NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1033

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Jackson, Sullivan and Richie Jean, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1416 Lapsley Avenue ☐ N/A not for publication

city or town Selma ☐ vicinity

state Alabama code AL county Dallas code 047 zip code 36701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

/Executive Director November 14, 2013

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Executive Director, Alabama Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☑ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

1/8/14

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	2	Total

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

Civil Rights Movement in Selma, Alabama, 1865-1972

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling; secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling; secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick; Concrete
Walls Wood; Stucco
Roof Asphalt shingle
other Metal; Glass

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

See continuation sheets

8. Statement of Significance

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

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity who's 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 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Social History
Ethnic Heritage: Black

Period of Significance
1958-1965

Significant Dates
c.1960, 1965

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Hudson, Richard B., builder

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register (1981)
☐ 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 TDOT
☐ Federal Agency
☐ Local Government
☐ University
☐ Other

Jackson, Sullivan and Richie Jean, House
Name of Property

Dallas County, Alabama
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References
(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	497060	3586680
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carroll Van West (reviewed by AHC NR Coordinator Susan Enzweiler)
Organization Center for Historic Preservation date February 5, 2013
street & number Middle Tennessee State University, Box 80 telephone 615-898-2947
city or town Murfreesboro state TN zip code 37132

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 0r 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

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

Photographs

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

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

Property Owner

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

name Richie Jean Sherrod Jackson
street & number 1416 Lapsley Avenue telephone
city or town Selma state AL zip code 36701

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 listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

7. DESCRIPTION

The Sullivan and Richie Jean Jackson House, built in 1906 and remodeled c. 1960, is a one-story frame bungalow with wide-board siding, a metal pyramid roof and brick and concrete foundation, located at 1416 Lapsley Avenue, Selma, Dallas County, Alabama. Selma's population as of the 2010 US Census was approximately 21,000 people.

Exterior

The facade has four bays, with an off-center entrance having a paneled door (with metal security door, c. 2005) flanked by paneled 9-light side lights. Flanking the entrance is a single 9/1 double-hung sash window and two separate 9/1 double-hung sash windows. Six decorative metal posts, c. 1960, on a solid brick wall, c. 1970, support a large bracketed gable over-hang that has a centered square ventilation grill. The porch floor is brick, c. 1970.

The south elevation has five asymmetrical bays, with the 1906 section of the dwelling having a single 9/1 double-hung sash window, a paired set of 9/1 double-hung sash windows, and a small square double-hung sash window that provided light to an interior bathroom. On the addition, c. 1960, there is a centered double-hung sash window while on the den addition, c. 1970, there is a centered 2/2 window and this addition rests on a concrete foundation.

The east (rear) elevation has a centered tripled 2/2 window, a rear entrance with metal security door c. 2005, and a small square 2/2 window that provides light to a bathroom.

.

The north elevation has four bays, with two large rectangular windows flanking a centered exterior chimney on the 1906 section, a centered double bay for the dining room, and a single bay for the kitchen, c. 1960.

Interior

The interior floor plan is irregular, typical of bungalows and retains most of its integrity from c. 1960, although some areas have been remodeled in the 1970s and 1990s and carpet has been installed in most rooms, except for the kitchen and bathrooms. Many original five-paneled doors, transoms, and baseboards exist from 1906 construction. Remodeling from c. 1960 was sympathetic to the original design and these alterations are concurrent with the building's period of significance during the Civil Rights Movement.

The entrance opens into a large formal parlor, which was remodeled on its north end with a new fireplace, topped by a mirror, and brick wall inserts, c. 1960. This room contains several antique pieces of furniture along with furniture used by Dr. King and SCLC staff in the 1960s. At its southeast corner is an original paneled wood door with transom that leads into the rear hallway to a bedroom, an office, a master bedroom, and a second bathroom.

To the south of the entrance is a large guest bedroom, which is entered through an original five-paneled door with transom. The guest bedroom has a stained plywood storage unit installed into its northwest corner.

An original five- paneled door with transom leads into the second guest bedroom; which retains its historic wood mantel, c. 1906 and has an original five paneled wood door in its southwest corner that provides access to a closet.

Across the hallway from the second guest bedroom is a five-paneled wood door with transom that leads into the dining room. A set of double French doors connects the dining room to the living room, and a passageway in the northeast corner of the room provides access to the kitchen.

The kitchen is an irregular shaped room and it was remodeled c. 1960. There are four primary components to this space: a storage nook, the stove, a set of cabinets, c. 1960, and an open pantry for storage. The room has wood wainscoting, installed c. 1960.

The oldest bathroom retains its appearance from c. 1960, with tile wainscoting and floors and fixtures from that era.

Across from the bathroom is a space remodeled c. 1960 into new rooms. An original exterior eight-light fixed window, from the now enclosed original rear porch, provides light into a bedroom (the daughter's room), c. 1960. Adjacent is the family office, c. 1960. To the south of the office is the master bedroom, c. 1960, which also has an attached modern bath, with facilities dating c. 1970.

At the rear of the house, below the grade of the original building is the large rectangular shaped den, c. 1970. You must step down from either the master bedroom or the rear hallway to enter the den. The bar is in the southwest corner of the room. The walls are faux pine paneling. A rear door leads into the property's backyard.

Hyphened to this south elevation is an open gable roof garage, with a south concrete block wall and three square metal posts on the north side which opens into a shed-roof carport, c. 1970. (NC, date of construction).

One unattached outbuilding had an asphalt shingle flat roof two-car open frame garage with a concrete foundation that has a small storage unit as part of its east end. Built c. 1980, this outbuilding is non-contributing due to the date of construction. (NC, date of construction)

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Sullivan and Richie Jean Jackson House at 1416 Lapsley Avenue in Selma, Dallas County, Alabama is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its national significance under Criterion A, Social History and Ethnic Heritage: Black. The building was a strategy center for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) during the Selma Civil Rights Movement, 1958-1965. It meets the Registration Requirements for a strategy center as outlined in the Civil Rights Movement in Selma, Alabama, 1865-1972 Multiple Property Submission.

The significant dates for this building are c. 1960 and 1965. It was around 1960 that the house was remodeled, the rear porch enclosed and new rooms carved out of an original space. This was the configuration the building had (and still retains) when the strategy meetings leading up to the Selma-to-Montgomery march were held here in early 1965. That year, after the shooting death of Jimmy Lee Jackson, Dr. King, Rev. Ralph Abernathy, SCLC staff and others held a series of meetings in the Jackson House to strategize on their next move which would be a march from Selma to Montgomery. The most significant meeting may have been with Assistant Attorney General John Doar on March 9, 1965 just two days after Bloody Sunday. This meeting led to Turnaround Tuesday.

Built in 1906 as a wedding present from Dr. Richard B. Hudson, a significant turn-of-the-century education leader who lived next door, to his daughter, Leola Hudson, the dwelling has long been associated with middle-class black professionals in the city. Leola Hudson Whitted and Dr. William Whitted, a Selma dentist, were the first residents. After the death of Dr. Whitted, Leola Hudson Whitted moved to Montgomery and leased the dwelling to Dr. E. F. Portlock, who moved to Selma to take over the dentist needs of the black community.[1] He served for decades, with Marie Foster, a Selma native serving as his dental hygienist in the post-war period. Foster is a significant leader in the Civil Rights Movement in Selma from the 1950s to the 1960s.[2]

Dr. Sullivan Jackson, Foster's brother, assumed Portlock's practice c. 1957 and moved into the house with his new bride Richie Jean Sherrod Jackson in 1958, initially sharing the dwelling with Mrs. Portlock until the latter moved to family in Florence, Alabama.[3] Sullivan Jackson was a World War II veteran and took his undergraduate degree from West Virginia State College (now West Virginia State University) and then his medical degree in dentistry from Meharry Medical School in Nashville.[4]

The Sullivans had family and professional ties to leading African American Baptist ministers, especially The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Dr. Ralph Abernathy, both pastoring in

[1] Richie Jean Sherrod Jackson, *The House by the Side of the Road: The Selma Civil Rights Movement* (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2011), 20-21.
[2] "Marie Foster, Early Fighter for Voting Rights, Dies at 85," *New York Times*, September 12, 2003.
[3] Jackson, 21.
[4] Ibid., 25.

Montgomery in the late 1950s and both among the founders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Dr. King and Rev. Abernathy typically stayed at the Jackson House whenever they visited Selma for meetings and conferences at Selma University or for the Alabama Baptist State Convention. Richie Jean Sherrod Jackson notes: "from 1958 until 1965 Martin was in and out of the house," often traveling with Abernathy.[5] Once the SCLC launched its Selma campaign in the winter of 1965, the Jackson House "was a hub of activity. There were always reporters, movement staff, and others who wanted to meet or just see the icon staying at the house."[6] Historian Taylor Branch sums up the personal ties that bound together these black professionals. He relates the story of the day before the first mass meeting in 1965 when "King and Abernathy pulled into the driveway of their Selma hosts, Sullivan and Jean Jackson":

> The four friends shared many ties. Jean Jackson's great-aunt, Ethel Dinkins, had been Coretta King's childhood music teacher; her best friend had married Ralph Abernathy's college roommate, Rev. Howard Creecy, and she had grown up with Juanita Abernathy. Her husband, Sullivan—'Sully' to King and Abernathy—had testified with Sam Boynton at the 1958 federal hearings on the exclusion of professional Negroes from the Selma voting roles.[7]

The Jackson house became a safe haven for Dr. King, what his biographer called a "domestic refuge, . . . where he knew he would find the small guest bedroom stocked for him Jackson's spare clothes in his size, including suits and underwear, plus matching pajamas a twin bed for his movement companion, Rev. Ralph Abernathy."[8] Being prepared for the visits of Dr. King and Rev. Abernathy was a quiet contribution made to the Civil Rights Movement by the Jacksons.

As events and people multiplied in Selma in the winter of 1965, SCLC staffer Bernard Lee became a regular member of the household since Lee managed King's affairs. "He would take phone calls, relay the messages, decide who could see Martin, and who could not. Bernard would gather and pack his clothes, and make sure his travel was done on time. Bernard really took some of the pressure off of me [Jean Jackson] as it pertained to Martin's personal matters."[9] Reporters and photographers particularly became a nuisance.

In February, for example, the Jackson House served as the location for a lunch and then strategy meeting between Dr. King, SCLC staff, and visiting U.S. Congressmen. After the shooting of Jimmy Lee Jackson in Marion in February 1965, Rev. C. T. Vivian spoke to SCLC staff at the Jackson House where they called Dr. King "and they all went into an immediate strategy session to determine the next step. There were decisions to be made about how the events of the night could be turned to a good purpose and used to reveal the depth of the hatred and lawlessness we faced.

[5] Ibid., 27.
[6] Ibid., 29.
[7] Taylor Branch, *Pillar of Fire, America in the King Years 1963-1965* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1999), 552-553.
[8] Taylor Branch, *On Canaan's Edge: America in the King Years, 1965-1968* (New York: Simon & Schuester, 2006), 11.
[9] Jackson, 48.

People were going in and out of the house, keeping track of those taken to the hospital."[10] When Dr. King arrived back at the Jackson House after Jackson's shooting, Sullivan Jackson arranged a meeting with Father Maurice Quellet of St. Elizabeth's Mission who gave King a large donation from local Catholics.[11] Other local activists, such as Rev. Frederick D. Reese and J. L. Chestnut, also attended strategy meetings here.[12]

When King and Abernathy were elsewhere that spring, Rev. Andrew Young led the strategy sessions that occurred at the Jackson House. Other prominent Civil Rights leaders involved were Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, Rev. Nelson H. Smith, Rev. A. D. King, Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, James Bevel, and Hosea Williams associated with SCLC and John Lewis and Bernard Lafayette from the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Before the march on Montgomery, Assistant Attorney General John Doar came to the house early on March 9 and, despite Mrs. Jackson's protests, demanded in the name of the President an opportunity to discuss matters with Dr. King.

The Doar meeting may have been the most momentous one at the dwelling. Historian Taylor Branch has detailed the gathering in his book *On Canaan's Edge*:

> King and Ralph Abernathy stumbled into the living room in Dr. Jackson's matching burgundy pajamas, followed by colleagues who had been trying to sleep on sofas, rugs, and even in the tub of the bathroom, which James Bevel called his crisis 'suite' since the forced separation from his wife ten days earlier. King's inner circle had endured the night of emergency bulletins and fierce internal debate . . . Now groggy but gravely composed, King sat at the dining room table to hear John Doar disclose that U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson indeed was signing a federal court order to prohibit another voting rights march from Selma until further notice.[13]

While not surprising, the news still staggered King and the SCLC leadership. He tried to argue with Doar, but to no avail. Judge Johnson wanted tensions to calm, and as Doar repeatedly said across the table it was a federal injunction, something which King and the SCLC had never violated. Florida Governor LeRoy Collins, who was there as a representative of the President, added that Bloody Sunday had disgraced the country in the eyes of the world, and the President did not want any more of that. Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth replied: go talk to Wallace and Clark, "They're the ones in the disgrace business."[14] Gov. Collins then offered a compromise—what if the demonstrators crossed the bridge but then turned around and headed back to Selma—that should not violate the federal injunction. Talk of a compromise unsettled Doar and the Justice Department representatives; they soon left the house. Governor Collins left later—what he and the

[10] Ibid., 51.
[11] Ibid., 55-56.
[12] J. L. Chesnut, Jr., and Julia Cass, *Black in Selma* (New York: Farrar, Straus, Giroux, 1990), 192.
[13] Branch, *On Canaan's Edge*, 68.
[14] Ibid., 70.

SCLC leadership discussed is not known in full—but Collins next met with Colonel Al Lingo of the state troopers, who were already massed on the Montgomery side of the Edmund Pettus bridge.[15] The result of the discussions at the Jackson house that morning proved to be "Turnaround Tuesday," a key event leading to the March to Montgomery.

During those difficult weeks of 1965 Richie Jean Jackson also routed calls from President Lyndon Baines Johnson to Dr. King. After Bloody Sunday, the Federal Bureau of Investigation posted an agent at the Jackson House to help provide security. Before the March to Montgomery, the house remained a key center; Dr. Ralph Bunche, a Nobel prize winner, and labor leader Walter Reuther visited during this period.

In the years since the Civil Rights Movement changed Selma and a nation, Sullivan and Jean Jackson "consciously or unconsciously saved items, chosen not to have furniture recovered, all in an unspoken attempt to retain the presence of our friend Martin." Dr. Sullivan Jackson died in 2004. Jean Jackson adds: "I can walk through any room of this house and in my mind's eye remember and see activity."[16]

Visitors then, and today, enter from the rear of the house, and the arrangement of space speaks to how the back—the best way to quietly and safely enter in the days of violence in Selma—actually served as the heart of the dwelling. The back enters into a large den, then comes a bathroom, the kitchen where so much was provided to the civil rights activists by Mrs. Jackson and her friends, the dining room, and finally, at the front of the house, the more formal living room and access to bedrooms; the guest room being the space reserved for Dr. King, Rev. Abernathy, and others. Richie Jean Sherrod Jackson's memoir of the house and the momentous events of 1963-1965, *The House by the Side of the Road: The Selma Civil Rights Movement* (2011), has been an invaluable source for this nomination.

[15] Ibid., 71.
[16] Jackson, 148.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Branch, Taylor. *Pillar of Fire: America in the King Years 1963-1965.* New York: Simon and Schuster, 1999.

Chestnut, J. L., Jr. and Julia Cass. *Black in Selma: The Uncommon Life of J.L. Chestnut, Jr. Politics and Power in a Small American Town.* New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1990.

Davis, Townsend. *Weary Feet, Rested Souls: A Guided History of the Civil Rights Movement.* New York: W. W. Norton, 1998.

Jackson, Richie Jean Sherrod. *The House By the Side of the Road: The Selma Civil Rights Movement.* Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2011.

Jackson, Richie Jean Sherrod. Interview with Carroll Van West and Mary Shell. Selma, Alabama. September 2012.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

A 65.83x196 foot lot at 1416 Lapsley Street recorded as parcel #11-07-25-3-002-204.000#0 in Deed Book 728, page 367 in Selma, Dallas County, Alabama. Also known as "Lot 2 & S 11.65 Lot 3 Blk 2 Plattenburg SD; DB-728 P-367 DB-1214 PG-608."

Boundary Justification

These are the boundaries historically and currently associated with this property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographer: Carroll Van West
Middle Tennessee State University, Center for Historic Preservation
Murfreesboro, TN 37132
Date: September 2012
Digital Files: Alabama Historical Commission

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0001
Front façade, facing east

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0002
South elevation, garage hyphen, facing northwest

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0003
East elevation and garage/carport, facing west

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0004
Living room, facing north

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0005
Living room chair associated with the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., detail, front

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0006
Front guest bedroom, facing northwest

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0007
Front guest bedroom, facing southwest

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0008
Doorway between guest bedrooms, facing east

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0009
Second guest bedroom, facing east

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0010
Second guest bedroom, facing southwest

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0011
Dining room, facing south

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0012
Dining room, facing west

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0013
c. 1960 bathroom that was Dr. King's favorite, facing north

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0014
Kitchen cabinets, facing south

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0015
Kitchen stove and original paneled door, facing northwest

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0016
Kitchen pantry, facing east

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0017
Kitchen nook, facing southwest

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0018
Hallway into office and master bedrooms, facing southeast

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0019
Master bedroom, facing southeast

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0020
Office, facing east

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0021
Original rear door, now into office, facing north

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0022
Modern (c. 1970) bathroom, facing south

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0023
Den, facing south

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0024
Den, facing southwest

AL_DallasCo_Sullivan&RichieJeanJacksonHouse_0025
Two-car garage and storage building, facing north

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SELMA QUADRANGLE
ALABAMA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 SELMA 15' QUADRANGLE

3549 II (SUMMERFIELD 1:62,500)
3549 III (PLANTERSVILLE 1:62,500)
3548 I (SELMA 1:62 500)
3548 IV (BENTON 1:62 500)

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE

Topography from aerial photographs by Kelsh plotter
Aerial photographs taken 1955. Field check 1958

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Alabama coordinate system, west zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only
landmark buildings are shown

Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1975. This information not field checked. Map edited 1977

UTM GRID AND 1977 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

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

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty — Light-duty
Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt
U. S. Route — State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SEP 0 1 1978
SELMA, ALA.
NE/4 SELMA 15' QUADRANGLE
N3222.5—W8700/7.5
1958
PHOTOREVISED 1977
AMS 3548 I NE—SERIES V844

USGS
Historical File
Topographic Division

Sullivan + Richie Jean Jackson House
Selma, Dallas County, AL
16 - 497060 - 3586680

1416

KitchenAid
TITANIUM

TAPPAN

msnbc
EXCLUSIVE
SEN. KERRY: SECY. CLINTON INITIATED FORMAL INQUIRY
POLITICS
World Table
Bread Twists
Selma Times-Journal
SOUTHERN COOKING

Holy Bible

ALABAMA

Jean Naté

EXCLUSIVE
SEN. KERRY PLAYS ROMNEY
ROLE IN PRES. DEBATE PREP