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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name: Downtown Montevallo Historic District

other names/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: Main St., 555-925; Middle St., 710-745; and Valley St., 608 — [N/A] not for publication

city or town: Montevallo — [N/A] vicinity

state: Alabama code: AL county: Shelby code: 117 zip code: 35115

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Elizabeth Ann Brown — 5 March 2013

Signature of certifying official — Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Dr. Edson H. Beall — 4.23.13

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
30	4	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
30	4	**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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
COMMERCE/TRADE: business
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse; restaurant
RECREATION & CULTURE: theater
SOCIAL: meeting hall
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
COMMERCE/TRADE: business
COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse; restaurant
SOCIAL: meeting hall
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Classical Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: BRICK; CONCRETE BLOCK; CONCRETE
walls: BRICK; WOOD
roof: ASPHALT; METAL
other:

Street Addresses

The district contains the following street numbers:

Main St.	555 – 925
Middle St.	710 – 745
Valley St.	608

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Downtown Montevallo Historic District represents the traditional commercial core of the City of Montevallo and contains 34 resources of which 30 (88%) are contributing and 4 (12%) are non-contributing. Of the contributing buildings, all but three are commercial buildings that historically housed retail uses. The other contributing buildings include an automobile garage/dealership, a motion picture theatre, and a bus garage. The district is bounded to the north by residential development and the University of Montevallo, to the west by Shoal Creek, to the south by residential development, and to the east by modern commercial development. The topography of the district slopes gently downward along Main Street from a high point at its intersection with Shelby Street, with slightly steeper grades at the cross streets leading down to Valley Street. The district extends along both sides of Main Street and incorporates resources along Valley and Middle Streets. Main Street runs in a generally southwest to northeast direction through the district with four cross streets intersecting on a regular grid: Shelby, Middle, Vine, and N. Boundary Streets (from west to east). Valley Street runs parallel to Main Street to the north. A portion of the south side of the 600 and 700 blocks of Main Street has been excluded from the district because it includes a much altered church and two modern commercial buildings (see Photos #12 and #23). The district intersects with the National Register listed University of Montevallo Historic District along the 700 block of Vine Street that extends from Valley to Main Streets. While the three resources on this block are <u>not</u> included in this district, they are visually part of the Main Street streetscape and so are described in the inventory.

Narrative Description

Contributing buildings are typically set at zero lot lines along Main and Middle Streets with the only exceptions being the garage for the Alabama Coach Company Bus Station and the Montevallo Lumber Company building. Six of the contributing resources are two stories in height (18%) and the remainder are one story in height. All but one of the contributing buildings are masonry with 25 (83%) being brick or stuccoed brick and the other five (15%) being concrete block or structural tile. The contributing buildings are also densely grouped along their blocks and typically separated only by abutting or party walls. Main Street has two opposing lanes of traffic with diagonal street parking along each of its sides. A narrow planting strip separates the parking from the sidewalk along the south side of the street and the sidewalk at the north side is wider. A few scattered street trees within the district are located in the planting strips or in breaks in the sidewalk.

The district includes 30 contributing buildings and four noncontributing buildings. Three additional resources that were previously listed in the National Register as part of the 1990 University of Montevallo Historic District Expansion are described at the end of this section. While the boundaries of the Downtown Montevallo Historic District exclude these resources and they are not included in the resource count for this district, their descriptions are included as they provide visual continuity along the Main Street streetscape and to acknowledge the intersection of the two historic districts.

Inventory

1 Main St., 555 Bob Reid Ford/Montevallo Motors 1925 ca. Contributing
Rectangular 1-story commercial building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by flat parapets with two slightly raised intermediate steps, stepped parapets at side elevations; faces southeast, 6x7 bay core, site sloped to rear to reveal full basement; storefront (ca. 1975) at eastern half of facade with central entrance flanked to either side by double fixed windows, continuous flat aluminum canopy with blind transom above; garage door at 4th bay, blank 5th bay, and double industrial steel 8/8/4 awning window at west bay; storefront wraps to northeast elevation, three small replacement windows at intermediate bays, and three industrial steel awning windows at northern bays; eastern bays of southwest elevation obscured by adjacent building with similar industrial steel awning windows at remaining bays; similar windows at all but the 4th bay of the rear elevation. 4th bay has garage entrance accessed by a concrete block ramp; painted stucco exterior wall; continuous stucco foundation. See Photo #6, left; Photo #7.

2 Main St., 600 Rogan's Store 1900 ca. Contributing
Rectangular 2-story 2-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet and at its sides by stepped parapets; faces northwest, 6x6 bay core with a 1-bay deep full width rear metal addition (ca. 1995), northwest elevation along Main St., southwest elevation along Shelby St., abuts adjacent building to the northeast, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; two storefront systems separated by a pier with modern aluminum storefront systems (ca. 1985), continuous corrugated metal band above storefront (ca. 1985); center pilaster and corner pilasters at upper facade with intermediate corbelled parapet cap; three arched window openings flank central pilaster to either side with continuous hood molds spanning between the pilasters, replacement single light fixed aluminum windows (ca. 1985); two small rectangular attic vents centered above each window grouping; no openings at 1st floor of southwest elevation, similar windows at upper level. Metal fire escape descent from southern bay, steel overhead cargo door at 1st level of rear addition; no openings at rear elevation; exposed brick set in stretcher bond at facade, exposed brick set in common bond at the southwest elevation, industrial metal siding at the rear addition; continuous brick foundation. See Photo #8, Right; Photo #9.

3 Main St., 603 Alabama Power/McCulley's Grocery Store 1920 ca. Contributing
Rectangular 1-story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet and at its sides by stepped parapets; faces southeast along Main St., 2-bay wide core, southwest elevation along Shelby St., abuts adjacent building to the northeast, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; two storefront systems separated by a pier, west storefront has an off-center entrance with aluminum double leaf doors flanked to either side by fixed wood display windows on low brick bulkheads, continuous transom panel covered with metal siding (ca. 1985), similar storefront system with no entrances to the east; 4 small rectangular attic vents spaced along the upper facade; 4 rectangular fixed windows at rear elevation and 2 entrances with shed hoods; painted brick set in stretcher bond at facade and painted brick set in common bond at the exposed side and rear elevation; continuous brick foundation. See Photo #1, left.

4 Main St., 606 Merchants and Planters Bank 1930 ca. Contributing
Rectangular 1-story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet and at its sides by stepped parapets; faces southeast, 3-bay wide core, southeast elevation along Main St., side elevations abut adjacent buildings, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; central entrance at facade within an arched opening, pedimented frontispiece surround at entrance with fanlight; tripartite windows within similar arched openings with fanlights at outer bays; arches have cast keystones and imposts and brick arches, the center arch has a modern canvas awning (ca. 1990); continuous stone base; three decorative metal attic vents at upper facade; cast molded entablature cornice; single entrance flanked by narrow windows at east side of rear elevation flanked to the east by a tall double wood 9/9 light double hung sash window; exposed brick set in stretcher bond at facade and exposed brick set in common bond at the exposed rear elevation; continuous poured concrete foundation. See Photo #1, 2nd from left, and Photo #5.

5 Main St., 615 Maroney General Store/Klotzman's Ready to Wear 1925 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 1-story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a shaped parapet and at its sides by stepped parapets; faces southeast, 3-bay wide core, southeast elevation along Main St., side elevations abut adjacent buildings, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; recessed storefront divided into three bays by two intermediate pillars, central entrance with transom flanked by splayed intermediate display windows and flanking flush outer display windows, continuous low tile bulkheads, tall transom area with central grouped transom window and outer double light transom windows; recessed panel at upper facade with corbelled parapet cap with central arched cap, thin corbelled band above transoms; 2 4/4 wood double hung sash windows within segmental arched openings at rear elevation, similar windows and an entrance at the exposed rear bays of the northeast elevation; painted brick set in stretcher bond at facade and painted brick set in common bond at the exposed rear elevation; continuous brick foundation. See Photo #1, 3rd from left.

6 Main St., 616-620 Strand Theatre 1935 ca. Contributing

Two story stucco motion picture theatre building with a monopitch roof; faces northwest along Main Street, 5x10 bay rectangular core with a 2 bay wide and 1 bay deep 1-story extension off the front bay of the northeast elevation, southwest elevation of core and northeast elevation of extension abut adjacent buildings, rear elevation along an alley to the rear; recessed storefront with wide off-center entrance opening with modern double leaf doors, sidelights, and transom (ca. 1995), flanked to the south by a former ticket window and to the north by an attraction board and a fixed single-light display window within a molded surround, continuous painted tile bulkhead, single entrance at southern bay of the facade within recess with radiused corners, single entrance and similar display window at extension; exposed steel beam and a thin band of structural tile above the storefront was historically covered by a marquee, a modern wood cap and gutter have been added above the beam and tile band; smooth stucco at upper facade, decorative Art Deco finial atop roof at northwest corner; modern balcony along rear bay of northeast elevation, replacement windows and doors added when interior converted into apartments and retail spaces (ca. 1998). See Photo #8, 2nd from right, and Photo #10.

7 Main St., 619 Wiggle Inn 1921 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 1-story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet and at its sides by stepped parapets; faces southeast, 1-bay wide core with small frame shed addition to rear, southeast elevation along Main St., side elevations abut adjacent buildings, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; recessed storefront entrance flanked to the west by a splayed storefront window and a flush window (ca. 1945), both on low brick bulkheads, tall transom with two wood 9-light replacement windows (ca. 2000), blank upper facade; off-center entrance at rear elevation at addition; painted brick set in stretcher bond at facade and exposed brick set in common bond at the exposed portion of rear elevation, vertical board siding at the addition; continuous brick foundation. See Photo #1, 4th building from left.

8 Main St., 623 Kendrick's Barber Shop 1923 ca. Contributing

Rectangular 1-story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet; faces southeast along Main Street, side elevations abut adjacent buildings, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; modern frame storefront system with recessed entrance to the north flanked to the north by a spayed fixed display window on a tall bulkhead and to the south by three fixed display windows on a low bulkhead, modern shed roof canopy across entire facade; upper facade has three small metal attic vents and decorative brickwork atop its parapet; central entrance at rear elevation flanked to the north by a boarded up window and to the south by a tromp l'oeil window; exposed brick facade set in common bond, stucco at rear elevation. See Photo #1, 5th from left.

9 Main St., 624 Red's Bob-Her Shop 1912 ca. Contributing

One-story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet; rectangular core with a small concrete block shed extension to the rear, faces northwest along

Main Street, side elevations abut adjacent buildings, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; frame storefront system with side entrance flanked to the south by a single fixed display window on a low bulkhead, single decorative pilaster separates entrance bay, 6/6 double hung transom at entrance with three similar but wider windows above the storefront window; modern steel entrance door at rear elevation; painted stucco upper facade, exposed concrete rear wall.

10 Main St., 626 Commercial Building, Not Named 1915 ca. Contributing
One-story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet; rectangular core faces northwest along Main Street, side elevations abut adjacent buildings, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; replacement storefront system (ca. 1975) with side entrance flanked to the south by a single fixed display window on a low brick bulkhead, infilled transom, shed aluminum awning (ca. 1955); entrance door at rear elevation; painted stucco upper facade, exposed brick rear wall.

11 Main St., 628 Coca Cola Bottling Plant/Plaza Grille Cafe 1895 ca. Contributing
Two-story 2-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet and at its sides by stepped parapets; rectangular core faces northwest along Main Street, rear 1-story concrete block addition (ca. 1975), northwest elevation and 1st floor of southwest elevation abut adjacent buildings, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; replacement storefront system (ca. 1975) with central entrance flanked by fixed display windows on a low bulkhead finished with synthetic stone, modern continuous shed, 2 segmental arched window openings at the 2nd floor infilled with plywood, similar windows at upper level of side elevation and at rear elevation, single entrance at rear elevation of shed extension; painted brick exterior walls, exposed concrete block at rear addition.

12 Main St., 629 Hoffman's Department Store 1925 ca. Contributing
One-story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a stepped parapet; rectangular core faces northwest along Main Street, side elevations partially abut adjacent buildings, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; altered storefront system (ca. 1975) with historic central entrance flanked by splayed fixed display windows on a low paneled wood bulkheads with flanking flush display window with composition board bulkheads and walls, continuous 4-light transom; upper facade with decorative patterned brickwork and two diamond-shaped recessed panels; off-center entrance at rear elevation flanked by industrial metal windows; painted brick veneer at facade, exposed brick side and rear elevations set in common bond; continuous concrete foundation. See Photo #2, 5th building from right, and Photo #4.

13 Main St., 635 IGA Grocery Store 1920 ca. Contributing
Two-story 2-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet and at its sides by stepped parapets; rectangular core faces northwest along Main Street, lower level of both side elevations abut adjacent buildings, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; storefront system with some modern replacement elements, 2 intermediate pillars support an iron lintel the spans the full width of the storefront, central entrance bay with off-center aluminum frame door with sidelight and historic 1-light transom, entrance at south end of southern storefront bay with a historic 1-light transom flanked by a fixed display window on a low brick bulkhead with a historic 1-light transom, historic single fixed display window to the north with a 1-light transom, double replacement synthetic windows at upper level of the facade; decorative corbelled brick parapet with drop pendants; single segmental arched window openings with infill at upper level and rear elevation; off-center entrance at rear elevation with modern steel door; painted brick facade and partial side walls, exposed brick at remainder of side walls and rear elevation set in common bond. See Photo #2, 4th from right.

14 Main St., 645 Jeter's Mercantile Store 1895 ca. Contributing
One and one-half-story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet; rectangular core faces northwest along Main Street, side elevations abut adjacent buildings, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; two storefront systems separated by a central brick pier, each storefront has a central entrance with double leaf doors and transom within a splayed recess flanked to either side by fixed display windows on low brick bulkheads, each has a two-tier

continuous transom band with 4 double 1-light windows in the lower band and multiple lights in the upper band; 4 slightly recessed decorative panels at the upper facade with a small attic vent in each and corbelled tops; off-center double leaf door at rear facade flanked to either side by single wood 4/4 light windows in segmental arched openings, similar windows at upper level; painted brick veneer at facade, exposed brick side and rear elevations set in common bond; continuous brick foundation. See Photo #2, 3rd from right, and Photo #3.

15 Main St., 655 Cowart's Drug Store 1930 ca. Contributing
One--story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet; rectangular core faces northwest along Main Street, side elevations abut adjacent buildings, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; modern aluminum framed storefront system (ca. 1965) with off-center entrance with transom, flat suspended awning, and continuous transom infilled with stucco; decorative patterned brickwork at the upper facade with the small attic vents; entrance at southern bay of rear elevation flanked by 3 infilled segmental arched window openings, painted sign over door reads "Sears"; exposed brick veneer at facade, exposed brick at rear elevation set in common bond; continuous brick foundation. See Photo #2, 2nd building from right.

16 Main St., 665 Wilson's Drug Store 1900 ca. Contributing
One-story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a shaped parapet; rectangular core faces northwest along Main Street, northeast elevation is exposed along Middle Street, southwest and northwest (rear) elevations abut adjacent buildings; two replacement storefront systems separated by a central brick pier, each storefront has a central entrance with double leaf doors and transom within a splayed recess flanked to either side by fixed display windows on low bulkheads clad with synthetic siding, each has continuous transom infilled with synthetic siding; 6 slightly recessed decorative panels at the upper facade with a small segmental arched attic vent in each and corbelled tops, decorative brick patterns at the parapet; three short segmental arched window openings at the front bays of the side elevation, two segmental arched openings at the rear bays, all infilled with plywood; site slopes to expose basement level at rear of side elevation with an entrance at the rear bay flanked by segmental arched window openings; painted brick veneer at facade, exposed brick side elevation set in common bond; continuous brick foundation. See Photo #2, right.

17 Main St., 703 Hicks 5 & 10 1950 ca. Contributing
One-story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a stepped parapet with a clay tile cap; rectangular core faces northwest along Main Street, southwest elevation is exposed along Middle Street, northeast elevation abuts an adjacent building, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; replacement storefront system (ca. 1985) with 2 recessed entrances within splayed recesses with single doors, transoms, and sidelights flanked to either side by fixed display windows on low bulkheads clad with synthetic siding, each has continuous transom infilled with synthetic siding, full width shed canopy; 2 thin bands extend the full width of the upper facade and are separated by a series of small rectangular attic vent openings; site slopes to expose basement level at rear of side elevation with an entrance at the rear bay flanked by two fixed display windows and 3 small windows; painted brick veneer at facade and rear elevation, exposed brick veneer at side elevation; continuous brick foundation. See Photo #15, left.

18 Main St., 709 Korell's Grocery Store 1935 ca. Contributing
One-story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet; rectangular core faces northwest along Main Street, southwest elevation abuts an adjacent buildings, northeast elevation is exposed to the adjacent lot, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; replacement storefront system (ca. 1965) with a central double-leaf aluminum framed door flanked by fixed display windows on low bulkheads, full width suspended flat canopy, full-width multi-light transom has been painted over; corbelled and patterned brickwork at parapet; 4 short steel awning windows at side elevation; similar windows at upper level of rear elevation; entrances at 1st level and at basement level; painted brick veneer at facade, exposed brick veneer at side elevation; continuous brick foundation. See Photo #15, 2nd building from left.

19 Main St., 737 Alabama Power Company 1978 Noncontributing
Modern triangle shaped 2-story commercial building clad with aluminum and with a flat roof. See Photo #16.

20 Main St., 747 Kennerly's Service Station 1955 ca. Noncontributing
One story concrete block gasoline station with a flat roof; rectangular 5x1 bay core with a rear L wing to the south and a rear shed extension to the north, faces southeast onto Main Street and northeast onto Vine Street, freestanding; less than full-facade flat drive through canopy supported by pipe columns; garage doors at 2 southern bays of the facade flanked to the north by a single window, an entrance, and a display window, triple aluminum window at side elevation; exterior walls at core clad with vinyl siding, painted concrete block at rear wing and rear elevation of shed extension. See Photo #17.

21 Main St., 804 Masonic Central Lodge No. 70 1925 Contributing
Two-story 2-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet and at its sides by stepped parapets; rectangular core faces northwest along Main Street, southwest elevation faces Vine Street, northeast elevation abuts an adjacent building, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; historic storefront system with a central entrance with double leaf doors within a splayed recess flanked to either side by fixed display windows on a low brick bulkheads, full facade shed aluminum awning (ca. 1965) with sign panel covering transom above; 3 evenly spaced rectangular wood 9/9 light double hung sash windows at 2nd floor, similar openings at 2nd floor of side elevation with plywood infill; site slopes to rear to expose full basement level with entrances and wood 4/4 windows; similar infilled windows at rear elevation; exposed striated tapestry brick veneer at facade, exposed regular brick at side and rear walls set in common bond; continuous poured concrete foundation. See Photo #22, 3rd from left.

22 Main St., 806 Whaley's Furniture Store 1948 ca. Contributing
Two-story 2-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade and sides by flat parapets with clay tile caps; rectangular core faces northwest along Main Street, southwest elevation and lower portion of northeast elevation abut adjacent buildings, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; historic aluminum-framed storefront system with a central entrance with double leaf doors and transom within a splayed recess flanked to either side by double fixed display windows on a low brick bulkheads, full facade slightly projecting aluminum awning; 5 evenly spaced rectangular window openings at 2nd floor with replacement synthetic 6/6 sash, small rectangular attic vents centered above each windows; northern 3 bays of rear elevation obscured by a two-story frame addition, remaining bays have similar 6/6 windows; exposed brick veneer at facade, exposed brick at side and rear walls set in common bond; continuous poured concrete foundation. See Photo #22, 2nd from left.

23 Main St., 835 BankTrust 2000 ca. Noncontributing
Modern 1-story brick veneer bank building with a cross gable composition shingle roof. See Photo #21, 2nd from right.

24 Main St., 840 Korell Building 1940 ca. Contributing
One-story 1-part commercial block building with 2 interior retail units and a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet and at its sides by stepped parapets, clay tile parapet caps; rectangular core faces northwest along Main Street, southwest elevation abuts an adjacent building, northeast elevation is exposed, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; two historic aluminum-framed storefront systems each with a central entrance with single door and transom flanked to either side by fixed display windows on a low brick bulkheads, full facade slightly projecting aluminum awning; 5 evenly spaced rectangular attic vents at upper facade; northeast elevation has no openings; rear elevation has entrances at its 1st floor and basement flanked at the 1st floor by modern 9/9 synthetic replacement windows and at the basement by a segmental arched window opening with plywood infill; exposed brick veneer at facade, exposed stucco at side elevation, and painted stucco at rear elevation; continuous poured concrete foundation. This building was originally two stories and the upper story was removed circa 1950. See Photo #22, left.

25 Main St., 845 Montevallo Hardware Store 1940 ca. Contributing
One-story 1-part commercial block building with 2 interior retail units and a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet and at its sides by stepped parapets, clay tile parapet caps; rectangular core faces southeast along Main Street, northeast elevation extends along N. Boundary St., freestanding; two replacement aluminum-framed storefront systems (ca. 1965), south storefront has a central entrance with single door and transom within a splayed recess flanked to either side by fixed display windows on a low brick bulkheads, north storefront has a single entrance to the south with transom flanked by a triple fixed display window with transoms and a low brick bulkhead, full facade suspended aluminum canopy; 4 evenly spaced rectangular attic vents at upper facade; southwest elevation has no openings; northeast elevation has 4 short single-light windows at its front bays and a historic wood storefront system at its rear bay with a single side entrance door flanked by a fixed display window with transoms and a low brick bulkhead; continuous shed canvas awning; rear elevation has a central entrance flanked by rectangular window openings with plywood infill; exposed brick at façade, northeast, and rear elevations, plain painted stucco at southwest elevation; concrete slab foundation. See Photo #21, right.

26 Main St., 905 Rear Alabama Coach Company Bus Station Garage 1948 ca. Contributing
One-story garage building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet and at its sides by stepped parapets; rectangular core faces southeast to a parking lot that separated the building from its related bus station which was razed in 2012; 3 oversized wooden garage doors at facade, steel industrial windows at side and rear elevations; exterior walls are brick set in common bond; concrete slab foundation. See Photo #24.

27 Middle St., 710 Nina's Restaurant/Korell's Store 1930 ca. Contributing
One-story 1-part commercial block building with 2 interior retail units built in 2 stages: the northwest unit (ca. 1930) has a front-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends concealed at the facade by a stepped parapet and an addition to the southeast (ca. 1940) with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade and side elevations by flat parapets with clay tile parapet caps; rectangular core faces southwest along Middle Street, rectangular addition along front bays of southeast elevation with short rear hyphen and a rectanglar addition at the rear bays, freestanding; two historic storefront systems, west storefront with central double leaf entrance with transom flanked to either side by 2 fixed display windows on concrete block bulkheads, continuous aluminum awning, east storefront with central single entrance within splayed recess flanked to either side by single fixed 4-light display windows on oversized brick bulkheads. continuous aluminum awning; rectangular window openings at northwest elevation with plywood infill, no openings at southeast elevation of front addition, central entrance at southeast elevation of rear addition flanked to either side by single rectangular window openings with plywood infill, small shed canopy supported by log posts at entrance; core is constructed of concrete block that has been painted, side addition at front bays is constructed of oversized bricks that have been painted at the facade and side elevation and are exposed at the hyphen, side addition at rear bays is constructed of brick set in common bond and is unpainted; concrete slab foundation. See Photo #13.

28 Middle St., 717 Commercial Building, Not Named 1930 ca. Contributing
Two-story 2-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade and sides by flat parapets; rectangular core with angled rear wall faces northeast along Middle Street, southeast elevation and lower portion of northwest elevation abut adjacent buildings, exposed elevation along an alley to the rear; modern storefront system flanked to the east by a single pedestrian entrance, storefront has a central entrance with double leaf doors flanked to either side by fixed display windows on low bulkheads, remainder of storefront covered with vinyl siding; 2 off-center triple 8/4 windows at 2nd floor level, similar single and double 12/6 windows at side elevation and 8/4 windows at rear elevation partially blocked down with vinyl siding painted rough texture stucco at facade and rear elevation, exposed brick at side elevation set in common bond; concrete slab foundation.

29 Middle St., 721 Earl McGaughy's Grocery Store 1930 ca. Contributing

One-story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet; rectangular core faces northeast along Middle Street, abuts adjacent buildings to each side, rear elevation is open along an alley; historic storefront with a replacement central entrance with double leaf doors (ca. 1975) flanked to either side by fixed display windows on low brick bulkheads, double transoms above each storefront window; central modern steel entrance at rear elevation flanked to either side by rectangular window openings with plywood infill; painted brick veneer at the facade and painted rough finish stucco at the rear elevation; concrete slab foundation. See Photo #14, 5th building from right.

30 Middle St., 727 Hoffman's Dry Cleaning Plant 1930 ca. Contributing
One-story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a stepped parapet; rectangular core faces northeast along Middle Street, abuts adjacent buildings to each side, rear elevation is open along an alley; historic storefront with a replacement central entrance with single door (ca. 1975) flanked to either side by fixed display windows on low brick bulkheads, tall continuous transom now infilled with plywood (ca, 1975), two small rectangular attic vents centered at upper facade; central modern metal entrance at rear elevation flanked to the west by a rectangular window opening with concrete block infill; painted brick veneer at the facade and painted concrete block rear elevation; concrete slab foundation.

31 Middle St., 731 Commercial Building, Not Named 1990 ca. Noncontributing
Modern 2-story stucco commercial office building with a flat roof concealed by flat parapets. See Photo #14, 3rd from right.

32 Middle St., 741 Bean's Barber Shop 1951 ca. Contributing
One-story 1-part commercial block - building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat parapet and its sides by stepped parapets; rectangular core faces northeast along Middle Street, southeast elevation is exposed along an alley, abuts an adjacent building to the northwest, rear elevation is open along an alley; historic storefront with an entrance to the east flanked by a single fixed display window on a low bulkhead, continuous aluminum awning; off-center entrance at rear elevation; painted stucco at facade, painted stucco wash over concrete block at side and rear elevations; concrete slab foundation. See Photo #14, 2nd from right.

33 Middle St., 745 Earl McGaughy's Dry Cleaning 1958 ca. Contributing
One-story 1-part commercial block building with a monopitch roof concealed at its facade by a flat metal roof with extended eaves and at its sides by flat parapets; rectangular core faces northeast along Middle Street, northwest elevation is exposed, abuts an adjacent building to the southeast, rear elevation is open along an alley; wide pier at east side of facade with exposed aggregate concrete panels flanked to the west by a recessed historic aluminum-framed storefront with an off-center double leaf door flanked to either side by a single fixed display windows on a low brick bulkheads, storefront wraps to front bays of side elevation; short window openings at side elevation with through-wall HVAC units; entrances at outer bays of rear elevation flank a central HVAC louver; painted brick veneer at facade, painted concrete block at side and rear elevations; concrete slab foundation. See Photo #14, 1st building on the right.

34 Valley St., 608 Montevallo Lumber Co 1940 ca. Contributing
Rectangular 2-story frame warehouse building with a front-facing gable roof with continuous gable roof monitor; faces northeast along Valley St., 3x5 bay core with rectangular 2-story brick veneer addition at north corner with angled corner wall and flat roof concealed by flat parapets with clay tile caps, freestanding; central oversized cargo opening at facade of warehouse with double-leaf sliding wood door flanked to the west by a steel roll-up cargo door, east bay of facade obscured by the addition, double wood 6/6 window at upper level with small 3-light single sash window at gable end of monitor, single entrance at rear bay of southwest elevation, paired window openings with screening and no sash at monitor; large sliding cargo door at rear elevation, no openings at northeast elevation other than monitor windows; aluminum siding; poured concrete foundation; addition has a corner entrance at its 1st floor flanked along the northwest elevation by 2 fixed display windows on low brick bulkheads and

at the southwest elevation by a triple fixed display window with a continuous flat awning, two long glass block windows at the upper level of the southwest elevation, rectangular window opening at the 2nd floor of the southwest elevation infilled with a mechanical unit, garage opening at the rear bay of the northeast elevation with 3 industrial metal windows at the 2nd level, 1 small window at the rear elevation; brick veneer at the facade & southwest elevation, painted concrete block at the northeast and rear elevations; continuous concrete foundation. The brick office was added circa 1965. See Photo #25.

Note: The following three resources are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the 1990 University of Montevallo Historic District Expansion. That district intersects the Downtown Montevallo Historic District north of Main Street along Valley Street. While the boundaries of the Downtown Montevallo Historic District exclude these resources and they are not included in the resource count for this district, their descriptions are included as they provide visual continuity along the Main Street streetscape.

35 Vine St., 720 U. S. Post Office 1936 ca. Contributing
One story brick post office building with a hipped tile roof at its core and a rear 2-story extension with a flat roof; faces southwest along Vine St. and its southeast elevation faces Main St., freestanding, 5x2 bay rectangular core with a rear L-shaped extension; central entrance at the facade with a stone entablature surround, single entrance with transom and sidelights, flanked to either side by single 12/12 steel double hung windows in rectangular openings, decorative stone cornice with dentils and stone water table, northwest elevation of core is similar in design with single central window, southeast elevation at core has 2 similar evenly spaced single windows flanked by 4 similar windows at the rear extension; modern metal canopy supported by pipe columns at rear bays of northwest elevation, single entrance at lower level flanked to the rear by a single window, single window at upper level; exposed tapestry brick exterior walls; continuous concrete foundation; modern manufactured office building attached to canopy at rear. See Photos #18-19. Note: This resource is listed as Resource #38 in the National Register nomination for the University of Montevallo Historic District.

36 Vine St., 750 McCounnghy-Warnke House 1900 ca. Contributing
One story frame dwelling with a hipped shingle roof with cross gables; faces southwest onto Vine Street, corner lot with Valley St. to the northwest, freestanding, L-shaped core with 3x1 bay block with 1x4 bay rear L wing to west, cross gable cutaway bay at northwest end of core, front-facing gable projection with bay window at east bay of facade with cross gable side porch extension to southeast, rear and side extension within ell; entrance gable porch with brick pillars and apron wall, apron wall extends to side porch; off-center entrance at the facade with single leaf door and sidelights flanked to either side by single 1/1 double hung sash windows with aluminum storm windows, similar smaller windows at side elevations and bay windows; replacement vinyl siding; brick pier foundation with brick infill; 3 contributing outbuildings: a 1-story frame ancillary building to the east with a side gable composition shingle roof with an interior end brick chimney, entrances at the side bays of its front and rear elevations with gable hoods flanked by a single wood 4/4 double hung sash widow, weatherboard siding; a simple frame garage to the north with a side gable corrugated metal roof, garage openings at west bays of front and rear elevations flanked by single fixed sash windows, similar windows at side elevations, wood novelty siding; and a greenhouse to the southeast with front-facing gable composition shingle roof with exposed rafter ends, concrete lower walls with banded windows above, central entrance at facade flanked by single windows 4 grouped windows at each side elevation, wood novelty siding at gables. Note: This resource is listed as Resource #37 in the National Register nomination for the University of Montevallo Historic District.

37 Vine St., 751 Bandy-Drapkin House 1915 ca. Contributing
One story frame dwelling with a side gable composition shingle roof with angle bracketed eaves and central gable decorative dormer at its front slope; faces northeast onto Vine Street, corner lot with Valley St. to the northwest, freestanding, rectangular core with polygonal bay widows at the front bay of its southeast elevation and off-center at its northwest elevation; full facade recessed porch with tapered wood supports on rubble stone piers and apron wall; central entrance at the facade with single leaf door flanked to either side by a single oversized wood 1/1 double hung sash window, similar smaller

windows at side elevations and bay windows; plain weatherboard siding with wood shingles at gable ends; brick pier foundation with brick infill. See Photo #20. Note: This resource is listed as Resource #40 in the National Register nomination for the University of Montevallo Historic District.

A fourth resource listed in the National Register nomination for the University of Montevallo Historic District, the Reynolds House (listed in that nomination as Resource #39), was subsequently moved to a new site outside the district.

Archaeology

An archaeological assessment of the study area was not completed as part of this project. However, given the nature of the area's history, there is potential that subsurface remains could provide additional information about the historical development of the site.

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)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance

Circa 1895-1958

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the district extends from circa 1895, when its earliest contributing resource was constructed, to circa 1958, when its last contributing resource was constructed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Downtown Montevallo Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of commerce as the commercial core of the City of Montevallo. Although the city was established in 1814, the present commercial core dates primarily from a period of downtown commercial development and municipal improvements that occurred after the establishment of the Alabama Girls' Industrial School (now the University of Montevallo) in 1896. The district's surviving historic resources illustrate much of its late-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century development and are architecturally locally significant under Criterion C as a representative collection of period building styles.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Commerce: The Downtown Montevallo Historic District illustrates the town's commercial development from the late 19th century through the mid-20th century. Throughout this period, the businesses along Main Street drew customers not only from Montevallo itself, but also from the surrounding agricultural lands and the nearby coal mine, making it a social, commercial, and economic hub of southwest Shelby County. The evolution of downtown Montevallo is also intricately linked to the history of the University of Montevallo, which has played an important role in the local economy since its founding in 1896. In addition to being a place where students could buy goods and services, Main Street also served as a social gathering place for students and a meeting point between students and local residents.

Architecture: The surviving buildings in the Downtown Montevallo Historic District reflect its historical development from the late 19th century through the mid-20th century. The majority of the district's contributing resources are modest one and two story commercial buildings. Stylistically, most of the resources in the district are loosely based on the prevailing styles popular at the time of their construction: Victorian storefronts that retain decorative corbelled brickwork and other decorative features, Early 20th Century Commercial Style buildings that are similar in scale and materials but simpler in their architectural detailing, and scattered Post-War Modern style buildings that continued the trend toward streamlined designs with minimal ornamentation. Remaining contributing resources include an Art Moderne motion picture theatre (ca. 1935, Inv. #6, Photo #10), and a restrained Neoclassical Revival Bank building (ca. 1930, Inv. #4, Photo #5).

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Historical Narrative

First settled in 1814, the town of Montevallo is located on the northeast bank of Shoal Creek, in southwest Shelby County in central Alabama. Located along key transportation routes, the town quickly developed into a market town for local cotton farmers. After suffering a period of economic decline during the Civil War (1861-1865), Montevallo's downtown commercial area recovered quickly in the decades after the war ended. Between 1865 and 1895, several entrepreneurs, including new residents and African Americans, established businesses that served town residents, local farmers, and workers and managers at the coal mine in nearby Aldrich. The establishment of the Alabama Girls' Industrial School (now the University of Montevallo) in 1896 sparked another period of downtown commercial development and municipal improvements. During the 1930s, the college and federally funded public works projects alleviated the effects of the Great Depression. The

economic prosperity that characterized the U.S. after World War II (1941-1945) was evident in Montevallo as well, as the number and variety of businesses along Main Street increased.

In 1814, the United States acquired the land that became Montevallo from the Creek Indians in the Treaty of Fort Jackson, which followed General Andrew Jackson's defeat of the Creeks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Between 1814 and 1820, the population in the newly acquired territory increased rapidly. The first U.S. settler in what is now Montevallo was Jesse Wilson, who established a farm atop a hill near Shoal Creek in 1814. By 1822, a small community known as Wilson's Hill had developed. In the mid-1820s, Wilson's Hill included a post office, a general store, a forge, and a Methodist church. In 1826, the town officially changed its name to Montevallo; the town's gridded street pattern was laid out at about the same time.[i]

From the 1820s through the 1850s, much of the land surrounding Montevallo consisted of cotton farms that were owned by white Americans and worked by enslaved African-Americans. Located near the center of the state and along several transportation routes, Montevallo became an important market town for cotton farmers. The main road leading north from Cahaba, which served as the state capital from 1820 until 1825, and from Selma, which emerged as a major cotton shipping port, passed through the community. Montevallo sat at a crossroads by 1836; roads from the town led south to Selma, north to Huntsville, northeast to the county seat at Columbiana, and southwest towards Tuscaloosa.[ii] In 1853, the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad opened between Montevallo and Selma. Through much of the 1850s, Montevallo was the terminus of this rail line and thus a vital link to the port at Selma, where steamboats shipped cotton down the Alabama River to Mobile.[iii]

Montevallo incorporated in 1848, and in the ensuing decade, the town flourished. In 1851, local residents founded the Montevallo Male Institute (known as the Montevallo Male and Female Institute after 1858) on land north of the center of town.[iv] Beginning in 1856, an underground coal mine operated just north of Montevallo, further fueling the town's economic growth.[v] By 1860, the town had several stores, as well as four churches, a Masonic Lodge, a newspaper, and a hotel. Most of the businesses and religious and fraternal organizations were likely located along Main Street between Shoal Creek and North Boundary Street.[vi] Main Street remained the commercial center of Montevallo even after the arrival of the railroad, which lay about a half-mile south of town.

In the 1860s, several developments contributed to a decline in Montevallo's commercial economy. By 1861, the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad extended north to Talladega; with the extension of the line came more railroad depots in Shelby County and less commercial traffic for Montevallo. During the American Civil War (1861-1865), coal from Montevallo was transported by rail to supply the munitions factory and Navy Yard in Selma. While mining remained active and profitable during the war, agriculture in Shelby County fared poorly as many of the men left home to fight for the Confederacy, and the Montevallo Male and Female Institute closed soon after the war began. In 1864, Shelby County reported that 66% of families in the county were "destitute."[vii] With the decline in agricultural production came a decline in commercial activity in Montevallo as well. In the spring of 1865, Union troops entered Montevallo, but caused little permanent damage.[viii]

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[i] Eloise Meroney, *Montevallo: The First One Hundred Years* (Montevallo, Ala.: Times Printing Company, 1977), pp. 5-8, 11; Alissa Nutting, "Montevallo: Mound in a Valley," *Alabama Heritage* 84 (Spring 2007): 21.
[ii] Tuscaloosa was the state capital from 1826 to 1846. Meroney, p. 24; Jeremiah Greenleaf, *Map of the State of Alabama* (Brattleboro, Vt.: J. Greenleaf, 1836), accessed April 14, 2011, http://alabamamaps.ua.edu; filename: alabama1836b.sid.
[iii] Nutting, p. 22; Meroney, pp. 24-26, 32.
[iv] Meroney, pp. 29-31.
[v] Meroney, pp. 27; James Sanders Day, "Coal Mining," *Encyclopedia of Alabama*, accessed April 25, 2011, http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/face/Article.jsp?id=h-1473. The first mining efforts at this location began in 1849.
[vi] Meroney, pp. 17-24, 26-27.
[vii] William Warren Rogers, et al, *Alabama: The History of a Deep South State* (Tuscaloosa, Ala.: The University of Alabama Press, 1994), p. 209.
[viii] Meroney, pp. 34-37.

Between 1865 and 1895, downtown Montevallo saw an influx of new businesses. With the end of the Civil War in 1865, enslaved African Americans in Montevallo and Shelby County gained their freedom. The economic impact of Emancipation was particularly strong in agriculture, which had relied heavily on slave labor before the war. While the agricultural economy of the surrounding area recovered slowly, commercial activity in Montevallo resumed quickly. In 1866, the town had six stores, two drugstores, and two hotels, and private academies were re-opening. The Montevallo Male and Female Institute re-opened in 1869, though it had difficulty attracting students as a result of the ailing agricultural economy.[ix] In 1874, a tornado struck downtown Montevallo in the vicinity of Shoal Creek, destroying the Episcopal Church, the Masonic lodge, houses, and several businesses, including a tannery, wool-carding mill, grist mill, saw mill and cotton gin.[x]

Several of the prominent businesses in late 19th- and early 20th-century Montevallo were established by entrepreneurs who migrated to the town between 1865 and 1895. Alabamians Henry C. Reynolds and C. C. Vandergrift both came to Montevallo between 1865 and 1870 and established successful mercantile businesses. George C. Kroell immigrated to Montevallo from Austria in the late 1860s, and over the next forty years, built a store, a hotel, and a livery stable. In the 1880s, brothers Henry and Sam Latham moved to Montevallo and established a general store, a drugstore, and a hotel.[xi]

African-Americans in Montevallo and Shelby County established new business in the 1870s as well. By 1880, some worked in skilled trades such as carpentry, wagon-making, brick masonry, blacksmithing, and shoemaking. While some of these skilled tradesmen may have worked in shops owned by whites, others likely operated their own shops. For instance, in 1880, the only wagon-makers and brick masons listed in the population census of Montevallo were African-Americans, suggesting that they operated their own shops.[xii] A memoir of Main Street in the 1880s noted the presence of several buildings occupied by African-Americans, suggesting that at that time, both whites and blacks lived and operated businesses along Main Street.

Commercial growth in Montevallo in the late 19th century was due in part to the expansion of the nearby coal mine, which employed both white and black workers. In 1873, Truman Aldrich, a native New Yorker who moved to Alabama in 1872, leased the mine, and quickly expanded production to meet the demands of the growing iron industry in the region. The mine's annual production rose dramatically from 6,000 tons in 1873 to 22,000 tons in 1877.[xiii] Even after 1890, when mine owner William F. Aldrich (Truman Aldrich's brother) built the company-owned town of Aldrich to house miners, some miners lived in Montevallo. In addition, there were few if any commercial establishments in Aldrich during this period, so both workers and managers patronized businesses in Montevallo.[xiv] While downtown Montevallo and the nearby coal mine recovered in the late 19th century, the Montevallo Male and Female Institute struggled, going through several name changes and principals. In 1885, the school closed its doors.[xv]

In the decades after the end of the Civil War, blacks and whites in Montevallo adjusted to the profound social and economic changes that resulted from emancipation. Although emancipation brought new opportunities for African Americans, white Alabamians denied them the full benefits and privileges of free citizens. As the 20th century approached, African Americans in Alabama faced increasing restrictions on their right to vote and the imposition of legalized racial segregation. Throughout the South, tensions over these changing racial dynamics sometimes erupted in lynchings, in which white mobs attacked African Americans accused of crimes against whites or breaches of racial etiquette. In 1889, a mob of whites in Montevallo lynched two African-Americans who were suspected of robbing Samuel Latham's store, which stood at or near the intersection of Main and Shelby Streets. The mob hanged the two men from a tree on Main Street near Latham's store then burned the

[ix] Meroney, pp. 40-43.
[x] Meroney, p. 45.
[xi] Meroney, pp. 47-50, 74; 1870 U.S. Population Census, Beat 1, Shelby County, Alabama, pp. 4, 6, 18.
[xii] 1880 U.S. Population Census, Montevallo, District 123, Shelby County, Alabama.
[xiii] Henry A. Emfinger, *The Story of My Hometown: Aldrich, Alabama* (Sumter, S.C.: Privately printed, 1969), p. 13.
[xiv] 1880 U.S. Population Census, Montevallo, District 123, Shelby County, Alabama; Emfinger, pp. 14, 51-52, 55-57.
[xv] Thomas McAdory Owen, *History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography*, Volume 2 (Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1921), p. 1036.

bodies.[xvi] The imposition of legal segregation by race and the threat of unchecked violence against blacks would remain until the mid-20th century.

The opening of the Alabama Girls' Industrial School in Montevallo in 1896 sparked a flurry of commercial development downtown. Most of the contributing buildings within the historic district along Main Street date to this period. In 1897, merchant George Kroell built the St. George Hotel (demolished).[xvii] Joe Davis and M.P. Jeter opened a dry goods and grocery store circa 1900 (Inv. #14, Photo #3).[xviii] In 1902, local businessmen organized the town's first successful bank, the Merchants and Planters Bank.[xix] In 1913, local entrepreneurs opened a movie theater, but it burned six years later.[xx] In addition to the new businesses constructed downtown, existing businesses likely improved their buildings during this period as well. The spate of new construction along Main Street was also due in part to a 1905 fire prevention ordinance that prohibited wooden buildings within 60 feet of Main Street.[xxi] By the early 1930s, all of the dwellings that once stood along Main Street between Shelby and Middle Streets had been replaced by commercial or government buildings.[xxii]

A key catalyst for downtown development in the early 20th century was the establishment of the Alabama Girls' Industrial School in Montevallo in 1896. In the early 1890s, reformer Julia Strudwick Tutwiler and state Senator Solomon Bloch independently worked to create a vocational and technical school for Alabama's white women. In 1893, the legislature approved Bloch's bill creating the Alabama Girls' Industrial School, whose stated purpose was "fitting and preparing ... girls for the practical industries of the age." The school was open to girls between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one. [xxiii] An 1896 announcement of the opening of the college promised that it would teach professions "which will make the girls independent.... We [will] make teachers, artists, musicians, stenographers, typewriters, telegraphers, bookkeepers, dressmakers, and milliners."[xxiv]

Montevallo residents enthusiastically entered the competition to be selected as the location for the new school. The town touted its nearly central location in the state, as well as its rail connections and natural springs that provided a clean and plentiful water supply. To offer additional incentives to entice the trustees to select Montevallo, local residents raised funds to purchase the land and buildings of the former Montevallo Male and Female Institute at the north end of town, as well as adjacent land that included a spring that could furnish water for the college. Landowners who supported the effort contributed by offering these properties for sale at low prices. In addition to soliciting donations from individuals and businesses, proponents of locating the school in Montevallo held benefit events to raise money. For example, the Montevallo Choral Society gave a "Grand Patriotic Concert" on May 7, 1895 to benefit the effort to win the girls' industrial school for Montevallo. The coal mines in nearby Aldrich offered one year's supply of coal to the school free of charge. The local newspaper, the *Montevallo News*, helped publicize the cause.[xxv]

[xvi] Meroney, p. 45.
[xvii] Meroney, p. 49.
[xviii] Meroney, p. 71.
[xix] Meroney, p. 69. Circa 1897, the first bank in Montevallo, the Bank of Shelby, was established, though it soon folded after one of the bankers absconded with the deposits.
[xx] Meroney, pp. 17, 72. Meroney gives conflicting information on the location of the early 20th-century movie theater. In her discussion of the Methodist Church in Montevallo, she notes that the church's former building (located at the corner of Island and Middle Streets) was converted into a movie theater sometime after the church constructed its new building in 1911. Later, she mentions that Charlie, Will, and Jadie Brown operated a movie theater on the 1977 site of Leach Pontiac (near the corner of Main and Shelby Streets).
[xxi] Meroney, p. 66. In 1896, a fire destroyed four buildings on Main Street, including a millinery store operated by Mrs. McCauley, a residence behind the millinery store, the law office of J.M. Reynolds, and a building owned by William Canterbury. To protect Morgan and Meroney's store, the residents destroyed W.S. Cary's law office. All of these buildings appear to have been located north of North Boundary Street. "The Fire at Montevallo," *The People's Advocate* (Columbiana, Ala.), December 17, 1896, transcribed by Bobby Joe Seale for "Tidbits of the Past in Shelby County, Alabama," accessed May 19, 2011, http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~alshelby/Tidbits.html.
[xxii] Sanborn Map Company, *Montevallo, Shelby County, Alabama, Sept. 1933* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1934).
[xxiii] *Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama Passed by the Session of 1892-1893* (Montgomery, Alabama: Brown Printing Company, 1893), p. 1006 (quotation); *University of Montevallo Historic District*, National Register Nomination.
[xxiv] Quoted in Mary Frances Tipton, *Years Rich and Fruitful: University of Montevallo, 1896-1996* (Montevallo, Alabama: University of Montevallo, 1996), p. 13.
[xxv] Meroney, pp. 58-59; Nutting, pp. 26-27; Tipton, pp. 14-15.

Despite stiff competition from other Alabama cities and towns, the Board of Trustees chose Montevallo as the site of the Alabama Girls' Industrial School. After Julia Tutwiler declined the presidency, the trustees selected Montevallo merchant Henry C. Reynolds as the school's first president. The school opened on October 12, 1896, with approximately 150 students and eight faculty members. Since dormitories were not completed, students initially boarded with families in town.[xxvi] The school grew quickly. By 1899, more than 400 students attended the school. Over the next thirty years, the curriculum, student body, and faculty continued to grow. In 1923, the school was renamed Alabama College, State College for Women, reflecting the expansion of its course offerings and the elimination of its high school-level courses.

The establishment of the industrial school contributed to a significant increase in Montevallo's population, which in turn created more customers for downtown businesses. In 1880, the town had 402 residents; by 1910, that number had more than doubled to 923. Twenty years later, in 1930, 1,245 people lived in Montevallo.[xxvii] The increase in population created more customers for downtown businesses. In the 1910s, students were allowed to go downtown in the afternoons on certain days.[xxviii] In 1923, faculty members moved out of the dormitories, leading to the construction of houses and apartment buildings, particularly in the area between the college and downtown Montevallo.[xxix] Two dwellings of this type are located within a portion of a 1990 expansion to the University of Montevallo Historic District that intersects this district along Vine Street. In its 1930 annual report, the Merchants and Planters Bank noted that it had benefited from the "building expansion which has taken place in Montevallo during the past year."[xxx]

During the 1920s, two Jewish merchants established stores along Main Street. Sam Klotzman and his brother Joe opened a dry goods store known as Klotzman's Ready to Wear at 615 Main Street about 1925 (Inv. #5, Photo #1, 3rd from left). The Hoffman family opened Hoffman's Department Store, a dry goods store, at 629 Main Street about the same time (Inv. #12, Photo # 4).

Meanwhile, agriculture and industry continued to supply customers for businesses in downtown Montevallo. In the decades after Emancipation, many Alabama farmers turned to sharecropping as a means of securing farm labor, and the state's agricultural production increased. Between 1870 and 1920, the amount of land under cultivation in Shelby County rose from approximately 48,000 acres to over 98,000 acres.[xxxi] Although cotton remained a major crop in Shelby County, in the early 20th century, farmers began growing more food crops, some of which likely fed residents of the growing city of Birmingham, as well as the mining and mill towns in the area.[xxxii] Montevallo continued to serve as a market for the region's farmers. In 1921, the town had two cotton gins and a cotton warehouse, as well as a grist mill and a flour mill to process locally produced grains.[xxxiii]

The coal industry in Alabama suffered during and immediately after the Panic of 1893, but boomed in the early decades of the 20th century in tandem with the development of the steel industry in and around Birmingham. From 1914 to 1928, the mine's owners used convict labor leased from the state government. During the same era, the number of commercial establishments in Aldrich grew, but the company prohibited the sale of liquor

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[xxvi] Tipton, pp. 15-16.
[xxvii] U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Statistics of the Population of the United States at the Tenth Census (June 1, 1880)* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1883), p. 97; Owen, Volume 2, p. 1036; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930 – Population, Volume I: Number and Distribution of Inhabitants* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931), p. 47.
[xxviii] Tipton, pp. 35-36.
[xxix] *University of Montevallo Historic District – Boundary Increase*, National Register Nomination.
[xxx] Meroney, p. 69.
[xxxi] Historical Census Browser (University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, 2004), accessed April 29, 2011, http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html.
[xxxii] Herbert J. Lewis, "Shelby County," *Encyclopedia of Alabama* (July 6, 2007; updated February 28, 2011), accessed April 20, 2011. http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/face/Article.jsp?id=h-1206.
[xxxiii] Owen, Volume 2, p. 1036.

there. As a result, except for the intermittent periods when Montevallo also outlawed liquor, miners had to travel to Montevallo to visit a saloon.[xxxiv]

The early decades of the twentieth century also saw governmental changes and civic improvements in the town of Montevallo. In 1900, the town was re-chartered with a municipal government consisting of a mayor and elected council; the first mayor took office in 1901. Also in 1901, the town established its first public school for whites; the first public school in Montevallo for African Americans followed a year later. Infrastructure improvements came as well. Telephone lines were constructed in 1901; by the early 1930s, the telephone exchange was located on the second floor of a building on Main Street.[xxxv] Electric lights were available in Montevallo by 1912, and power lines to the town were completed in 1920.[xxxvi] By 1921, the town had a waterworks plant to provide running water, as well as one-quarter mile of paved sidewalks, some or all of which were likely located along Main Street.[xxxvii]

Transportation improvements brought new businesses to Montevallo and changes to the downtown landscape. In 1908, merchant Joe Davis became the first local resident to own an automobile. The proliferation of the automobile led to the demise of the town's livery stables, but created the need for new auto-related businesses, many of which were located downtown. By the early 1930s, downtown Montevallo had two auto repair shops, two gas stations, and one car dealer (ca. 1925, Inv. #1, Photos #6-7). As more people purchased and drove automobiles, the number of paved roads increased as well. By 1933, Montevallo had approximately two miles of paved roads, including all of Main Street, and much of Shelby, Middle and Vine Streets.[xxxviii]

Like most of the United States, Montevallo felt the economic effects of the Great Depression, which began with the stock market crash of 1929 and continued until the country entered World War II in 1941. The Merchants and Planters Bank saw its assets fall from $225,000 in 1930 to about $142,000 in 1933.[xxxix] Reflecting this, a 1933 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company's map of Montevallo noted that construction on a store at the northeast corner of Main and Middle Streets had been suspended (Inv. #18, Photo #15, 2nd from left). Construction of residences and apartments for Alabama College faculty in the residential area north of downtown continued through the 1930s, reflecting the measure of economic stability that the state-run institution brought to Montevallo.[xl] However, though the college remained open throughout the 1930s, its budget was cut by 40% and at times, teachers were paid in scrip.[xli]

Beginning in the mid-1930s, Montevallo benefited from several projects funded by the federal government's Works Progress Administration (WPA), one of several New Deal programs crafted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt during the Great Depression. The WPA aimed to reduce unemployment by hiring people to work on government-funded public works projects. In Montevallo, the WPA funded the construction of a classroom building, a dormitory, and a physical education building on the campus of Alabama College, as well as classrooms and an auditorium at the public high school for whites.[xlii] Between 1935 and 1936, as part of the WPA's program to construct railroad overpasses, a 620-foot bridge was constructed over the railroad tracks and Shoal Creek at the south end of Middle Street in Montevallo. The project improved vehicular access to downtown Montevallo and the college, and employed 80,815 hours of labor.[xliii]

[xxxiv] Emfinger, pp. 14, 45-46, 55-57.
[xxxv] Sanborn Map Company (1933).
[xxxvi] Meroney, p. 72.
[xxxvii] Owen, Volume 2, p. 1036.
[xxxviii] Meroney, p. 66; Sanborn Map Company (1933).
[xxxix] Meroney, p. 71
[xl] *University of Montevallo Historic District – Boundary Increase*, National Register Nomination.
[xli] Tipton, p. 63.
[xlii] Tipton, p. 65; Meroney, p. 69.
[xliii] "Montevallo's New $87,000 Bridge Will Be Open in a Few Days," *Montevallo Times*, July 23, 1936; "New Bridge Soon To Be Open." *Montevallo Times*, April 30, 1936.

Montevallo also benefited from New Deal programs to construct post offices and decorate them with murals depicting scenes illustrating American history and culture. Built in 1936, the Montevallo Post Office at 720 Vine Street (University of Montevallo Historic District Expansion, Inv. #35, Photos #18-19) was designed by Louis A. Simon, the Supervising Architect of the Department of the Treasury. In the 1930s, the Department of the Treasury oversaw the construction of numerous post offices throughout the United States. A National Park Service study of historic post offices found that during the 1930s, "Approximately three times the number of post offices were built … as had been built in the previous 50 years."[xliv] The Montevallo Post Office contains a mural painted by William Sherrod McCall in 1938-1939, as part of a larger program to employ artists to create artwork for federal buildings. The subject of the mural – "Early Settlers Weighing Cotton" – reflects Montevallo's history as a cotton market.[xlv]

During the 1930s, the population of Montevallo rose from 1,245 to 1,490, and the downtown area remained an active commercial district.[xlvi] Most of the commercial buildings along Main Street contained businesses.[xlvii] In 1935, local taxicab driver William L. Brown and his two sons founded the Alabama Coach Company, which operated inter-city buses. Bus lines such as the Alabama Coach Company played important roles in rural travel in the early and mid-20th century, when passenger rail service to rural towns was being discontinued and private automobile ownership was not yet widespread. [xlviii]

During World War II (1941-1945), Montevallo residents endured food and gasoline rationing, as well as the absence or loss of family and friends who served in the military during the war. In addition, the mine in nearby Aldrich was nearing the end of its run, and it closed in 1942.[xlix] Despite this, like most communities in the United States, Montevallo experienced a period of economic growth after the war ended in 1945. In 1944, the year-end assets of the Merchants & Planters Bank were more than five times what they had been in 1930.[l] Between 1940 and 1950, the population increased as well, rising by more than 40% and by 28% between 1950 and 1960. In the 1950s, the town expanded geographically, annexing land from Shelby County. [li]

The students at Alabama College contributed to the local economy by purchasing goods downtown and frequenting the movie theater and other downtown businesses. However, Alabama College experienced a significant decline in enrollment in the decade after the end of World War II. In the 1939-1940 school year, the college had 902 students; in 1954-1955, only 487 women were enrolled at the college. The drop in enrollment was due in large part to changes at the University of Alabama and Auburn University, the two largest public universities in the state. As Alabama and Auburn began providing better facilities and more educational opportunities in fields such as teacher education that were popular among women, more women chose to attend those schools rather than the all-female Alabama College. In 1956, the Alabama state legislature approved a bill allowing the college to admit men; within five years, enrollment at Alabama College tripled.[lii]

[xliv] Beth M. Boland, *National Register Bulletin 13: How to Apply the National Register Criteria to Post Offices* (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places, 1984, revised 1994), p. 3.
[xlv] *University of Montevallo Historic District – Boundary Increase*, National Register Nomination; Boland, pp. 4-5; Alabama Department of Archives and History, "New Deal Art in Alabama Post Offices and Federal Buildings," accessed May 19, 2011, http://www.alabamamoments.state.al.us/sec49det.html. The Section of Fine Arts in the Department of the Treasury oversaw the post office mural program.
[xlvi] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940 – Population, Volume I: Number Inhabitants* (Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1942), p. 78.
[xlvii] The map describes only one building along Main Street as vacant. Sanborn Map Company (1933).
[xlviii] Clark Hultquist and Carey Heatherly, *Montevallo*, Images of America Series (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2011), p. 31; 1930 Population Census, Montevallo, Shelby County, Alabama, Enumeration District 6, Sheet 12B.
[xlix] Emfinger, p. 49.
[l] Meroney, p. 71.
[li] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *The Eighteenth Decennial Census of the United States, Census of Population: 1960, Volume I: Characteristics of the Population.* Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1964), pp. 2-14 and 2-16.
[lii] Tipton, pp. 69, 84-85, 97.

Post-war economic growth was reflected in the development and expansion of the commercial area along Main Street. In the 1940s and 1950s, downtown Montevallo was home to a wide variety of stores, including McCulley's Grocery, Klotzman's clothing store, Alabama Power's appliance store, the Wilson Drug Company, the Montevallo Drug Company, and Hick's Ben Franklin, which was later replaced by Monk's Variety 5 & 10.[liii] The Merchants & Planters Bank continued to occupy its building at 606 Main Street, and gas stations and auto repair shops served the increasing numbers of automobiles, including those owned by students, who were allowed to have cars on campus beginning in 1948.[liv] Also in 1948, the Alabama Coach Company built a bus station and garage at the north corner of Main and North Boundary Streets to house its growing bus lines (only the barn survives, Inv. #26, Photo #24). Operating over twenty buses at its height, the company provided services to towns such as Calera, Sylacauga, Tuscaloosa, and Centerville.[lv]

Main Street offered Montevallo residents opportunities for entertainment and socializing as well. Students from Alabama College, as well as local residents, frequented the Strand Theater, where they could enjoy movies in air-conditioned comfort in the summertime (1935, Inv. #6, Photo #10). In the late 1940s and 1950s, the number of eating establishments increased as well. In 1940, Holcombe's Restaurant was located near Klotzman's Store. After returning from service in the Army during World War II, William Rotenberry owned and operated the Plaza Grill, which was a popular dining spot for students at Alabama College. Students at the college and the Montevallo High School also frequented the Dairy Queen, which was established in the late 1940s and served ice cream, soft drinks, hamburgers, and other food. As was the case throughout Alabama during the 1940s and 1950s, the movie theater and eating establishments in Montevallo enforced racial segregation either by refusing service to African-Americans or by requiring them to use separate service or seating areas. At the Strand Theater, African-American moviegoers had to enter through a door to the right of the main entrance and proceed directly to segregated seating in the theater's balcony.[lvi]

Downtown Montevallo continues to be the principal retail center of the community. A former grocery store on the 700 block of Main Street was destroyed by fire in recent years and was rebuilt outside of downtown along Highway 25. A modern shopping center (ca. 2005, Photo #23) designed to blend in with the traditional architectural character of the area was constructed in its place along with a standard CVS Pharmacy (ca. 2005, Photo #23). Neither of these modern building is included in the district. Businesses in the district include specialty shops, pharmacies, business and professional offices. The city's demand for larger retail stores and department stores is largely met through modern shopping centers and big-box retailers in neighboring communities. Post 1958 development within the district is limited to the distinctive triangular-shaped former Alabama Power Company Building (1978, Inv. #19, Photo #16), a bank (ca. 2000, Inv. #23, Photo 21), and a commercial building (ca. 1990, Inv., #31, Photo #14). One additional resource, a garage (Inv. #20, Photo #17) was extensively altered after 1965. Additional modern retail and office development occurred along Main Street to the northeast of the district boundary and includes several fast food restaurants. A number of buildings in the district have been rehabilitated in recent years.

[liii] Hultquist and Heatherly, pp. 28-31, 33-34.
[liv] Tipton, p. 70.
[lv] Hultquist and Heatherly, p. 31.
[lvi] Hultquist and Heatherly, pp. 28, 30, 33; Tipton, pp. 75-77.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10 ac.
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	512586	3662206	3	16	513036	3662285
2	16	512906	3662459	4	16	512712	3662037

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundaries of the Downtown Montevallo Historic District are indicated on an accompanying scaled map. The map was based on information obtained from U.S.G.S. topographic maps, the county tax assessor, and U.S.G.S. satellite images.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary includes the portions of Montevallo's downtown commercial district that retain sufficient integrity to convey a sense of the historic time and place of the district. While the 700 block of Main Street has been compromised by the construction of the distinctive triangle-shaped former Alabama Power Company (1978, Inv. #22, Photo #16) building on its north side and a modern strip commercial center (ca. 2005, Inv. #21, Photo

#23) with an attached standard CVS Pharmacy (ca. 2005, Inv. #18, Photo #23) along its south side, the nature of the siting of these modern buildings does not interrupt the visual relationship between the resources at the east and west ends of the district (Photos #21-22).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David B. Schneider & Evelyn Causey (reviewed by Susan Enzweiler, AHC NR Coordinator)
organization Schneider Historic Preservation, LLC/History Matters, LLC date 5/31/2011
street & number 411 E. 6th Street telephone 256-310-6320
city or town Anniston state AL zip code 36207
e-mail dbschneider@bellsouth.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:	Downtown Montevallo Historic District
City or Vicinity:	Montevallo
County:	Shelby County
State:	AL
Name of Photographer:	David B. Schneider
Date of Photographs:	June, December 2010
Location of Original Digital Negatives:	411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

Photo #1 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0001)
600 Block Main Street, streetscape, north side, camera facing northeast

Photo #2 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0002)
600 Block Main Street, streetscape, north side, camera facing southwest

Photo #3 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0003)
645 Main Street (Inv. #14), camera facing northwest

Photo #4 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0004)
629 Main Street (Inv. #12), camera facing northwest

Photo #5 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0005)
Merchants and Planters Bank, 606 Main Street (Inv. #4), camera facing northwest

Photo #6 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0006)
500-600 Blocks Main Street, streetscape, north side, camera facing northeast

Photo #7 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0007)
555 Main Street (Inv. #1), camera facing northwest

Photo #8 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0008)
600 Block Main Street, streetscape, south side, camera facing east

Photo #9 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0009)
600 Main Street (Inv. #2), camera facing east

Photo #10 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0010)
Strand Theatre, 616-620 Main Street (Inv. #6), camera facing southeast

Photo #11 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0011)
600 Block Main Street, streetscape, south side, camera facing southwest

Photo #12 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0012)
First Baptist Church, 660 Main Street (not in district), camera facing south

Photo #13 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0013)
700 Block Middle Street, streetscape, east side, camera facing southeast

Photo #14 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0014)
700 Block Middle Street, streetscape, west side, camera facing south

Photo #15 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0015)
700 Block Main Street, streetscape, north side, camera facing north

Photo #16 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0016)
737 Main Street (Inv. #19), camera facing northwest

Photo #17 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0017)
747 Main Street (Inv. #20), camera facing northwest

Photo #18 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0018)
800 Block Main Street, streetscape, north side, camera facing northeast

Photo #19 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0019)
U.S. Post Office (Inv. #35, University of Montevallo H.D.), 720 Vine St., camera facing northeast

Photo #20 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0020)
Bandy-Drapkin House (Inv. #37, University of Montevallo H.D.), 751 Vine St., camera facing south

Photo #21 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0021)
800 Block Main Street, streetscape, north side, camera facing southwest

Photo #22 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0022)
800-600 Blocks Main Street, streetscape, north side, camera facing southwest

Photo #23 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0023)
700 Main Street (not in district), camera facing south

Photo #24 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0024)
Alabama Coach Company Bus Station Garage, Resource #26, camera facing north

Photo #25 (AL_ShelbyCo_DowntownMontevalloHD_0025)
Montevallo Lumber (Inv. #34), 608 Valley Street, camera facing east

Property Owner:
(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

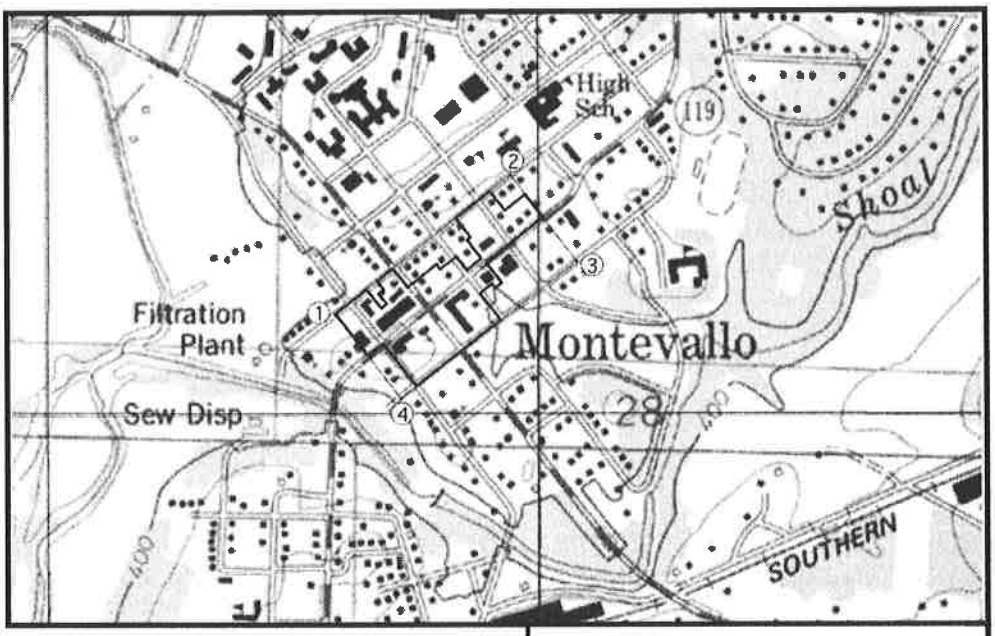
name Multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

U.S.G.S. Topographic Map



U.S.G.S. Topographic Map
Montevallo Quadrangle

#	Zone	Easting	Northing
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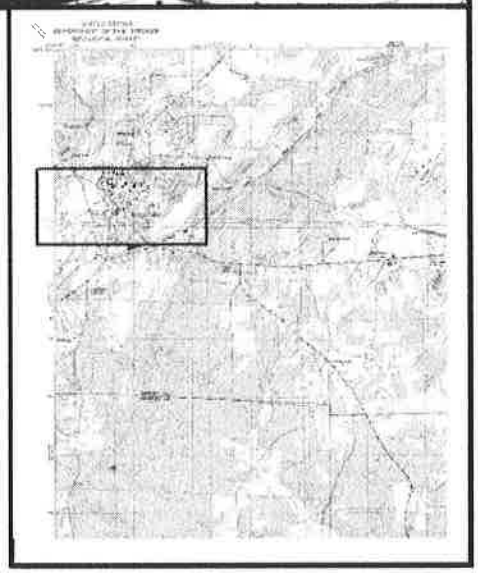
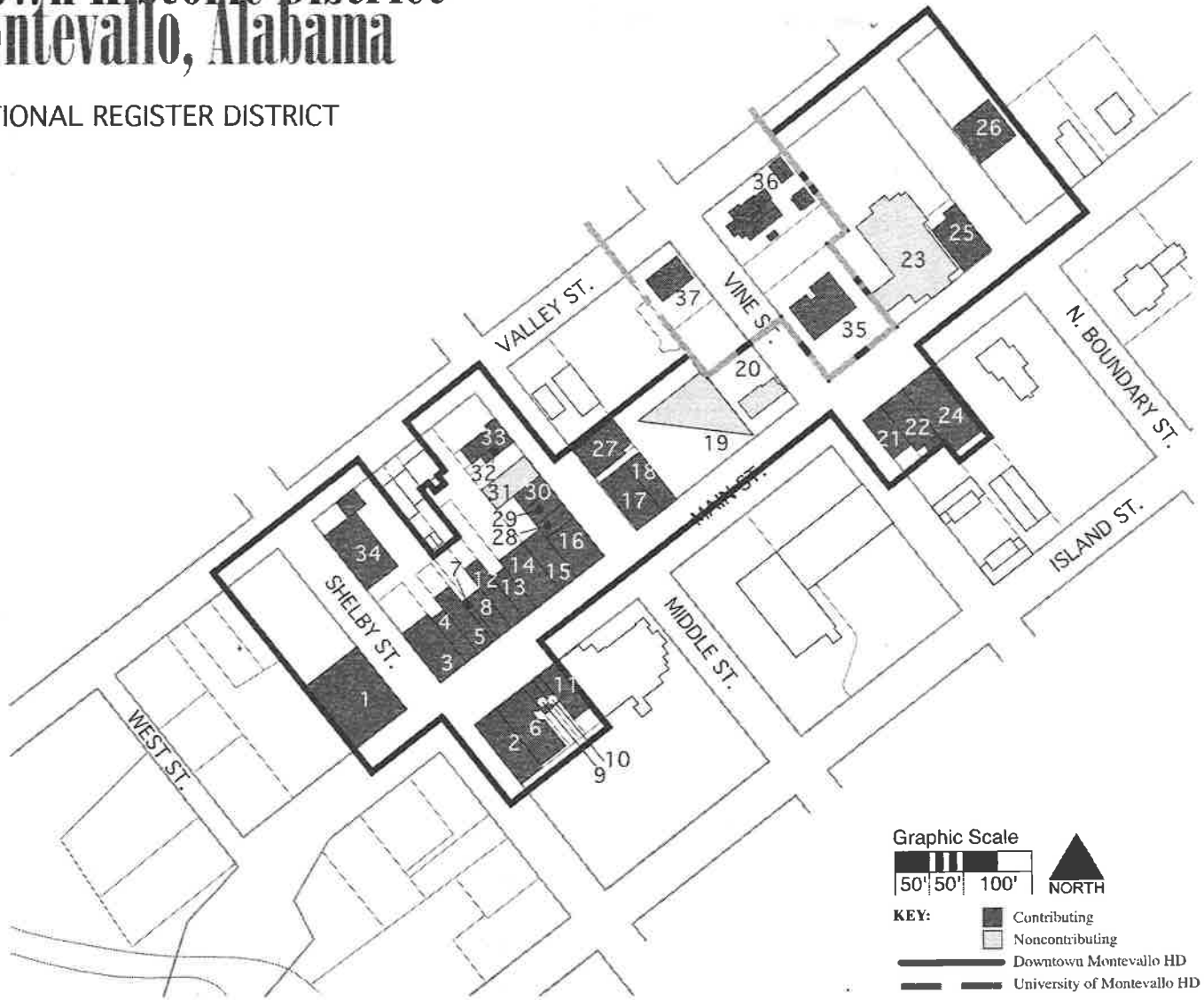
2	16	512944	3662485
3	16	513081	3662317
4	16	512712	3662037



Downtown Historic District
Montevallo, Alabama

NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT



Graphic Scale

50' 50' 100'

NORTH

KEY:

- Contributing
- Noncontributing
- Downtown Montevallo HD
- University of Montevallo HD

SCHNEIDER Historic Preservation, LLC

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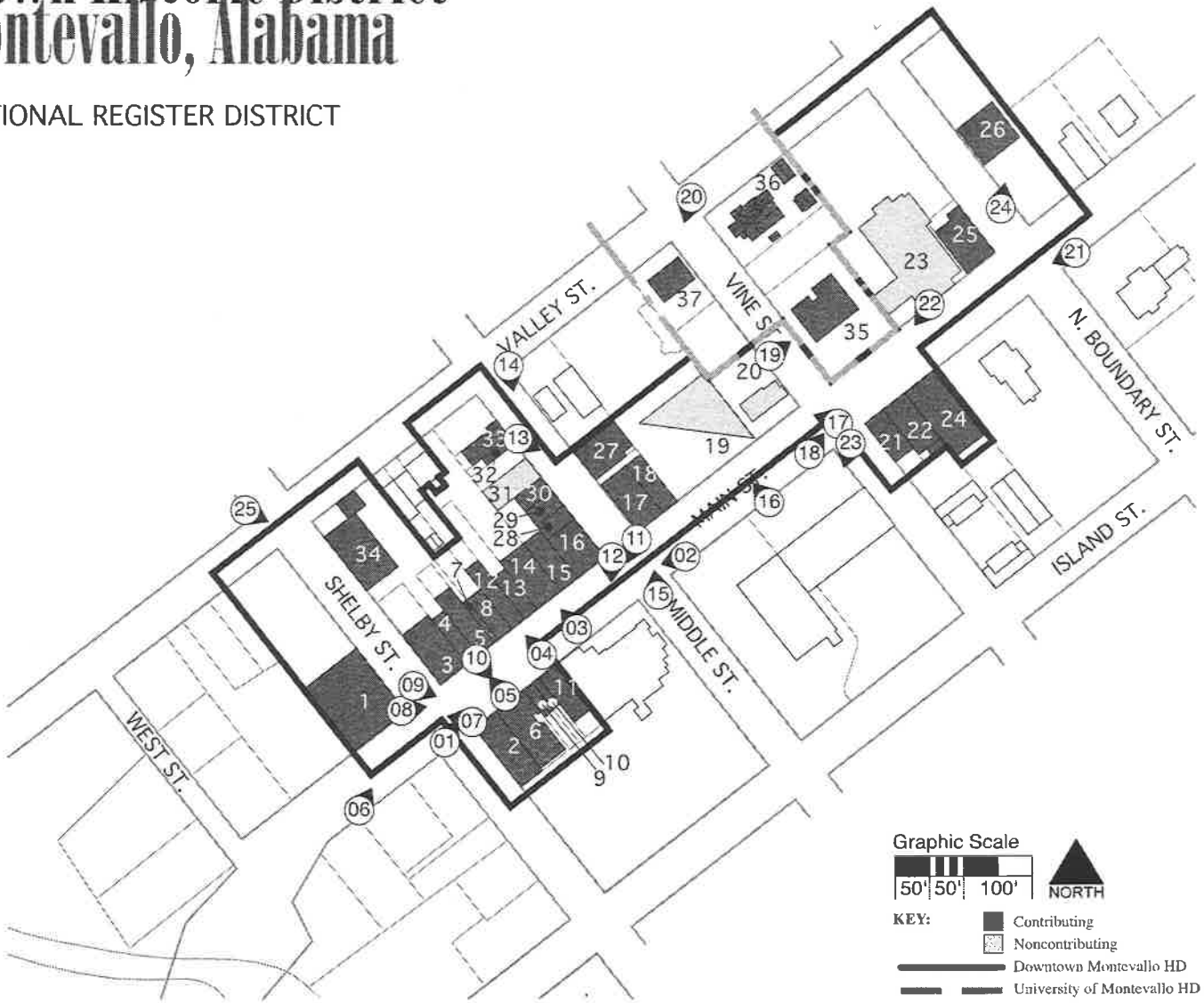
Downtown Historic District
Montevallo, Alabama

NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT



Graphic Scale

50' 50' 100'

NORTH

KEY:

- Contributing
- Noncontributing
- Downtown Montevallo HD
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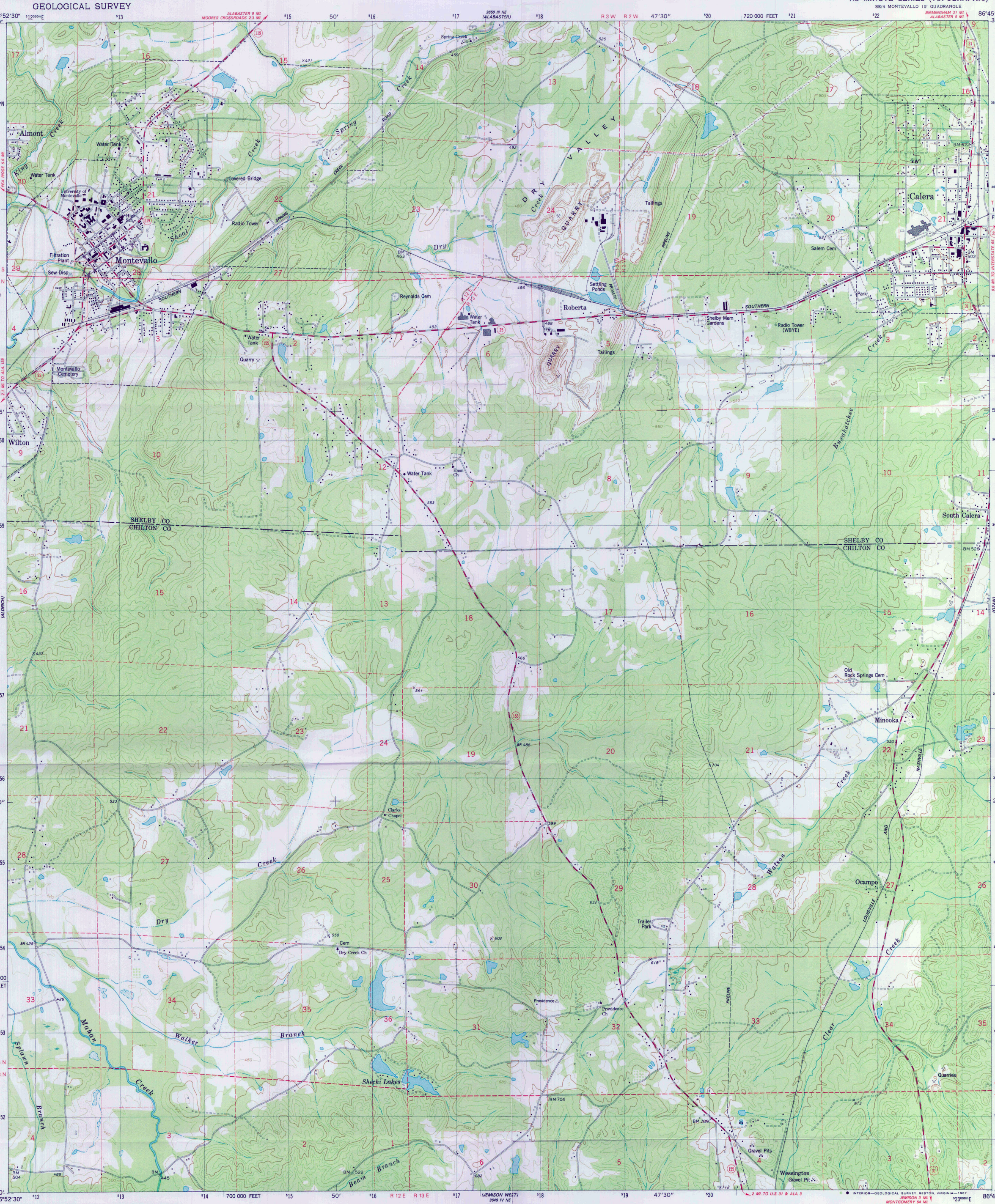
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MONTEVALLO QUADRANGLE
ALABAMA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 MONTEVALLO 15' QUADRANGLE



Downtown Montevallo Hp
1: 16/512506/3662206
2: 16/512906/3662459
3: 16/513036/3662285
4: 16/512712/3662037

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1975. Map edited 1980

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Alabama coordinate system, west zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 10 meters south and 2 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

MN
GN
0°06' 2 MILS
1½° 27 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1980 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ALABAMA
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

USGS NMD HISTORICAL MAP
APR 14 1988
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MONTEVALLO, ALA.
SE/4 MONTEVALLO 15' QUADRANGLE
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INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1987

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