

# *Property History & Additional Information*

*The William M. Carney House  
615 W Ridgeley St  
Atmore, AL*





**RESIDENCE OF W. M. CARNEY, ATMORE, ALABAMA.**

# *Property History*

In 1876, North Carolinian William Marshall Carney moved to the Atmore area from Mobile. And in 1883 the William Marshall Carney house was built from timber cut on the property.

Recognizing the potential of this area which abounded in cypress ponds and virgin forests, legend says Carney hitched a mule to a boat and set claim to most of the area. The sawmill built by William Marshall Carney in 1876 sparked the growth of the Atmore community.

Because of his many contributions to the growth of the community, Mr. Carney is often called “the father of Atmore”.

4 corners of the portable sawmill that was used to plane the

lumber the house was built from are still on the property today!

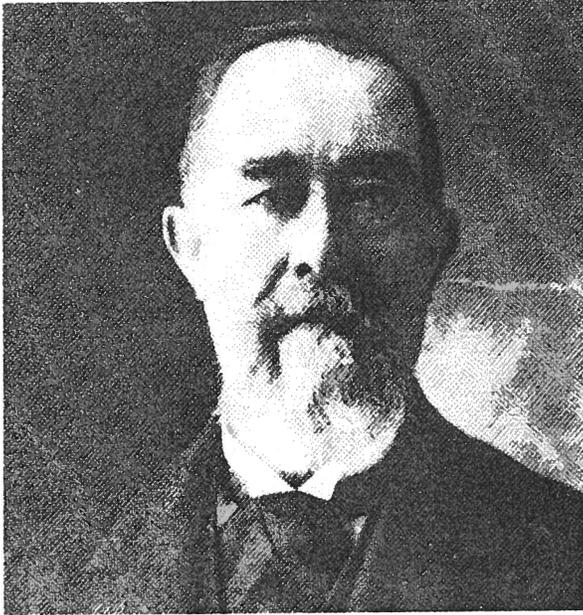
A recently discovered concrete slab at the front of the property may have been a carriage house or Mr. Carney’s first office for his lumber business. The old well was also recently discovered and filled in.

What is now the tack & feed house was once used as a billiard house in its hey day. There is an old spring house on the property that was known to be used to keep spring water clean & for refrigeration.

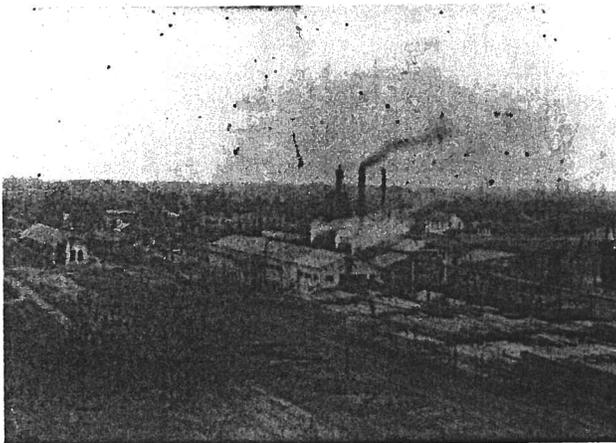
With so much history to be appreciated in this home, it is a Preservationist's dream!

Don't wait to make it part of your family legacy!

# History



**William Marshall Carney**  
1829 - 1911



**The W.M. Carney Mill Company located  
in the vicinity of City Hall.**

Long before settlers came to the area that is now Atmore, the Creek Indians inhabited the virgin forests of longleaf pines settling along the creeks and rivers. The development of this area began in the 1860's following the Civil War as the Mobile and Great Northern railroad extended its line south to the Tensaw River near Mobile.

Workers who moved through the area laying track for the railroad were drawn by the rich farmland and abundance of timber. Agriculture and timber are still major factors in Atmore's economy.

The first structure in what is now Atmore was a small shed built along the railroad at which supplies were left for William Larkin Williams who had a logging operation ten miles down in Florida. In 1866 the site was first called Williams Station, just a supply stop along the railroad.

By the 1870's there were several buildings; a railroad station, a store containing the post office, and one dwelling. Late in 1870 the first sawmill was put into operation. However, it was the sawmill built by William Marshall Carney in 1876 that sparked the growth of the community. Recognizing the potential of the area which abounded in cypress ponds and virgin forests legend says Carney hitched a mule to a boat and set claim to most of the area. Because of his many contributions to the growth of the community Mr. Carney is often called "the father of Atmore."

By 1885 with a population of 195, Williams Station had enough residents to take an interest in politics. A polling place was provided and votes were cast in a county election.

The W.M. Carney Mill Company was in full swing attracting many settlers from Wilcox and Monroe counties who came to work in the lumber and turpentine industries. During this time the social life of Atmore centered around its early churches.

As the community grew, several leading citizens advanced the argument that the name Williams Station was not suitable for a thriving municipality of two hotels and a few stores. Carney was the most popular name, but there was already a small village just west of town named Carney. In 1897, the name was changed to Atmore in honor of C.P. Atmore, the General Ticket Agent on the Louisville-Nashville Railroad which now crossed the river into Mobile.

For more information regarding Atmore's history contact the Atmore Historical Society or the Atmore Area Chamber of Commerce.

# History of Williams Station, Atmore

Long before settlers came to the area that is now Atmore, the Creek Indians lived among the virgin forests of longleaf pines, settling along the creeks and rivers. They lived in villages with open huts and thatched roofs called chickees.

In 1866, following the Civil War, the area's first known settler William Larkin Williams, established a supply stop along the Mobile and Great Northern railroad in the area that is now known as Atmore. Mr. Williams also had a logging and cattle operation just across the state line in Florida.

As the railroad advanced south toward Mobile, more and more settlers were brought to this area. They were attracted by the rich farmlands and vast stands of virgin pines. This stop quickly became a settlement and was known as Williams Station.

Williams Station was a thriving community with several buildings when William Marshall Carney moved here in 1876. Seeing the potential of this area which abounded in cypress ponds and pine trees, legend says, "He hitched a mule to a flat bottom boat and set claim to most of the area."

The addition of Mr. Carney's commissary store, sawmill and a

grist mill gave the local economy a major boost. As the community grew, drawing workers from Wilcox and Monroe counties, Mr. Carney expanded his mill and added a turpentine business.

A great businessman and humanitarian, Mr. Carney is often called the Father of Atmore.

In 1897, the name of Williams Station was changed to Atmore after several leading citizens

advanced the argument that Williams Station was not a proper name for a thriving municipality. Many favored the name Carney. However, there was already a settlement with that

name just west in Baldwin County. Because Charles Pawson Atmore, the general passenger agent for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, was a personal friend of the Carney family, it

was decided to honor him by naming the town Atmore.

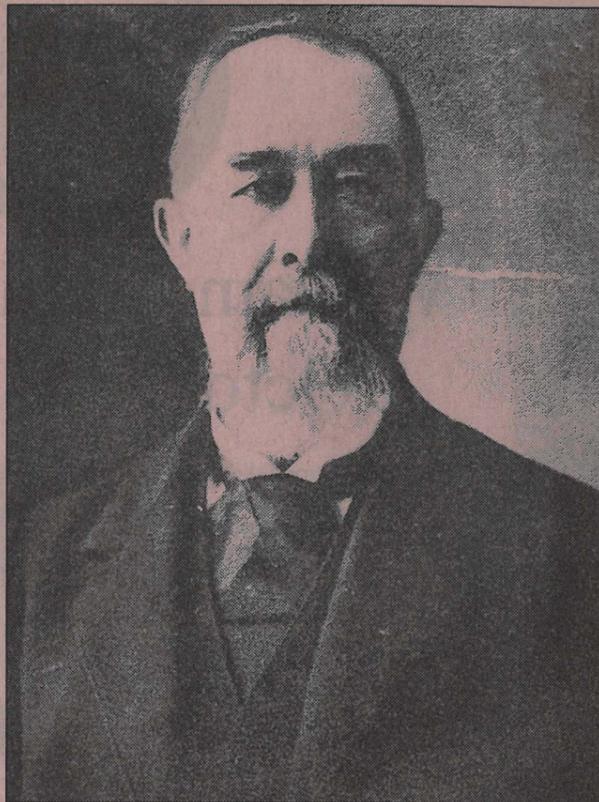
Mr. Atmore was born in Street, Devonshire, England, in 1832. When he was four, his family moved to America, finally settling in Kentucky.

C.P. Atmore's career with the L&N railroad was most distinguished. While he was general passenger agent (1872-1900), the famed L&N trademark was developed at his direction, the L&N calendar was born, and the first points-of-interest brochures were published.

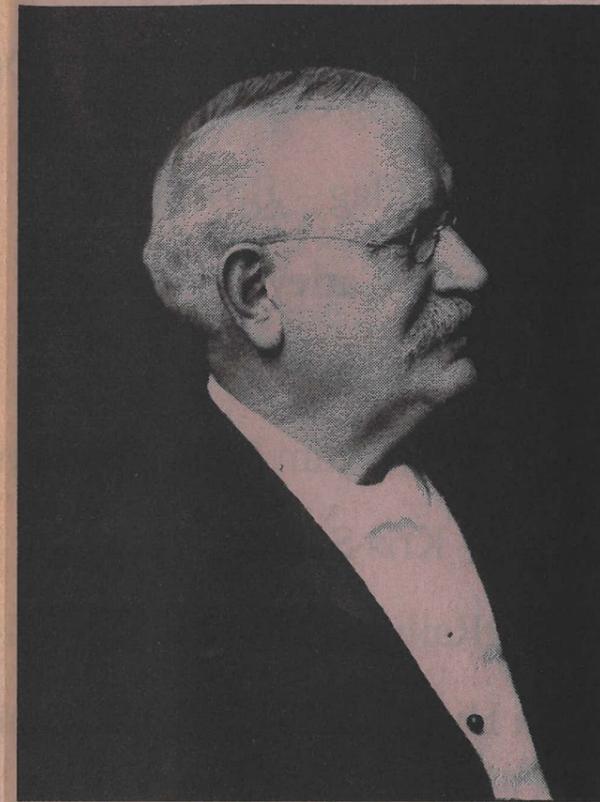
However, there was also another personal side to Mr. Atmore. He was a man of deep religious and emotional feeling and the author of at least one book of poems, called *Fragments*. He was highly respected both as a person and a railroader and was devoted to his family.

Newspaper accounts of Charles Atmore's death on May 29, 1900, revealed his wide influence in railroad circles. Leaders of the industry traveled many miles to pay their respects.

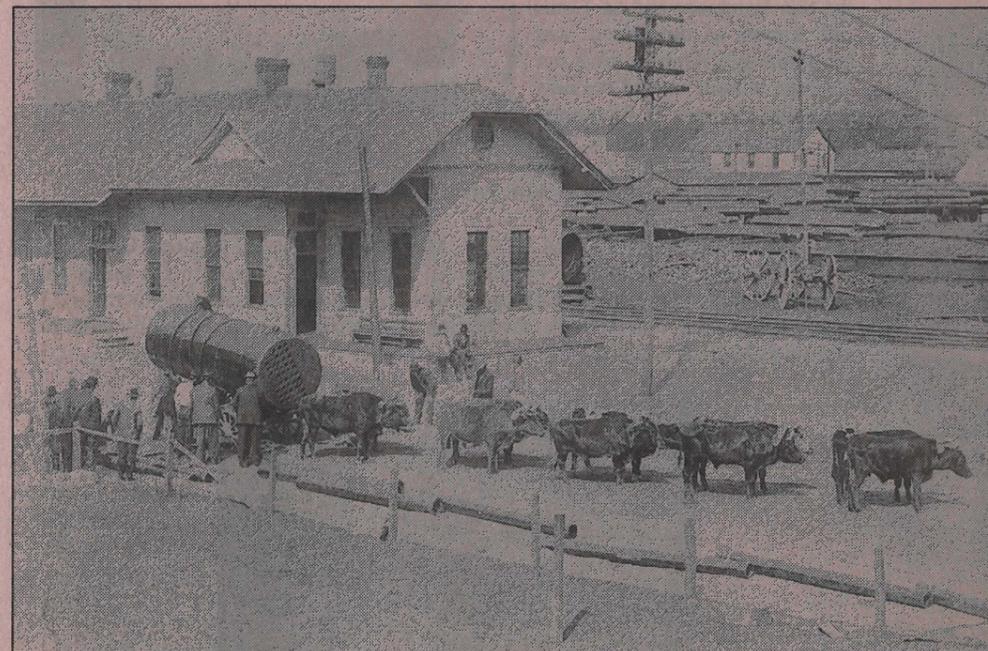
Perhaps his greatest tribute, however, is on his headstone in Louisville's noted Cave Hill Cemetery. It is inscribed "He was a man," and is signed simply "His employees."



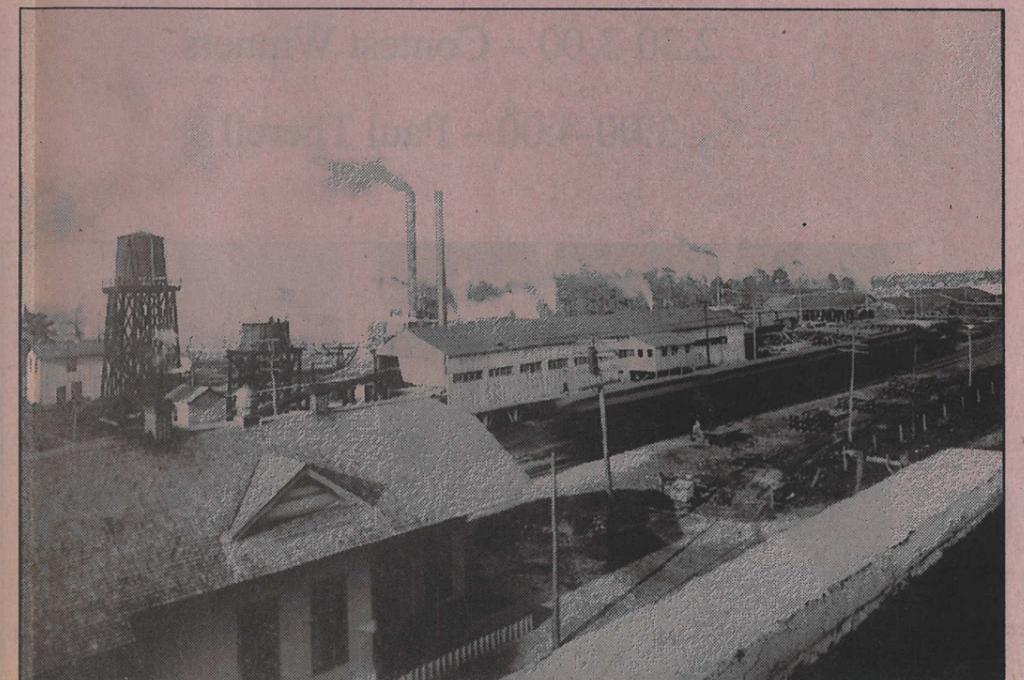
William Marshall Carney



Charles Pawson Atmore



The L&N Depot which served as the main depot in the Williams Station Area for many years.



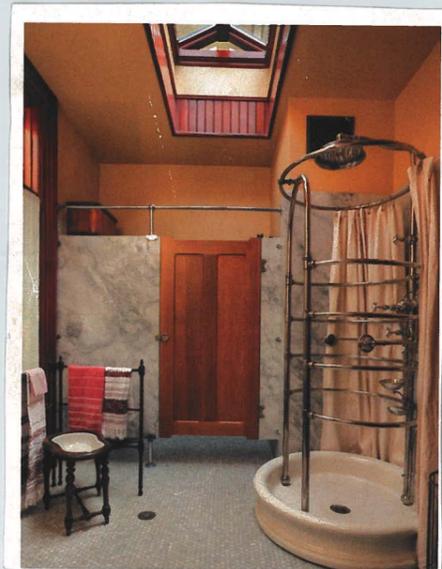
The Carney Mill.

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# A TOUR OF ATMORE IN 1922



**KEVIN  
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What a difference one hundred years makes in the life of a town! Some things change and some things stay the same. If a time traveler could reverse the years and land in Atmore in 1922, the traveler would find some familiar names and familiar places while finding some of our area unrecognizable.

Such a tour of the year could have been conducted by Frank Willis Barnett, at right, who wrote a 1922 article in The Birmingham News entitled, "Atmore Is A Good Place To Live and Get Ahead in World, Barnett Says."

Atmore was 40 years old when Barnett set pen to paper to give readers a primer on what the bustling little town was like at the time.



He noted Atmore had originally been named for W.L. Williams, a great cattle and sheep raiser who owned the largest tract of farm land around Atmore in 1870 - a ten acre tract - according to the writer.

Barnett noted that Rev. R.W. Brooks stated that Atmore had only three buildings when he came to town in 1870. According to Barnett, in 1922, the oldest man in the Atmore area was Free (sp.) Pruitt, an elderly Confederate veteran who lived at McCullough and had lived in the area since before railroads had arrived in the 1850s.

The roster of the original families of the Atmore area included the following: Bryars, Miles, Leatherwood, Bowman, Hall and Boone, according to the Barnett article.

Barnett noted that W.M. Carney, the father of Atmore, was a Confederate veteran who moved to the area around 1870 when the area was "sheep and cattle country" with dense forests. Carney was not only a business man but also cared deeply for the development of the area and encouraged settlers to Escambia County by selling them land on "advantageous terms." Thousands of acres of cutover land sold at low prices with long payments. Soon the cutover pine land bloomed with small farms and families which created their own personal history in the area.

The Carney Mill was the engine that powered the early growth of the area. Barnett noted, "the whirr of its

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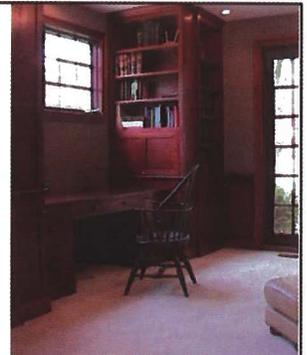
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machinery and noise of the saws never fail to get notice from the passengers as the trains stop to load and unload."

In 1922, The W.M. Carney Mill was producing 8,000 board feet of lumber per hour and more than 20,000,000 board feet a year and had enough surplus electricity to power the town's street lights and homes. In the same year, H.H. Patterson served as President of the mill, W.J. Grubbs was vice president.

The company had great timber holdings, its own railroads, and was interlinked with the Atmore Naval Stores Company (turpentine) and the Atmore Realty Company. The company also had connections to The Atmore Fruit Farm Company which managed a large satsuma grove and raised Irish and sweet potatoes.

H. H. Patterson had more than a fleeting concern for agriculture. In 1922 he owned 700 head of cattle in conjunction with Lonnie Green. The selling of the Patterson/Green herd was conducted by C. E. Cadman.

Mark Confield and Patterson collaborated on the planting of a 200-acre tract of 5,000 satsumas in the area, as well as 20,000 peach trees and acres and acres of pecans.

Barnett notes in his tour of the area that J.H. Hilton of Tennessee was an early area pioneer in the peach growing industry in the area. He stated that Mr. M. Bennenson grew 20,000 fruit trees on the Malta Fruit Farm just east of Atmore.

Barnett took a drive with Patterson for the purpose of preparing for the article, and Patterson pointed out thousands of acres of Irish and sweet potatoes dotted

by patches of cucumbers which spread across the area fields of 1922.

The biggest farms in 1922 according to Barnett were the Atmore Fruit Farm, Hilton, Malta Fruit Farm and J.D. Curtis who was the largest strawberry grower in the area in that era.

Barnett noted the Jewish heritage of the "Rossam Farm." It was run by two brothers - Abe and Nathan Margoloves. They named the farm by taking part of their mother's name "Rosa" and joining it with their father's name "Sam." The location of this farm is unknown to this writer.

Some of the leading businesses in 1922 were the Atmore Mill and Elevator Company, owned by H. Currie, The Peavy Mill (Dr. J. F. Peavy), Crystal Ice Company (E.G. and O.E. Nelson), Alabama Ice (G.F. Ballard).

Barnett noted the high quality schools of Atmore in his 1922 story. Escambia County High School had eight classrooms with M.E. Orr as principal, Professor Deyampert in charge of athletics and Misses Adams, Dykes and Younge as teachers along with Mrs. E. F. Goldsmith in charge of music.

The Atmore Public School was a two-story school with seven rooms. A.C. Moore was superintendent and Mrs. Peavy was principal. Margaret Stabler, Ava Stewart, Edna Bryars, Virginia Sewell, Marian Jones and Lula Troutman were teachers.

Barnett noted 325 enrolled in Atmore schools.

The Baptist Church in 1922 was led by Rev. G.M. Shott, and Rev. Hilisenby led the Methodist while

*Next page*

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# *Additional Property Information*

- Golden oak harvested from the property was used to make the flooring, a bench in the parlor and the built-in china cabinet in the dining room. Tiger oak was used in the fireplaces.
- All Transom Windows over the doors have the original glass in them.
- All glass panes in all windows are original except two.
- The house was built with a separate kitchen in back of the house that burned and was replaced by another kitchen built onto the back of the house.
- Shuffle Board Court Countertops in the kitchen.
- Historically, the downstairs master bedroom would have been the family parlor.
- All rooms have a closet except the Turret room and the office upstairs.

# *Additional Property Information*

- Master bath has a walk-in closet. The bathrooms are also more recent than the original house. It is believed the house was not built with bathrooms inside it and a porte cochere was in that area outside the house.
- Home has two heatpumps. One 5-ton for downstairs & one 3-ton for upstairs.
- Billiard house has bead board ceiling, walls, and wood floors.
- Property has excellent horse facilities. All gates in the horse pens have walk throughs. There is a 20x24 run-in shelter.
- All fencing is 3 years old and electric.
- The pond has a city water source that can be used in drought conditions. Sellers have not had to use it. The pond is not all that large but it is very deep.
- Water and sewer are city.

# *Additional Property Information*

- Shutters in the upstairs bedroom are custom shutters, original to the house.
- Sellers are not sure if the old garage is the site of the original carriage house but, at some point, a slab was laid there and a garage built. It's not in great shape but the roof is good.
- There is a 40' easement between the front horse pasture fence and the neighbors.
- The drainage ditch by the railroad track is maintained by CSX and the County.
- Old gas fixtures are still in place around the house, inside and out, but are not hooked up to anything. Seller just hasn't had time to remove them all and plug the holes they would leave.
- So far, the original tiles have been found under the false fronts of the fireplaces converted to gas. 3 fireplaces have been restored to wood burning.

# *Wildlife*

- Elvis the duck has been at the pond all his life and is fed once a day.
- There is also a deer herd we feed, bagged deer feed at night and a mineral block.
- A pair of beautiful hawks live in one of the magnolias and raise a baby every year.
- Many, many turtles and tortoises call this property home.

# *Items to Convey*

- Window treatments
- Piano- square grand piano circa (1867). Needs restoration.
- Original doors, window screens, and more are stored in the garage.
- In the kitchen: refrigerator, 2 buffets and tops, big green cabinet (original to the house), stools, and pie safe.
- Round pen
- Owners will convey really all furnishings, art work, stained glass, etc. at asking price.

# *Updates, Maintenance, & Improvements*

- Roof was inspected and all screws and rubber washers replaced in 2019. Chimneys were re-flashed.
- Wiring updated throughout the years, and some new light fixtures installed as the house, although it had electricity, had virtually no light fixtures in place in 1883.
- Casa A/C ran new wiring and drains to the 3-ton unit a month ago. Both units were installed in 2012. New ducts were run to both units in 2019
- Carport built in 2019.
- Pasture fencing done in 2019.
- There is no spring presently in the spring house, but remains of the old kitchen slab are visible behind the spring house. 1 Cistern is still in place beside the kitchen.

# *Restorations To Be Made*

- Cottage house needs TLC. Could be a rental unit.
- Floors need sanding on both levels
- Custom "indows" (Storm windows) need to be installed
- Brass hardware needs to be polished on both levels
- Some doors and wood on the lower level need to be washed with mineral spirits and resealed.
- Massive front doors need to be resealed on the outside.

# AHC announces 2023 grant program

## Special to the Advance

newsroom@atmoreadvance.com

The Alabama Historical Commission, the State Historic Preservation Office, has opened its 2023 Grant Program with funds appropriated by the Alabama Legislature. Historic sites meeting the eligibility can submit applications now through June 30, 2022, 4 PM.

The AHC will administer a \$2,300,000

Grant Program with funds appropriated by the Alabama Legislature in the 2023 Fiscal Year (Oct. 1, 2022-Sept. 30, 2023), for improvements to and educational programming at historic sites in Alabama, and for monuments to commemorate historical events and places.

"Our state's history is important, and the legislature realizes this," said Senator Arthur Orr. "All across Alabama we have

sites that are important to each of us to remind us of who we are or were as a people."

Grants will be awarded to public or non-profit entities who own and operate sites in Alabama that reflect an education-based mission and concentrate on educational programming. Preference will be given to properties built before 1840 to 1943 that are listed in or eligible for the National Register of

Historic Places, historic school structures, and any property built after 1943 that significantly contributed to the civil rights movement. Grant amounts will not exceed \$75,000 for any one entity and must be used within two years of receiving the grant.

The funding appropriation is a 1(one) million dollar increase from the previous year.

## Lee Hillsman

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**From:** Causey, Evelyn <evelyn.causey@ahc.alabama.gov>  
**Sent:** Friday, March 25, 2022 3:07 PM  
**To:** Lee Hillsman  
**Subject:** RE: Requesting advice, please  
**Attachments:** Alabama Register Fact Sheet.pdf; Alabama Register Instructions.pdf; Alabama\_Register\_Nomination\_Form.pdf

Good afternoon,

Thank you for sharing information about the William Marshall Carney House. Lee Anne Wofford asked me to respond to your request.

One step that you could take to help attract people who are interested in preserving the house is to nominate the property to the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage. I have attached the nomination form and instructions, as well as a fact sheet about the Alabama Register. The Alabama Historical Commission meets to review Alabama Register nominations quarterly; the next meeting will be in June (date TBD). Being able to state in the real estate listing that the property is on the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage could help catch the eye of preservation-minded buyers.

If you would like to nominate the property to the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage, please contact Rebekah Reader at [Rebekah.Reader@ahc.alabama.gov](mailto:Rebekah.Reader@ahc.alabama.gov) with any questions or for more information.

The Alabama Historical Commission can also evaluate the William Carney House for its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The process of nominating and listing a property to the National Register of Historic Places takes more time than listing to the Alabama Register, and it would be the middle of 2023 at the earliest before the William Carney House could be listed in the National Register. However, being able to say in the real estate listing that the property is eligible for the National Register could help.

Regarding the potential for commercial development of the land, you could look into a conservation easement that would prohibit additional development or construction on the property. The Alabama Historical Commission has a preservation easement program that can be used to protect historic buildings, but we only accept easements on properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation offers a real estate listing service that might be of use to you as well. For more information on that program, visit [this link](#).

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance or if you would like more information about the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

**Evelyn (Lyn) Causey**  
National Register Coordinator  
Alabama Historical Commission  
468 South Perry Street  
Montgomery, AL  
36130-0900 (US Post)  
36104 (Courier)  
Phone: 334.230.2696



468 S. Perry Street  
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## ALABAMA REGISTER OF LANDMARKS & HERITAGE FACT SHEET

### **What is the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage?**

The Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage is a listing of buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts of historical, architectural, and/or archaeological significance.

### **What does listing in the Alabama Register mean?**

Alabama Register listing is an honorary designation and exists to bring attention to and promote the property's historical significance, thereby encouraging its long-term preservation. The Alabama Register does not restrict the rights of private property owners in the use, development, or sale of the property.

### **How is the Alabama Register different from the National Register?**

To keep recognition of historic properties accessible to the general public, the Alabama Register standards and application process is not as rigorous as the National Register. In addition, the Alabama Register includes properties that normally may not qualify for the National Register, such as moved buildings, reconstructed buildings, and structures less than 40 years old.

### **What kinds of properties are eligible for the Alabama Register?**

Properties should be at least 40 years old or older and show the authenticity of its location and construction. The property should convey a feeling for the time and place of construction.

### **How can I nominate a property to the Alabama Register?**

Anyone can nominate a property to the Alabama Register and property owner permission is not required. The first step is to complete an Alabama Register nomination form. The AHC provides all forms and guidance at no cost. Once the necessary materials are received, a staff review committee will determine if the property meets the established criteria.

### **How long does the process take?**

The length of time before the nomination is presented to the staff review committee is dependent upon how complete the application is. Review Board Meetings are generally held four times a year.

For more information, please contact Rebekah Reader at 334.230.2699 or [Rebekah.Reader@ahc.alabama.gov](mailto:Rebekah.Reader@ahc.alabama.gov)

Thank you for your interest in the Alabama Register!

# Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage Instructions for Completing an Application

## 1. NAME

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Historic Name: Enter the original name of the property. The name should be associated with either the original resident/tenant or a resident/tenant during the historic period. The name should be one that will continue to be meaningful despite changes in occupancy or use.

Common Name: This is the name by which the property is commonly known.

## 2. LOCATION

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Enter the number and street address. EXAMPLE: 469 Court Street

For properties with no standard address, give distance and direction from nearest town or crossroads. EXAMPLE: 2.7 miles north of U.S. Hwy 231 on Alabama Hwy 9

If known, enter the USGS Quad map on which the property is located. Also indicate the Section, Township and Range.

## 3. OWNER OF PROPERTY

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If known, provide information about the current property owner(s).

## 4. Person Applying for Historic Register Designation

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Please provide your information if different from the property owner(s).

## 5. Geographical Data

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If known, please provide the acreage of the property

## 6. Date of Construction

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Please provide information about the date of construction.

## 7. Date(s) of Alterations

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If known, provide information about the dates of any alterations that have occurred.

## 8. DESCRIPTION

<b>Architect/Builder</b>	If known, provide the name of the primary individual or firm responsible for designing & building the property.
<b>Contractor</b>	If known, indicate the name of the primary individual or company responsible for constructing the building.
<b>Original Owner / Dates of Occupancy</b>	If known, provide the original owner and the dates he/she occupied the property.
<b>Subsequent Owners / Dates of Occupancy</b>	If known, provide the subsequent owners and the dates he/she occupied the property.
<b>Physical Condition</b>	Based on an inspection of the exterior, this refers solely to the physical condition of the building, not its architectural integrity or extent of alterations. Excellent: No visible repair work needed Good: Need for general maintenance Fair: In need of more than routine maintenance Poor: In need of major repairs Ruinous: Structural collapse
<b>Remaining Historic Fabric</b>	Indicate whether the building retains a <b>High</b> , <b>Medium</b> , or <b>Low</b> amount of its original historic fabric. This estimate, based on visual observation and/or archival research, includes materials, finishes, details, and any character-defining features. High=a majority of character-defining features are intact Medium= some alterations; most character-defining features are present Low=still recognizable as a historic building, but with major alterations (windows, siding, porch, etc.)
<b>Historic/Current Use</b>	Choices include: agriculture; commerce/trade; defense; education; government; healthcare; industry/processing; multiple dwelling; recreation/culture; religion; residence—farm; residence—non-farm; social; transportation; unknown;
<b>Number of Stories</b>	Indicate the number of stories (vertical levels) in the building.

<b>Historic construction material(s)</b>	Enter the selection that best describes the type of material that was used to construct the building: brick; cast iron; concrete; glass; log; metal, stone; stucco, terra cotta; tile; wood-frame; other.
<b>Current covering</b>	Enter the selection that best describes the <i>current, predominate</i> type of materials that covers the exterior of the resource: asbestos; asphalt; brick; cast iron; concrete; glass; log; metal, stone; stucco, terra cotta; tile; vinyl, wood-frame; other.
<b>Main roof configuration</b>	Choose from the following: clipped gable/jerkinhead, conical, cross gable, flat, front gable, gable on hip, gambrel, hip, hip on gable, hip with cross gables, hip with double front gables, hip with triple front gables, mansard, monitor, multi-gable, pyramidal, round, sawtooth, shed, side gable, spraddle, and vaulted.
<b>Roof finish material</b>	Enter the selection that best describes the roof finish materials (i.e. asphalt, built-up, composite, metal, slate, tar, tile, wood, other or unknown).
<b>Foundation material</b>	Enter the selection that best describes the materials used to construct the foundation (i.e. brick, concrete block, poured concrete, stone, wood, other or unknown).
<b>Window type and materials</b>	Enter the selection that best describes the principal window type (i.e. awning, casement, double hung, fixed, hopper, and jalousie) and materials (i.e. metal, synthetic, and wood).
<b>Interior Materials</b>	Please include any details such as finishes, walls, ceiling, floors, etc.
<b>Interior Details</b>	Please include any interior details such as, stairs, fireplaces, mantels, doors, molding, built-in furniture, etc.
<b>General Character and surroundings</b>	Please include the how the property is characterized and how the surroundings appear, such as, rural, small town, commercial area, urban, etc.

## **9. HISTORY**

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### **Statement of Significance**

The statement of significance is a concise, factual statement of the reason for nominating the property to the Alabama Register and should contain a chronological history of the property.

Using ***Researching and Documenting Old Buildings in Alabama***, carefully research the history of the property, its owners, and events associated with it. You should prepare a summary sheet of the information and submit it with the nomination. Photocopies of the documents are not necessary, although photocopies of early photographs or maps are helpful, particularly if the property being nominated is a building that has been altered. The written statement should be divided into two parts:

1. why the property is important and why it is it worthy of being nominated.
2. A chronological history of the property and its significant associations. Briefly describe the prehistory or history of the community where the property is located as it directly relates to the property. Highlight any notable events and patterns of development that affected the property's history, significance, and integrity.

**The nomination should include the following data:**

- a. Date of construction
- b. Name and significant historical data about the person or company for which the building was constructed, including dates of birth, death, and occupancy
- c. Names and data about subsequent significant owners
- d. If the building is significant for associations with an event or activity, include a description of the event or activity and relate it to the building.
- e. A discussion of the architectural significance of the building.
- f. Name of craftsmen or architects and references to other known buildings by these persons
- g. The sequence of changes to the building
- h. A short statement of the present or planned preservation efforts, or current threats to the property.

## **10. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

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The bibliography should record all sources of information, including interviews. Correct bibliographical form must be used. Include name of author, title, publisher, place of publication, and date of publication. See ***Researching and Documenting Old Buildings in Alabama*** for examples.

## **11. FLOOR PLAN & SITE PLAN**

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The floor plan/site plan can be hand drawn or computer generated. Indicate on floor plan/site plan dates of additions or demolitions to the original building. Also give dates for any outbuildings (i.e., well houses, outhouse, barn, corn crib, storage facility, smokehouse, etc.) that are still standing on the property. If, however, when the house was originally built, it had one or more of these buildings that are no longer standing, indicate on the site map where these buildings were, when they were built, and when they were torn down.

## **12. MAP**

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Please attach a map of the property.

## **13. PHOTOGRAPHS**

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Digital images are the preferred image type with Alabama Register submissions. Digital pictures can be sent as prints or on a CD or DVD. Make sure images are clear and in focus, and well illuminated. If you cannot submit digital pictures, please send color photographs that are at least 4x6 in size.

We must have sufficient photographic representation of the nominated property. If there are additional outbuildings associated with the property, such as a garage, barn, etc., please provide images of all the buildings. For the main property, provide exterior images of all four sides of the building, views of the general setting, overall views of the property, close up images of the main entrances and notable historic features. On the interior, provide overall room views that show historic wall, ceiling, and floor material, original trim, original door and window hardware, historic light fixtures, original doors, mantels, and staircases.

If the property that is being nominated is not a building, please provide as many images of the property as possible that would provide us the most comprehensive view of the property's physical characteristics.

Please do not submit images of historic furnishings unless they are crucial to understanding the significance of the property.

## **14. REMINDER**

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Along with this completed application, include attachments for Items 11, 12, and 13 and send them to:

Alabama Historical Commission  
Attn: Rebekah Reader  
468 S. Perry Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

For additional questions contact  
Rebekah Reader at  
334-230-2699 or [Rebekah.Reader@ahc.alabama.gov](mailto:Rebekah.Reader@ahc.alabama.gov)



468 S. Perry Street  
Montgomery, Alabama  
36130-0900 Voice: (334)242-3184  
Fax: (334)262-1083  
www.ahc.alabama.gov

## Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage Application

### I. Name of Property:

Historic Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Common Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Preferred name for Certificate:  Historic Name or  Common Name

### 2. Location:

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: Alabama County: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Is the property located within the city limits?  Yes  No

Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

Township: \_\_\_\_\_ Range: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_ USGS Quad Map: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Owner of Property:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Does the owner consent to nominating this property?  Yes  No

### 4. Person Applying for Historic Register Designation (if different from the owner):

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Preferred Method of Contact: Phone  Email

### 5. Geographical Data (acreage of nominated property): \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Date of Construction: \_\_\_\_\_

Source of Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### 7. Date(s) of Alterations: \_\_\_\_\_

Source of Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 8. Physical Description

Architect/Builder:	
Contractor:	
Original Owner / Dates of Occupancy:	
Subsequent Owners / Dates of Occupancy:	
Physical Condition: (excellent, good, fair, poor, ruinous)	
Remaining Historic Fabric: (high, medium, low)	
Historic Use of Property:	
Current Use of Property:	
Number of Stories:	
Exterior Historic Construction Material(s): (brick, concrete, log, metal, stone, stucco, wood-frame, other.)	
Current Exterior Covering: (asbestos, brick, concrete, log, metal, stone, stucco, vinyl, wood-frame, other.)	
Roof Configuration: (gable, flat, hip, mansard, pyramidal, shed.)	
Roof Finish Materials: (asphalt, built-up, composite, metal, slate, tar, tile, wood, other, or unknown).	
Foundation Material: (brick, concrete block, poured concrete, stone, wood, other or unknown).	
Window Type: (awning, casement, double hung, fixed, hopper, and jalousie) Materials: (metal, synthetic, and wood)	
Interior Materials: (finishes, walls, ceiling, floors, etc.)	
Interior Detail: (stairs, fireplaces, mantels, doors, molding, built-in furniture, etc.)	
Number and Type of all Outbuildings: (barn, garage, gazebo/summerhouse, shed, storm shelter.)	
General Character and surroundings: (rural, small town, commercial area, urban, etc.)	

**9. History (please use additional sheets when necessary)**

Please provide a history of the property. The history should include how the property developed over time, how the property was/is used, information about the people who lived/worked there, and any significant events or activities that happened there.

**10. Bibliographical Reference**

Please provide a list of sources you consulted to find historical information.

**11. FLOOR PLAN & SITE PLAN**

Attach sketched floor plan. If the property includes more than one building, submit a site plan showing the locations, dates of construction, and uses of the buildings.

**12. Attach a map showing the location of the property.**

You can use [www.google.com/maps](http://www.google.com/maps)

**13. PHOTOGRAPHS:**

Images are essential to the review process. Submit current, good quality digital images on a CD/DVD. Interior and exterior photos are required. Good quality 4" x 6" photos will be accepted, but do NOT staple or tape photographs. All images will become the property of the AHC and will not be returned.

**14. REMINDER:**

Along with this completed application, include attachments for Items 11, 12, and 13 and send them to:

Alabama Historical Commission  
Attn: Rebekah Reader  
468 S. Perry Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

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