



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Lowndesboro Historic District (Resource & History Update)
Name of Property
Lowndes, Alabama
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 1-3 Page 1

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Lowndesboro Historic District (Resource & History Update)

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 104 Broad St. N. (church); 129 Howard Street East (school)

City or town: Lowndesboro State: Alabama County: Lowndes

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

 national X statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 X A B X C D

<u>Lee Anne Wofford</u>	/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	<u>4/4/14</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Alabama Historical Commission</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

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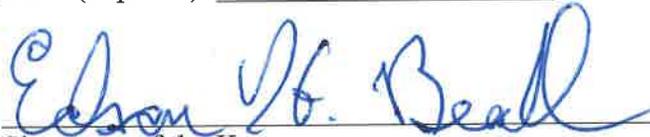
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) **Additional Documentation Approved**


Signature of the Keeper

5-19-14
Date of Action

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5. Classification (Updated)

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 20

6. Function or Use (Updated)

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: religious facility

EDUCATION: school

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Update to Narrative Description

This update is a technical correction that will add 2 contributing resources to the Lowndesboro Historic District which, for some unknown reason, were left out by mistake. This technical correction involves neither an expansion of the district's boundaries nor an extension of the period of significance.

Update to Summary Paragraph

The original nomination described Lowndesboro as "a unique antebellum plantation village which has changed very little since the mid-1800s." It listed twenty resources in its inventory; the majority of which were "unpretentious country homes, raised cottages and several elaborate Greek Revival Mansions" as well as "five churches dating from 1830 to 1888"

These resources still line Broad Street North (County Road 29) today. This road heads north off US Highway 80, forming the major thoroughfare of the community. Secondary streets branch off this main artery to the east and to the west. The Lowndesboro School is located on Howard Street East and lies east of Broad Street North. The First Missionary Baptist Church of Lowndesboro fronts Broad Street on the east and is a prominent landmark in the community. A cemetery lies immediately behind the church.

Additions to the Inventory

21. Lowndesboro School 129 Howard St. East c. 1883 Contributing
Parcel #45-10-06-13-0-001-003.000

The Lowndesboro School is a one-story, gable-roofed, 5x2 bay, two-room school building with a third room rear addition [photos 1-3]. The school rests on its original brick piers and later concrete block piers. The entire building is clad in pine board-and-batten. The two original rooms are of unequal size with the larger one (the east room) measuring 28 feet 3 inches by 18 feet 3 inches and the smaller (the west room) 19 feet 9 inches by 18 feet 3 inches. Originally, a narrow hall divided these two classrooms. The east wall of the hall was removed at some point in the recent past, creating the larger classroom [photo 4-5]. The large room is accessed by steps leading up to a single-leaf door on the facade. This door was the entrance into the hall. The smaller front room [photos 6-7] has both an exterior single-leaf and an exterior double-leaf door on the facade. Both of these openings were originally windows. The post-1967 rear addition is a shed-roofed room (measuring 28 feet 3 inches by 11 feet 7 inches) directly behind the large original room. It has a single-leaf exterior door flanked by 6/6 DHS windows. This rear room was added as office space for the Office of Economic Opportunity [photo 8]. The OEO occupied the building, along with a washateria in the west room, for a time after the school closed in 1967.

In *Lowndesboro's Picturesque Legacies*, a photograph of the school shows the double-leaf door and a

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4/4 DHS window in the end bay. The other front windows were also originally 4/4 DHS. The exact date of this photo is unknown but it was taken sometime after the school closure and prior to the publication of this book in 1994.

The current window styles include 6/6 DHS (which are replacements on the façade and perhaps throughout the entire building) in all of the rooms as well as fixed 9-light and 4-light windows. Some of these windows are boarded up. Each side gable has returns and a louvered attic vent. From the original large room, there are doorways into both the smaller room and the addition. The walls of the original rooms are finished in flushboard of varying widths with that in the small room sometimes being quite wide. The walls of the hallway were finished in beaded board, some of which is still present. The large room apparently had two additional windows opposite its façade windows. These were removed at some point (perhaps when the rear room was added) but their boarded up openings remain. The interior walls of the rear addition are clad in vertical wood paneling that appears to date from the late twentieth century. The interior of the building has been damaged by water penetration.

The Lowndesboro School made Alabama's Places in Peril list in 2008. The building's recent rehabilitation was funded by a 2012 State Historic Preservation grant from the Alabama Historical Commission.

22. First Missionary Baptist Church of Lowndesboro 104 Broad St. N. 1880 Contributing
Parcel #45-10-01-12-0-000-014.000 (also includes cemetery directly behind church)

This is a one-story, wood-frame building with a clapboard wall treatment [photo 9]. The front gable roof is crowned by a central steeple. The square steeple displays louvered attic vents on three of its elevations and has a steeply pitched pyramidal roof. The church rests on its original brick piers which have been infilled with concrete blocks to form a solid foundation. The façade features a concrete porch accessed by front steps and side ramps. The porch has a shallow pitched gable roof supported by plain posts. A modern, double-leaf front door with a transom is located in the porch area. Each side elevation has several windows with aluminum sash. On the south (side) elevation is a large, one-story addition clad in vinyl siding that wraps around to the rear elevation. Here the addition envelopes an original (or early) gabled apse [photo 11].

In *Lowndesboro's Picturesque Legacies* (published in 1994), a photograph of the church shows steps delineated by brick cheek walls leading up to a central, double-leaf entrance. Therefore, the porch, its steps, its ramps and the front doors are modern alterations. The addition also may post-date 1994.

The church's front entrance accesses the narthex [photo 12]. There are restrooms off each side of the

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage: Black (updated area of significance)

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Period of Significance

1865-1972 (this is the original period of significance)

Significant Dates

1880

c. 1883

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Updated Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The original period of significance for the Lowndesboro Historic District nomination is 1865 to 1972. It is not being revised. The two resources being added to this nomination--the Lowndesboro School and the First Missionary Baptist Church of Lowndesboro --both fall within the original period of significance and also within the original boundaries of the district. The year 1880 is significant as the construction date for the church. The school is believed to have been built c. 1883, the year Rev. Mansfield Tyler and his wife Amanda sold the land where it is located to the Trustees of the Lowndesboro Colored Education Association. This nomination update (requested by Lowndesboro's black citizens) is an effort to record some of the resources that represent the town's African-American history.

The areas of significance cited in the original nomination were Agriculture and Architecture. Additional information under Criterion C: Architecture is included in this update to the Lowndesboro Historic District nomination.

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A new area of significance, Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage/Black, is being added also. Both resources--the Lowndesboro School and the First Missionary Baptist Church of Lowndesboro—are locally significant under **Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage/Black**.

Constructed c. 1883 for the town’s black children, the Lowndesboro School represents the struggle of freedmen and their descendents to secure an education for their offspring despite racism and dire poverty. The school building illustrates the commitment of local blacks to education as a means of self improvement and progress for their people. The period of significance for the Lowndesboro School extends from c. 1883 to 1967 when it was closed as a school.

The First Missionary Baptist Church of Lowndesboro (current building constructed in 1880) was founded by local black Baptists shortly after the Civil War. It flourished under Rev. Mansfield Tyler (1826-1904), a freed slave, who led the congregation from the late 1860s until his death in 1904. From the end of the Civil War through the mid-twentieth century Civil Rights Movement, their church was the only institution over which African-Americans had total control. It was a place of refuge in a society dominated by bigotry. The building represents the significance of the black church, not only as a place of worship, but also as a social hall, educational facility, and political center during segregation. The period of significance for the First Missionary Baptist Church of Lowndesboro extends from 1880 to 1972, the end of the period of significance.

The Lowndesboro School also has statewide significance under **Criterion C: Architecture**. The building is a rare, surviving example in Alabama of a late nineteenth century, rural educational facility for African-American children.

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

Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage/Black

Lowndesboro is located in Lowndes County in Alabama’s Black Belt. In this very rural region the struggle of African-Americans to improve their lot in life was particularly acute. Before the Civil War, the Black Belt had been home to large cotton plantations worked by thousands of slaves. There were few towns of any appreciable size in the Black Belt and almost no industry. After the war, there were few resources or opportunities available to the freed blacks. Many continued to farm as tenants for large landowners simply because they lacked other options. They could not even work at other jobs in the off-season to supplement their income because such work was not available. Elsewhere freedmen could sometimes earn cash wages during down times through industrial jobs, railroad construction or timbering. Some even saved enough money over time to buy their own farms. H. Paul Douglass, through his ties with the American Missionary Association, discovered that “the most frequent spots of need and helplessness are in the Black Belts” of the Southern states.

Taken together, the First Missionary Baptist Church of Lowndesboro and the Lowndesboro School symbolize the efforts of Lowndesboro’s black citizens to carve out a place for themselves and their

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children in this Black Belt community. Restricted by both southern white tradition and its Jim Crow laws, African-Americans could only achieve autonomy within their own institutions. Such autonomy became even more critical after Reconstruction (1865-1874). It became apparent to many southern whites at that time that the Federal government was abandoning its commitments to the freed blacks. Southern Democrats systematically began revoking through both legal and extralegal means whatever progress blacks had made. It was during this period, the last quarter of the nineteenth century, that the Lowndesboro School was established and the First Missionary Baptist Church constructed its current place of worship.

Criterion C: Architecture

The original nomination focused on the resources of the wealthy planters who lived in the village, barely conceding the contributions of Lowndesboro's African-American residents. In fact, the only clearly defined black resource in the nomination was the "Negro Methodist Church" (inv. #13).

The Lowndesboro School is arguably the most architecturally significant African-American resource in the district. In the late nineteenth century it was not uncommon for black children to attend school in either their parents' churches or their Masonic Lodges. This was originally the case in Lowndesboro. There was a lack of free-standing school buildings. Those that did exist were primitive, wood-frame structures with poor lighting. H. Paul Douglass, writing in 1909, described some of the ungraded schools for blacks found in the rural South. Many times such a school was "a windowless log cabin." Another was "a slab schoolhouse with solid blinds which were nailed shut, the authorities refusing to have them opened." A school in Beachtown, Georgia, rested on posts, was unfinished on the interior and had small windows that admitted little light. The Lowndesboro School, while better designed and better constructed than the average such school, is still representative of this building typology. Despite the alterations made to the building over the years, it retains integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. No other examples of late nineteenth century, rural schools for blacks have been identified so far by the Alabama Historical Commission.

Updated Narrative History

Mansfield Tyler was born a slave near Augusta, Georgia in 1826. He reportedly was owned by a Baptist preacher. It is said that Tyler learned to read and write as a slave, though this was illegal. Tyler also attended the Springfield Baptist Church in Augusta as a child. This church's congregation in 1845 comprised 1100 black members led by a black minister. This group of people surely had a profound and positive impact on the teen-age Tyler that influenced the rest of his life.

Tyler's master moved to Alabama in 1844, bringing his young slave along with him. Mansfield Tyler was baptized into the Baptist church eleven years later. He soon decided to become a minister. Being denied access to books, Tyler "receive[d] only oral instruction on religious subjects."

The arrival of Union troops in Lowndes County in the spring of 1865 freed the slaves. Shortly thereafter, Mansfield Tyler settled in Lowndesboro. The freedmen and women welcomed him. He soon became a pillar of their community. Tyler founded a Baptist church for blacks in Lowndesboro and was

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ordained a minister in 1868. Between 1868 and 1895 Rev. Mansfield Tyler baptized one thousand people in Lowndesboro and another five hundred in the nearby village of White Hall. He established several churches in the county over the years. Tyler came to be known as the “Baptist ‘poppe’ of Lowndes County” according to historian Wilson Fallin, Jr.

Tyler’s church became the First Missionary Baptist Church of Lowndesboro. It was established when the black members of the Lowndesboro Baptist Church left to form their own church in the late 1860s. At that time, the congregation was comprised of 137 members of whom only five were white.

It is unknown at this time what that first church structure looked like. Initially, the churches of the freedmen were often simply brush arbors or perhaps a log cabin. However, this church building may have been more substantial. It seems likely that the five white members would have joined other Lowndesboro churches, leaving the building to the larger black congregation.

In any event, the membership of the First Missionary Baptist Church of Lowndesboro had increased to 327 by 1870. The congregation constructed a new building the following year on land purchased from a white family named Meadows. Soon an even larger building was needed. The present church was built in 1880.

The First Missionary Baptist Church of Lowndesboro was one of approximately fifty Baptist congregations founded by blacks in Alabama by December 1868. These churches were not only places of worship but also served as school buildings and meeting halls for both social and political events. Likewise, their ministers were not only spiritual leaders but also educational and civic leaders within the black community. Black Baptists of the late nineteenth century developed their own theology and worship style while also receiving financial, organizational and educational assistance from northern benefactors. The American Missionary Association noted how black Baptists strongly supported education by opening eighty schools, “which [is what] the state ought to be doing for its citizens.”

The First Missionary Baptist Church of Lowndesboro and its minister Rev. Mansfield Tyler represent in microcosm the work black Baptist congregations and their preachers were doing across Alabama.

Pastor Tyler was not only active in the black Baptist community at Lowndesboro, but also at the state level. He was a leader in the denomination’s organizational, educational and religious efforts as well as a financial supporter. Rev. Mansfield Tyler was among the sixty people who met in Montgomery in 1868 to organize the Alabama Colored Baptist Church Convention. The goals of the convention were to promote the Baptist faith among the freedmen and women, grow their congregations and provide educational opportunities. Their educational goals included public education, Sunday school and a Baptist seminary. Rev. Tyler served as the convention’s first president until 1886. The participants returned home to establish local associations under this state convention. Rev. Tyler along with other prominent men founded the Alabama District Association which was comprised of churches in Montgomery and Lowndes Counties. This association focused on missionary and educational work. Mansfield Tyler was elected as its moderator in 1871 and was also serving in this position in the mid-1890s. Additionally, he helped to establish Selma University in nearby Dallas County. Rev. Tyler

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served as the chairman of the university's board of trustees from its founding until his death in 1904. This historically black college, founded in 1878 to educate both teachers and ministers, is still in existence today. Finally, Mansfield Tyler served in the state legislature from 1870 to 1872. Here he advocated strongly for a public education system for blacks and for black land ownership.

Rev. Mansfield Tyler and other black Baptists labored in a society generally opposed to black education. In the antebellum period it had been illegal for anyone to teach a slave to read or write. Immediately after the Civil War, schools for the former slaves were established by both the Freedmen's Bureau and the American Missionary Association. The freedmen and women were more than willing to build and furnish schoolhouses if teachers were available. However, as Bureau reports noted, they would "require assistance until [the] state becomes quiet and prosperous." The property taxes collected during Reconstruction were used to establish new schools and were equally divided among the student population regardless of race. Whites resented this tax distribution strategy. Their resentment ran particularly deep in cotton plantation regions such as Lowndes County, where whites owned almost all the land but were the minority population.

The Alabama state legislature changed how tax monies were distributed in the early 1890s. No longer was state funding for public education divided equally among schools based on the number of students. Now the state allocated a certain amount of money to each local school system based on its total number of students, both black and white. Local officials could distribute the money any way they wanted. As intended, this was a disaster for African-American public education. In the late nineteenth century there were still no public high schools for blacks. Three decades later, Lowndes County was spending five dollars annually to educate a black child as compared to ninety-six dollars for a white child. African-American Baptists, however, supported at least thirty schools in Alabama between 1875 and 1915. A few were high schools, with the majority being elementary schools with industrial arts departments.

Charles Gardiner reported to the Freedmen's Bureau as early as May 1867 that there was a school for freedmen in Lowndesboro that was operating successfully under a Dr. Jennings. We have no further information at this point on this school or its location in the town. However, considering the personal commitment of Mansfield Tyler and the commitment of black Baptists in general to education, the school probably was supported and even housed in the First Missionary Baptist Church of Lowndesboro. It is not known how long the school remained in operation. It may have closed the following year because another Freedmen's Bureau report from the summer of 1868 noted that schools were needed in Lowndes County at Lowndesboro, Hayneville and Benton. Two years later, and perhaps in response to this report, the Bureau authorized \$600.00 for the construction of a school building in Lowndesboro. These funds may have gone towards the purchase of construction materials for a structure built by Rev. Mansfield Tyler and Daniel Alexander for use as both a church and a school.

Located on the current site of the First Missionary Baptist Church of Lowndesboro, this building served the needs of the "Colored People of Lowndesboro." They outgrew the building within a decade. The current church replaced it in 1880.

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The current schoolhouse, believed to have been constructed c. 1883, was located on land purchased for \$70.00 from Mansfield Tyler and his wife Amanda Tyler in that year. This 1½ acre was known as the “Lowndesboro Male Academy Lot” because an antebellum school for boys had once stood here.

Teachers who taught here over the years included Ila Howard, Hattie Giles, Clara Bertha Scott, Clara McGinnis Bell, Virginia McCall, Cora Capleton and Lizzie Thomas. The school was closed in 1967. The building then housed a laundromat in the west front room of the original section and a health center in the east front room. The latter was sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity which had an office in the rear addition. The OEO was a component of President Lyndon B. Johnson’s War on Poverty. The property is currently owned by the Elmore Bolling Foundation, a nonprofit organization dedicated to its preservation and rehabilitation.

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9. Updated Major Bibliographical References

- African-American Registry: A Non-Profit Education Organization. On-line. Available from Internet, http://www.aaregistry.org/historic_events/view/mansfield-tyler-administrator-and-minister, accessed 9 December 2013.
- Blackmon, Douglas A. Slavery by Another Name: The Re-Enslavement of Black Americans from the Civil War to World War II. New York: Anchor Books, 2009. First Anchor Books Edition, Jan. 2009.
- Boothe, Charles Octavius. The Cyclopedia of the Colored Baptists of Alabama: Their Leaders And Their Work. Birmingham, AL: Alabama Publishing Company, 1895.
- Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (War Department). Microcopy #M810, Roll #4 available at the Alabama Department of Archives and History.
- Douglass, H. Paul. Christian Reconstruction In The South. Boston: The Pilgrim Press, 1909.
- Fallin, Wilson, Jr. Uplifting the People: Three Centuries of Black Baptists in Alabama. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 2007.
- Flynt, Wayne. Alabama in the Twentieth Century. Tuscaloosa, AL: University of Alabama, 2004.
- Lowndesboro Heritage Society. Lowndesboro's Picturesque Legacies. Privately published, 1994.
- McCall, Jo. Local historian. Various documents.
- Robinson, William Barry. "Operation Rescue: 19th Century Lowndesboro School Restoration: Structural & Building Evaluation," Grant Engineering LLC, 30 August 2011.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

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Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property no additional acreage is being added

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jo McCall (local historian); Susan Enzweiler (AHC NR Coordinator) & Robert Gamble (AHC Senior Architectural Historian)

organization: Elmore Bolling Foundation; Alabama Historical Commission

street & number: PO Box 83; PO Box 300900

city or town: Lowndesboro; Montgomery state: AL zip code: 36752; 36130-0900

e-mail rvrollers@knology.net; susan.enzweiler@preserveala.org

telephone: 334/230-2644

date: 4 April 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Lowndesboro School (photos 1-8) and First Missionary Baptist Church of Lowndesboro (photos 9-13)

City or Vicinity: Lowndesboro

County: Lowndes

State: Alabama

Photographer: Susan Enzweiler

Date Photographed: 27 June 2013

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

AL_LowndesCounty_LowndesboroHistoricDistrictAmendment_LowndesboroSchool_0001
Front and east elevations, camera facing NW

AL_LowndesCounty_LowndesboroHistoricDistrictAmendment_LowndesboroSchool_0002
East and rear elevations, camera facing SW

AL_LowndesCounty_LowndesboroHistoricDistrictAmendment_LowndesboroSchool_0003
Rear and west elevations, camera facing W

AL_LowndesCounty_LowndesboroHistoricDistrictAmendment_LowndesboroSchool_0004
East front classroom, camera facing W

AL_LowndesCounty_LowndesboroHistoricDistrictAmendment_LowndesboroSchool_0005
East front classroom, camera facing E

AL_LowndesCounty_LowndesboroHistoricDistrictAmendment_LowndesboroSchool_0006
West front classroom, camera facing SW

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AL_LowndesCounty_LowndesboroHistoricDistrictAmendment_LowndesboroSchool_0007
West front classroom, camera facing NW

AL_LowndesCounty_LowndesboroHistoricDistrictAmendment_LowndesboroSchool_0008
Rear addition for OEO office, camera facing W

AL_LowndesCounty_LowndesboroHistoricDistrictAmendment_FirstMissionaryBaptistChurchofLowndesboro_0009
Front and south elevations, camera facing NE

AL_LowndesCounty_LowndesboroHistoricDistrictAmendment_FirstMissionaryBaptistChurchofLowndesboro_0010
Cornerstone, camera facing E

AL_LowndesCounty_LowndesboroHistoricDistrictAmendment_FirstMissionaryBaptistChurchofLowndesboro_0011
Rear elevation and portion of cemetery, camera facing NW

AL_LowndesCounty_LowndesboroHistoricDistrictAmendment_FirstMissionaryBaptistChurchofLowndesboro_0012
Narthex of church, camera facing N

AL_LowndesCounty_LowndesboroHistoricDistrictAmendment_FirstMissionaryBaptistChurchofLowndesboro_0013
Nave of church, camera facing E

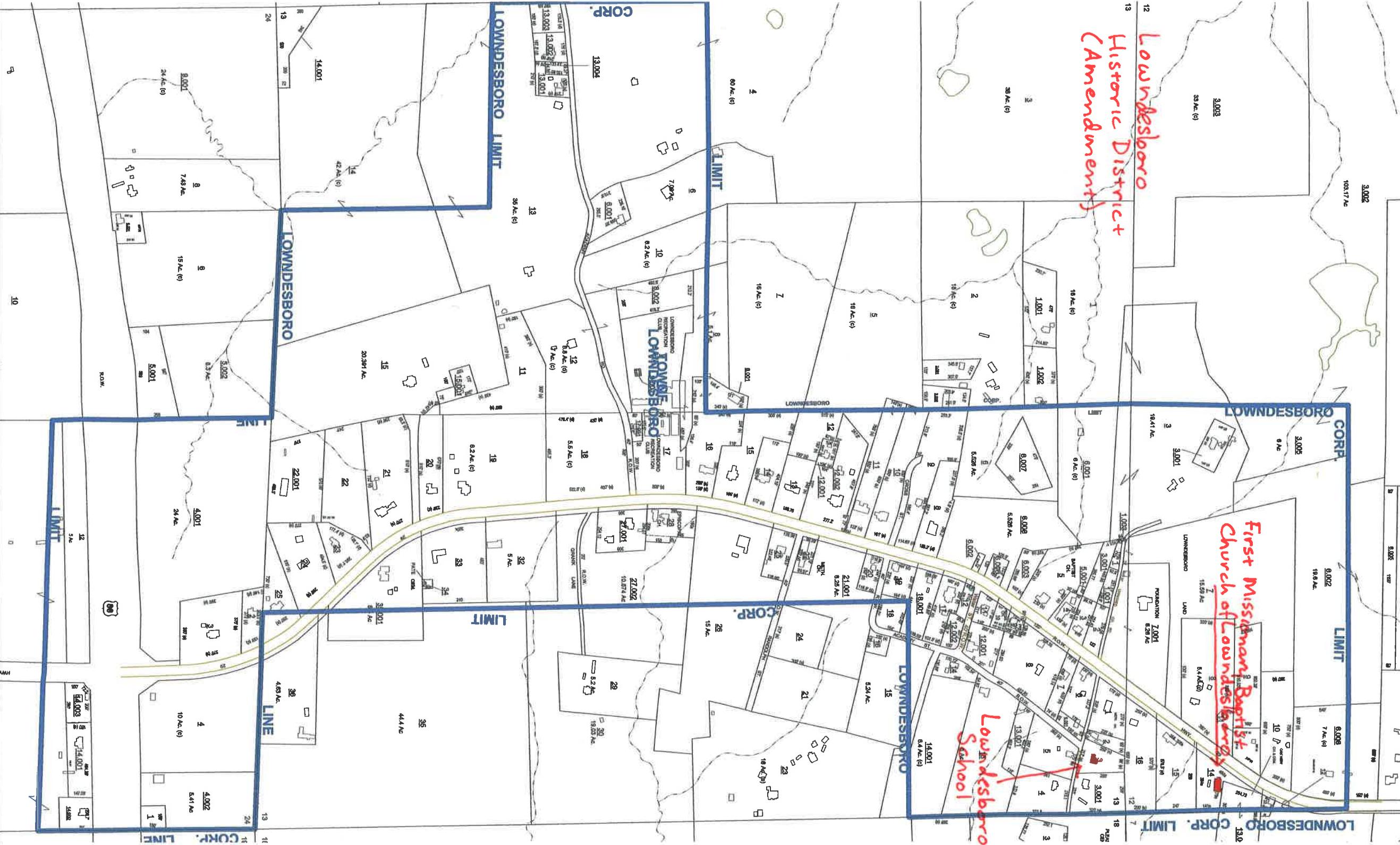
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

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

*Lowndesboro
Historic District
(Amendment)*

*First Missionary Baptist Church
of Lowndesboro*

*Lowndesboro
School*





































LOWNDESBORO
BAPTIST CHURCH.
BY REV. M. TYLER, D.D.
1880.





