and decorative shingle work on the gables or facades. While some Bungalows/Craftsman dwellings have brick piers, a number of Bungalows in the district have cobblestone foundations, chimneys, balustrades, and piers. Additionally, some Bungalows have side *porte cocheres*.

Included in the Old Pell City Historic District are eleven examples of Colonial Revival and five Tudor Revival style dwellings. Most of the Colonial Revival style dwellings are variations of one-and-a-half storied Tidewater cottages and/or two-storied Georgian houses. Most of these houses are of frame construction, have side-gable roof, symmetrical facades, gable dormers, and exterior end chimneys. Occasionally, a Colonial Revival house will have brick veneer exterior wall material. Doors are usually set in Colonial Revival-style surrounds with broken pediments and flanking pilasters. The five Tudor Revival style dwellings feature brick veneered exterior wall material and most have exterior end or front-facing chimneys. These houses feature complex rooflines; steeply pitched roofs are often pierced with gable-roofed dormers or are broken by projecting wall dormers rising above arched windows. The entrances are often set in gable-roofed projections that are typically embellished with brick arches framing a single leaf entrance. Almost all of the Tudor Revival dwellings contain a porch, located on the facade or to one side, often supported by arched brick piers.

The sixteen houses in the district that are categorized as Minimal Traditional reflect the continued popularity of the Old Pell City Historic District in post World War II Pell City. Many of these dwellings were constructed in the late 1940s and very early 1950s. Typically, these one-storied houses have three-bay facades, cross-gable roofs with front-facing gable wings, partial-width porches, and single-leaf entrances. Similarly, the ten Ranch houses located in the district, some constructed as early as 1951, reflect the continued growth of Pell City and the desirability of the neighborhood throughout the 1950s. These Ranch houses have low to moderately pitched cross-hipped roofs, brick veneer exterior wall material, attached carports, interior chimneys, and vertically oriented windows.

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Twenty-one resources are variations of the Queen Anne style or the pyramidal roof vernacular cottage. The Cogswell house, constructed by Pell City industrialist Sumpter Cogswell, is a two-storied T-shaped dwelling with a cross-gable roof, bay windows, side and wraparound porches, stained-glass and decorative shingle and trim work. The Fowler house features an interesting hexagonal turret with a conical roof. The majority of houses, however, are simple one-story square or rectangular frame dwellings with hip or cross-hip roofs, interior chimneys, and wraparound porches. Occasionally, gable-roof dormers will be located on the main roof and the foundations may feature cobblestone work. Tapered posts on low brick piers, reflecting the influence of the Craftsman/Bungalow style, often support the porches of these pyramidal-roofed houses.

Two dwellings are late 19th/early 20th century interpretations of the I-house form, both one-room deep, two stories in height. Both residences have a front porch and rear wings/additions. Five dwellings are side-gable roof cottages. These dwellings typically have symmetrical facades, exterior or interior end chimneys, symmetrical facades, single-leaf entrances and shed roof porches. One is non-contributing due to alterations.

The non-residential resources include the First Methodist Church, ca. 1926; the Pell City Health Department, ca. 1964; and Barnett Engineering, ca. 1980. The First Methodist Church is a contributing Colonial Revival church with a brick veneer exterior, recessed porch with *in antis* columns, and a bell-shaped roof cupola.

Of the twenty-one non-contributing resources located within the boundaries of the Old Pell City Historic District, six are modern dwellings, two cannot be classified as having a particular style, and one is a manufactured home. Nine of the ranch houses are non-contributing due to date of construction. Two modern apartment complexes are also located in the district. The remaining non-contributing resources have been significantly altered and have lost a high degree of integrity. Today, the Old Pell City Historic District contains a significant collection of residences and a religious building that clearly reflect the development of the neighborhood during the period of significance 1895 to 1951. The nomination contains 105 resources, 85 contributing and 20 non-contributing.

Archaeological Component

Although no formal archaeological testing has been conducted, the potential for subsurface materials remains high. Properties of this type have the potential to yield information about various styles, forms, and trends in history and prehistory.

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Historic Resource Inventory

1st Avenue North

1. 1525 1st Avenue North, Colonial Revival, 1939. W.T. Starnes House. Two-story side-gabled, buff brick, five front bays, the central one the entry with open gable pediment on paired square posts, oversized returns, small transom, main windows paired 6/6 with narrow shutters; single 6/6 upstairs, side projecting one-story wings on both ends, flat-roofed with balcony railings above, large end-exposed chimney east end. The builder was a carpenter and did all millwork on site. The stone wall along the front predates the house. C (Roll #7-1)
2. 1600 1st Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, ca.1930. Wilkins House. Front-gabled bungalow with small cross-gables toward rear and slightly projecting cross-gable over recessed rear-corner open porch on the west side. Novelty board on red brick foundation; nearly full-facade projecting porch with crested lintel under a large gable, on clustered square posts with angled block pieces at the capitals (see photo); knee braces, exposed rafter tails, windows are 4V/1 wood sash, paired on front; single 1/3-light 4V door; brick interior chimney. C (Roll #7-3)
3. 1601 1st Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, c. 1925. Zellner-McKee House. Front-gabled bungalow, full-facade recessed porch; wide-strip vinyl siding on a brick foundation. Foundation brick is painted in front to match pale buff brick front steps and four square pillars supporting porch roof; the siding is installed lower than the original lintel and the pillars are shortened, making the front gable disproportionately massive, windows 1/1 sash; single central entry door with transom, no sides showing, full-facade shed rear addition with continuous row of small 4-light windows, probably a sleeping porch. C (Roll #7-4)
4. 1607 1st Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, c. 1922. Broad side-gable roof, weatherboard on cobblestone and brick pier foundation, all now painted white; central half-width projecting gabled porch supported by corner paneled square posts on cobblestone piers; 2 X 2 post balustrade; wood shingles in gables faces, knee braces, exposed rafter tails, windows are 4/1 sash; two narrow ones flank the front door like sidelights, and there is a row of three in the porch gable face, large shed rear addition west side; smaller shed addition in east rear ell. C (Roll #7- 8)
5. 1608 1st Avenue North, Pyramidal, c. 1910. Robinson-Compton House. Hip-roofed vernacular cottage with large central-front dormer, projecting nearly full-facade hipped porch on three square brick columns on brick pier bases, all now painted deep red; porch now has cement floor, paired 4/1 sash windows; interior brick chimney; rectangular louvered vent in dormer gable face, kick-off *porte cochere* midway back on west side, behind this an offset gabled extension. C (Roll #7-6)
6. 1611 1st Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, c. 1925. Front-gabled bungalow, weatherboard on rock-filled brick pier foundation; projecting partial-facade gabled porch on corner battered posts sitting on rock parapet wall that has been heavily stuccoed, paired 9/1 sash windows, wood shingle in main and porch gable faces, knee braces, exposed rafter tails, entry in east front bay, with two sets of paired windows to side, partial-width rear shed addition, west side. C (Roll #7-9)

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7. 1615 1st Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1925. Ragland House. Front-gabled bungalow, vinyl siding on block-filled brick pier foundation; nearly full-facade projecting gabled porch, now screened, with small clustered post supports on corner pier bases, these and the parapet wall apparently cobblestone but heavily stuccoed and painted gray, windows are 4/1 wood sash with shutters added, rear shed addition. C (Roll #7-10)
8. 1616 1st Avenue North, Ranch, 1951. Meacham House. Hipped-roof ranch with east end projecting hipped bay forming an ell, entry at back of ell with single wrought iron column support for the eave projection. broad drop siding on red brick foundation; paired eight-light metal casements, with paneled shutters on front; *porte cochere* under extended main roof, west side. Built by Mattie Pearl Lawley Meacham and her brother for the Meachams. C (Roll #7-12)
9. 1620 1st Avenue North, Minimal Traditional, ca. 1939, remodeled 1962. Gibbs-Dyke House. One-story side-gabled house with central shallow gabled projection around a recessed entry with sidelights. Vinyl siding on red brick foundation; windows are eight-light metal casements, now with shutters. Built by lumberman William Barnett Lawley for Mr. Gibbs, a railroad employee, who lived in the house several years; it was rented after that until it was remodeled in 1962 for Lucille Lawley Dyke, at which time a long *porte cochere* wing was added to the rear and the front porch replaced. NC (Roll#7-13)
10. 1621 1st Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, c. 1920. Ecwurz-el-Hazelwood-Love House. One-and-a-half-story front-gabled bungalow, vinyl siding on filled brick pier foundation; full-facade recessed porch with cobblestone foundation and pier bases, the roof supported by four square wood columns resting on the bases; eave details removed because of siding, windows 1/1 wood sash, one on either side of central door; trio of 6/6 in front gable face, the middle one slightly taller, standing seam metal roof; shed addition to rear, vinyl siding and metal cladding on porch columns date from about 1985, added by present owner Ms. Love, the Hazelwoods' daughter. C (Roll #7-14)
11. 1700 1st Avenue North, Pyramidal, c. 1910. One-story hip-roofed vernacular house with a flat upper roof; weatherboard on a concrete block foundation; nearly full-facade projecting shed porch, now screened, stuccoed parapet wall that has five stuccoed piers embedded in it, windows are singly set 1/1 sash, without shutters except on the 17th Street side, single entry in central of the five front bays, attached *porte cochere* to rear of house. C (Roll #7 -18)
12. 1701 1st Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, c. 1925. Front-gabled bungalow, vinyl siding on block-filled brick pier foundation; full-facade recessed porch with four primitive post supports on cobblestone pier bases set in the cobblestone foundation wall, windows are paired 9/1 sash on front; single entry slightly off-center; no eave detail remaining. C (Roll #7-16)
13. 1704 1st Avenue North, Manufactured Home, c. 1975. Doublewide trailer with its end to the street, vinyl siding on concrete block foundation. This was moved onto the site in 1975 after a tornado destroyed the house that the owners had just purchased. NC (Roll #7-20)

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14. 1708 1st Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1925. One-story frame dwelling, front-facing gable roof, secondary offset and lower gable covering a set-back and side wrapping porch with battered wood posts on cobblestone piers set in a cobblestone parapet wall, vinyl siding, replacement 6/6 sash windows, two interior brick chimneys. C (Roll #7-21)
15. 2101 1st Avenue North, Queen Anne, ca. 1900. Fowler House. One-story frame dwelling, corner hexagonal turret; hipped roof with hex conical roof on turret, vinyl siding over original boards on a fill pier foundation, partial width wraparound hipped roof porch supported by 8x8 square posts, picket balustrade, windows replacement, 1/1 vinyl sash, two brick chimneys on side slopes, porch occupies front ell and wraps to west side, single-leaf entry with plain transom near ell, flat eaves now covered with vinyl, large rear addition, originally with double garage facing 21st Street, now incorporated into the house's present use as a gift shop and tea room. C (Roll #7-28, 29)
16. 2107 1st Avenue North, Colonial Revival, ca. 1935. Higginbotham House. One-and-a-half story modified Cape Cod house, side-gabled roof with two gables dormers on front slope, brick foundation and walls that appears to be veneer, west facade bay slightly projecting under gabled roof, board-and-batten in all gable faces, wooden casement windows except for a pair of small replacement sash on facade, old 6/6 in gabled front bay, shutters added, slightly recessed single entry door, rear ell with a board and batten frame. C (Roll #9-30)
17. 2111 1st Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1935. Little-Burt House. One-story frame, cross-gable bungalow, brick foundation, full-facade gable porch, brick interior chimney, single-leaf entrance, 1/1 double-hung-sash replacement windows. Built by Champ Barber for Mr. Little, who ran the ice house; bought in 1940s by mill supervisor Sam Burt and in his family until the mid-1990s. C (Roll #9-31)
18. 2117 1st Avenue North, Ranch, ca. 1955. Roberson House. One-story frame dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, hipped roof, recessed loggia with wrought iron post supports and balustrade, aluminum 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, interior chimney, projecting bay to rear, recessed *porte cochere* in east rear with brick columns and filigree parapet wall. Built by Fall Roberson. NC (Roll #9-32,33)

2nd Avenue North

19. 1602 2nd Avenue North, Modern/Ranch, ca. 1955. One-story frame dwelling, low-pitched hipped roof, asbestos shingle exterior wall material, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, aluminum vertically oriented double-hung-sash windows, and partial-width porch. NC (Roll #11-5)
20. 1603 2nd Avenue North, Minimal Traditional, ca. 1950. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof with centrally-placed front-facing gable wing, three-bay facade, paired 3/1 double-hung-sash windows, partial shed-roof porch to right of projecting gable, porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers. C (Roll #11-4)

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21. 1608 2nd Avenue North, Minimal Traditional, ca. 1950. One-story frame dwelling, brick and concrete block foundation, cross-gable roof with front-facing gable, small gable over entrance attached to partial-width shed roof porch, cast iron porch supports, four-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, single and paired 4/1 double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #11-7)
 22. 1609 2nd Avenue North, Minimal Traditional, ca. 1940. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, interior chimney, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, paired 4/1 double-hung-sash windows, gable-roof entrance portico supported by pairs of square wooden posts. C (Roll #11-6)
 23. 1612 2nd Avenue North, Minimal Traditional, ca. 1950. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, small shed roof porch attached to side. C (Roll #11-9)
 24. 1613 2nd Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1940. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, interior end chimney, cobblestone foundation, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, single 4/4 double-hung-sash windows, gable-roof porch supported by four slender posts. C (Roll #11-8)
 25. 1616 2nd Avenue North, Ranch, ca. 1955. One-story frame dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, low-pitched cross-hip roof, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, paired and triple double-hung-sash windows, partial-width hipped roof porch supported by classical colonettes. NC (Roll #11-10)
 26. 1701 2nd Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1925. One-story frame dwelling, front-facing gable roof with secondary rear cross-gables, exterior-side chimney, full-width half-hipped roof porch extending out into *porte cochere*, porch supports are short square posts on low piers connected by brick balustrades, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, single and paired double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #11-11)
 27. 1702 2nd Avenue North, Colonial Revival, ca. 1940. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, central interior chimney, side screened-in porch, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance set beneath decorative gable, paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #11-12)
 28. 1706 2nd Avenue North, Pyramidal, ca. 1925. One-story frame dwelling, hipped roof with central half-hipped roof dormer containing two lights, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, paired double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #11-13)
 29. 1709 2nd Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1920. Front-gabled bungalow, weatherboard on a filled pier foundation, full-facade recessed porch under main jerkinhead gable supported by pairs of 4/4 posts, primary windows 9/1 double-hung-sash, two flanking the single central entry, small paired 6/6 sash at side, extension to rear with lapped composition siding on a block foundation, 2/2 horizontal sash over sash windows. C (Roll #9-2)

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30. 1710 2nd Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1920. One-story frame dwelling, gable-on-hip roof, brick foundation, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, paired and single 6/1 double-hung-sash windows, full-width hipped-roof porch supported by simple posts connected by wooden balustrade. C (Roll #11-15)
31. 1713 2nd Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1925. One-story frame dwelling, brick foundation, front-facing gable roof, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, paired 1/1 double-hung-sash windows, attached and partially recessed gable-roof porch supported by four simple posts. C (Roll #11-14)
32. 1716 2nd Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1920. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, interior chimney, central shed roof dormer with two windows, full with recessed porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers, three bay facade, central 9-light single-leaf entrance, paired 8/1 double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #11-16)
33. 1800 2nd Avenue North, Modern, ca. 1970. Barnett Engineering. One-story commercial building, hip-on-hip roof, brick veneer, wide overhanging eaves, small aluminum windows, large plate-glass entrance door and windows. NC (Roll #11-17)
34. 1801 2nd Avenue North, Queen Anne, ca. 1888; ca. 1902. Cogswell-Starnes House. Two-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof, T-shaped plan, dominant front-facing gable over two-story bay window, various types of windows from single pane, stained-glass windows to 1/1 double-hung-sash, one-story shed roof porch on west elevation, two-storied shed roof porch with balcony on east elevation, decorative posts, interior chimney, single-leaf entrance, transom and sidelights with red Bohemian glass panes. One of the early houses surviving the 1893 economic collapse, subsequently enlarged and occupied by the Cogswells and later by Elizabeth Cogswell Starnes and her family. C (Roll #11-18)
35. 1802 2nd Avenue North, Colonial Revival, ca. 1940. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, interior side chimney, two gable-roof dormers, four-bay facade, paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, single-leaf entrance set in elaborate enframement beneath decorative wall gable. C (Roll #11-19)
36. 1804 2nd Avenue North, Minimal Traditional, ca. 1940. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof with front-facing gable, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, paired aluminum windows, brick foundation. C (Roll #11-20)
37. 1808 2nd Avenue North, Minimal Traditional, ca. 1950. One-story frame dwelling, predominant side-gable roof with two front-facing gables, central interior chimney, six-bay facade, recessed single-leaf entrance, single and paired aluminum windows, front-facing gable contains garage, tripartite window in front-facing gable. C (Roll #11-21)

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38. 1816 2nd Avenue North, Minimal Traditional, ca. 1950. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof, front-facing gable wing with subordinate gable-roof porch supported by two classical colonettes, three-bay facade, paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, large multi-pane picture window. C (Roll #11-22)
 39. 1820 2nd Avenue North, Pyramidal, ca. 1920 but totally remodeled ca. 1980s. *St. Clair New Aegis*. Older residence that has been remodeled into a business, aluminum siding, two-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, partial-width porch supported metal post. NC (Roll #9-24)
 40. 1901 2nd Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1910. DeGaris-Mitchell House. The first of a pair of mirror-image cottages, generally Craftsman in style, built by Lydia DeGaris Cogswell for her two sons as investment properties. One-and-a-half stories, gable front, novelty board on a filled pier foundation, full-facade projecting shed porch with five turned post supports, wraparound porch, facade below porch roof is cut back from a shallow cutaway bay to an entry-door bay and then again to a windowed bay, side roof kicks off halfway back in order to cover the extended portions of the house; original 2/2 double-hung-sash windows replaced except on rear by modern 2H/2H, 6/6 in half-story. Original front primary Queen Ann window blown out in 1975, replaced with stained glass sash. C (Roll #9- 7, 8)
 41. 1905 2nd Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, ca. 1910. DeGaris House. The second of a pair of mirror-image cottages, generally Craftsman in style (see #40 above): one-and-a-half stories, gable front, novelty board on a filled pier foundation, full-facade projecting shed porch with five turned post supports, wraparound porch supported on cast iron posts with an iron balustrade, facade below porch roof is cut back from a shallow cutaway bay to an entry-door bay and then again to a windowed bay, side roof kicks off halfway back in order to cover the extended portions of the house, 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, chimney removed. C (Roll #9- 9)
 42. 1909 2nd Avenue North, Pyramidal, ca. 1918. One-story frame dwelling, pyramidal roof and large central gable roof dormer, brick pier foundation, full facade hipped roof porch on cobblestone foundation, four 6x6 square post supports, 1/1 double-hung replacement metal sash windows in original enframements, single-leaf entrance, simple transom, rear addition. C (Roll #9-10)
 43. 1913 2nd Avenue North, Ranch, ca. 1975. One-story frame dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, hip roof, half-facade hipped projection at front creating a shallow ell for entry stoop, corner supported by cast iron post, iron railing up steps from side, 9/9 double-hung-sash windows, rear *porte cochere*. C (Roll #9-11)
 44. 1917-19 2nd Avenue North, Modern, ca. 1975. One-story apartment building, superficial Colonial Revival decoration: brick veneer exterior wall material, cross-gable roof, partial-facade gable roof porch with fluted columns, composition board siding, 9/6 sash windows. Built on the site of a house demolished by the 1975 tornado, as were several others in this area. NC (Roll #9-12)
 45. 2005 2nd Avenue North, Traditional ranch, ca. 1975. One-story frame, brick veneer exterior wall material, cross-gable roof, projecting shallow gable porch supported by four Tuscan column supports, composition board in the gable, no balustrade, metal sash windows, double garage. NC (Roll #9-13)

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46. 2012 2nd Avenue North, Pyramidal, ca. 1905. Walker House. One-story frame, cross-hipped roof with front facing half-hipped roof wing, brick pier foundation, partial-width porch with 6 X 6 posts with small plate capitals, 1/1 wooden sash windows, interior brick chimney, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance. C (Roll #9-16).
 47. 2013 2nd Avenue North, Tudor Revival, 1939. Cohen-Mongold House. One-and-a-half stories, cross-gabled roof, patterned red brick with east-side brick chimney, gable-front-and-wing form, entry-bay shed roof porch, 4/4 and 6/4 wooden sash windows, gable dormer on rear slope. East addition ca. 1985, west porch addition 1999. Built by downtown merchant Cohen; additions made by the Mongolds, who have been in the house since 1985. C (Roll #9-14)
 48. 2020 2nd Avenue North, Side-Gable Roof Cottage, ca. 1920. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable spraddle roof, full-width shed roof porch, porch supported by simple posts resting on high wooden balustrade, 1/1 double-hung-sash windows, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance. C (Roll #9-19)
 49. 2110 2nd Avenue North, Pyramidal, ca. 1910. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, steeply pitched hipped roof, symmetrical facade, central single-leaf entrance, triple 4/4 double-hung-sash windows, gable-roof dormer, hipped entry-bay porch stoop with small square post supports, gabled rear wing extensions, three brick chimneys. C (Roll #9-22)
 50. 2111 2nd Avenue North, Bungalow/Craftsman, 1923. DeGaris-Lawley House. One-story frame dwelling, hip with cross-gable roof, weatherboard exterior wall material, partial-width gable-roof porch, concrete block piers, 4/1 double-hung-sash windows, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance. Built for Julian DeGaris at the time of his marriage; moved to its present site by the Millard Lawleys in 1956 when they built a new house on the original corner site. C (Roll #9-24)
 51. 2119 2nd Avenue North, Ranch, 1956. Lawley-Whatley House. One-story ranch, cross-gable roof, 8" novelty board on a brick wall foundation, slightly recessed central entry with six-panel door and sidelights, fluted flanking pilasters, projecting bay with nesting gables faced with vertical boards, metal casement windows. Built by Millard Lawley; owners since 1976, the Dick Whatleys added rear extension and shed porch. Swimming pool in rear yard. NC (Roll #9-25)

3rd Avenue North

52. 1616 3rd Avenue North, No Style, ca. 1940. Kilgroe House. No style. Possibly an older house that has been totally remodeled, cross-gable roof with front-facing gable, L-shaped with covered screened-in porch set in bend of L-shape, one-story resting on full basement level, aluminum windows, deck. NC (Roll #8-7)
53. 1700 3rd Avenue North, Colonial Revival, ca. 1930. Two-story frame dwelling, Dutch Colonial Revival, gambrel roof with full shed-roof dormer with two paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, 2/3 bay facade, central gable roof overhang supported by pairs of slender posts, exterior-side chimney, side porch. C (Roll #11-3)

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54. 1701 3rd Avenue North, Pyramidal, ca. 1920. One-story frame dwelling, hipped-roof with later wing, central decorative gable, exterior side chimney, four-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, single and double 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, large multi-pane window, single-leaf entrance, classical entrance portico supported by pairs of three classical colonettes, porch roof surmounted by balustrade. C (Roll #11-2)
55. 1706 3rd Avenue North, Pyramidal, ca. 1920. Two-story frame dwelling, hipped-roof, 2/3 bay facade, central single-leaf entrance set in elaborate surround, 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, full-width one-story half-hipped roof porch supported by turned posts, decorative brackets and wooden balustrades, rear wing. C (Roll #11-1)
56. 1708-1718 3rd Avenue North, Modern, ca. 1980. Large two-story apartment complex featuring concrete and brick foundation, wood and cobblestone siding, low-pitched gable roof, wooden balconies, sliding glass doors, aluminum windows. NC (Roll #10-24)
57. 1709 3rd Avenue North, Tudor Revival, ca. 1930. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, cross-gable roof, front-facing gable wing containing arched entrance opening for slightly recessed entrance and allowing access to partial-width porch to left side of facade, porch supported by large single arched opening, front-facing chimney, paired 3/1 double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #10-25)
58. 1719 3rd Avenue North, Pyramidal, ca. 1925. One-story frame dwelling, hipped roof with side hipped roof wing, interior chimney, main block features a three-bay facade with central single-leaf entrance, paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, small hipped roof entrance porch supported by two colonettes, side wing contains paired window and screened-in porch. Built by Solomon Kilgroe for his daughter Caroline Kilgroe Jones. C (Roll #10-23)
59. 1800 3rd Avenue North, Ranch, ca. 1954. Eubanks House. One-story frame dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, low-pitched cross-hipped roof, front-facing gable wing, five-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, large picture window, two garage door openings. C (Roll #10-21)
60. 1801 3rd Avenue North, Pyramidal, ca. 1920. Alverson House. One-story frame dwelling, hip with cross-gable roof, dominant front-facing gable with Palladian window and shinglework, houses rests on tall brick and concrete block foundation, former wrap-around porch with engaged roof (partially recessed) portion of porch enclosed, porch roof supported by plain posts on solid wooden balustrade, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance with beveled-glass transom, original and replacement aluminum windows. C (Roll #10-22)

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61. 1808 3rd Avenue North, Minimal Traditional, ca. 1940. One-story frame dwelling, side gable roof, main block with slightly subordinate wing (left), main block has three-bay facade with central single-leaf entrance flanked by paired and triple 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, central single-leaf entrance slightly recessed beneath gable-roof entrance bay, wing has paired 6/6 window and single-leaf entrance. C (Roll #10-20)
 62. 1809 3rd Avenue North, Minimal Traditional, ca. 1940. Embry House. One-story frame dwelling, side gable roof, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, paired 9/9 double-hung-sash windows, central semi-circular entrance porch supported by four slender classical colonettes and surmounted by balustrade. C (Roll #10-19)
 63. 1817 3rd Avenue North, Craftsman/Bungalow, 1920. Van Deevner-Rosendahl House. Two-story frame dwelling, front-facing gable roof, cobblestone foundation, wide-overhanging eaves, exposed rafter ends, exterior-side chimney, 2/4 bay facade, upper floor has two tripartite windows, full-width half-hipped roof porch supported by paneled posts resting on paneled piers resting on low cobblestone piers and balustrade, porch partially enclosed (glassed-in) single-leaf entrance and single and paired double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #10-18)
 64. 1818 3rd Avenue North, Minimal Traditional, ca. 1940. Dwelling exhibits only faintest Tudor characteristics with arched entrance opening, one-story frame with brick veneer exterior, cross-gable roof, side screened-in porch, single-leaf entrance, single, paired and triple 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #10-17)
 65. 1900 3rd Avenue North, Tudor Revival, ca. 1945. Garry House. Large one-and-a-half story brick veneered dwelling, cross-gable roof with front-facing gable incorporating arched entrance and front-facing chimney, partial-width porch with arched openings, shed-roof dormer, paired 4/4 double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #10-15)
 66. 1901 3rd Avenue North, Minimal Traditional, ca. 1945. One-story frame dwelling, low pitched cross hip roof, exterior-end chimney, two-bay facade, large picture window and paired 6/6 double-hung-sash window, partial-width porch with gable roof supported by single post. C (Roll #10-16)
 67. 1905 3rd Avenue North, Pyramidal, ca. 1910. One-story frame dwelling, complex roofline with hip with multiple cross-gables, roundel located in uppermost ridge gable, paired light in front-facing gable, irregular facade with series of recessed planes, six-bay facade composed of single-leaf entrances with transoms and single and paired double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #10-14)
 68. 1908 3rd Avenue North, Minimal Traditional, ca. 1940. One-story frame dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, cross-gable roof with two front-facing gables, exterior-end chimney, four-bay facade, tripartite and double 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, single-leaf entrance. C (Roll #10-12)

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69. 1909 3rd Avenue North, Bungalow, ca. 1920. One-story frame dwelling, front-facing gable roof extending out over full-width recessed porch, four tall brick piers are not original, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, paired windows. C (Roll #10-13)
70. 1913 3rd Avenue North, Bungalow, ca. 1940. One-story frame dwelling, front-facing gable roof extending out over full-width recessed porch supported by four posts on low brick piers, wooden balustrades, vent located in gable, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance. C (Roll #10-11)
71. 1917 3rd Avenue North, Ranch, ca. 1960. One-story frame dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, low-pitched cross-hip roof, side carport, three-bay facade, tripartite window, single-leaf entrance. C (Roll #10-10)
72. 1918 3rd Avenue North, Bungalow, ca. 1920. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof with dominant front-facing gable extending out over full-width recessed porch, porch roof supported by triple posts at each end resting on low cobblestone piers, cobblestone foundation and balustrades, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, tripartite windows. C (Roll #10-9)
73. 1921 3rd Avenue North, Pyramidal, ca. 1920. One-story frame dwelling, hipped roof of standing seam metal, central hipped roof dormer with three 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, four bay facade, single-leaf entrance with transom, full-width half-hipped roof porch supported by pairs of wooden posts on low cobblestone piers connected by low cobblestone balustrades. C (Roll #10-8)
74. 2000 3rd Avenue North, Colonial Revival, ca. 1915. Two-story frame dwelling, hipped-with-cross-gable roof, large front facing gable containing Palladian inspired window arrangement of triple windows, 4/5 bay facade, single-leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, 1/1 double-hung-sash windows, full-width shed roof porch with gable supported by two tapered posts at entrance. C (Roll #10-7)
75. 2003 3rd Avenue North, Colonial Revival, ca. 1940. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, main block with subordinate side wing, main block has side gable roof with two gable roof dormers, five-bay facade with central single leaf entrance 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, decorative pediment overhang over entrance, heavy dentil work along cornice, subordinate wing has three-bay facade containing a screened-in porch, two interior chimneys. C (Roll #10-6)
76. 2008 3rd Avenue North, Minimal Traditional, 1943. Lawley House. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof with front-facing gable wing, front-facing chimney, seven-bay facade, recessed entrance, 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #10-5)
77. 2013 3rd Avenue North, Minimal Traditional, ca. 1940. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof with front-facing gable wing, front-facing brick chimney, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, brick foundation, multi-pane double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #10-4)

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78. 2018 3rd Avenue North, Bungalow, 1933. DeGaris House. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof with former clipped gable roof porch (enclosed), central interior chimney, single-leaf entrance, single and paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, small entrance porch. Built by Jack DeGaris shortly after his marriage to Gertrude Saylor. C (Roll #10-2)
 79. 2021 3rd Avenue North, Bungalow, 1915. Shockley House. One-story frame dwelling, front-facing gable roof with triple windows, two side shed-roof dormers, two interior chimneys, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, full-width recessed porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers, single and paired double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #10-3)
 80. 2100 3rd Avenue North, Bungalow, ca. 1925. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof, double front-facing gable roof, two-bay facade, former porch enclosed, multi-pane and paired 4/1 double-hung sash windows, small lunette in roof gable. C (Roll #8-25)
 81. 2101 3rd Avenue North, Pyramidal, ca. 1910. One-story frame dwelling, hipped roof with front-facing gable wing over bay window, two interior chimneys, three bay facade, central single-leaf entrance with full transom and sidelights, partial-width shed roof porch supported by tapered posts on tall brick piers connected by solid brick balustrade. C (Roll #8-24)
 82. 2108 3rd Avenue North, Colonial Revival, ca. 1949. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, three gable roof dormers, central single-leaf entrance, five-bay facade, 9/9 double-hung-sash windows. Rebuilt to its present appearance after the storm of 1975. C (Roll #8-22)
 83. 2118 3rd Avenue North, Colonial Revival, ca. 1947. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, brick veneer exterior wall material, twin gable roof dormers, exterior-side chimney, five bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, 6/6 double-hung sash windows, central gable roof pedimented portico supported by two classical colonettes, side shed addition. C (Roll #8-20, 21)
 84. 2111 3rd Avenue North, Pyramidal, 1904. R.A. Martin House. House received a brick veneer exterior sometime around 1940, one-and-a-half story frame dwelling with brick veneer exterior wall material, cross-gable roof, gable roof dormers, glassed partial-width porch supported by arched openings, four bay facade, 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, single leaf entrance with transom, large picture window with transom. Built by early Pell City druggist Dr. R.A. Martin; original barn and shed in rear yard. C (Roll #8-23)
 85. 2200 3rd Avenue North, Colonial Revival, ca. 1925. First Methodist Church. One-story frame religious structure, brick veneer exterior wall material, front facing gable roof capped by octagonal cupola with four arched vents, bell-shaped roof surmounted by cross, three-quarter width gable roof vestibule wing, recessed entrance with two *in antis* columns, double-leaf entrance. C (Roll #8-19)
 86. 2212 3rd Avenue North, Colonial Revival, ca. 1950. Kilgroe House. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof with front-facing gable wing, two gable-roof dormers, four-bay facade, paired double-hung-sash windows, picture window and single-leaf entrance, small entrance porch. C (Roll #8-18)

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16th Street North

87. 11 16th Street North, Minimal Traditional, ca. 1950. One-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, central interior chimney, partial-width recessed porch, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, much later front-facing wing, cobblestone balustrade and piers supporting porch roof. C (Roll #8-2)
88. 17 16th Street North, I-house, ca. 1910. Two-story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, 2/4 bay facade, paired 4/4 double-hung-sash windows on upper level, 4/1 double-hung-sash windows on lower floor, two single-leaf entrances, partial width shed roof porch supported by posts connected by wooden balustrade. C (Roll #8-3)
89. 114 16th Street North, Ranch, ca. 1960. One-story frame dwelling, low-pitched hipped roof, concrete block foundation, four-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, 2/2 horizontal double-hung-sash windows, side screened-in porch, small gable roof entrance portico. NC (Roll #8-4)

17th Street North

90. 110 17th Street North, No Style, ca. 1960. Two-story concrete block dwelling, garage/apartment, low-pitched hipped roof, 2/3 bay openings, single-leaf entrance, former garage door enclosed and containing secondary single-leaf entrance, one metal garage door remaining, aluminum windows. NC (Roll #8-5)
91. 209 17th Street North, No Style, ca. 1960. Two-story concrete block dwelling, appears to be an apartment complex, hipped-roof, basically square with wing off to south elevation, 2/2 bay facade, multiple single leaf entrance, exterior concrete block stairs to upper level. NC (Roll #8-6)
92. 309 17th Street North, Tudor Revival, 1927. Embry House. Large, one-and-a-half story brick veneered dwelling, primary side-gable roof with front-facing gable wing and partial width shed roof dormer, five-bay facade, screened-in porch, interior chimney, single-leaf entrance set behind arched entrance porch, 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #8-8)

18th Street North

93. 209 18th Street North, Pyramidal, ca. 1915. One-story frame dwelling, hipped with cross-gable roof, front-facing gable wing over bay window, brick foundation, three-bay facade, single leaf entrance, wraparound porch supported by decorative ironwork posts. C (Roll #8-9)

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19th Street North

94. 205 19th Street North, Modern, 1964. St. Clair County Public Health Center. C. D. Wilson & Sons, Builder; Horace M. Weaver, architect. Large one-story brick veneered building, cross gable roof, bands of vertical sash windows, front-facing gable wing with plate glass windows, recessed area supported by tall metal posts. NC (Roll #11-23)

20th Street North

95. 110 20th Street North, Queen Anne, 1904. LeFils-Martin House. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, steeply pitched cross-gable roof, front-facing gable wing, brick pier foundation, wraparound shed roof porch, square post supports on paneled wood bases, picket balustrade, metal awning, 2/2 double-hung-sash windows, two large brick chimneys, single-leaf entrance, rear shed roof addition. Built by A. T. LeFils, an early merchant; bought in 1909 by Dr. Claude Martin and still occupied by members of his family. C (Roll #9-3)
96. 111 20th Street North, Ranch, ca. 1960. Cox Medical Office. One-story frame building, low-pitched cross-hipped roof, brick veneer exterior wall material, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance is side of projecting bay, aluminum windows. Resembling a residence, this was built on the site of an old house that had belonged to the Martins. NC (Roll #9-4)
97. 115 20th Street North, Pyramidal, ca. 1905. Martin Rental House. One-story frame dwelling, hipped roof with later gables at each elevation, creating a long unbroken facade, T-shaped plan, brick pier foundation, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, single 4/4 double-hung-sash windows, full-width shed roof porch supported by posts. C (Roll #9-5,6)

21st Street North

98. 114 21st Street North, Bungalow, ca. 1925. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling, side-gable roof, central shed roof dormer with central multi-pane window flanked by two smaller 6-light window, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, full with half-hipped roof porch supported by tapered posts on cobblestone piers and foundation, full wooden balustrade between piers. C (Roll #8-10)
99. 116 21st Street North, I-house, ca. 1897. Green Evans House. Two-story frame dwelling, side gable roof, 3/3 bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, full width double-tiered shed roof porch supported by four slender posts, one-and-a-half story rear ell, aluminum siding, aluminum windows, entrance door has been replaced, porch is not original. The home of the first mayor of Pell City. NC (Roll #8-11)
100. 200 21st Street North, ca. 1895. Dycus House. One-story frame dwelling, hipped roof, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, full-width shed roof porch supported by slender posts. One of the oldest houses in the district, possibly pre-dating the Evans-Riser House (#99 above). C (Roll #8-12)

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- 101.201 21st Street North, Modern, ca. 1975-76. Colonial Apartments. U-shaped one-story 9 unit apartment building, gable roofline, combination of brick and composition board, brick wall foundation, interior court faces 21st Street, recessed ambulatory around the inner court under a slightly spraddled roof slope, light fluted columns supporting an arched lintel panel, 12/12 wooden double-hung-sash windows. C (Roll #9-17, 18)
- 102.204 21st Street North, ca. 1895. Vaughan House. Cross-gable cottage. One-story frame dwelling, cross-gable roof with central dominant front-facing gable wing, partial-width shed roof porches located on either side of central gable, five-bay facade, single-leaf entrance to left of central gable. Another very early house surviving from the original settlement. C (Roll #8-13)
- 103.310 21st Street North, No Style, ca. 1960. One-story concrete block dwelling, cross-gable roof, front-facing gable wing, three-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, single and paired double-hung-sash windows, small entrance porch. NC (Roll #8-17)
- 104.314-318 21st Street North, Tudor Revival, ca. 1970. One-story frame duplex, side-gable roof with two front-facing gable wings, units separated by large open double carport, each unit has two-bay facade, faux-timber effect in gables, brick veneer exterior wall material. NC (Roll #8-16)
- 105.319 21st Street North, Bungalow, c. 1925. Excellent example of a Craftsman Bungalow, front-facing gable with partial-width side gable roof porch extending past the north elevation, three-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, single and paired double-hung-sash windows, tapered posts on low brick piers supported roof with exposed rafter ends, posts connected by flattened arches and wooden balustrades. C (Roll #8-14, 15)

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Old Pell City Historic District
Statements of Significance

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

The Old Pell City Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A: Community Planning and Development. Developed in the 1880s and resurrected in 1901, Pell City was St. Clair County's first and most successful New South towns. Laid out in a grid pattern with the railroad in mind, the commercial core was clustered nearest the tracks. The residential area of town, which makes up the Old Pell City Historic District, evolved north of downtown. The third component of the town, the mill and its village, was physically separate from and east of the downtown and residential areas. The residential area was laid out in the grid pattern, containing roughly 16 partial and full city blocks. Old Pell City Historic District reflects an important component, the residential core, of Pell City, with housing stock from its earliest incarnation in the late-19th century and actual formal platting in 1901 up through the 20th century.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Old Pell City Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture. The district contains 105 resources that reflect prevailing American architectural styles, forms and trends popular during the district's period of significance. The styles found in the district include Bungalow/Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Queen Anne, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch as well as vernacular forms such I-houses, and pyramidal and side-gable roof cottages. Additionally, the located within the district is the First Methodist Church, an outstanding example of Colonial Revival religious architecture. The district contains a good assemblage of buildings reflected the district's period of significance, 1895 to 1951.

Historical Narrative

Pell City, Alabama is located in the southeastern portion of St. Clair County. To the north, the mountains, which form the end of the Appalachians, divide the county into two geographical regions while the Coosa River gently winds its way to the south. Resting at an elevation of about 700 feet, Pell City lies 35 miles east of Birmingham, 40 miles south of Gadsden, 30 miles west of Anniston, and 21 miles north of Talladega and the Talladega National Forest. In the late 19th century, coal, iron, wood and cotton were the area's prime natural resources. Located in the brown hematite iron ore district, Pell City was an early coal and iron center. Shale, limestone, kaolin, potter's clay, manganese, barytis, and pyrites are found in substantial quantities in the surrounding area. Although located in a hilly region, the soil near Pell City, particularly along the Coosa River, is conducive for growing cotton.¹

The May 4, 1884 issue of *The Southern Aegis*, a newspaper published in nearby Ashville, stated: "Pell City is the name of the new town east of Eden." The June 4th issue of the same paper reported "on June 1st, Articles of Incorporation for the Pell City Land Company were filed in the office of the probate judge." The first town charted was granted on October 28th, 1884. In 1887 a group of investors was building a rail line from Cartersville, Georgia

¹ Mattie Lou Teague Crow, "Pell City," chapter 6 in *History of St. Clair County, Alabama*, Huntsville, The Strode Publishers, 1973, p. 82.

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west to the coalfields of Alabama; this line was originally called the Cartersville & Van Wert and was in the course of events named the East and West Rail Road Company of Alabama. Incorporators and officers of this line included men from Talladega and from Ashville in St. Clair County, but the primary investor was George H. Pell, a New Yorker whose business dealings and subsequent influence made him a participant in many a scheme. Their line was built westward from Georgia to intersect with two others in the Coosa Valley in Alabama: the Talladega & Coosa Valley and the Georgia Pacific. Ultimately, the East & West would be absorbed by the Seaboard in 1904, while the Georgia Pacific would be bought out by the Southern and the Talladega & Coosa Valley merged with the Birmingham & Atlanta. The T & CV was the best route from Talladega to both Atlanta and Birmingham; the point at which it connected with the other two lines made a logical spot for a town site. Several of the same local investors in the East & West formed the Pell City Land Company and had this nexus of slung-down track, Pell City, chartered in 1887 and named after the investor whose money was driving the railroad. The town originally consisted of a joint depot, the Cornett Hotel, and a few houses. On October 16, 1890, the *Birmingham Age-Herald* announced that the new town was "growing very rapidly: Pell City forging her way."²

A major event in the town's history occurred about three years after this, in the spring of 1890, when a man named Sumter Cogswell was delayed in Pell City while on his way to Talladega. Mr. Cogswell, an insurance agent, saw the potential in a town with three railroads, fertile farm lands and a location between two major markets.' Since he had some hours in the town he made inquiries and learned that Pell City could be bought for \$50,000; he secured an option and ultimately managed the sale to the Pell City Iron & Land Company, his own creation. Minutes of the Probate Court at the Ashville courthouse indicate, "the town of Pell City was officially incorporated on May 6, 1891."³

In addition to the Pell City Iron and Land Company, the Hercules Pipe Company located in Pell City, the first soil pipe plant in the South. A short period of optimism and growth produced the Maxwell Block, the only building to survive the Panic of 1893 and ensuing financial collapse. The panic of 1893-94 forced the Pell City Iron and Land Company and the Hercules Pipe Company into receivership and the town of Pell City became virtually extinct. The 1900 Pell City census lists only 20 households and occupations ranging from railroad foreman or laborer (10), hotel owner (3), lawyer (1), cook (1), merchant (1), postmaster (1), farmer (1), and stationary engineer (1). The twenty households represented 97 people. Mr. Cogswell knew nothing of this until he was again passing through Pell City in 1901 and saw the devastation. Land values had fallen so low that he was able to repurchase the town for \$3,000. This time he came to live in Pell City and brought his family, and histories of the town propose 1901 as the second founding. Two events occurred in 1902 that clearly set the path for the growth of Pell City. First, Sumter Cogswell gave 150 acres of land, including a very fine spring, to the Pell City Manufacturing Company that quickly constructed the first saw-tooth design cotton mill in the South. The cornerstone of the building was laid in August of 1902, and by the close of 1903, there were about 1500 new inhabitants in the town, many of whom lived in the

² Frank V. Evans, "Pell City's name is no handicap." *Birmingham Age-Herald*, June 5, 1904; *Ibid*.

³ Crow, *op. cit.*, 82.

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Newly constructed mill houses located in the mill village. The cotton mill was and remains, Pell City's principal industry and is clearly recognized as one of the main reasons for the growth and continued existence of the town.⁴

Second, a St. Clair County courthouse was established at Pell City to alleviate the extreme difficulty of traversing Backbone Mountain to get to Ashville, the old County seat, from the eastern part of St. Clair County. An ordinance passed by the constitutional convention in Montgomery in 1901, provided for a branch county seat in St. Clair County. At an election on January 6, 1902, Pell City was selected as the branch county seat and block twenty-six was purchased from the Pell City Realty Company as a site for the new courthouse. Although political manipulations curtailed the second courthouse for a few years, in 1907, the courthouse was again established at Pell City, and local historians note that "(A)fter the re-establishment of the courts, Pell City began its real development." Cogswell and others also built Pell City's first school and by 1905, the town had a school system with nine months of free schooling. In addition to the public schools, the cotton mill company maintained a school for mill village children. Also, in 1903, Cogswell helped organize The Bank of St. Clair County, which today operates as Union State Bank. The first religious congregations were formed in the early 1900s. The Methodist, Episcopal, and Baptist churches were all formed soon after the construction of the cotton mill.⁵

Another event of 1902 greatly affected the built town and always looms large in local histories, and that is the great depot explosion. In attempting to tunnel through that same troublesome Backbone Mountain, another of the small industrial railroad lines was storing explosives in the Pell City depot for delivery to the tunnel site. One night they caught fire and exploded, destroying everything near the depot and severely damaging the Maxwell Block on the main street, so that the front had to be rebuilt. Since there were people killed and buildings destroyed, coming back from this terrible accident represented a commitment of faith and energy on the part of the citizens, but they managed to rebuild and get back on the road to what became a steady growth. By 1903 the population was 700 in the town, and 1,500 in the mill village.⁶

The little town grew as most towns did, with businesses locating along the main street, early called Howard and now Cogswell Avenue, and along its cross streets going the block down to Railroad Avenue. Sometimes merchants came from other small villages in the County such as Eden or Coal City, and sometimes they came from farther away on the strength of Pell City's promise as a railroad junction, a plant site, and a County seat. Dry goods merchants, the Post Office, banks, a hotel, grocers, attorneys, and all the suppliers of necessary goods and services lined up along Cogswell Avenue.⁷

⁴ Elizabeth Cogswell Starnes, "History of Pell City," unpublished manuscript, n.d. (c. 1932), p. 7; Crow, p. 86. Quote is directly from both sources, apparently lifted as Crow directly from Starnes.

⁵ Starnes, p. 86; Crow, p. 84-85.

⁶ Crow, p. 86-87.

⁷ Starnes, p. 8-9.

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Residential construction was located primarily north of the courthouse and the commercial district, along Tremont, Wilder and Eccless Avenues (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Avenues North, respectively) and along the cross streets of Summers, Clark, State, Vince, Cedar and Oak Streets (16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st Streets North, respectively). Houses arose in the early 20th century in the prevailing American architectural styles and vernacular forms. Pell City residents purchased their lots from Sumpter Cogswell and his Pell City Realty Company. Cogswell erected a large Victorian dwelling on Widler (2nd) Avenue around 1902. Soon Queen Anne and pyramidal-roofed cottages and Craftsman Bungalows began to dot the streetscapes of Pell City. In 1904, the *Coosa Vallean* was able to report that A. T. LeFils and family "are now occupying their new residence" (#96) and "work has commenced on the new dwelling of Dr. R. A. Martin", (#98). These two houses were able to tap into the telephone lines that were erected by the Pell City Realty Company in 1904. By May of that year, the Methodist Church building was ready for paint and furniture although by 1926, the Methodist Church had erected a new and imposing Colonial Revival-style building on Wilder (Second Avenue). In 1923, Pell City established its own water system and by 1927, could supply homeowners with running water and sewer systems.

Having been founded by railroads, Pell City in 1933 realized an important milestone in its prestige by succeeding in having the Bankhead Highway routed through the town. The Bankhead Highway, however, put Pell City squarely on the main "paved" driving route from Atlanta to Birmingham, and it was much celebrated. Elizabeth Cogswell Starnes' informal history of c. 1933 noted that "(t)he coming of the good roads brought other means of transportation in addition to the excellent railroad service that Pell City enjoys. Huge truck and bus lines routed their trucks and buses through here." Rail continued to be extremely important as well: the Seaboard connected to Gadsden and points north and east, and the Southern provided Pullman accommodations both east and west. Of course there was the Coosa, the importance of which to the city's future could only be guessed in 1933; Mrs. Starnes' history was somewhat prescient in this regard: ". . . with the completion of locks on the Coosa, which is assured in the near future, Pell City will grow by leaps and bounds, and will assume her natural place among the thriving cities of industrial Alabama." Indicative of Pell City's growth at this time are the large numbers of Colonial and Tudor Revival and Minimal Traditional houses that were constructed along the avenues and streets north of the commercial area. Approximately 21 new houses were built in the older residential section between 1930 and 1940.⁸

After the Second World War Pell City experienced some of the changes that were occurring in many American towns. First, the old 1902 courthouse was deemed inadequate, and it was destroyed to make way for a new one; the new building, on the site of the old, was dedicated in 1956. The 1940s and 1950s also witnessed an increase in residential construction of houses in the old residential section of Pell City. During those years, sixteen Minimal Traditional and brick ranch houses began to go up nestled between the older dwellings in northern Pell City. Then, a

⁸ *Ibid.*

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movement to annex surrounding towns was on in the mid-1950s, during which years the older Eden and recent Oak Ridge were brought into the Pell City limits. When the WPA history of Alabama was published in 1941, it gave the population of Pell City as 835. The mid-1950s town mergers brought the population figure to 3,644.⁹ A third area, the Avondale Mills Village, also became part of the municipality in September of 1956. Until that time, the mill village had never been within the city limits of Pell City, although the mill had been. The 1970 census listed the population of Pell City as 5,602.⁹

In the spreading out of the physical city in the wake of post-War vitality, downtown Pell City began to lose its magnet status and to see its commercial functions dispersed. The city has had many successes of the suburban sort, however, which have assisted in upholding its solvency, in combination with the fact that the Avondale Mills continue to operate and be a focus of economic vitality. Among the later-day developments have been an airport and new industries, but the most obvious change has been the recreational opportunities and residential expansion caused as the result of the damming of the Coosa by the Alabama Power Company in the mid-1960s. The creation of Lake Logan-Martin has made Pell City the main town in a resort community. In the wake of rather drastic commercial and residential expansion, the City is looking once again at its historic residential neighborhoods as areas important to be maintained and preserved.

9. Bibliography

Crow, Mattie Lou Teague. "Pell City," Chapter 6 in *History of St. Clair County, Alabama*. Huntsville: The Strode Publishers, 1973.

Evans, Frank. "Pell City's Name is No Handicap." *Birmingham Age-Herald*, June 5, 1914.

Starnes, Elizabeth Cogswell. "History of Pell City. unpublished manuscript, n.d.

United States Census Returns, 1900.

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are delineated on the accompanying map of Old Pell City Historic District, Scale 1" = 100 ft.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Old Pell City Historic District were drawn to include as many contributing and as few non-contributing resources as possible.

⁹ Crow, p. 90.

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The information contained in items #1-5 is the same for all photographs.

1. Old Pell City Historic District
2. St. Clair County, Alabama
3. Jeff Mansell, photographer
4. July, 1999
5. Negatives on file, Alabama Historical Commission
6. 318 21st North, camera facing west, southwest
7. Photo #1

6. 2200 3rd Avenue North, First Methodist Church, camera facing south
7. Photo #2

6. 2108 3rd Avenue North, camera facing south
7. Photo #3

6. 2111 3rd Avenue North, camera facing south/southwest
7. Photo #4

6. 2101 3rd Avenue North, camera facing north
7. Photo #5

6. 1701 2nd Avenue North, camera facing north
7. Photo #6

8. 1801 2nd Avenue North, camera facing north
9. Photo #7

6. 2021 3rd Avenue North, camera facing north
7. Photo #8

6. 2003 3rd Avenue North, camera facing north
7. Photo #9

6. 1921 3rd Avenue North, camera facing north
7. Photo #10

6. 1918 3rd Avenue North, camera facing north
7. Photo #11

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Name of Property: Old Pell City Historic District
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6. 1900 3rd Avenue North, camera facing south
7. Photo #12

6. 1709 3rd Avenue North, camera facing north
7. Photo #13

6. 205 19th Street North, camera facing west
7. Photo #14

6. 314-318 21st Street North, camera facing east/southeast
7. Photo #15