

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED **DATA SHEET**
DEC 30 1977
DATE ENTERED OCT 19 1978

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Centreville Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

see continuation sheet

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Centreville

— VICINITY OF

7

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Alabama

01

Bibb

007

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

NO

MILITARY

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

see continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

— VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Bibb County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Court Square

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Centreville

Alabama

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

— FEDERAL — STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The twenty-six structures comprising the Centreville Historic District focus on the 1902 Bibb County Courthouse (11) and Court Square and consist primarily of late-19th and early-20th century commercial and governmental structures reflecting the character of a turn-of-the-century rural county seat.

The large majority of the structures are one- and two-story flat-roofed brick buildings, many having oversized transoms and arched windows. The more elaborate decorations include corbelled cornices [Fuller Building (22), Fashion Fabrics (23), Pratt Building (24)], arched wrought iron vents [Pratt Building (24)], a stepped parapet [Yeager Building (17)], and iron pilasters [Fashion Fabrics (23), Pratt Building (24)].

Among the individual structures, the most significant are the Romanesque-influenced courthouse (11), the Renaissance Revival jail (10), the Victorian bank building (5), and the Greek Revival church (8). Except for the enclosure of the tower dome on the courthouse, the exteriors of these remain unchanged.

Two residential structures [the Davidson-Leeper House (1) and the Kennedy House (15)] are located at either edge of the district, though until 1883 the Davidson-Leeper House stood on the corner of West Court Square and Walnut Street. The courthouse is situated at the north end of Court Square, and originally the square extended to Walnut Street. When the Confederate Statue was moved in 1951, parking space was added at the south end, thus reducing the square.

The boundaries were drawn to include the significant concentration of commercial, governmental, and residential structures and to eliminate intrusions on the north and east side of the square.

Of the four structures erected since 1940, only the contemporary Bibb County Farm Bureau (2) fails to conform to the general character of the district. The other three [the Cooper Nicholson Memorial Building (7), the Nicholson-Barrett Building (20), and the Dailey James Hardware (16)] are flat-roofed brick structures which blend into the area. Several structures from the late-19th and early-20th century have modern facades, but these could be restored in the period style. Several local businessmen have expressed interest in facade restoration. The district, as a whole, is in good structural condition.

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419-476 Walnut Street; Court Square; 110-122 Court Square, East; and, 101-121 Court Square, West.

Roughly bounded on the north by the north end of Court Square; on the east by the rear property lines of East Court Square, and extending to Kennedy Avenue; on the south by the rear property lines of the south side of Walnut Street; and on the west by Cedar Street and the west property line of the Davidson-Leeper House (1).

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- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Mrs. Frances Leeper
419 Walnut Street
Centreville, Ala. | 10. Bibb County Commission
Courthouse Square
Centreville, Ala. | 19. Mrs. Mattie W.
Nicholson Barret
2 Sycamore Lane
Tuscaloosa, Ala.
35401 |
| 2. Bibb County Farm Bureau
423 Walnut Street
Centreville, Ala. | 11. Bibb County Commission
address above | 20. Mrs. W.N. Barrett
2 Sycamore Lane
Tuscaloosa, Ala.
35401 |
| 3. Mr. Garnett Stancil
128 East Court Square
Centreville, Ala. | 12. Brady Belcher
407 Walnut Street
Centreville, Ala. | 21. Mrs. Louise Meigs
Rogan
139 4th Ave., South
Centreville, Ala. |
| 4. Mrs. Eleanor T. Herring
127 South Second Street
Centreville, Ala. | 13. Centreville Temple
Association
c/o Joe Owings, Master
128 Nicholson Avenue
Centreville, Ala. | 22. Earl Tyus
446 Walnut Street
Centreville, Ala. |
| 5. Mr. Walter Owens
107 West Court Square
Centreville, Ala. | 14. Bobby Roy Elam
110 East Court Square
Centreville, Ala. | 23. Mrs. Arrie Bell
Lightsey
440 Walnut Street
Centreville, Ala. |
| 6. Mrs. Eleanor T. Herring
address above | 15. Josiah M. Kennedy
476 Walnut Street
Centreville, Ala. | 24. Mrs. Euna M. Greer
Birmingham Road
Centreville, Ala.
and
Fred E. Keller, I.
530 South Mapleton
Drive
Los Angeles, Cali:
90024 |
| 7. Centreville Presbyterian
Church Trustees
111 West Court Square
Centreville, Ala. | 16. William Dailey
470 Walnut Street
Centreville, Ala. | 25. Fred E. Keller, I.
address above |
| 8. Centreville Presbyterian
Church Trustees
address above | 17. Donnie Colburn
22 Spring Brook
Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401 | |
| 9. J. W. Oakley, Jr.
and
Mrs. J. W. Oakley, Sr.
119 West Court Square
Centreville, Ala. | 18. Howard L. Cleveland
458 Walnut Street
Centreville, Ala. | |

Zip Code for Centreville is: 35402

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STRUCTURES CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT:

1. Davidson-Leeper House (419 Walnut St.): c. 1869 or earlier; 2 stories, frame, gabled roof, 5-bay facade, full-width double veranda added c. 1890.
3. Ritz Theatre (427 Walnut St.): c. 1920; 2 stories, brick and stucco facade altered after 1940 fire.
4. Thrasher Building (429-443 Walnut St.): c. 1925; 2 stories, brick, severely plain structure, flat roof, 13 slender rectangular windows across 2nd floor, wood frame and glass doors and display windows original, metal and plate glass added, large transom, metal awning, (presently occupied by Jay's Style Barber Shop, McHale's Men's Department, and McHale's Clothing Store, western section vacant).
5. Bibb County Banking and Trust Company (101-107 Court Square, West): 1899; late-Victorian, 3 stories, brick, 3 major bays, wrought iron balconies extend from 2nd and 3rd center bay, segmental and round arched windows with hood molding, arcaded corbelled parapet, bracketed pyramidal roofs on outer bays.
6. Bibb County Service Building (109 Court Square, West): c. 1920; 1 story, brick, double wood frame and glass doors, large display windows on either side, oversized transoms, metal awning.
8. Centreville Presbyterian Church (115 Court Square, West): 1859; 1 story, brick, temple form with central steeple, 4 thin square wooden columns, main entrance through 2 double-leaf double-panelled doors, center single-leaf door formerly led to slave gallery.
9. Centreville Press Building and the Hellums and McElvey Law Offices (117-119 Court Square, West): c. 1928; 1 story, brick, 3 entrances, gabled roof on southern section, roof slopes in center, ends in stepped parapet on north, parts of 1874 Masonic Lodge probably incorporated into southern section, altered most recently in 1976.
10. Bibb County Jail (121 Court Square, West): c. 1910; 3 stories, brick, Renaissance Revival, 1 story porch with massive brick piers and thin columns supporting a parapeted entablature, stone lintels, string course, quoins, dentilled and modillioned cornice.

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11. Bibb County Courthouse (Court Square): 1902; 2 stories with corner tower, brick, Victorian eclectic with strong Romanesque influence, stone lintels and sills, dentilled cornice and pediment, square-headed and arched windows, corner domes.
12. Chism Cleaners (122 Court Square, East): c. 1920; 2 stories, brick, lower level modernized, on south is a small 1-story structure attached.
13. Masonic Building (Court Square, East): c. 1910; 3 stories, brick, 3 main bays, arched and square-headed windows, ground floor display windows bricked over in 1976.
14. Southland Furniture Store (110 Court Square, East): 1926; 2 stories, brick faced with plaster c. 1970, 3 main bays, ground floor modernized c. 1975.
15. Kennedy House (476 Walnut St.): 1837; 2 stories, frame, Federal-detailed late-Georgian, symmetrical facade, 2-story pedimented portico altered slightly in 1910 (inner columns moved to each side, rail replaced), fanlight and sidelights around entrance and balcony door, fanlight in pediment, dormer windows.
17. Yeager Building (466 Walnut St.): c. 1898; 2 stories, brick, stepped parapet, 3 bays, alley stair leads to 2nd floor, plastic awning supported by thin iron posts, once connected to Yeager Hotel, (presently occupied by Centreville Pool Room).
18. Yeager Hotel (458 Walnut St.): 1898; brick, 2 stories, entrance through modern plate glass door, large plate glass display windows, metal awning, metal siding covering 2nd story, (presently occupied by Cleveland's Food Store).
19. Quality Clothing Store (456 Walnut St.): c. 1903; originally 1-story brick structure, 2nd floor added 1909 and removed after fire in early 1960's, plate glass double doors and display windows, metal awning, transom enclosed, flat roof.
21. Meig's Drug Store (448 Walnut St.): 1895; 2 stories, brick, segmental arched windows, severe high cornice, ground floor alterations, (presently occupied by Rexall Drug).
22. Fuller Building (444 Walnut St.): c. 1903; 1 story, brick, corbelled cornice, transoms, 3 sections (eastern portion now used by Rexall Drug Store, central and western portions used by Western Auto).

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23. Fashion Fabrics (440 Walnut St.): c. 1903; 2 stories, brick, 3 bays, entrance in center through double frame and glass doors, transom and sidelights, display windows with transom above and panel below, 3 iron pilasters, arched windows, corbelled cornice.
24. Pratt Building (436-438 Walnut St.): c. 1903; 1 story, brick, recessed entrance, iron pilasters, arched wrought iron vents, corbelled cornice, vacant western section retains original appearance, eastern and central sections modernized, (presently occupied by Bill's Dollar Store).
25. Confederate Statue (Court Square): 1910; white Italian marble statue of soldier in Confederate uniform, moved closer to courthouse in 1951 (from south end of square).

STRUCTURES WHICH DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT:

7. Cooper Nicholson Memorial Building (111 Court Square, West): c. 1940; 1 story, brick, 2 entrances, small display windows, metal awning.
16. Dailey James Hardware (470 Walnut St.): 1956 and 1959; 1 story, brick, contemporary.
20. Nicholson-Barrett Building (452-454 Walnut St.): 1956; 1 story, brick, 2 entrances, display windows, flat roof, (presently occupied by Maddox Florist and Quality Shoe Store).

NONCONFORMING INTRUSIONS DETRACTING FROM THE INTEGRITY OF THE DISTRICT:

2. Bibb County Farm Bureau (423 Walnut St.): 1966; 1 story, brick, contemporary.
26. Water Tower (Court Square): c. 1930.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The twenty-six structures making up the Centreville District reflect the development of a rural county seat from the mid-19th through the early-20th century. When the town became the seat of the Bibb County government in 1828, it naturally drew a variety of public and private establishments centered around the courthouse and court square. The 1902 Romanesque courthouse (11) now standing on the square remains the focal point. Around it are located an antebellum church (8), a fine late-Victorian bank building (5), two residences (1 and 15) from the mid-19th century, and a variety of commercial structures reflecting typical turn-of-the-century small town architecture and activity. A few intrusions appear and some facade alterations have been made, but the district does maintain the character of a late-19th and early-20th century community which owes its vitality to its role as the seat of county government.

When the 1828 Bibb County Commission considered the site for a permanent county seat, it selected the community of Centreville because of its location as the center of the county. The county's first court house had been built here on the west banks of the Cahaba River, but the site chosen for the third and permanent seat was the hill on the east bank. The higher ground would help alleviate the problem with malaria which had been so severe on the lower-lying west bank. Incorporated in 1832, the town of Centreville grew up around the new frame courthouse erected on the spacious square.

Few of the structures depicting Centreville's earliest development remain, but one of the most significant is the Kennedy House (15) on Walnut Street. Judge John Henry contracted with a Virginia architect-builder, George Howard, to erect a hotel and tavern on the new stage line between Montgomery and the state capital at Tuscaloosa. This 1837 structure, then called the Eagle Tavern, is in excellent condition and bears only minimal exterior alteration. It is a fine example of a Federal Period-detailed late-Georgian home. The frame building has the symmetrical facade, a two-story pedimented portico, and the simple but handsome decoration suitable for small-town talent and taste.

As a tavern and hotel, the "Eagle" drew the public together when communication was very slight. In fact, the establishment was so popular that when Josiah S. Kennedy moved into it in 1850, intending it for his residence, public demand for accommodations forced him to keep it open. It was used by the Friendship Masonic Lodge from 1850 until their new building was completed in 1852. Then the property was deeded to Mr. Kennedy on August 9, 1853.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bibb Eagle, July, 1977.

Centreville Press, July 27, 1950.

_____, March 1, 1951.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 7 1/2 acres.

UTM REFERENCES

see continuation sheet.

A

ZONE	EASTING							NORTHING				

B

ZONE	EASTING							NORTHING				

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the middle of the alley due south of the southwest corner of the Pratt Building (24) proceed in an easterly direction approximately 388 feet down the middle of the alley to the center line of Market Street; thence approximately 15 feet in a northerly direction along said center line; thence easterly approximately 188 feet along the rear property lines of the Yeager Hotel (18), Yeager Building (17), and Dailey James Hardware Store (16); thence approximately 15 feet in a southerly direction to the southwest corner

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

W. Warner Floyd, Executive Director and Sally Moore

ORGANIZATION

Alabama Historical Commission

DATE

December 21, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

725 Monroe Street

TELEPHONE

(205) 832-6621

CITY OR TOWN

Montgomery

STATE

Alabama 36130

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

W. B. Dawward, Jr.

TITLE

SHPO - Alabama

DATE

December 22, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

W. D. Mintz

DATE

10/19/78

ATTEST:

William Cole

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

5.12.78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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During the Civil War, the home served as headquarters for the Union officers from General James H. Wilson's command on April 1-3, 1865. Following the war, the officers of the occupation force kept their quarters here until 1867.

Mr. Kennedy continued to operate it as a hotel until 1900. Since then, the Kennedy family has kept the structure as a private residence, named "Wetuska" by the present owner's mother. Today the owners and occupants are Mr. and Mrs. Josiah McNeil Kennedy.

The only other pre-war structure in the district is the 1859 Centreville Presbyterian Church (8) on West Court Square. Like the Eagle Tavern, this building is a simple yet very appealing. It is a temple-form structure with two main entrances and a center door that formerly led to a slave gallery. Though meant to serve as a religious gathering place, it also doubled as a civic structure on at least one occasion. When the state seceded from the Union, Bibb County organized a company of Confederate volunteers in the Spring of 1861. At a public ceremony, they gathered on the church porch for the presentation of their battle flag by the local ladies.

Another remaining mid-century structure is the Davidson-Leeper House (1) on Walnut Street, believed to have been built around 1869. It is a spacious but modest home, with its only notable decoration being the porch rail added during the Victorian period.

The increasing prosperity and public-mindedness of the 1850's met with the disillusionment of the next decade. War and Reconstruction took its toll both in numbers and in spirit. In each following decade, until the turn of the century, the town's population continually decreased. Like the rest of the South, Centreville suffered agricultural depression and political upheaval, so new construction was minimal.

Recovery finally came, and the last decade of the 19th century saw a burst of new life in the town. In the early 1890's two newspapers were started and the Methodists and Baptists both built churches. Centreville's first telephone lines and first bank also arrived. The biggest boost to the economy was the opening of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in 1898. Now agricultural products could be shipped directly to market. At the turn of the century, Centreville's population had grown to 422, almost double the number at the opening of the decade.

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Three fine brick structures from the early part of this boom period still stand in the courthouse vicinity, the most significant being the three-story late-Victorian bank building (5). Overlooking the courthouse square, the Bibb County Banking and Trust Company building is a symbol of Centreville's prosperity at the turn of the century. Mr. B. C. Wadsworth, the bank's first president, constructed it in 1899. The lower floor housed the bank as well as other business offices, while the upper levels originally served as a hotel. Today several local businesses occupy the ground floor, and the remainder of the building is vacant. But the old bank building, with its arched windows and pyramidal corner roofs, stands as a landmark in the community.

The other buildings from this same period of growth are the drugstore (21) built in 1895 (now Meig's Rexall Drug) and the Yeager Building (17) and Yeager Hotel (18) built around 1898. These are all two-story brick structures which have been used for a variety of commercial purposes. The facade of the Yeager Hotel (now Cleveland's Food Store) has been altered, now bearing a metal front and plate glass windows.

That prosperity continued at the turn of the century was most clearly evidenced by construction of the new brick courthouse (11) in 1902. This handsome Romanesque-influenced edifice continues to stand as the focal point of the community, and, except for the enclosure of the bell tower in the early 1970's, the exterior remains unchanged. Its detailed facade and massive appearance appropriately depict the romantic fervor and public pride of early-20th century rural communities.

Disaster struck on Friday, February 13, 1903, when much of the business district was destroyed by fire. Only the recently constructed brick buildings survived. In afterthought, perhaps the town benefited, because many out-of-date frame structures were replaced with modern brick ones. Several stores along Walnut Street are presumed to have been built shortly after the fire. Quality Clothing Store (19) was built by Edward Kennedy as a one-story brick structure. At one time a second floor was added, but today it is a flat-roofed one-story building with modern plate glass windows and doors. The Fuller Building (22), on the same block, is a one-story brick structure divided into three sections. The exterior is basically unchanged, bearing a corbelled cornice, wrought iron vents, and oversized transoms. Next door, on the west, is the two-story structure now housing Fashion Fabrics (23). An excellent example of a typical turn-of-the-century commercial structure, its unaltered facade has a double-door entrance with a transom and sidelights, iron pilasters, arched windows, a corbelled cornice, and a flat roof. Another example of the period is the one-story Pratt Building (24). The eastern and center sections are modernized, but the vacant western section is unchanged.

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Growth and prosperity continued in Centreville, and when the first decade of the new century closed the town's population had reached 730. Two buildings constructed around 1910 reflect the rapid growth: the three-story Victorian Masonic Building (13) and the three-story Bibb County Jail (10) in the Renaissance Revival style. Both of these were built to provide more modern and spacious accommodations.

Civic pride was further displayed with the erection in 1910 of the Confederate Memorial Statue. Funds raised by the Leonard Pratt Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy purchased the 32-foot monument carved of fine Italian marble. A public ceremony marked the unveiling of the Confederate soldier standing at parade rest. Originally located toward the front of Court Square, it was moved closer to the courthouse in 1951 at the request of the State and Federal Highway departments so that Walnut Street could be widened. The townspeople gathered once again to witness the dismantling and relocation of the monument.

The building boom which had begun in the 1890's continued into the mid-1920's, with the construction of several typical commercial establishments as well as the new opera house [soon converted to the Ritz Theatre (3)]. The Bibb County Service Building (6), Chism Cleaners (12), and Southland Furniture (14) all date from this period and most have some alterations. Another building from the period is the Thrasher Building (4) on Walnut Street. The structure consists of four sections which have housed a variety of local enterprises during the years. The structure housing the Centreville Press and the Hellums and McElvey Law Office (9) was built around 1928 and incorporates portions of an 1874 Masonic Lodge. It has been altered several times since, and little of the original facade remains.

Since 1928, only four buildings have been constructed in the Court Square vicinity: the Cooper Nicholson Memorial Building (7), c. 1940; the Nicholson-Barrett Building (20), 1956; Dailey James Hardware (16), 1956 and 1959; and, the Bibb County Farm Bureau Building (2), 1966.

In spite of alteration and modernization, the structures composing the Centreville District cohere in their reflection of the historical and economic development of a rural community. The few which are significant specifically for their architecture combined with those depicting typical small-town life form a district worthy of preservation.

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Centreville Press, September 26, 1974.

Ellison, Dr. Rhoda Coleman. "The Central Business District of Centreville." 1977.

_____. "A Concise History of Bibb County." Know Your County.
The Bibb County Heritage Association, (n.d.).

Kennedy, Mrs. Josiah P. Information submitted for proposed district nomination form,
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Owen, Thomas McAdory. History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography. Vol. I.
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of the Kennedy House (15) property; thence in an easterly direction approximately 200 feet along the rear of the Kennedy House lot to the west side of Kennedy Avenue; thence in a northerly direction approximately 175 feet along the west side of Kennedy Avenue to the center point of Walnut Street; thence approximately 310 feet in a westerly direction along the center line of Walnut Street to the middle of the intersection of Walnut Street and Court Square East; thence approximately 112 feet in a northerly direction along the center line of Court Square East to a point due west of the southern boundary of the Southland Furniture Store (14) building; thence approximately 110 feet in an easterly direction along the southern boundary of said store; thence in a northerly direction approximately 54 feet to the southern boundary of the Masonic Building (13) property line; thence east along said boundary approximately 28 feet; thence approximately 70 feet in a northerly direction along the eastern boundary of the Masonic Building (13) and Chism Cleaners (12) building; thence approximately 138 feet in a westerly direction along the northern boundary of the Chism Cleaners (12) northern property line to the center point of Court Square East; thence in a northerly direction approximately 238 feet along the center line of Court Square East to the center of the intersection of Court Square East and Locust Street; thence in a westerly direction approximately 175 feet to the center of the intersection of Locust Street and Court Square West; thence approximately 100 feet in a southerly direction along the center line of Court Square West to a point due east of the northern boundary of the Bibb County Jail (10) property; thence approximately 170 feet in a westerly direction along the northern boundary of the jail property; thence approximately 250 feet in a southerly direction to the northern boundary line of the Thrasher Building (4); thence approximately 250 feet in a westerly direction to the western boundary of the Davidson-Leeper House (1) property; thence in a southerly direction approximately 150 feet to center point of Walnut Street; thence approximately 118 feet in an easterly direction along the center line of Walnut Street to the middle of the intersection of Walnut Street and Cedar Street; thence approximately 156 feet in a southerly direction along the center line of Cedar Street to a point due west of the point of origin; thence approximately 18 feet due east to the point of origin.

	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
SE	32° 56' 39"	87° 08' 06"
NE	32° 56' 45"	87° 08' 06"
NW	32° 56' 45"	87° 08' 16"
SW	32° 56' 39"	87° 08' 16"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

OCT 19 1978

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

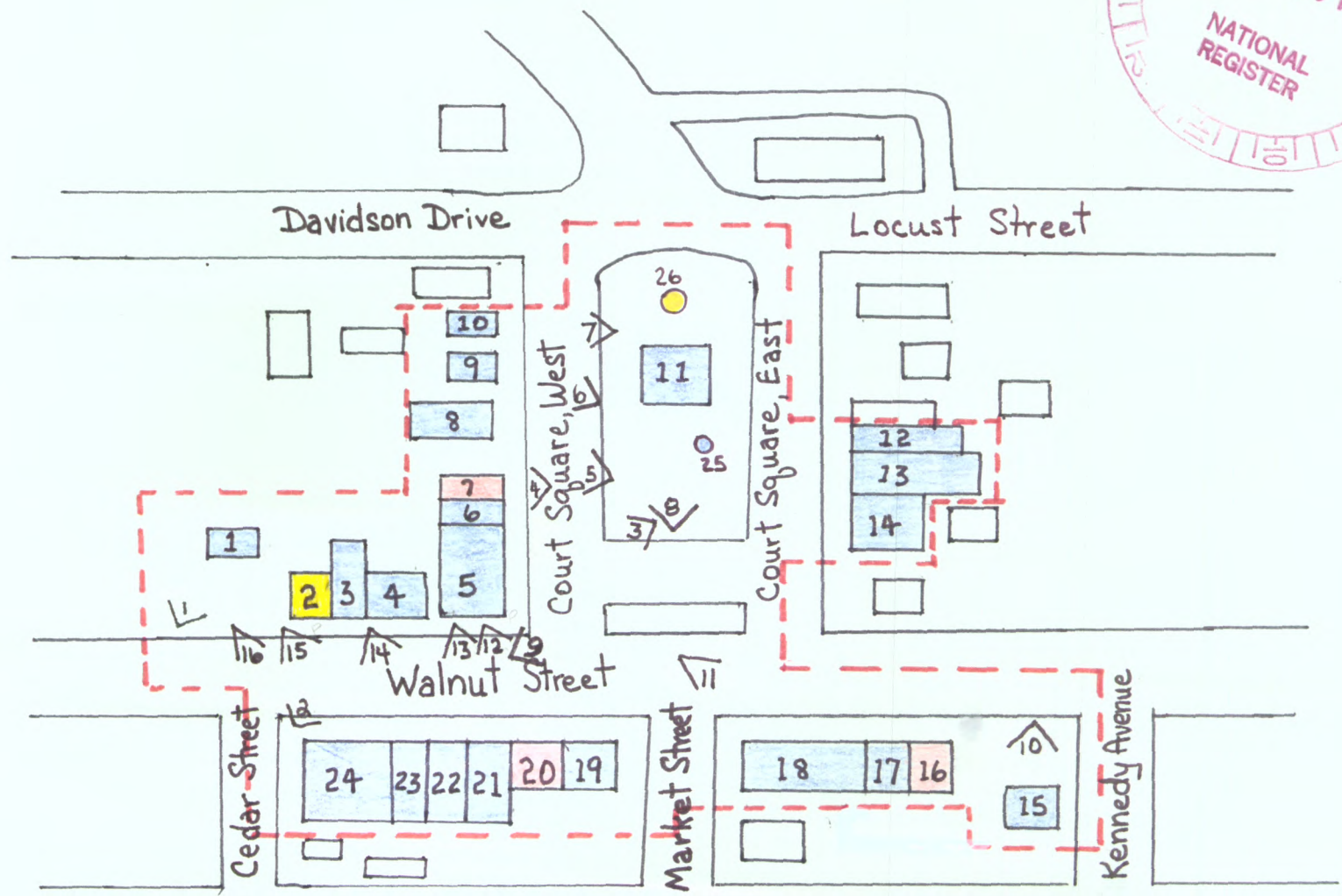
PAGE

CENTREVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT, BIBB COUNTY, ALABAMA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION CORRECTION

Beginning at the southwest corner of the Pratt Building (24) property proceed in an easterly direction approximately 335 feet along the rear property lines along the alley to the west side of Market Street; thence approximately 15 feet in a northerly direction along said line; thence easterly approximately 238 feet across Market Street and along the rear property lines of the Yeager Hotel (18), Yeager Building (17), and Dailey James Hardware Store (16); thence approximately 15 feet in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of the Kennedy House (15) property; thence in an easterly direction approximately 200 feet along the rear of the Kennedy House lot to the west side of Kennedy Avenue; thence in a northerly direction approximately 143 feet along the west side of Kennedy Avenue to the southern boundary of Walnut Street; thence approximately 278 feet in a westerly direction along said boundary line of Walnut Street; thence approximately 144 feet in a northerly direction along the eastern line of Court Square East to a point at the southern boundary of the Southland Furniture Store (14) building; thence approximately 78 feet in an easterly direction along the southern boundary of said store; thence in a northerly direction approximately 54 feet to the southern boundary of the Masonic Building (13) property line; thence east along said boundary approximately 28 feet; thence approximately 70 feet in a northerly direction along the eastern boundary of the Masonic Building (13) and Chism Cleaners (12) building; thence approximately 170 feet in a westerly direction along the northern boundary of the Chism Cleaners (12) northern property line to the west side of Court Square East; thence in a northerly direction approximately 206 feet along said boundary line of Court Square East to the southern boundary line of Locust Street; thence in a westerly direction approximately 110 feet to the east side of Court Square West; thence approximately 68 feet in a southerly direction along the east side of Court Square West to a point due east of the northern boundary of the Bibb County Jail (10) property; thence approximately 202 feet in a westerly direction along the northern boundary of the jail property; thence approximately 250 feet in a southerly direction to the northern boundary line of the Thrasher Building (4); thence approximately 250 feet in a westerly direction to the western boundary of the Davidson-Leeper House (1) property; thence in a southerly direction approximately 110 feet to north boundary line of Walnut Street; thence approximately 135 feet in an easterly direction along said boundary line to a point due north of the west side of Cedar Street; thence approximately 188 feet in a southerly direction along the west side of Cedar Street to the point of origin.

	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
SE	32° 56' 39"	87° 08' 06"
NE	32° 56' 45"	87° 08' 06"
NW	32° 56' 45"	87° 08' 16"
SW	32° 56' 39"	87° 08' 16"



CENTREVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Source: West Alabama Planning and Development Council, 1976

Not to scale

- Contributing
- Non-contributing
- Intrusive