

Deer Stand Hill: An Architectural Survey
of Historic Buildings in Downtown Troy, Alabama



prepared for
The Pike County Chamber of Commerce, Inc.
101A East Church Street
Troy, Alabama 36081

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Chapter 1. Introduction

This report provides the results of an architectural survey designed to identify and evaluate historic buildings within the downtown area of Troy. Located within Pike County in southeast Alabama, Troy's historic downtown dates back to the town's original founding in 1838 (Figure 1.1, 1.2). The majority of surviving historic buildings in downtown Troy were constructed in the late 1800's and early twentieth century. Most of these buildings appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in the *Alabama Register of Historic Places*; many are also potentially eligible for nomination to the *National Register of Historic Places*. The goals of this survey include inventorying and evaluating historic buildings within the downtown area, and providing preliminary information for determining each building's eligibility for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places* and the *Alabama Register of Historic Places*. This project is intended to be a baseline survey, and as such does not provide extensive research on each building due to the scope of available time and funding. The inventory of surviving historic buildings provided in this report is intended to provide a summary of what survives and to serve as a springboard for further research on the historic architecture of Troy. Information from this baseline survey can assist in developing walking tours, pursuing grants for downtown revitalization and for historic tourism initiatives. This survey was conducted by TG Earnest & Associates, LLC in 2012 at the request of the Pike County Chamber of Commerce, Inc., and was funded by Alabama Historical Commission Preservation Grant Number 2012-27. Tray G. Earnest served as project manager for fieldwork and report editing. Laura Lee Corbett served as architectural historian and contributed to building reviews and evaluations.

The survey area focuses on Downtown Troy and begins with Court Square. The western boundary begins at the railroad crossing on South Three Notch and includes blocks on the west side of this street north to East College Avenue, which forms the northern boundary. The railroad corridor forms the approximate eastern boundary and includes blocks on the east side of the railroad from East College Avenue south to Youngblood Street. This survey area largely encompasses the primary historic commercial, light industrial and railroad corridor of Downtown Troy and includes one hundred-fourteen historic properties.

Downtown Troy was once the center of local commerce and industry, and the town's architecture has been strongly shaped by transportation corridors. The Three Notch Trail passes through Court Square, and historically influenced the location of businesses. This historic road, and later the railroad, served as the

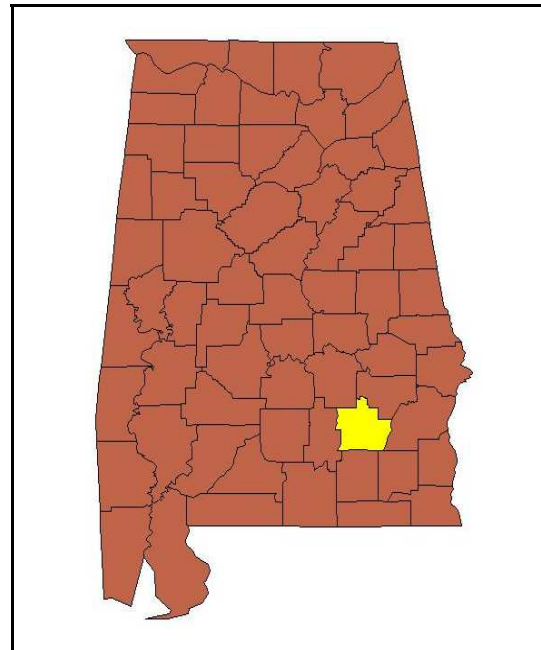


Figure 1.1. Location of Pike County.

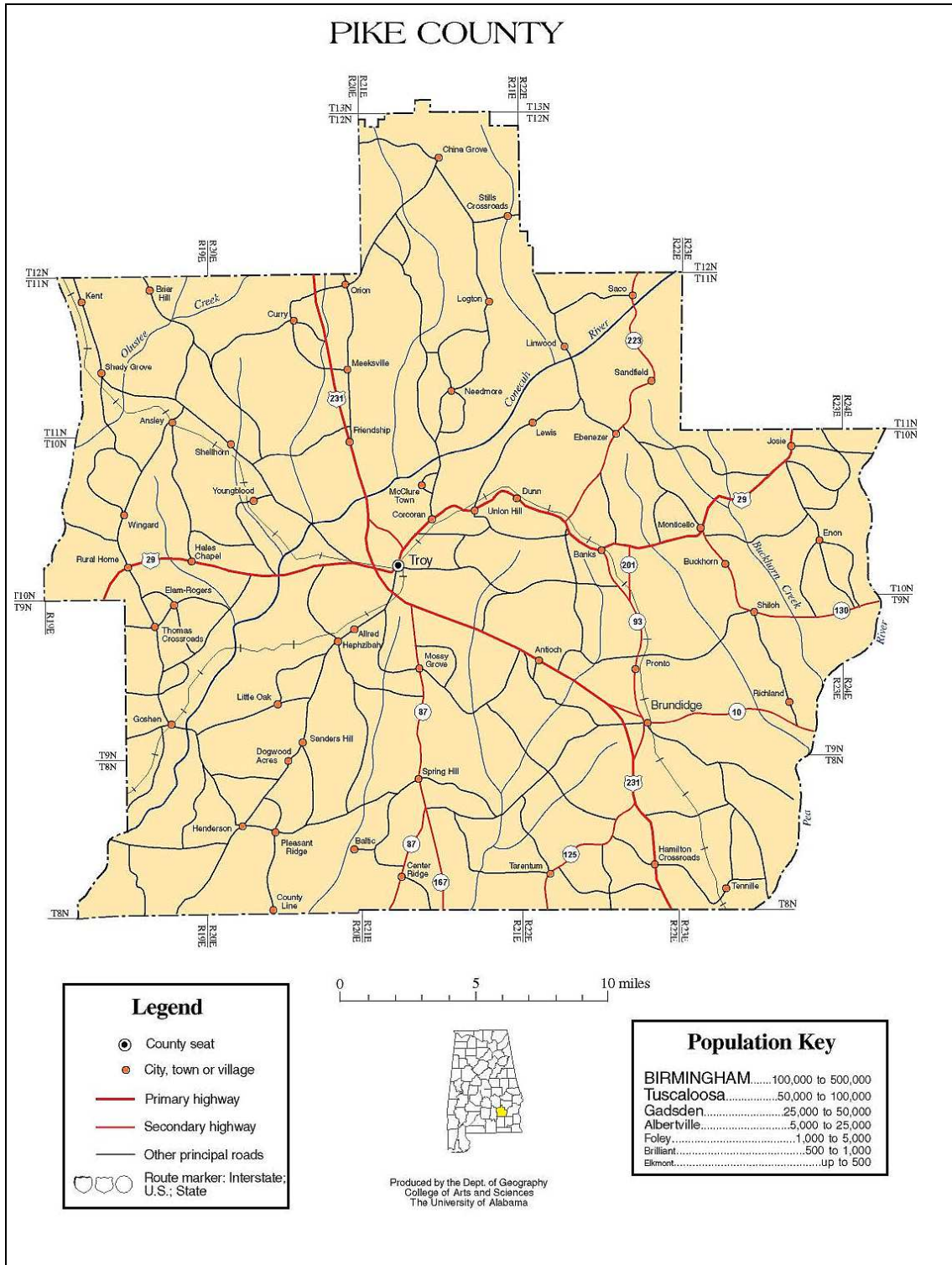


Figure 1.1. Location of Troy within Pike County.

main arteries of transit through town. U.S. Highway 231 has the same effect upon Troy today, with businesses located along this primary corridor attracting customers passing through.

Early industry in Troy was typically located near rail lines for efficiency of transportation. The advent of large scale trucking has decreased the importance of railroads, but numerous industries and the industrial park are still located close to the tracks. The automobile and associated demise of passenger train transportation have also changed where and how travelers stop and shop here. Notwithstanding the effects of modernity, the abundance of surviving historic architecture serves as a reminder of the rich heritage of Downtown Troy.

Report Organization

Following the introductory material presented in this herein, Chapter 2, Historic Contexts, provides an overview of previous research and history of the study area, with particular emphasis on events that shaped Downtown architecture. Chapter 3, Methods, provides a discussion of the standards and guidelines used to evaluate historic buildings during the survey. Chapter 4, Results, provides a summary and evaluation of each building examined during this project. Chapter 5, Conclusions and Recommendations, summarizes the results of this report and offers suggestions for historic preservation and directions for future research. Appendices are also provided with additional supplemental information.

This chapter provides an overview of historic contexts pertinent to the current study. Several authors have provided excellent works regarding the history of Troy and surrounding Pike County. Margaret Pace Farmer's synthesis provides detailed research regarding local history and historic businesses, and served as a vital source in evaluating buildings for this survey (Farmer 1992). Bill Rice provided a comprehensive work that provided an expansion of coverage for 20th century events and serves as an excellent companion to Mrs. Farmer's work (Rice 2006). A more recent historic treatise produced by the Pike County Heritage Book Committee (2001) provides several summaries of local history, an extensive section on local genealogies, and perhaps the earliest written history of Pike County as composed by Joel D. Murphree, Sr. These works have been vital to interpreting the historic contexts of Troy and Pike County and evaluating buildings within this study. Prehistoric cultural contexts are not included here due to the historic focus of this project.

- ***Territorial - Early Statehood Period, 1817-1860***

The area comprising the State of Alabama was previously part of the Mississippi territory, a region considered at the time as the American Southwest. The Mississippi Territory was subdivided into the Alabama Territory in 1817 (Clark and Guice 1989:226). After much wrangling over establishing borders, Alabama was finally established as a state on December 14th, 1819 (Ibid:230).

Pike County was formed in December 17, 1821 out of a portion of Henry County. The county boundaries originally encompassed a vast expanse of southeast Alabama extending as far east as the Chattahoochee River, and was bordered on the northeast by Indian Territory occupied by Lower Creeks (Figure 2.1). Pike County was named in honor of General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, a famous explorer and hero of the War of 1812. Pike County's first seat of government was located in the home of Andrew Townsend in the community of China Grove (Farmer 1992:11). The county seat was later moved to Louisville in modern day Barbour County, then to Montecello from 1827-1838.

The eastern portion of Pike County was subdivided as part of Barbour County in 1832. This boundary change resulted in Montecello no longer being centrally located within Pike County. Early roads throughout this region were primitive at best, making travel and communication over a large area difficult. As populations increased with settlement, residents sought a more convenient location for the county seat. John Hanchey and John Coskrey owned land along the Three Notch Trail along the high ground known as Deer Stand Hill, and offered to give the County thirty acres for the establishment of the new county seat. Their offer was accepted by the County, and in 1838 the State Legislature approved the Town of Troy as county seat (Farmer 1992:25). The center of this thirty acre tract served as the town square, off of which lots were surveyed out under the supervision of County Surveyor Robert Smiley, and sold to the general public (Ibid:36). Troy was later incorporated on February 4, 1843 (Ibid:40).

Troy remained a relatively small town for most its 19th century existence. The town's earliest buildings were likely built of logs, with frame buildings becoming more common as sawmills were established locally. Brick buildings were probably the exception until the coming of the railroad due to the logistical challenges of hauling loads of brick by wagon. Although

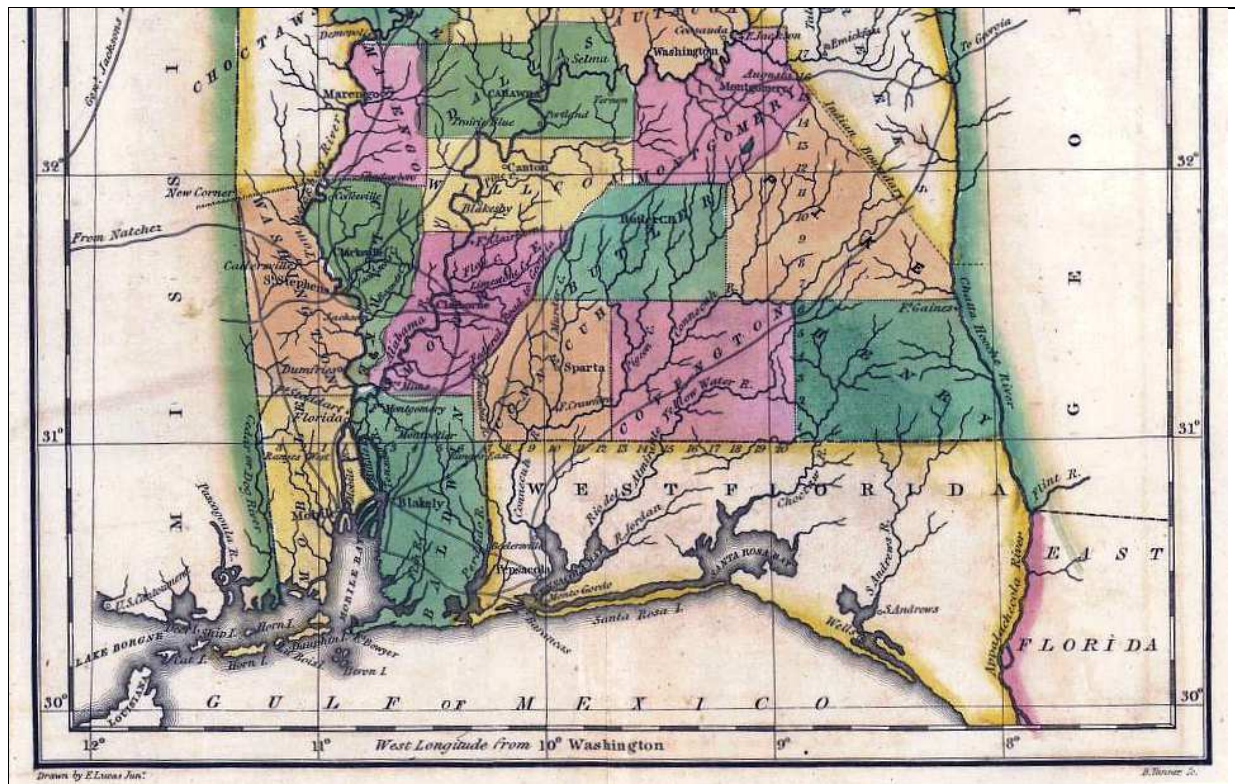


Figure 2.1 1821 Lucas map depicting Pike County boundaries (<http://alabamamaps.ua.edu>; 2012).

clay is available locally, no references to local brickyards were encountered during research for this project.

Seep springs within adjacent ravines likely provided water for previous Indian groups and early settlers. The springs at Murphy Park were probably used by early settlers and were later modified to pipe water up to the square (Farmer 1992: 261). Wells and cisterns provided water for people and draft animals. Four wells were present on Court Square in 1885, with two on the north end and two on the south end. These water sources were later supplemented by two large subterranean cisterns located at the east and west sides of the Square, each with a 25,000 gallon capacity. A steam pump located at Murphree Springs provided water to the cisterns via pipes sealed with coal tar (Farmer 1992:261). Numerous wells were also present within the center of surrounding streets and within many individual downtown lots (Sanborn 1885). Troy remained a small agrarian community focused around farming and commerce until after the Civil War.

- **Civil War, 1861-1865**

Not located on a major river and connected by rail, Troy was off the beaten path and was largely overlooked during the Civil War. No engagements occurred here, but Union troops did pass through Troy en route to Columbus, Georgia toward the end of the War (Farmer 1992:54). The sight of Yankees caused quite a stir, but their passing through apparently resulted in no loss of life or property.

As with other parts of the South, the War did take its toll on Pike County residents through casualties and economic hardship. At least 2,650 men from Pike County served in the military, with 816 deaths associated with the War (Farmer 1992:44). The Civil War appears to have had little direct effects upon the architecture of Troy, but the associated hardships during the War and subsequent Reconstruction surely stifled economic growth and new construction. Dedicated in 1908, Troy's confederate monument located on Court Square serves as a reminder of those who served from Pike County.

- ***Railroad and Cotton Boom Period, 1870 - early 20th Century***

Railroad transportation is arguably the most important development in the history of Troy, and certainly had a tremendous impact upon the development and distribution of Downtown architecture and industry. Troy likely would not have been connected to the outside world by rail were it not for the efforts of Urban L. Jones. Jones sat on the board of directors for the Mobile and Girard Railroad, and was instrumental in bringing the railroad to Troy. The Mobile and Girard railroad was being constructed from Girard to Mobile, Alabama, and originally was routed north of Troy along the west side of the Conecuh River. The original route bypassed Troy because of construction costs associated with the town's high elevation. Because of Jones' negotiations, the Mobile and Girard agreed to divert the rail corridor through Troy, but with the condition that the City pay the costs of additional survey and construction (Farmer 1992:65-66).

The project was funded by bonds, with the bulk of financial risk taken by Jones and Homer Blackman, of Union Springs (Joel D. Murphree was previously a partner, but withdrew). Fraught with unscrupulous subcontractors and cost overruns, the railroad to Troy was finally completed in June 15, 1870. Prior to the coming of rail transportation, Troy's population did not exceed 500 people. Within ten years of the railroad's completion the population of Troy would be over 3,000 (Farmer 1992:65). Urban L. Jones had taken great financial risk in funding the project, and was left virtually destitute by the venture.

Future railroad expansion followed in February 1890 with the construction of the Alabama Midland line connecting Troy to Montgomery and Chattahoochee (Farmer 1992:74). Troy was now strategically located at the crossroads of two major transportation lines. It is doubtful that Troy ever would have become such a historically prosperous town were it not for the advantages provided by rail transportation.

Large scale cotton production did not become a reality until after 1870 and the coming of the railroad (Farmer 1992:78). After the Civil War sharecropping formed the basis of Pike County agriculture. Sharecroppers farmed small acreages on credit from landowners and merchants, with corn and cotton comprising the main crops. A few larger plantations did exist in Pike County, but most of the agricultural output came from small acreages. The demand for cotton increased during the late 1800's, and was reflected in the construction of cotton gins, compresses, large warehouses and fertilizer factories, as well as an increase in farm supplies and the mule trade (Farmer 1992:78).

- ***Early 20th Century***

Cotton production continued to flourish until 1918, when the boll weevil arrived in the fields to severely damage crops. In 1914 Pike ranked third in the State in quantity of cotton ginned (Farmer 1992:81). Cotton production dropped from 96,540 acres in 1910 to 36,480 acres

in 1920 due to ravages of this tiny insect. This decrease of over 60,000 acres of cotton production had a direct impact on farm related business, and local companies were forced to drastically scale back or shut down entirely (Farmer 1992:106).

By 1930 cotton had regained its importance, but acreage under cultivation had continued to decline. A cotton quota system was implemented by State Government in 1933 limiting the number of acres per farm that could produce cotton. The quota system caused a renewed interest in farming efficiency and use of fertilizers, but cotton would never again achieve the prominence in Pike County that it had in the late 1800's. By 1971 no cotton gins, warehouses, cotton buyers or fertilizer factories were active in Pike County (Farmer 1992: 82-83).

A discussion of the history of Troy and key events that shaped Downtown architecture must include a brief summary of the effects of urban fires. Numerous fires have historically ravaged Downtown Troy and dramatically altered the architectural landscape of both the Court Square commercial district and outlying light industrial and railroad corridor areas. The architectural styles of Downtown Troy were strongly influence by concerns of preventing fires and their spread. All downtown buildings were eventually constructed of brick and/or tin, and roofs were typically surrounded by parapets intended to impede the spread of airborne flaming debris.

Buildings on the east side of Court Square were destroyed or badly damaged by fire in 1887 (Farmer 1992:264). , The subterranean cisterns that were once located at the east and west sides of the Court Square were constructed in response to the 1887 fire and previous fires. These cisterns were designed to supply water to a steam engine kept at the current location of the Downtown water tower.

The fire of 1890 demonstrated that the water supply from the cisterns was not enough for fighting a major fire (Farmer 1992:262). The 1890 fire started on the roof of a frame building at the west side of the Square and spread down South Three Notch as far as Williams Street, then crossed east, and destroying buildings up through Oak Street (Ibid:266). Fire struck again in 1893 and burned the Carroll and Murphree brick stables on Church Street, a building on Elm Street, the Parker House Hotel, the Sikes Warehouse, and numerous other buildings. Fire once again caused great damage in 1912 when the Thompson Cotton Warehouse on east Love Street burned, resulting in the loss of 1,500 bales of cotton, ordinance from the local armory, numerous buggies, and the adjacent residence of James Thompson. (Farmer 1992:267-268).

The sheer desolation often caused by these fires is difficult to imagine. Photographs from the fire of 1934 taken by Joel Murphree reveal the extent of destruction caused to southeast Court Square (Figure 2.2, 2.3). The 1934 fire would likely have been far worse without the assistance of an engine company sent by train from Montgomery to assist with the blaze (Farmer 1992:270).

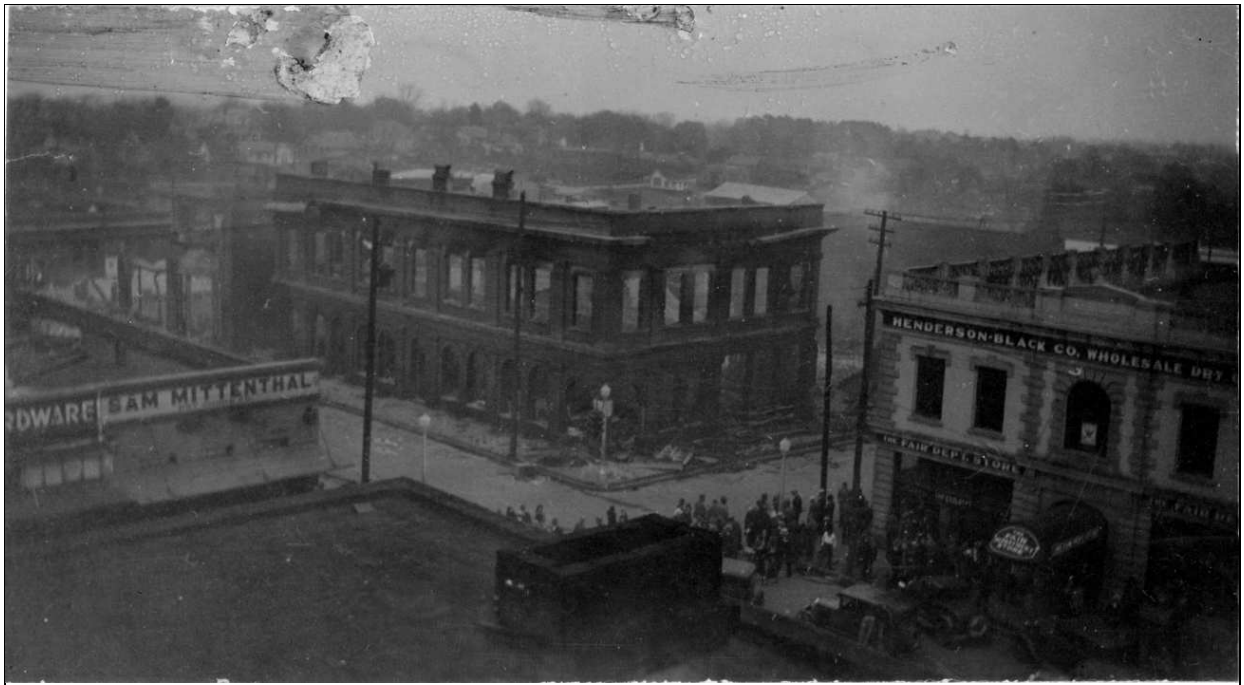


Figure 2.2. 1934 fire damage; southeast view from old courthouse roof with Carroll Building in background.



Figure 2.3. 1934 fire damage; southwest view across Church Street with Carroll Building in background.

The 20th century saw the spread of automobiles as the dominant form of transportation. Henry Ford's Model T was introduced in 1918, and as with other parts of the country, automobiles would gradually replace horses and mules for daily transportation. A study of historic Sanborn maps from the early 1900's shows the changes resulting from the invention of the automobile. Existing buildings were retasked and new buildings constructed for accommodating automobile sales and service. During the early 20th century architecture associated with the automobile begin to replace the buggy and harness shops and mule lots that were once prevalent in the area.

Troy's tenure as a college town began in 1887 when funding for the establishment of Troy Normal School was first appropriated. The school's name was later changed in 1929 to State Teachers College, and focused on educating female teachers. The college was moved from the Academy Street location to the current campus in 1930. The Great Depression started in 1929 and economic hardships stifled new construction on the campus until 1940 (Rice 2006).

Downtown continued to serve as an economic focal point as the town progressed into the modern era. The 1940's and 50's saw an increase in Downtown department stores and a decrease in the importance of agriculture related businesses. By 1970 only twenty acres of cotton were planted in Pike County (Farmer 1992:88). Timber, poultry and pecans would soon replace row cropping in economic prominence. Downtown was eventually bypassed with the coming of U.S. Highway 231 in 1971, and a change in business density and shopping patterns would soon follow. The Downtown area has faced economic challenges since being bypassed, but is now reemerging as a traditional gathering place for community events, and is experiencing a resurgence in small business and entertainment enjoyed by residents and students.

Court Square serves as the historic center of Troy, and was used as a logical starting point for this survey. The results provided in Chapter 4 begin with North Court Square and progress in a clockwise fashion. The survey proceeds east on Walnut Street to the railroad tracks, then north to Academy, and then East College Street. Survey coverage then follows the blocks adjacent to the railroad district south with Youngblood Street as a general southern terminus.

Buildings surveyed during this project were organized by block, rather than street. Numeric block designations are based on Sanborn fire insurance map block numbers. These block numbers remain constant throughout the available historic maps for Troy. The use of Sanborn block numbers for this study also facilitates future Sanborn map based studies of the historic development of businesses and buildings within Troy. Figure 3.1 provides the location of blocks and their associated designators. More detailed block/lot maps are provided in Chapter 4.

The Pike County Property Appraiser's online GIS database does not provide an address for all buildings in the survey area. The solution chosen for this survey was organizing and labeling individual buildings according to the suffix digits from the Pike County Property Appraiser's parcel number. This system of Sanborn based block numbers and Property Appraiser based parcel numbers worked reasonably well for identifying properties inventoried during this survey. Subjective choices did have to be made in cases where an individual building was divided into parcels under different ownership, in cases where previously separate properties have been combined, and in cases where adjacent buildings were physically combined. These specific cases are highlight and explained in Chapter 4.

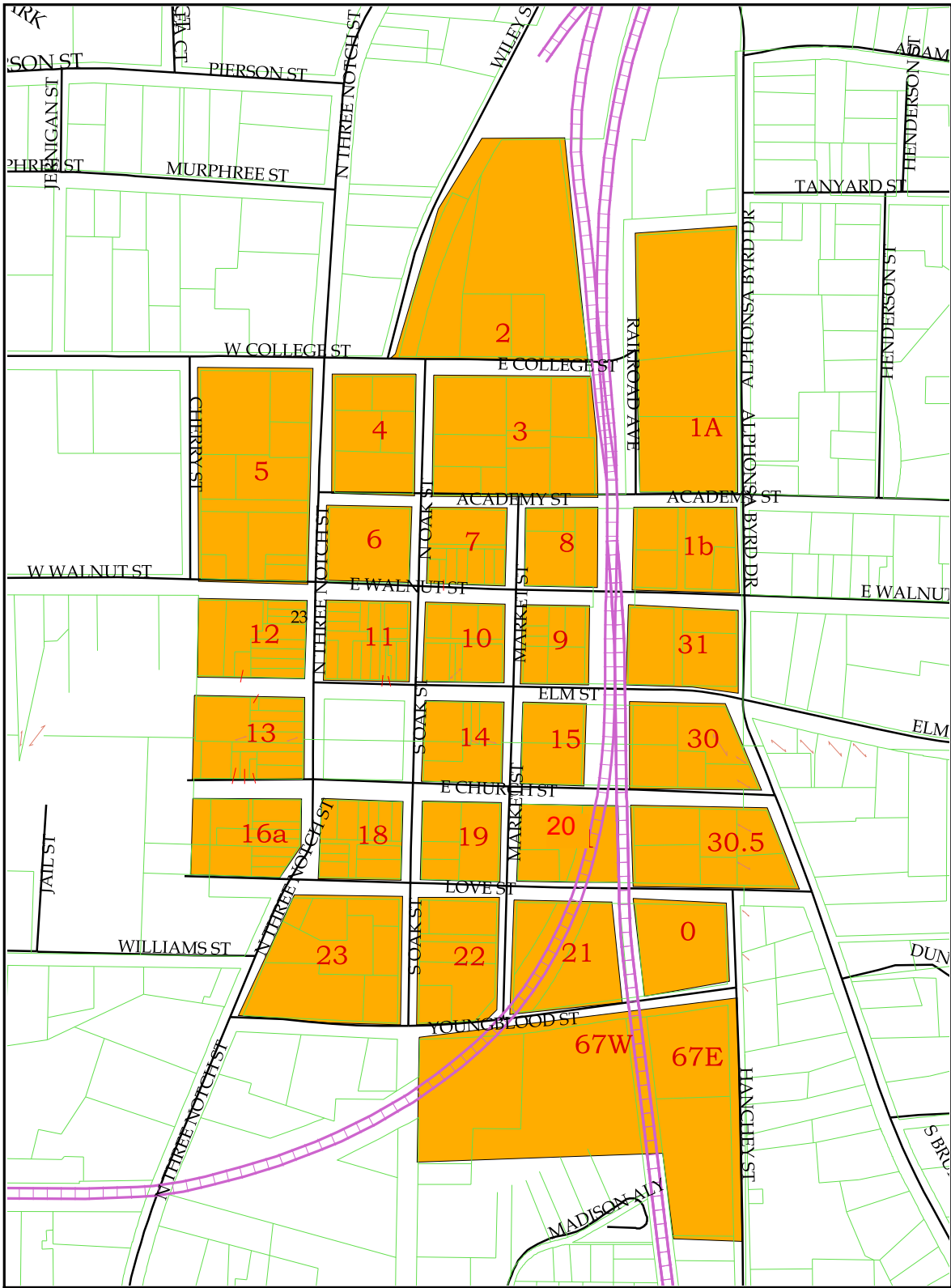
All structures within this survey were photographed with a digital SLR camera. At least one front or oblique elevation photograph of each building is included in this report. Additional photographs of building elevations and details are on file at the Pike County Chamber of Commerce, Inc. and can be provided electronically upon request.

Evaluative Criteria

Individual evaluations within this survey were primarily based on exterior architectural attributes and approximate date of construction. Access to all buildings was not available, but inspection of interiors was conducted to the extent feasible within the available time and budget. The interiors of most buildings in the study area have been altered over time and were not a primary factor in determining significance. Unique interior attributes were photographed when possible for future studies and register nominations. Preservation condition is noted for each building and is a subjective assessment of a building's physical condition, rather than an assessment of contemporary alterations.

Construction dates cited in this report are generally based on Sanborn map research. Courthouse research into each structure's building date was outside the scope of this project. Property appraiser construction dates were used as a baseline for determining approximate antiquity, but were generally not accurate for pinpointing construction dates for early buildings.

Building significance was based upon two standards of evaluative criteria, Federal and State. Federal criteria were applied in determining each building's significance in regards to the potential for nomination to the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*. The National Park



0.1 0 0.1 Miles



Figure 3.1. Sanborn map-based block locations within study area.

Service defines specific criteria for determining eligibility for NRHP nomination. These criteria include (NPS 2002):

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

At the State level, general criteria for inclusion in the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage (hereafter referred to as Alabama Register) requires that the property is at least 40 years old; is associated with events of state or local significance; is associated with the lives of persons of state or local significance; is representative of a type, style, or period of architecture; or is associated with Alabama's history or prehistory. It must also possess integrity of location and construction and *convey a feeling for the time and place of construction* (Alabama Historical Commission 2012).

One hundred fourteen buildings were inventoried during this assessment. The following section is organized by block using the classification system based on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps described in Chapter 3. These results begin with the blocks surrounding Court Square, followed by areas up to East College Avenue, then back south along the railroad corridor. The results terminate at the Youngblood Street area.

Court Square North, Block 11 (Figure 4.3)

- **11-36, Byrd Drug**

81 N. Court Square (55-10-09-29-3-304-036.000)

The second floor at Byrd Drug was likely part of the Parker House hotel complex that spanned the northeast quadrant of Court Square. Sanborn maps (1885:1) depict second floor level catwalks spanning Oak and Elm Streets. These catwalks connected the three buildings that once composed the Parker House hotel complex. The Byrd Drug building and the old Stantons building are the probable surviving components of the Parker House hotel complex. All coeval buildings from the northeast block of Court Square have been lost to fire and/or demolition. Later Sanborn maps depict this building as a general store on the first floor and Parker House hotel rooms on the second (1891:1), and simply as a general store in 1892 (2). The listed construction date is 1890, although further research will likely push this date back to the early 1880's. This building is one of the earliest two-story structures on Court Square.

This commercial vernacular building retains a significant level of historic fabric. The street level Court square exhibits a double wooden door with decorative transom light, bordered by display windows. Two secondary entrances are located on Oak Street and one on the alley at the building's rear. Upper story windows appear to be modern replacements in examples not covered with shutters. Original windows on the second story west elevation are have been enclosed. A simple parapet with masonry coping surrounds a gabled roof. Preservation condition is considered good.



Figure 4.1. Byrd Drug, south elevation.



Figure 4.2. Byrd Drug, east elevation.



Figure 4.3. Block and lot locations for Court Square area.



This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criteria A* and *C*, and is considered eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and architectural attributes. This building is a strong contributing property to the historic character of Downtown Troy.

- **11-34, T-Marie - 80 N. Court Square (55-10-09-29-3-304-034.000)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been altered with modern brick, display windows and door (Figure 4.4). The upper half of the entrance facade retains a paneled parapet. Listed construction date is 1900, but the building likely predates 1885. Preservation condition is good.

This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP* due to contemporary updates and limited historic fabric. This building is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, overall preservation condition, and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Future alterations should incorporate more historically appropriate materials in order to improve the historic character of the front elevation.

- **11-35, Flattops and Fiddles - 79 N. Court Square (55-10-09-29-3-304-035.000)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been altered with modern display windows and door (Figure 4.4). The upper half of the entrance facade retains a parapet covered in aluminum siding. Listed construction date is 1900, but the building likely predates 1885. Preservation condition is good.

This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP* due to contemporary



Figure 4.4. South elevation at T-Marie, Flattops, Cutting Edge and Pink Parlor (right to left).

updates and limited historic fabric. This building is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, overall preservation condition, and its contribution to the

historic setting of Downtown Troy. Future alterations should incorporate more historically appropriate materials in order to improve the historic character of the front elevation.

- **11-34.1, (formerly Cutting Edge) - 78 N. Court Square (55-10-09-29-3-304-034.001)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been modified with a modern display window and door surrounded by modern brick (Figure 4.4). The original parapet has been obscured by aluminum siding. Listed construction date is 1900, but the building likely predates 1885.

This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP* and the Alabama Register due to contemporary updates that have obscured the majority of exterior historic fabric. Future alterations should incorporate more historically appropriate materials in order to improve the historic character of the front elevation.

- **11-33, Pink Parlor - 77 N. Court Square (55-10-09-9-3-304-033.000)**

This masonry constructed, retail building has a one-part commercial structure configuration. The façade is two bays wide with a plate glass window in each bay. These display windows are flanked by two flattened concrete pilasters, one wider than the other and featuring rectangular panels running vertically. Below each plate glass window at the sidewalk level are three rectangular panels running horizontally. Above each display window is a transom with three lights. The contemporary entrance door is wooden and has fifteen lights in it, with sidelights to one side of the door. Two transom lights above a narrow band of egg and dart molding are located above the entry. The transom is surmounted by a masonry cornice, running the width of the façade and projecting slightly at the top of the pilasters. A sizable parapet wall area exists between the cornice and the rooftop to provide a place for advertising. This area has a sign in the center with two blind frames on either side. They are flanked by rectangular panels running vertically just above the pilasters. An awning may have been attached to this area in the past. The listed construction date is 1900, but the building likely predates 1885. Preservation condition is considered good.

Historic photographs indicate that this building has retained a significant level of historic fabric. Previous businesses include a feed and fertilizer store and bookstore. A moderate degree of the original exterior architectural features has been replaced with composite materials designed to appear original (Drinkwater 2012). This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criteria A* and *C*, and for the Alabama Register due to antiquity, architectural attributes. This building is a strong contributing property to the historic character of Downtown Troy.

- **11-32, Gellerstedt Building - 76 N. Court Square (55-10-09-29-3-304-032.000)**

This prominent three-story building was constructed to house the Gellerstedt clothing business, founded circa 1871 by brothers Lawrence E. and Sam W. Gellerstedt (Figure 4.5). The building was constructed by Enoch Crites, the same architect/builder as the Masonic Building at Walnut and Elm Streets (Farmer 1992:40). The Gellerstedt Building is listed in the property appraiser data being built in 1890. A *Messenger* article dated 1894 indicates that the business was in existence for nineteen years as of that year, implying an approximate construction date (or business startup date) of 1871 (Farmer 1992:315). Sanborn maps show this location as a one-story building in 1885 (1), 1891 (1), and 1892 (2). The building is finally



Figure 4.5. Gellerstedt, Watkins, Douglas Brothers, and Hi-Q buildings (right to left).

depicted on the 1897 Sanborn map (4) as a three-story structure. Research indicates that the Gellerstedt business predates the construction of the three-story Gellerstedt building.

The first floor of the Gellerstedt building originally contained hat, shoe, neck and underwear departments, as well as an office (Farmer 1992:315). The second floor under Gellerstedt ownership sold piece goods and ready made clothing. After the Gellerstedt era, the first floor was altered for banking and office spaces. The second floor was recently modified as a dance studio. The third floor housed the tailors who produced the Gellerstedt goods, and tailored clothing, and appears relatively unmodified. Sections of original plaster with pencil inscriptions survive, as does a hinged hanger for clothing storage. The first and second floor ceilings appear to have originally contained large rectangular skylights open through the building's interior and spanning all three floors. This large opening may have been used for vertical transport of bulk goods, as well as in aiding ventilation. These openings have been paneled over in all three floors.

The three story Gellerstedt building reflects the Richardsonian Romanesque style with four dominate pinnacles on the façade. These rounded, turret-like pinnacles rise from elongated brick corbels, with masonry bases that are incorporated into a thick belt course. They continue with several decorative bands of brick and are capped with large, decorative finials in cast iron or copper. Four pilasters run along the elevation of the second and third stories, with the vertical element continuing in the pinnacles above. The structure reflects a two-part vertical block composition as the façade is divided into two zones horizontally, the lower zone providing a base for the vertical elements in the upper zone.

Corbel tables are present above the belt course on the façade, adding more high relief details at the top of the third story. Above these overlapping corbels are brick dentils running just under the parapet roofline. The ornate details provide an elaborate terminus to the building. The center parapet is slightly elevated between the center two pinnacles.

All of the windows in the first and second stories are double hung sash with single panes. The first floor windows are capped with wood lintels. The center windows on both stories are paired, flanked by a single window on either side. Decorative muntins are incorporated into the windows to create an arch in the top panes. Both the muntins and mullions are wood. Three flag poles project just above the second story windows. Both stories are covered with pressed, red brick.

The first story façade features a copper marquee projecting over the sidewalk, and flanked by cast iron pilasters stamped with decorative Victorian details. Just under the marquee runs a band of dentil molding in brick. The windows below it appear to have been replaced at a later date. Decorative muntins are incorporated into the three window transoms, creating an oval in the center and faux fanlights on either side. Both the muntins and mullions are wood. Just below these windows at the sidewalk level are wood panels. The entrance is recessed with double paneled, glazed doors at the center. The east, west and south elevations feature a less decorative brick than the façade. Several rectangular windows are boarded up and painted over, but the masonry lintels and sills are still visible. A string course runs just below the lintels. The first story is plastered over with a bricked in window. The stepped, parapet roofline is capped in masonry and a single chimney is present.

Preservation condition is considered moderate. Brick fragments and flakes appear to be flaking off upper story exterior surfaces. Stabilization measures should be implemented immediately to stabilize exterior brick deterioration. This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criteria A, B, and C*, and for the Alabama Register under comparable criteria. This building is a strong contributing property to the historic character of Downtown Troy.

- **11-31, Watkins Building - 75 N. Court Square (55-10-09-29-3-304-031.000)**

This two-story commercial, vernacular building contains a primary first floor entrance and a separate exterior door for second-floor access (Figure 4.5). The composition is two-part commercial block. The street level display windows and door are modern alterations and have a scalloped awning above. The second floor features four single-pane double hung sash windows with transom lights and a single shared sill below. The second floor windows are framed by two pilasters that rise from corbels and are capped with simple capitals at the string course. The roof retains a simple single-panel parapet with plain metal coping. Above the string course is engraved 'DRVG STORE' in a masonry panel, with the rest of the façade covered in brick, all of which has been painted. Listed construction date is 1900, but the building likely predates 1885. Preservation condition is good.

Historic photographs indicate that this building has retained a moderate level of historic fabric, primarily within the upper portion. This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* due to its role in the development of local historic commerce. This building is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register due to antiquity and as a contributing property to the historic character of Downtown Troy.

- **11-30, Douglas Brothers - 73 N. Court Square (55-10-09-29-3-304-030.000)**

This two-story commercial vernacular building previously consisted of two separate buildings, as evidenced by a slight vertical recess in the facade. The composition is two-part commercial block. A first floor interior wall was removed and the street level facade altered sometime after Douglas Brothers Jewelry moved to this location (Figure 4.5). Additional

alteration includes modern display windows, entrance doors and brown brick, with a scalloped awning. A separate exterior door provides second floor access. The second floor windows are single-pane, double hung sash with transom lights. The windows have lintels featuring keystones and sills in masonry. A belt course runs above the windows. At the roofline is a parapet with plain coping. The entire second floor is sheathed in stucco and painted. Listed construction date is 1900, but the building likely predates 1885. Preservation condition is considered good.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* due to its role in the development of local commerce, and is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register due to antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

- **11-29, High Q - 72 N. Court Square (55-10-09-29-3-304-029.000)**

This two-story commercial, vernacular building once contained a third story that was removed some time after the 1930's. Historic photographs also depict a taller parapet with a bold, plain cornice. The upper floor was used for coffin and furniture storage circa 1923 (Sanborn 1923:3). The composition is two-part commercial block. Street level alterations include modern display windows and doors (Figure 4.5). The second floor windows have been replaced with contemporary tinted, aluminum windows with a single sash. The windows do retain decorative lintels above and masonry sills below. The parapet features three recessed rectangular panels with plain coping above. The second floor features exposed brick, while the first floor has been stuccoed and painted. Listed construction date is 1900, but the building likely predates 1885. Preservation condition is considered good.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* due to its role in the development of local commerce, and is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register due to antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

- **11-28, H&R Block - 111 N. Three Notch St (55-10-09-29-3-304-028.000)**

This two-story commercial vernacular building has been altered at street level with modern display windows and door. A secondary entrance door for second floor access has also been replaced with a modern door, but the entrance retains an arched transom light bordered by soldiered brick (Figure 4.6).

The second floor appears to retain original keystone lintels over presumably modern single-pane, sashed windows. This second floor level is depicted as “sleeping rooms” on the 1885 Sanborn map (1). A simple brick parapet with plain brick coping is present at the



Figure 4.6. HR block, Coots, Jordans, west elevation.

front elevation. Listed construction date is 1900, but the building likely predates 1885. Preservation condition is considered good.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* due to its role in the development of local commerce, and is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register due to antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

- **11-27, Coots - 113 N. Three Notch St (55-10-09-29-3-304-027.000)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been altered at street level with modern display windows and door (Figure 4.6). A simple parapet with plain brick coping is present at the front elevation. The presumed brick at the front elevation is covered with painted plaster. An aluminum awning shades the front entrance. Listed construction date is 1900, but the building likely predates 1885. Preservation condition is considered good.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* due to its role in the development of 19th century local commerce, and is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register due to antiquity and for its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

- **11-26, Jordans - 115 N. Three Notch St (55-10-09-29-3-304-026.000)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building is flanked on both sides by shallow brick pilasters that extend to the top of the building's front elevation (Figure 4.6). A simple brick parapet with brick coping extends around the building perimeter. The street level facade has been with modern display windows and door. An aluminum awning shades the front entrance. Listed construction date is 1900, but the building likely predates 1885. Preservation condition is considered good.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* due to its role in the development of 19th century local commerce, and is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register due to antiquity and for its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

- **11-39 Downtown Water Tower - Walnut Street (55-10-09-29-3-304-039.000)**

This metal standpipe structure was built as part of the 1895 public utilities project designed to bring fresh water to the Downtown area for sale to local businesses and for fire protection (Figure 4.7; Farmer 1992:262). This structure is potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criteria A* and *C* and eligible for the Alabama Register under the same general criteria due to its association with one of the earliest public utilities projects in Pike County. Preservation condition is considered good. This structure is a prominent historic landmark and should be actively protected and preserved for future generations.



Figure 4.7. West view of water tower and 11-37 east elevation.

- **11-37, General Store - 108 N Oak St (55-10-09-29-3-304-037.000)**

Constructed ca. 1900, this two-story commercial vernacular building originally served as a general store. On the east façade, the first floor entry facing Oak Street has been significantly altered with a contemporary paneled door and two pairs of aluminum, double hung sash windows, as well as aluminum siding (Figure 4.7). Covered transom lights span the width of the two bay facade. A flat, aluminum awning shades the street level entrance. Contemporary aluminum windows are also present on the second floor. Rowlock brickwork above these windows form semicircular arches with mock keystones. In the center of the arches are single, turned, decorative tiles. Just below the two sets of paired windows is a string course of rowlock brick. A hooded, louvered vent is located just between these arches. The parapet has a large elevated center with two smaller elevated corners. The parapet is capped with plain coping. Six single windows are present on the north elevation and three on the south elevation; all are placed just above a string course of rowlock brickwork. Rowlock brickwork also serves as mock lintels above the windows. Two similar windows are present at the first floor south elevation, along with a side door for second story access. Exposed brick is present on all sides of the building, with the exception of the first story of the façade that has been painted. The composition of the structure is two-part commercial block. Overall preservation condition appears to be good.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* due to its role in the development of local commerce, and is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register due to antiquity and for its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

Court Square Northeast, Block 10 (Figure 4.3)

No buildings facing Court Square or Elm Street survive. This block previously contained elements of the Parker House hotel and other two and three story buildings, as well as the Parker Opera House (Farmer 1992 and Sanborn maps, multiple) and Folmar Opera House, as well as a subterranean bowling alley in the basement in the old Parker House building (Sanborn 1931:3). The majority of this block now consists of a paved parking lot. Only two surviving buildings remain on Block 10, both of which have frontage facing Walnut street.

- **10-40, O’Neil Motor Company Building - 201 E. Walnut St (55-10-09-29-3-304-040.000)**

This commercial vernacular building once housed the O’Neil Motor Company, and serves as one of only two surviving corner entrance facade buildings in downtown Troy (Figure 4.8). The unique corner entrance facade contains a primary entrance consisting of double wooden doors with 4/4 fixed transom light. Two large display windows with 7/7 fixed transom lights flank the main entrance. Matching single-door alternate entrances with 3/3 fixed transom lights are located at the far left and right sides of the main



Figure 4.8. Southeast view of O’Neil Motor Company Building.

corner facade. Freight doors for vehicle access and goods delivery are located on the Oak Street and Walnut Street facades. The property appraisers listed construction date is 1920, but this building is not depicted on the 1923 (3) Sanborn map. It is, however, depicted on the 1931(3) version. Further research is needed to determine the actual construction date between 1923 and 1931.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* due to its association with the development of local transportation and commerce, and under *Criterion C* due to locally unique architectural attributes. The building is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, overall preservation condition, and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

- **10-44, O’Neil Motor Company
Annex - 203 E Walnut St
(55-10-09-29-3-304-044.000)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building was part of the O’Neil Motor Company complex that spanned the majority of Block 10 facing Walnut Street (Figures 4.8, 4.9). The 1923 (3) Sanborn map indicates that this building actually predates the adjacent O’Neil Motor Company building, which was not constructed until ca. 1931 (Sanborn 1931:3). Additionally, this building is listed as vacant on the 1931 (3) Sanborn map.



Figure 4.9. North elevation at O’Neil Motor Company Annex.

The original layout of pedestrian and vehicle entrances have been altered on the Walnut street facade to accommodate interior building subdivision for separate businesses. Preservation condition is considered good. This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* due to its association with the development of local transportation and commerce. The building is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, overall preservation condition, and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

Court Square East, Block 14 (Figure 4.3)

- **14-61a, Stanton’s I (Cotton Creek & E+Me) 50 E Court Sq (55-10-09-29-3-304-061.000)**

This two-story commercial vernacular building has been substantially altered on the western elevation facing Court Square (Figures 4.10, 4.11). Street level alterations have replaced historic details with modern brick and display windows and doors. Second story windows on Court Square have been covered over by modern alterations. Upper story windows on Elm Street have been bricked over. A secondary entrance located on Elm Street provides second floor access. Preservation condition is considered moderate.

The listed construction date is 1900, although further research will likely push this date back to the early 1880’s. The 1885 Sanborn map (1) depicts this building as a two story

structure, with a saloon and drug store located on the first floor. The second floor is depicted as part of the Parker House hotel complex (see Byrd Drugs building description).

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* due to historical associations with the Parker House hotel, and for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and contribution to the historic character of Downtown Troy. Future alterations should consider exposing second floor windows and parapet on the Court Square facade.



Figure 4.10. Southeast view of Stanton's I and II.

- **14-61b, Stanton's II (formerly Oliver's, now Perfectly Imperfect)**
52 E Court Sq
(55-10-09-29-3-304-061.000)

This two story commercial vernacular building has been significantly altered on the Court Square facade (Figure 4.11). All historic elements within the front facade have been obscured by modern renovations. Preservation condition is moderate.



Figure 4.11. West elevations at Stanton's I and Stanton's II (Oliver's).

This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP* and the Alabama Register due to alteration of the Court Square facade. No significant exterior historic fabric or retention of historic form remains due to alterations.

- **14-5, Fraley's - 55 E Court Sq**
(55-10-09-32-2-201-005.000)

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been altered with modern display windows and door (Figure 4.12). The upper half of the entrance facade retains a parapet that has been covered in aluminum siding. Listed construction date is 1900.



This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP* due to modern alterations.

Figure 4.12. Fraley's building, west elevation.

This building is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Future alterations should incorporate more historically appropriate materials in order to improve the historic character of the front elevation.

- **14-5, First Impression - 56 E Court Sq**
(55-10-09-32-2-201-005.000)

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been altered with modern display windows (Figure 4.13), but retains a double wooden door with plain transom light. The upper half of the entrance facade retains a painted parapet with obscured brick. Listed construction date is 1900.



Figure 4.13. First Impression and Security Finance buildings, west elevation.

This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP* due to modern alterations. This building is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, overall preservation condition, and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Future alterations should incorporate more historically appropriate materials in order to improve the historic character of the front elevation.

- **14-5, Security Finance - 57 E Court Sq** (55-10-09-32-2-201-005.000)

The majority of exterior historic fabric has been obscured by the addition of modern display windows and door (Figure 4.13). Any surviving brick details on the front elevation have been obscured by painted plaster. Listed construction date is 1900.

This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP* due to modern alterations and limited historic fabric. This building is considered ineligible for the Alabama Register due to modern alterations. Future alterations should incorporate more historically appropriate materials in order to improve the historic character of the front elevation.

- **14-60a, 14-60b, and 14-59a - Elm Street** (55-10-09-29-3-304-059.000, 55-10-09-29-3-304-060.000, and 55-10-09-29-3-304-060.001)

Additional contiguous buildings continue around the northeastern corner of Block 14. These buildings include 14-60a (ca. 1920), 14-60b (ca. 1930), and 14-59a (ca. 1930). These one story storefronts contain simple parapet designs with varying degrees of modern door and display window alterations (Figure 4.14). All of these buildings appear to be in varying states of disrepair, but retain a moderate level of exterior historic fabric and original brickwork.

Buildings 14-60a, 14-60b, and 14-59a are considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP* due to dilapidated conditions and modern alterations. These buildings are considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, and for their collective



Figure 4.14. North elevations at 14-60a, 14-60b, and 14-59a (right to left).

contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Future alterations should incorporate more historically appropriate materials in order to improve the historic character of the front elevation. Preservation condition is considered very poor.

- **14.59b, Scott's Villa - 109 E Elm St (55-10-09-29-3-304-059.000)**

This one story commercial vernacular building is particularly significant in that it represents one of only two surviving corner entrance facade buildings in Downtown Troy (see O'Neil Motor Company building, 10-40). The corner entrance consists of double wooden doors with enclosed transom light flanked by two display windows with eight-over-eight fixed transom lights (Figure 4.15). An alternate single door entrance on the Market Street facade has been closed up with concrete. The property appraisers listed construction date is 1920. Interior and exterior preservation condition is considered very poor.



Figure 4.15. Northeast corner of Block 14 with 14.59b in foreground.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* due to its role in the development of local commerce, and *Criterion C*. This building is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

- **14.59c - 103 S Market St (55-10-09-3-304-059.000)**

This one story commercial vernacular building contains a primary storefront with single wooden entry door flanked on the left by a modern display window (Figure 4.16). A small secondary storefront on the right of the building contains a wooden door with a plywood covered display window. Transom lights spanning the entire facade are covered with plywood. The building does retain what appears to be original street level brick and brick parapet. The property appraisers listed construction date is 1920. Interior and exterior preservation condition is considered very poor.



Figure 4.16. East elevations at 14.59b, 14.59c, and 14.59d.

This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP*, and is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based due to antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

- **14.59d - 105 S Market St (55-10-09-29-3-304-059.000)**

This one story commercial vernacular building contains a primary storefront with a double wooden entry door flanked plywood-covered display windows (Figure 4.16). A small secondary storefront with single wooden door entry and single plywood covered display window is located on the right side of the front elevation. Transom lights spanning the entire facade are covered with plywood. The building does retain what appears to be original street level brick and brick parapet. The property appraisers listed construction date is 1920. The roof of this building appears to be caving in. Interior and exterior preservation condition is considered very extremely poor.

This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP*, and is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based due to antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

Court Square Southeast, Block 19**• 19-34, The Carroll Building - 101 E Church St (55-10-09-32-2-201-033.000)**

The Carroll Building is a two story commercial vernacular structure with Georgian elements (Figure 4.17). The property appraisers' listed date is 1900. However, an earlier building at this location was almost destroyed during the 1934 fire. Decorative elements and salvaged brick from the earlier building appear to have been salvaged for constructing the Carroll Building. Surviving parapet details and the number and composition of windows and doors differ from attributes depicted in historic photographs (Figure 2.2, 2.3). Exposed second floor rafters and brick show evidence damage from a fire that occurred after the 1934 reconstruction. Further research is necessary to narrow the construction date for this building. Preservation is currently good and improving with ongoing maintenance to the building's interior.

The first floor contains a series of metal framed hopper windows, the composition of which varies by location and floor. All windows contain a string course lintel and concrete sills. Some first floor windows have been updated with structural glass. The original Church Street entrance is recessed with concrete surround. A masonry panel with engraved "CARROLL BLDG" and decorative floral masonry blocks are located above the main entrance.

A first floor cornice with sawtooth molding spans the west and north elevations. A series of decorative white blocks created by painted brick soldiering are located below the first floor cornice on the north and west elevations. Parallel bands of plain concrete molding with interior wall vents span the north and west elevations above second story windows. A plain parapet with aluminum coping tops the north and west roof lines. The south and east elevations contain window compositions similar to other elevations, but lack decorative details.

The Carroll Building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criteria A* and *C*, and for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and architectural attributes. This building is a strong contributing property to the historic character of Downtown Troy.



Figure 4.17. Carroll Building, northwest oblique.

- **19-35, The Rock Building - 100 Block of E Church St (55-10-09-32-2-201-035.000)**

The Rock Building was built using native ironstone gathered from all over Pike County by local residents (Figure 4.18). This building is considered representative of the community spirit of Pike County during the Depression era. Originally designated the Pike Activities Building, this public vernacular style building was constructed as a WPA project in 1938-1939 and consists of two stories, with the first floor semi-subterranean in the southern portion of the building. A previous building at this location was destroyed during the 1934 fire.

The second floor (Church Street entrance) of the Rock Building is separated by a central hallway. A steep, double-row staircase at the rear (southern) of this floor provides access to first floor and Love Street entrance. Individual office spaces line both sides of the second floor central hallway. The western half of the second floor remains in good condition, although portions of the central hallway appear to be buckling and in disrepair. The eastern half of the second floor was damaged by arson-induced fire apparently set by a disgruntled employee. The majority of the eastern half is in very poor condition.

The first floor served as a community meeting area and contains an elevated wooden stage in the north of the building. The majority of the first floor contains a concrete surface. Pooled water from stormwater leakage was present at the time of this survey. A central room that served as ticket collection station and movie projector room is located underneath the stairway. Restroom facilities and office space are located in the southeast corner of this floor, while the boiler room is located in the northwest corner.

The Rock Building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criteria A* and *C*, and for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and architectural attributes. This building is a strong contributing property to the historic character of Downtown Troy. Average preservation condition is moderate to poor. Increased attention should be given to protecting and rehabilitating this important Pike County landmark.



Figure 4.18. North elevation at the Rock Building.

- **19-34, Sharons II - 116 S Oak St (55-10-09-32-2-201-034.000)**

This commercial vernacular building (Figures 4.19) was constructed in 1934. An earlier building at this location was destroyed in the 1934 fire. Modern alterations to the roof have obscured a significant amount of exterior fabric, but existing doors and windows may be associated with the original construction. Preservation condition is considered good.

This building is not considered eligible for *NRHP* nomination due to contemporary alterations, but is potentially eligible for nomination to the Alabama Register based on antiquity and contributions to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.



Figure 4.19. South elevation at Sharon's II.

Court Square South, Block 18 (Figure 4.3)

- **18-27, Old Henderson-Black/Fair Department Store Building (Calhoun, Faulk, Curtis & Faircloth LLC) - 78 S Court Sq (55-10-09-32-2-201-027.000 & 55-10-09-32-2-201-027.001)**

This one story commercial vernacular building retains elements associated with an earlier two story structure that was in existence as late as 1934 (see 1934 fire pics). The listed construction date is 1945. Local informants state that this building was damaged by fire in the 1970's and rebuilt as a modern one-story version designed to resemble the original structure. Parapet decorations appear to have been recycled from the original building (Figure 4.20). This building does not meet the antiquity criteria for nomination to the *NRHP* and the Alabama Register.



Figure 4.20. Northeast oblique at 18-24.

- **18-26, Beauty Supply - 59 S Court Sq (55-10-09-32-2-201-026.000)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been altered with modern display windows and door (Figure 4.21). All structural elements of the Court Square facade (including parapet) have been covered in aluminum siding. Listed construction date is 1900.

This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP* due to modern alterations. This building is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, overall preservation condition, and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Future alterations should incorporate more historically appropriate materials. Removal of aluminum siding would markedly improve the overall historic character of the front elevation.



Figure 4.21. South elevation at 18-24 and 18-25.

- **18-25, Sips on the Square - 59 S Court Sq (55-10-09-32-2-201-026.000)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been altered with modern display windows and door (Figure 4.21). All structural elements of the Court Square facade (including parapet) have been covered in aluminum siding. Listed construction date is 1900.

This building is considered ineligible for the *NRHP* due to modern alterations. This building is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, overall preservation condition, and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Future alterations should incorporate more historically appropriate materials. Removal of aluminum siding would markedly improve the overall historic character of the front elevation.

- **18-24, Farmers and Merchants Bank (Regions East) - 63 S Court Sq (55-10-09-32-2-201-024.000)**



Figure 4.22. North elevation at F&M building (left) and Telephone Exchange building

This ca. 1900 building has been repeatedly altered with changes in access door style and location. Window types and layouts have also been changed over time. The exterior fabric with six engaged columns retains Classical Revival elements on the Court Square (Figure 4.22). However, the most dramatic alteration has been the covering and/or removal of the Greek Revival pediment and parapet that once capped the Court Square facade. The building contains an historic bank vault within the basement that may be the original Farmers and Merchants Bank vault.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* due to its role in the development of local banking and commerce, and *Criterion C*. This building is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Regardless of alterations, this building continues to serve as a landmark structure on Court Square.

- **18-23, Telephone Exchange (Regions West) - 63 S Court Sq (55-10-09-32-2-201-023.001)**

This ca. 1890 building has been repeatedly altered with changes in access door style and location (Figure 4.22). The original rough-cut stone exterior fabric appears unaltered, but window types and layouts have been changed over time. The most dramatic alteration has been the covering and/or removal of the stone parapet that once topped the Court Square facade.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* due to its role in the development of local commerce, and *Criterion C*. This building is considered potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

Court Square Southwest, Block 16A (Figure 4.3)

- **16a-14, The Dollar Store/Rosenberg Building (Sanbuck Insurance) - 101 S Three Notch (55-10-09-32-2-201-014.000)**

This building is first depicted as a two story structure on the 1931(4) Sanborn map, but not reference to business is provided. The front elevation has been altered on first floor level, with second floor retaining majority of historic fabric. Dentil molding spans the front elevation above the second floor windows, which have been reinforced with structural glass on all sides.



Figure 4.23. Rosenberg Building, northeast oblique.

A simple parapet with tile coping surrounds the building's roof. Exterior painted signage has been restored on the north elevation facing Church Street (Figure 4.23). The interior first floor has been updated with modern office spaces, and original first floor ceilings have been obscured by a modern dropped ceiling. The second floor retains a substantial level of department store design elements associated with the building's use as the "Dollar Store". The second floor retains an open floor plan surrounded by auxiliary space for inventory storage and changing rooms. Two safes associated with the Rosenberg family are also present upstairs, as is the original Lamson money exchange system. This system delivered cash via compressed air from downstairs and stairwell level cash registers up to a collection area for securing payments. The basement is intact and contains original furnace components.

This building is potentially eligible for *NRHP* under *Criteria A, B, and C*, and eligible for the Alabama Register under comparable State criteria. This building serves as a landmark structure within historic setting of Downtown Troy.

- **16a-15, QEW - 105 S Three Notch (55-10-09-32-2-201-015.000)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been altered with modern display windows and door, as well as a pebbled exterior fabric at street level (Figure 4.24). Any surviving parapet features have been obscured by a modern shingled storefront. Listed construction date is 1900.



Figure 4.24. QEW, Guynns 1 and 2 (right to left), west elevation.

This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP* and the Alabama Register due to modern alterations. Future alterations should incorporate more historically appropriate materials. Removal of the shingled alterations and restoration of the original parapet would markedly improve the overall historic character of the front elevation.

- **16a-16, Guynns 1, 16a-17, Guynns 2 - 107 S Three Notch (55-10-09-32-2-201-016.000 & 55-10-09-32-2-201-017.000)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been altered at street level with modern display windows and door (Figure 4.24). The upper parapet level and street level both appear to retain original brick elements. Listed construction date is 1900.

This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP* due to modern alterations, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, retention of a moderate level of historic fabric, and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Preservation condition is considered good.

- **16a-19.01, 19, 20.02, Goodwill Complex - 115 S Three Notch (55-10-09-32-2-201-019.000, 55-10-09-32-2-201-019.001, & 55-10-09-32-2-201-020.002)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been altered at street level with modern display windows and door (Figure 4.25). The building is designed to account for the southward slope within this portion of 3-Notch Street, and contains three separate storefronts that retain interior wall divisions. The parapet level appears to retain original brick elements. Listed construction date is 1900. Preservation condition is considered good.



Figure 4.25. Goodwill complex, 16a-19.01, 19, and 20.02 (right to left).

This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP* due to modern alterations, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

Court Square West, Block 13 (Figure 4.3)

- **13-11, Vann Insurance - 115 W Church St (55-10-09-32-2-201-011.000)**

This one story commercial vernacular building is not depicted on available Sanborn maps up to 1931, indicating a post 1931 construction date. The building has a painted stucco over brick exterior and updated windows and doors (Figure 4.26). A plain parapet with coping surrounds the roof.



Figure 4.26. Vann Insurance Building, south elevation.

This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP*, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

Structures 13-10.03, 10.02, and 10.01

These structures are first depicted on the 1891 (1) Sanborn map as separate buildings with shared walls. Although the extant structures share a parapet, historic map research indicates that these buildings have been separated and combined numerous times with internal divisions and doors under different businesses and owners. These properties are currently under separate ownership and are treated here as separate buildings.

- **13-10.03, NY Life - 110 W Church St (55-10-09-32-2-201-010.003)**

This simple one story commercial vernacular structure has been updated with a modern wooden shuttered window and door (Figure 4.27). The external fabric consists of painted brick. Preservation condition appears to be good.

This building is considered provisionally eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A*. The building is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

- **13-10.02, (Attorney) - 109 W Church St (55-10-09-32-2-201-010.002)**

This simple one story commercial vernacular structure has been updated with a modern double hung sash window and wood framed door (Figure 4.27). The external fabric consists of painted brick. A decorative pilaster surrounding the door appears to be a relatively modern alteration. Preservation condition appears to be good. This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP*, and is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.



Figure 4.27. South elevation at buildings 13-10.03, 10.02, and 10.01 (left to right).

- **13-10.01, Green Appraisers - 107 W Church St (55-10-09-32-2-201-010.001)**

This simple one story commercial vernacular structure has been updated with a modern structural glass window and door (Figure 4.27). The external fabric consists of painted brick. Preservation condition appears to be good. This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP*, and is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and contributions to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

- **13-10, The Pines - 65 W Court Sq (55-10-09-32-2-201-010.000)**

This two story commercial vernacular building served as a previous location of Brantley Brothers Mercantile Company on the first floor, with the upstairs having served as sleeping rooms (Figure 4.28) and office spaces. The second floor interior retains open fireplaces that were likely associated with individual office spaces or sleeping rooms referenced on Sanborn maps (1885:1; 1892:2).

The east elevation contains the main entrance consisting of modern French doors. A secondary front entry door provides access to the second floor staircase. The second floor of the front facade retains three windows with single pane structural glass. Dentil molding spans the front elevation. A simple parapet with plain coping surrounds the roof. Second floor windows updated with single pane structural glass are present along the second floor on the south elevation. Listed construction date is 1900, although



Figure 4.28. The Pines Building, east elevation.

further research will likely push this date back to ca. 1880. Substantial interior updates have occurred for use as a modern restaurant, but overall preservation condition is good.

This building is considered potentially eligible for *NRHP* nomination under *Criteria A and C*, and is potentially eligible for nomination to the Alabama Register based on antiquity and contributions to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. This building serves as a landmark historic structure on Court Square.

- **13-9, Brantley Brothers (Troy Antiques) - 66 W Court Sq (55-10-09-32-2-201-009.000)**

This two story commercial vernacular building historically served as a second location for Brantley Brothers Hardware (Figure 4.29). Decorative stain glass signage (“Brantley Bros Merc. Co”) forms a transom light over display windows and double wooden doors. Dentil molding spans the front elevation under a plain parapet with terra cotta coping. The rear half of the building contains a second story with historic office spaces that are accessed via a large central staircase facing the front entrance. A second floor balcony surrounds the front interior. The rear of the building contains a vault and other office spaces, one of which contains a unique narrow exit door with locking crossbar. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed circa 1897(3). This building is depicted in 1909 (5) Sanborn maps as sharing space for hardware sales with the adjacent Pines Building. Preservation condition is good.

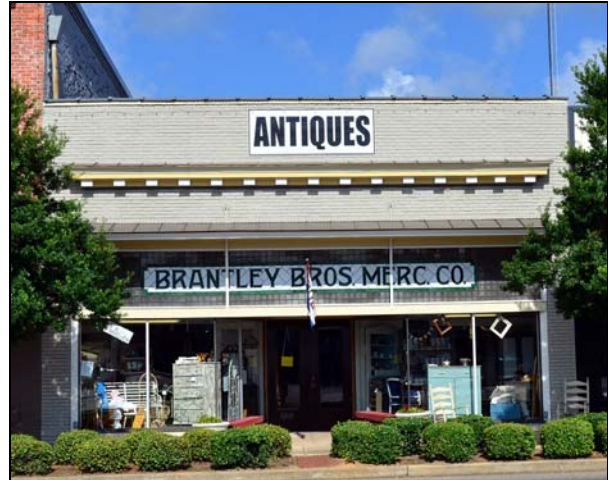


Figure 4.29. Brantley Brothers Building, east elevation.

This building is considered potentially eligible for *NRHP* nomination under *Criteria A and C*, and is also potentially eligible for nomination to the Alabama Register based on antiquity and contributions to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. This building serves as a landmark historic structure on Court Square.

- **13-8, WTBF - 67 W Court Sq (55-10-09-32-2-201-008.000)**

This one story commercial vernacular building is unique in that it retains street level elements with 1950's details. (Figure 4.30). Black tile and tile mosaic flank the glass/metal display windows and doors, all of which are shaded by a black aluminum awning. An exterior tile floor entrance contains the original “Harvey’s” wording associated with historic use as a department store. The upper level parapet has been covered with siding and plain black aluminum coping.



Figure 4.30. WTBF Building, east elevation.

This building is considered potentially eligible for *NRHP* nomination under *Criteria A* and *C*, and is also potentially eligible for nomination to the Alabama Register due to antiquity and contributions to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. This building serves as a landmark historic structure on Court Square.

- **13-65.01, Wise Building - 68 W Court Sq (55-10-09-29-3-304-065.001)**

Historic maps indicate that this building was originally a one story structure (Sanborn 1885:1). The building is later depicted on Sanborn maps in 1909:5 as a two story building selling boots and shoes, dry goods, clothing and millinery. The 1909 business is depicted both in the Wise Building and the adjacent WTBF building. The Wise Building is a two story commercial vernacular structure with flattened pilasters bordering the front elevation (Figure 4.31). Historic street level elements have been replaced with structural glass display windows and doors. Portions of elements and border have been repaired with architectural foam copies. Pilaster capitals may be original. Three second story windows with keystone masonry lintels and updated structural glass are present on the front elevation; two similar second story windows (sans decorative lintels) are present at the building's rear, along with a rear entrance door and single structural glass window. A paneled parapet with tile coping above a plain cornice tops the building's front elevation.

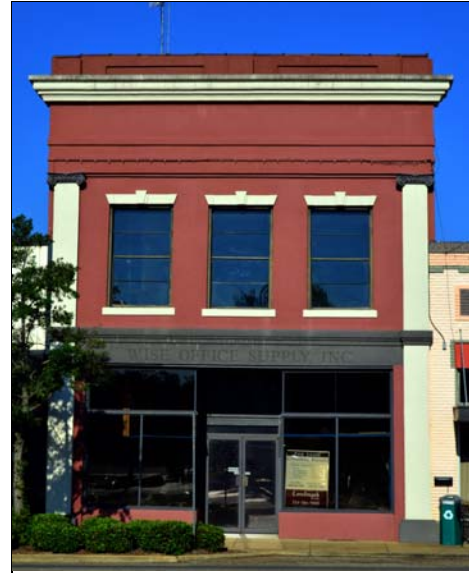


Figure 4.31. Wise Building, east elevation.

This building is considered potentially eligible for *NRHP* nomination under *Criteria A* and *C*, and is also potentially eligible for nomination to the Alabama Register due to antiquity and contributions to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. This building serves as a landmark historic structure on Court Square.

- **13-65, Mamma Goldbergs - 69 W Court Sq (55-10-09-29-3-304-065.001)**

This one story commercial vernacular building has been updated at street level with structural glass windows and modern door (Figure 4.32). Door sidelights and transom lights have been retained, as well as a vertical paned transom light that spans the buildings front elevation above an aluminum awning and display windows. A decorative parapet with brick molding and paneling tops the front elevation. The building's interior has been modified as a contemporary restaurant. Preservation condition is considered good.

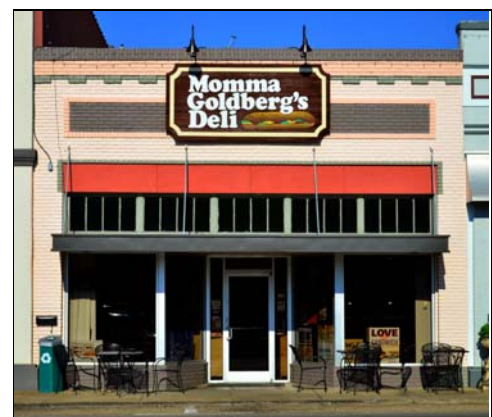


Figure 4.32. Mamma Goldberg's, east elevation.

This building is considered potentially eligible for *NRHP* nomination under *Criteria A* and *C*, and is also potentially eligible for nomination to the Alabama

Register based on antiquity and contributions to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. This building serves as a landmark historic structure on Court Square.

- **13-64, Glow - 70 W Court Sq (55-10-09-29-3-304-064.000)**

This one story commercial vernacular building has been updated at street level with structural glass display windows and transom lights (Figure 4.33). A wooden door with covered sidelights is present under a contemporary aluminum awning. A decorative parapet with brick molding and paneling tops the front elevation. Preservation condition is considered good.

This building is considered potentially eligible for *NRHP* nomination under *Criteria A* and *C*, and is also potentially eligible for nomination to the Alabama Register based on antiquity and contributions to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. This building serves as a landmark historic structure on Court Square.



Figure 4.33. 13-64, Glow, east elevation.

- **13-63, SheBang - 71 W Court Sq (55-10-09-29-3-304-063.000)**

This one story commercial vernacular building has been updated at street level with structural glass display windows, door, sidelights and transom lights (Figure 4.34). A plastered parapet with painted signage tops the front elevation. Preservation condition is considered good. This building contains 13-63.01, which has been subdivided off main building in rear.

This building is considered potentially eligible for *NRHP* nomination under *Criteria A*, and is also potentially eligible for nomination to the Alabama Register based on antiquity and contributions to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. This building serves as a landmark historic structure on Court Square.



Figure 4.34. 13-63, SheBang, east elevation.

Court Square Northwest, Block 12 (Figure 4.3)

- **12-19, Landmark I - 100 N Three Notch (55-10-09-29-3-304-019.000)**

This one story building has been substantially altered with modern brick, display windows and door (Figure 4.35). A shingled roof extension covers any remaining historic parapet details. A basement level component contains a barber shop. It is interesting to note that the 1885 Sanborn map (1) depicts a barber shop in the basement of this same building.

This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP* due to modern alterations. This building is not a strong candidate for the nomination to the Alabama Register due to street level alterations, but the presence of the basement level barber shop dating to at least 1885 is historically significant.



Figure 4.35. Landmark I and II, southeast oblique.

- **12-19.2, Landmark II (Old Drug Store)- 102 N Three Notch (55-10-09-29-3-304-019.002)**

This two story commercial vernacular building has been substantially altered at street level by the addition of modern brick, display windows and door (Figure 4.35). The second floor level appears to retain some degree of historic fabric in the surviving windows. Historic photographs indicate that original parapet details largely remain, with the exception of a large stylized crucible and pestle that historically adorned the parapet peak during this building's tenure as a drug store. The property appraiser's listed construction date is 1900. However, this building is depicted as a two-story drug store in 1885 (Sanborn:2). Preservation condition is considered good.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A*. The building is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

- **12-23, 12-24, and 12-25 (1900 Troy Post Office) - 112, 114, & 116 N Three Notch (55-10-09-29-3-304-023.000, 55-10-09-29-3-304-024.000, & 55-10-09-29-3-304-025.000)**

Sanborn maps indicate that this commercial vernacular building once contained two stories (1892:2; 1897:3). The first floor served as the location of the Troy Post Office before it was relocated to the first floor of the adjacent Masonic building in 1903 (Sanborn:3). The old post office location was replaced in 1903 by a fruit and confectionery store, which was adjacent to a stationary and book store, and a drug store (Sanborn:3). The building is finally depicted in 1923 as a one-story structure (Sanborn:2); businesses are not listed.

The surviving building retains three distinct storefronts. Dentil molding spans the east and north elevations under a simple parapet with plain coping (Figure 4.36). Each storefront has been updated with modern display windows and doors. A single wood trimmed display window with plywood covered transom light is located on the north elevation, along with a set



Figure 4.36. Northeast oblique at 12-23, 12-24, and 12-25 (left to right).

of three wood trimmed, vertical paned, hopper windows. Two small, wood trimmed, fixed windows are located on the western portion of the north elevation. Preservation condition appears to be good.

This building is considered provisionally eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A*, and under *Criterion C*. The building is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

Walnut Street, Block 5 (Figure 4.38)

- **5-15 Masonic Building (Synco Drugs) -
200 N Three Notch (55-10-09-29-3-304-015.000)**

This landmark historic structure was constructed circa 1897. The architect was Enoch Crites, who also designed (and built?) the Gellerstedt building. Other sources list the construction date as 1890 (Farmer 1992:273), but the 1892 Sanborn map (3) only depicts a small, two story wood frame Masonic Lodge at this location. The extant Masonic Building was constructed by 1897 (Sanborn:3), and housed a grocery and printer on the first floor, council room and offices on the second, and Masonic Lodge on the third. The Masonic Building also housed the Troy Post Office on the first floor by April, 1903 (Sanborn:3). The first floor later contained a “Picture Show” (Sanborn 1916:3) after the post office was moved to the Johnson Center building in 1912.

The three and a half story Masonic Building features the Richardsonian Romanesque style (Figure 4.35). The dominate feature of this style, the Romanesque arch, is featured in the windows of the third story and above in the pediment of the façade. Other classic features of this popular 19th century style



Figure 4.37. Masonic Building, east elevation.



Figure 4.38. Block and lot locations for northern portion of study area.

are evidenced in the belt course of rough faced ashlar and semicircular window arches that spring from a heavy wall surface. A decorative egg and dart motif in terra cotta runs several feet above the belt course. The building's composition is representative of the two-part commercial block as the façade is horizontally divided into two distinct zones.

On the south façade, the windows feature original wood sashes. The glazing appears to have been replaced with contemporary single panes with vinyl muntins creating a faux double hung sash. The transom light on the third story appears to retain the original glazing and wood muntin. This center window, and the one just below it appear to retain their original wood mullions as well.

The architrave features a plaque in the middle reading "MASONIC TEMPLE". Just below the architrave, runs another terra cotta course of the egg and dart motif. The front gabled roof has a moderate pitch with a pediment framed by a raking cast iron cornice. The frieze is stamped in cast iron as well. In the center of the pediment is a round plaque depicting the Masonic logo of the square and compass, surrounded by rough faced ashlar. Two small, arched windows sit just below this plaque.

The east façade is covered with two types of pressed, red brick and highlighted on the corners with rough faced ashlar quoins. The first story is sheathed in pigmented structural glass that was probably added in the 1930s or 1940s. At that time, the first story façade also appears to have been altered with the addition of large, commercial window glazing separated by thick aluminum mullions. The colored terrazzo flooring at the recessed entrance is in keeping with that period too. The scalloped aluminum awning is a later addition as well. The glass double doors are contemporary.

The south elevation features numerous windows in double groupings that retain their original wood sashes. The first story has six pairs of small square windows with thick, rough faced stone lintels, thinner smooth sills and single pane sash. One pair of the windows is rectangular, double hung sash, and were partially bricked in at a later date. The second story windows are all rectangular, double hung sash with single panes in each sash. They are capped with rough faced stone lintels and thinner smooth sills below. The center pair is grouped closer together and is divided by a wood mullion. The third story windows are all semicircular arched, double hung sash with single panes in each sash. The original rounded wood muntins are still present in a few of these windows. They are capped with keystones and thinner smooth sills below. The center window pair features a semicircular transom and wood mullions. The center



Figure 4.39. Masonic Building, southwest oblique.

windows on all three stories are flanked by two pilasters that run the entire length of the elevation, located just below the dormer.

A cast iron cornice is present at the roofline. This accentuated cornice serves as an elaborate terminus to the whole building. A cross gabled dormer is located just above the cornice. It has a steep pitch with a small, semicircular arched window in the center. The pediment is framed by a raking cast iron cornice and a decorative cast iron finial tops the dormer. Four capped chimneys are present at the roof line. The roof is covered with shingles in a coursed pattern. This elevation also features three string courses of overlapping corbels at each story. The third story string course includes the decorative egg and dart motif in terra cotta. The opposing north elevation features identical elements as this elevation, though many of the windows have been bricked in or boarded up.

The rear elevation of the Masonic Building is the least ornate. Two rectangular, double hung sash windows with single panes are present on the first and second stories, with two semicircular arched windows on the third story. Smooth sills sit below all of the windows and they appear to retain their original wood sashes. A small, semicircular arched window is present in the center of the gabled end. The gable also features a different brick than in the stories below it. The cast iron pediment runs just across the roofline of the moderately pitched gable and is capped by a decorative cast iron finial. Each story features a string course of overlapping corbels.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criteria A, B, and C*, and for the Alabama Register under comparable criteria. The Masonic Building is a strong contributing property to the historic character of Downtown Troy. Brick fragments and flakes appear to be flaking off upper story exterior surfaces. Preservation condition is considered moderate. Stabilization measures should be implemented immediately.

- **5-14, Ward Building - 202 N Three Notch (55-10-09-29-3-304-014.000)**

This two story commercial vernacular building is first depicted on Sanborn maps in 1931 (2). The first story has an arcade entrance formed by four brick columns supporting brick Tudor arches (Figure 4.40). Double wood paneled doors bordered by large single pane transom lights form the main entrance. The right bay of the entrance facade is framed with wood trimmed display glass windows that enclose a front display window gallery. Rectangular brick molding for painted signage is located at the center of the second story front elevation. Four second story windows above the string course have been updated with aluminum framed, double hung sash windows with fixed transom lights under lintels of soldiered brick. Similar windows are located on the north and west elevations.

A plain brick parapet with aluminum coping surrounds the roof. An open stairwell provides access to the second floor of the adjacent Masonic building.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criteria A and C*, and for the Alabama Register under comparable



Figure 4.40. 5-14, Ward Building, east elevation.

criteria. This building is a strong contributing property to the historic character of Downtown Troy.

Walnut Street, Block 6 (Figure 4.38)

- **6-12, First United Methodist Church - 213 N Three Notch (55-10-09-29-3-304-012.000)**

Constructed in 1904, the First United Methodist Church illustrates a composite of two popular 19th century styles; a sacred form of the Richardsonian Romanesque style and the Gothic Revival style (Figure 4.41). The majority of the structure represents the Richardsonian Romanesque, with some details reflecting the Gothic Revival style. The north elevation features two bell towers, one higher than the other, forming an asymmetrical façade. The higher tower with a more steeply pitched roof gives the effect of a campanile. Both towers have paneled double door entrances with stairs leading up to them at the base, and semicircular arched, stained glass transoms above. The transoms have arch surrounds in brick and masonry above, topped by foliated masonry finials in the center. Both towers have louvered vents set between brick pilasters, culminating in three smaller, semicircular arches on all four sides. The grouping of these elements forms an elongated blind arcade. The arches spring from a thick, broken belt course. Heavy cornices with decorative dentil moldings lie just above the arches. Each tower features a steeply pitched, hipped roof covered in slate shingles with decorative flashing and topped with foliated finials. All four sides have parapeted gables reflecting the steep lines of the roof, with semicircular arched louvered roof vents (rather than lucarne) set in them.

The bell towers flank the center portion of the church that has a large, stained glass rose window in the center. This window breaks a belt course that runs the width of the façade. The rose window is highlighted by a semicircular arch, it's surround in brick and masonry with a foliated finial at the top. Just below the rose window is a bowed wall with a ribbon of smaller, arched, stained glass windows. These double hung sash windows are set on smooth masonry sills. The semicircular stilted arches above these windows spring from brick pilasters that are highlighted with masonry bases and capitals. The arches are topped with decorative masonry surrounds. Corbel tables are present above the belt course within this bowed wall.

Above the rose window within the center of the gable are three arched openings with louvered vents. Above them are masonry arch



Figure 4.41. Methodist Church, west elevation.

surrounds with a shared masonry sill below. The brick wall surface extends up into the gable without a break, typical of the Gothic Revival style. The roof form is cross gabled with a moderate pitch. The roof-wall junction is highlighted by a cornice with two points of varying size on each side of the pitch, creating a small parapet.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criteria A* and *C*. This building is currently listed on the Alabama Register, and is a strong contributing property to the historic character of Downtown Troy.

Walnut Street, Block 7 (Figure 4.38)

As with most second tier blocks in this study, the complex of buildings located on Block 7 was constructed in different stages. Brick buildings on the southwestern corner of this block were preceded by wood frame structures. Sanborn maps indicate that the oldest surviving brick structure here is building # 7-10, an ice and sausage manufacturing business constructed circa 1916(4). The 1923(3) Sanborn map depicts three brick buildings on the southwest corner of this block associated with the Mary Hall Motor Company and Folmar Motor Company. These buildings were destroyed by fire between 1923 (Sanborn:3) and 1931 (Sanborn:3). Building # 7-10 survived and continued to be depicted on later maps. Sanborn map research indicates that extant buildings on the west side of this block were built after 1931, and that surviving storefronts on the east side of this block were built between 1923 and 1931.

- **7-11.1 - 207 N Oak St (55-10-09-29-3-304-011.001)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building faces Oak Street and appear to retain a majority of external historic fabric, with the exception of the addition of modern windows and door (Figure 4.42). Door side light elements have been retained, but enclosed. Construction date is post-1931 (Sanborn 1931:3).

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, retention of a moderate level of historic fabric, and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Preservation condition is considered good.



Figure 4.42. 7-11.1, northwest oblique.

- **7.11.4a - 200A E Walnut St (55-10-09-29-3-304-011.004)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been altered at street level with modern display windows and door (Figure 4.43). An upper paneled parapet is formed by brick molding. An aluminum awning shades the front elevation. Construction date is post-1931 (Sanborn 1931:3). Preservation condition is considered good.

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, retention of a moderate level of historic fabric, and its



Figure 4.43. 7-11.4a, 11.4b, 11.2, and 11 (left to right), south elevations.

contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Preservation condition is considered good.

- **7.11.4b, Amanda's - 200B E Walnut St (55-10-09-29-3-304-011.004)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been altered at street level with modern display windows and door (Figure 4.43). An upper paneled parapet is formed by brick molding.

An aluminum awning shades the front elevation. Construction date is post-1931 (Sanborn 1931:3).

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, retention of a moderate level of historic fabric, and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Preservation condition is considered good.

- **7.11.2, Richard's Barber Shop - 200C E Walnut St (55-10-09-29-3-304-011.002)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been altered at street level with modern display windows and door (Figure 4.43). An upper paneled parapet is formed by brick molding surrounding painted signage. An aluminum awning shades the front elevation. Construction date is post-1931 (Sanborn 1931:3).

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, retention of a moderate level of historic fabric, and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Preservation condition is considered good.

- **7-11, Old Book Shop - 200 Block of E Walnut St (55-10-09-29-3-304-011.000)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been altered at street level plywood covered display windows and a contemporary wooden door (Figure 4.43). A paneled parapet with brick coping tops the building's front elevation. An aluminum awning shades a shuttered display window. External fabric is plaster over brick. Construction date is post-1931 (Sanborn 1931:3).

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, retention of a moderate level of historic fabric, and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Preservation condition is considered good.

- **7-10, Ice/Sausage Building - 204 E Walnut St (55-10-09-29-3-304-010.000)**

The 1916 (4) Sanborn map depicts a sausage manufacturing business with ‘2 ton ice machine’. What remains of this building represents the oldest surviving structure on Block 7. This building, unfortunately, is extremely poor condition. The front elevation consists of glass/metal display windows and doors (Figure 4.44). The majority of internal architectural elements and the roof of this building are no longer present. Motor components associated with the historic ice machine appear to be visible toward the rear of the building.



Figure 4.44. Building 7-10, south elevation.

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination and for the Alabama Register due to dilapidated conditions. Preservation condition is considered extremely poor.

- **7-9a, McMillans, 7-9b, 7-9.2, Trojan Graphics, 7-9.1, American Legion**
206 & 208 E Walnut Street
(55-10-09-29-3-304-009.000)
210 E Walnut St (55-10-09-19-3-304-009.002)
212 E Walnut St (55-10-09-29-3-304-009.002)

Buildings 7-9a, 7-9b, 7-9.2 and 7-9.1 are each under separate ownership, but should be classified as separate storefronts within the same building (Figure 4.45). These storefronts are connected under a shared parapet, and are depicted on the 1931(3) Sanborn map as being separate divisions within one building. Subdivisions within this building vary in preservation condition. 7-9a and 7-9b survive as only a shell of the original storefront, with the roof, floor, and interior attributes lost to time and decay. 7-9.2 appears to be in good condition and survives as an active business, as does 7-9.1 under use by the American Legion.

This building varies greatly in regards to preservation condition. Active storefronts have been updated with modern windows and doors, while vacant sections are in extreme disrepair.



Figure 4.45. American Legion Building, south elevation.

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination and for the Alabama Register due to dilapidated conditions. Average preservation condition for the building as a whole is considered extremely poor.

Walnut Street, Block 8 (Figure 4.38)

• **8-5, Johnson Center (Old Post Office) - 300 E Walnut St (55-10-09-29-3-304-005.000)**

The following text from the historic marker located at the front of the Johnson Center provides a comprehensive description of this building (Figure 4.46):

“The Historic Troy Post Office (Circa 1910). Chiseled in the cornerstone are the words *Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect, MCMX*. This Classical Revival-style Post Office remained in service until 1980. The building draws heavily on both Roman and Greek models for its design. It has two stories and a basement; with the main workroom having the full height of the building. The massive revolving door of oak, with brass push plates, was an innovation when the building was first occupied. The building measured 40 by 80 feet on a lot 120 by 100 feet. Parcel post service was instituted all over the country by 1912. In January 1913, *The Messenger* reported that the parcel post business was “good in Troy and is growing by leaps and bounds.” During the first seven days, more than 800 packages arrived in the city. During that same period, there were about 600 packages distributed from Troy by parcel post.

The building has a seven bay front with a closely engaged portico. The portico has two brick pilasters which stand in high relief to the main facade and four engaged modified Doric columns of brick with limestone capitals and bases. Five Palladian arched openings with large keystones fill the space between the



Figure 4.46. Johnson Center (Old Post Office), southwest oblique.

columns, the center opening containing the main entrance doors, the other openings containing double windows, and the brick panel above is paneled as if for five blind windows. The columns are topped by a molded architrave and a wide frieze where the name of the building has been placed. Rising from the frieze is a handsome cornice with compound crown molding and a dentil band. Still on the front facade, the rectangular pilasters are flanked by windows on either side: large sash windows on the lower floor and smaller windows on the second story. Lower than the entrance cornice is a similarly detailed cornice which runs around the top of the entire building. After being renovated in July 2007, the old post office reopened to the public in 2008 as the Johnson Center for the Arts". (Historic Marker, Johnson Center, 2012)

This building was added to the *NRHP* in 1978, and is considered eligible for, but is not listed on, the Alabama Register. This building is a strong contributing property to the historic character of Downtown Troy.

- **8-6, 8-7, Johnson Center Annex - 213 & 221 E Academy St
(55-10-09-29-3-304-006.000 & 55-10-09-29-3-304-007.000)**

This one story commercial vernacular building originally contained both pedestrian and vehicle/freight doors (Figure 4.47). The east and north elevations each contain enclosed entrances. Windows and pedestrian doors have been updated with modern materials. The small fanlight window on the east elevation appears to retain original details. A simple parapet with tile coping surrounds the roof. This building is not depicted on the 1931(3) Sanborn maps, indicating a later construction date.

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown



Figure 4.47. Johnson Center Annex, northeast oblique.

Troy. Preservation condition is considered good.

Block 9, Walnut Street, (Figure 4.38)

- **9-50, Troy Pulic Relations & Troy Arts Council - 112 N Market St (55-10-09-29-3-304-050.000)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been updated with modern windows and doors (Figure 4.48). Original brick elements and architectural details may be obscured by painted plaster. Listed construction date is 1920, but this building is not depicted on Sanborn maps as late as 1931.

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination. Further research is needed to determine Alabama Register eligibility.



Figure 4.48. Troy Arts Council, west elevation.

- **9-50.1, Cultural Arts Center (The Studio)- 303 E Walnut St (55-10-09-29-3-304-050.001)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been updated with modern windows and doors (Figure 4.49). Original brick elements and architectural details may be obscured by painted plaster. Listed construction date is 1920, but this building not depicted on Sanborn maps as late as 1931.

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Preservation condition is considered good.



Figure 4.49. Cultural Arts Center, north elevation.

- **9-51a, Family Outfitters - 305 E Walnut St (55-10-09-29-3-304-051.000)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building has been altered with modern windows and doors (Figure 4.50). Double glass/metal doors with fixed transom light are flanked by modern display windows under a simple parapet with plain coping. Property appraiser data indicates a circa 1947 construction date.

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination, but is potentially eligible for the



Figure 4.50. Buildings 9-51a and 9-51b (right to left), north elevation.

Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Preservation condition is considered good.

- **9-51b, (vacant) - 307 E Walnut St (55-10-09-19-3-304-051.000)**

This small one story vernacular building first shows up on Sanborn maps in 1916 (4) as a ‘drinks’ store. The current brick structure appears to have replaced an earlier pre-1916 frame building of similar dimensions. The building has been altered with modern windows and doors, within an external fabric consisting of painted plaster over brick (Figure 4.50).

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Preservation condition is considered good.

Block 9, Elm/Market Street, (Figure 4.38)

- **9-49, Bail Bonds and 9-48, Mattie’s Fashion Boutique - 111 N Market St (55-10-09-29-3-304-019.000) & 109 N Market St (55-10-09-29-3-304-048.000)**

This one-story commercial vernacular building could arguably be considered two separate buildings (Figure 4.51). The separate storefronts are connected by the same parapet, but with separate roof lines. Both storefronts have been altered at street level with modern display windows and doors. Building 9-49 exhibits more substantial alterations with glass block windows and a glass/metal door. Building 9-48 appears to retain period correct transom lights. The upper parapet level and street level both appear to retain original brick elements. Listed construction date is 1945.

This building is considered ineligible for individual *NRHP* nomination, but is a potential contributor to an historic district.

The building is also potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, retention of a moderate level of historic fabric, and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Preservation condition is considered good.



Figure 4.51. West elevation, building 9-49/9-48 (left to right).

- **9-47, Florist, etc. - 101, 103, 105, & 107 N Market St (55-10-09-29-3-304-047.000)**

This one story commercial vernacular building is divided into four separate storefronts under one owner (Figure 4.52). Each storefront has likely been modified over time with the addition of modern display windows and doors, but the overall building layout and internal divisions appear to correspond to details depicted on the 1916 (4) Sanborn map. This conservative building exhibits limited architectural details, but retains a simple parapet with plain coping. Preservation condition appears to be good.

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity, retention of a moderate level of historic fabric, and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.



Figure 4.52. West elevation, building 9-47.

- **9-52, Residential - 206 Elm St (55-10-09-29-3-304-052.000)**

This one story frame vernacular building is listed in the property appraiser records as constructed in 186, but is not depicted on Sanborn maps until 1891(1). The balloon frame residence has a cross-gabled plan that forms a “T” and represents a gable front and wing form of Folk Victorian common in the southern states (Figure 4.53). The gable end is steeply pitched with a painted, crimped metal roof. The primary entrance under a shed porch faces Elm Street and consists of a single wood paneled door behind double screen doors with surrounding transom and sidelights. The matching shed porch on the north elevation has been enclosed. The windows are contemporary and double hung sash. The south façade features a bay window with a hipped roof within the projecting gable. The entire exterior of the structure is clad with aluminum siding running horizontally. The building appears to retain a moderate level of level of historic fabric. Preservation condition appears to be good.



Figure 4.53. South elevation at 9-52, private residence

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and for its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

Academy Street, Block 1a (Figure 4.38)

- **1a-9, City Hall-306 E Academy St/301 Charles W Meeks Ave (55-10-09-29-3-004-009.000)**

Constructed in 1908 with the assistance of a \$10,000 grant from the Carnegie Fund, this building served as the Troy Public Library until 1920, when the City turned the building over to the Troy Normal School due to lack of funds. The school used this building for ten years and then returned the building back to the City in 1930 (Farmer 1992:229).



Figure 4.54. City Hall, southwest oblique.

The original public library portion of the building was designed by Frank

Lockwood (Rice 2006:74). The building reflects a modest version of the Beaux Arts style, with key features including the paired pilasters, accentuated cornice, arched windows, and low pitched roof (Figure 4.54). The building's composition is central block with wings, as a projecting center section is flanked by two wider units giving the effect of a portico.

The symmetrical brick façade features a pair of arched windows in each wing, with a single pilaster between each window and a pair of pilasters at the corners. The windows have masonry keystones at the top and masonry sills at the bottom. The glazing includes vinyl muntins and mullions within a double hung sash in the middle flanked by side lights, and topped with a fanlight. The pilasters are capped with masonry capitals just below a masonry belt course. Above the belt course is an accentuated, projecting cornice. The façade terminates at a parapet capped with masonry coping at a flat roof.

The entrance is located in the projecting center section, which continues the cornice and belt course from the wings, and has a slightly elevated parapet in the middle. Two masonry columns flank the entrance and are topped with Ionic capitals. The central masonry arch is capped with a keystone and is two stories high, as are the columns. Inside the portico, a pendant light hangs from the center of the ceiling. The double entrance doors are glazed with single panes and flanked by sidelights, with a transom above the doors and sidelights. Above the transom is a pediment and above it is an arched window with five vertical lights. Several masonry steps lead up to the entrance and a thick belt course runs the width of the building towards the base. Contemporary brick steps and terraces with plants have been added linking the building to the sidewalk.

The north and south elevations feature a pair of slightly recessed, rectangular vinyl windows with masonry sills. The corners of the elevations have paired pilasters of the same design as those on the façade. The belt courses and cornice continue around the building on these side elevations as well. A projection from the east elevation features simpler elements. These elements include corbels that pick up the horizontal line at the upper belt course and a smaller, single rectangular window with a plain lintel. The east elevation is attached to a modern addition, but original features include the arched windows, pilasters, cornice and belt courses

found on the façade. The projection has a lower roof line and was flanked by an arched window on each side.

The modern addition mimics some of the features of the original building. These include the masonry belt courses, corbels, and rectangular windows with masonry sills. The dominate feature is a protruding entrance below a tall arch, flanked by pilasters with ionic capitals. The arch is capped by a keystone and recessed within it is a window two stories tall with a fanlight. Double entrance doors are incorporated at the base of the window. The first and second story windows are both single and paired, most with four over four, double hung sashes.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criteria A*, and *C*, and for the Alabama Register under comparable criteria. This building is a strong contributing property to the historic character of Downtown Troy.

Academy Street, Block 3 (Figure 4.38)

- **3-8, Henderson-Black Building - 218 E Academy St (55-10-09-29-3-005-008.000)**

Constructed in 1920, this two story commercial vernacular building housed the Henderson-Black Grocery Company. The building uses two types of brick, red for side and rear elevations, and tan for the front (Figure 4.55). The front elevation contains the main entrance composed of recessed paneled double wooden doors with transom light. The entrance is symmetrically bordered on each side by three windows updated with single pane structural glass under iron security bars. A decorative band of brick soldiering spans the first floor entrance and windows. Rough cut stone with the date '1920' is present above a larger rough cut panel with engraved "Henderson-Black BLDG." signage.

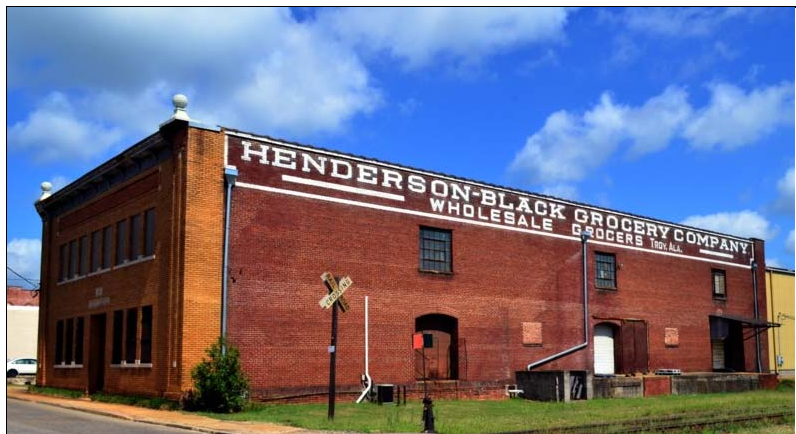


Figure 4.55. Henderson-Black Building, southeast oblique.

The second story contains a row of eight windows that have been enclosed. A rectangular section of red brick bordered by tan brick molding forms a decorative panel below the front parapet. Brick molding on the spans the vertical ends of the front elevation and give the impression of engaged rectangular columns. Aluminum (?) finials located at the front elevation corners border an aluminum entablature with (sharp toothed molding above a series of eight plain corbels. The eastern end of the entablature is missing. The east and west elevations contain three freight doors. Three matching multi-paned metal framed windows are located on the second story above each freight door. Painted signage depicting "Henderson-Black Grocery Company - Wholesale Grocers Troy, Ala" is located at the top of the east elevation facing the railroad tracks. Preservation condition appears to be good.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criteria A* and *C*, and for the Alabama Register under comparable criteria. This building is a strong contributing property to the historic character of Downtown Troy.

- **3-1, Walters Building - 212 E Academy St (55-10-09-29-3-005-001.000)**

Sanborn maps first depict this building in 1931 (3) as a garage with 20 car capacity. The surviving building is a one story commercial vernacular brick structure (Figure 4.56). The front (south) elevation contains both pedestrian and vehicular entrances. A central pedestrian entrance consists of wooden French doors with single-pane fixed transom light. These doors are bordered by display windows with fixed single pane transom lights, all of which are shaded by an aluminum awning. An aluminum garage door for vehicle access is located on the right wing of the front elevation. A large display window with transom light is located on the opposite left wing.

Engaged brick columns border both the front elevation and awning. Three separate recessed masonry panels are located along a parapet with plain coping. Preservation condition appears to be good.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* due to its association with historic transportation, and for the Alabama Register under comparable criteria.



Figure 4.56. Walters Building, south elevation.

- **3-2, Laney Auto - 210 E Academy St (55-10-09-29-3-005-002.000)**

This building was constructed as early as 1923 (Sanborn:3), and was used for auto repair and bottle storage as late as 1931 (Sanborn:3). The front (south) elevation has been altered with enclosed windows and freight/pedestrian alteration under a parapet with tile coping (Figure 4.57). The building has one and a half stories, with the half story located in the building's rear. Preservation condition appears to be good.



Figure 4.57. Laney Auto, south elevation.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* due to its association with historic transportation, and for the Alabama Register under comparable criteria.

• **3-3, Troy Implement Company (Henderson Knitting Mills) - 200 E College St (55-10-09-29-3-005-003.000)**

This prominent two story brick building (Figure 4.58) was originally constructed to house Henderson Knitting Mills, with “knitting and finishing 1st (floor), carding and spinning 2nd” (Sanborn 1892:2, 1897:4). The building later housed J.M. Collier Wholesale Drugs and was “vacant 2nd floor” (Sanborn 1903:4), followed by a “20 car garage on the 1st (floor) and cotton factory on 2nd” (Sanborn 1916:4), then as a first and second floor garage for auto sales (Sanborn 1923:3). This building also served as an armory in 1931 (Sanborn:3).

All windows appear to have been updated with structural glass. First floor window and door composition appear to have been altered in layout and design through the addition of display windows and doors at the southwest portion of the building. A large aluminum freight/vehicle door is present on the street level south elevation; a similar freight door is present on the north second story elevation. Remaining original first floor windows have segmental arched lintels formed by two rows of soldiered brick; sills appear to be concrete. Second floor windows have semicircular arched lintels formed by two rows of soldiered brick; sills appear to be concrete. A centrally stepped parapet with tile coping is present on the west elevation; remaining parapets are level with tile coping. Residual painted signage (*Chrysler Plymouth...Troy AL Implement Company*) is located at the top of south elevation.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criteria A* and *C*, and for the Alabama Register under comparable criteria. This building is a strong contributing property to the historic character of Downtown Troy.



Figure 4.58. Troy Implement Company, southwest oblique.

East College, Block 2 (Figure 4.38)

• **2-4, Balmer - 200 E College St (55-10-09-29-3-003-005.000)**

The 1931(14) Sanborn map appears to label this building as “Alabama Utilities Co. Elec. Light Plant”. The building is not depicted on earlier Sanborn maps. The north and west elevations are clad in tin, as is the roof. The front (south) elevation contains two and a half wings, with three large segmental arched lintel windows per wing, and one segmental arched lintel window in the half wing (seven arches, total; Figure 4.59). Five of these windows have been enclosed. One window appears to have been altered for use as a freight door. The far left window has been altered through the addition of a pedestrian door. A series of decorative small, connected semicircular arches spans the front elevation. A parapet with double gable design with plain coping tops the front elevation. The left parapet contains detailed paneling composed of concrete with header course brick border and detail. The east elevation contains a brick facade with an alternate freight door and other windows and doors that are obscured by dense vegetation.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criteria A* and *C*, and for the Alabama Register under comparable criteria. Further research is needed to determine this building's association with historic utilities development. This building is a strong contributing property to the historic character of Downtown Troy.



Figure 4.59. Balmer Building (old Light Plant), southeast oblique.

East College, Block 4 (Figure 4.38)

- **4-5.2, Farmer's Co-op Warehouse and Cotton Gin building - 310 N Oak St (55-10-09-29-3-005-005.002)**

Built ca. 1916 (Sanborn:4), this one story brick building (Figure 4.60) provided seed via elevated conveyor belt to the Standard Chemical and Oil Company warehouse historically located east across Oak Street. Original three-row header course, semicircular arched lintel windows (eight total) with header course brick sills have been bricked over. A large, circular, bricked-over opening in the northern portion of the south elevation represents the location of the conveyor belt that once spanned Oak Street.

The current display windows and doors are contemporary alterations. The original entrance appears to have been via a large, wooden Dutch door under a three-row header course, semicircular arched lintel. Two opposing three-row header course, semicircular arched lintel windows border this door. The west and north elevations contain similar compositions of enclosed windows. Preservation condition appears to be good.

This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criteria A*, and for the Alabama Register under comparable criteria



Figure 4.60. Co-op Gin Building, southeast oblique.

• **4-5.3 Troy Electric Light and Water Works Pump House - 107 E College St (55-10-09-29-3-005-005.003)**

This one-story brick building contains two freight door entrances with semicircular rowlock lintels on the north elevation (Figure 4.61). These entrances were originally designed to accommodate fire engines associated with Troy's first electric power generating plant, which was put into operation in May, 1891 (Farmer 1992: 362). The generator building was located in the northeast portion of Block 4, east and adjacent to this building. Sanborn maps from February 1891(1) depict the site of the planned generator building that was later constructed in May of that year. The adjacent surviving fire engine building (4-5.3, Figure 4.61) is later depicted as a pump house associated with the "Troy Electric Lights and Water Works" facility (Sanborn 1897:4; 1916:4), and later as a 'Fire Dept' associated with the "Troy Electric Lights and Water Works" on the northeast corner (Sanborn 1923:3). The original pump house at the rear (south) of this building once contained a 150,000 gallon water reservoir that is no longer present. This area appears to have been enclosed by a more recent concrete block addition. Symmetrical segmental arched lintel windows have been enclosed on the east and west elevations.



Figure 4.61. Troy Electric Pump House, northwest oblique.

This building is considered potentially eligible for *NRHP* nomination under *Criteria A*, and for the Alabama Register under the same general criteria regarding events and research potential. This building serves as the only surviving structure associated with the original Troy Electric Lights and Water Works facility.

4-5.1 (Office Building) - 315 N Three Notch St (55-10-09-29-3-005-005.001)

Constructed circa 1920, this one story commercial vernacular building was originally used as office space (Sanborn 1923:3). The building contains an exterior fabric of stucco over brick, with a simple parapet with tile coping (Figure 4.62). Windows consist of 2/2 double hung wooden sash with segmental arch lintels. Preservation condition appears to be good.

This building is considered ineligible for nomination to the *NRHP*, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register due to antiquity and for its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.



Figure 4.62. Building 4-5.1, west elevation.

Elm/Market Streets, Block 15 (Figure 4.65)

- **15-58a - 100 S Market St (55-10-09-29-3-304-058.000)**

This two commercial vernacular building appears to be built or at least updated with relatively recent brick on the west and north elevations (Figure 4.63). The building contains a second semi-subterranean level with access from an unpaved lot at the south of the building. Street level attributes consists of modern display windows and doors. Property appraiser data indicates a 1910 construction date, but this building is not depicted on any Sanborn maps up to 1931. Both the front (west) and north elevations appear to have been updated with modern brick. Further research is needed to determine the construction date.

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Preservation condition is considered good.



Figure 4.63. Buildings 15-58a and 15-58b, west elevation.

- **15-58b - 102 S Market St (55-10-09-29-3-304-058.000)**

As with its adjacent north neighbor, this two story commercial vernacular building has been updated with relatively recent brick on the west elevation (Figure 4.63). The building also contains a second semi-subterranean level with access from a dirt lot at the south of the building. Street level attributes consist of modern display windows and doors. Property appraiser data indicates a 1910 construction date, but this building is not depicted on any Sanborn maps up to 1931. Further research is needed to determine the construction date.

This building is considered ineligible for *NRHP* nomination, but is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy. Preservation condition is considered good.

- **15-3, Henderson - Faulk Warehouse - Elm St/W Church St (55-10-09-29-3-304-058.000)**

This linear brick warehouse (Figure 4.64) is first depicted on Sanborn maps in 1916 (4) as the Henderson-Faulk Warehouse, general storage. The entrance at the north elevation originally opened directly onto Elm Street prior to construction of the Elm Street bridge in 1936. A small section of the brick street surface is present at the north end of the warehouse may be a remnant of Elm Street prior to paving. The



Figure 4.64. Henderson-Faulk Warehouse, southeast oblique.

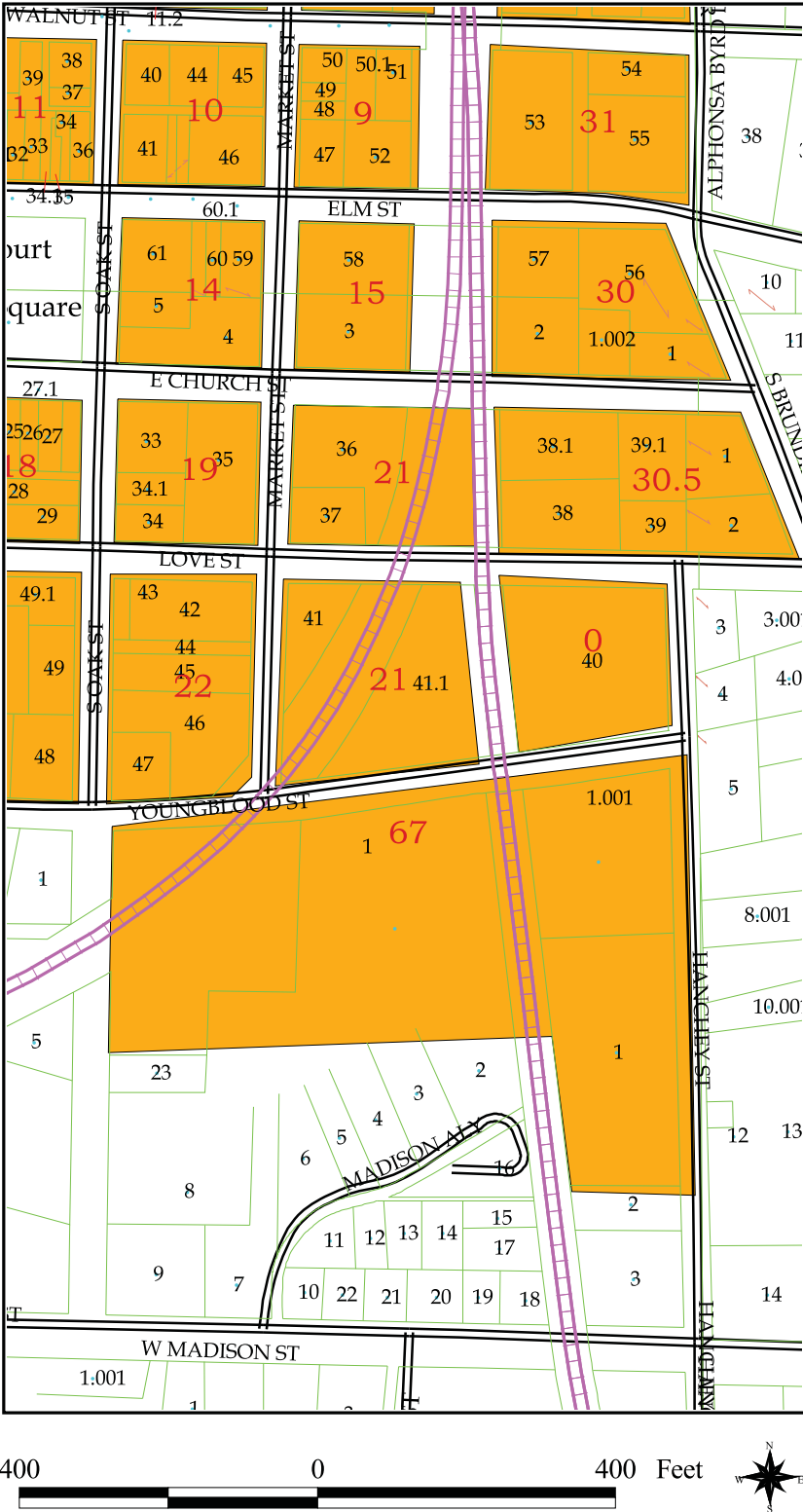


Figure 4.65. Block and lot locations for eastern portion of study area.

building retains large freight doors on the north and south elevations. Three freight doors with three-row header course segmental arches are present on the east elevation facing the railroad tracks. Windows facing the railroad tracks include one updated double hung sash with two-row header course semicircular arched lintel and three windows (bricked up) with jack arched lintels. All windows have header course brick sills. Similar window layouts are present on the west elevation. This warehouse appears to retain a majority of historic fabric and to be in good condition.

This building is considered potentially eligible for *NRHP* nomination under *Criteria A* and *C*, and for the Alabama Register under the same general criteria and for its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

Church/Market Streets, Block 20 (Figure 4.65)

• **20-36, Troy Grocery Company - 200 S Market St (55-10-09-32-2-201-036.000)**

Founded in 1900, the Troy Grocery Company provided wholesale grocery supplies to Pike County and surrounding areas. Property appraiser data lists a construction date of 1900, but the building is not depicted until 1909 (8) on Sanborn maps. This two-story commercial vernacular building has been updated on the Market Street facade with relatively modern display windows and doors, as well as a large plywood-covered false front. The other three elevations contain windows that have mainly been plastered and painted over, as well as decorative quoins at building corners and at presumed wall supports. Dentile molding spans the south, east, and north elevations under a simple brick parapet. Two separate loading dock door entrances face the railroad tracks to the east (Figure 4.66). Preservation condition appears to be good.

This building serves as an excellent surviving example early wholesale grocery warehouses in Troy. It is potentially eligible for *NRHP* nomination under *Criteria A*, and *C*, and eligible for the Alabama Register under the same general criteria and for its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.



Figure 4.66. Troy Grocery Company, northwest oblique.

Church/Market Streets, Block 20 (Figure 4.65)

- **20-37, Touchstone's Shoe Repair - 300 Love St (55-10-09-32-2-201-037.000)**

This one story commercial vernacular building is first depicted as a filling station on 1931 Sanborn maps (5). Windows and doors have been updated with modern replacements, but the building still retains a moderate degree of historic character (Figure 4.67). This building represents the last historic filling station in Downtown Troy, and as such is potentially eligible for *NRHP* nomination under *Criteria A*, and *C*. This building is eligible for the Alabama Register under the same general criteria and for its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.



Figure 4.67. Touchstone's Shoe Repair, southwest elevation.

East Love, Block 22 (Figure 4.65)

- **22-43, Flo's - 201 Love St (55-10-09-32-2-201-043.000)**

This one story commercial vernacular building is listed with the property appraisers with a construction date of 1910. However, Sanborn maps depict a similar brick building listed as a grocery at this location in 1897 (5). Modern door and window replacements are present, and the interior has been modified for use as a contemporary restaurant (Figure 4.68). Preservation condition is considered good.

This building is not considered eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* due to contemporary alterations and relatively common architectural attributes. The building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.



Figure 4.68. Buildings 22-43 and 22-42a, north elevation (right to left).

- **22-42a, Turning Heads - 203 Love St (55-10-09-32-2-201-042.000)**

Sanborn maps first depict this building as a barber shop in 1916 (6). Modern door and window replacements are present and transom lights over the display windows and door have been covered with plywood (Figure 4.68). The building appears to retain the original brick parapet.

This building is not considered eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* due to contemporary alterations and relatively common architectural attributes. The building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

- **22-42b, Scott's Barber - 205 Love St (55-10-09-32-2-201-042.000)**

This one story commercial vernacular building is listed with the property appraisers with a construction date of 1920. Sanborn maps depict this building as vacant in 1916 (6). Modern door and window replacements are present and transom lights over the display windows and door have been covered with plywood (Figure 4.69). The building appears to retain the original brick parapet. Preservation condition appears to be good.

This building is not considered eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* due to contemporary alterations and relatively common architectural attributes. The building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.



Figure 4.69. Buildings 22-42b and 22-42c, north elevation (right to left).

- **22-42c, Sharon's II - 207 Love St (55-10-09-32-2-201-042.000)**

This one story commercial vernacular building is listed with the property appraisers with a construction date of 1920. Sanborn maps depict this building as a ten car garage in 1916 (6). Modern door and window replacements are present and transom lights over the display windows and door have been covered with plywood (Figure 4.69). The building retains the original corbelled brick parapet with more detailed brickwork than adjacent buildings. Preservation condition appears to be good.

This building is not considered eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* due to contemporary alterations and relatively common architectural attributes. The building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the Alabama Register based on antiquity and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.

- **22-45, Whaley Farm Supply - 200 Block of S Oak St (55-10-09-32-2-201-045.000)**

This one story commercial vernacular building originally served as the TF Murphree Carriage Shop in 1916 (Sanborn: 6). The building most recently served as an agricultural supply business. The front elevation contains wood paneled double doors and two structural glass display windows under an aluminum awning (Figure 4.70). A large freight door is centrally located within the front elevation. A shed roofed brick addition is located on the building's rear. The south elevation contains ten three-row header course segmental arched windows that have been enclosed and covered with asphalt tile.

This building is considered potentially eligible for *NRHP* nomination under *Criteria A* and *C*, and eligible for the Alabama Register under the same general criteria, and for its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.



Figure 4.70. Whaley Farm Supply, west elevation.

Love Street, Block 21 (Figure 4.65)**• 21-41, Seals Warehouse - 301 Love St (55-10-09-32-2-201-041.000)**

This unique curved brick warehouse was constructed in several stages. The building's eastern curved wall boundary is defined by the adjacent railroad track right-of-way (Figure 4.71). The 1897 (5) Sanborn depicts the northern portion of this warehouse facing Love Street as the John Seals Cotton Warehouse. An open well is also depicted in the rear interior of the building. By 1916 (Sanborn:6) the warehouse has been expanded to encompass the entire curved lot, and was used for cotton seed storage. The building later served as J.S. Carroll Mercantile Company's Warehouse No. 2 for cotton seed storage in 1923 (Sanborn:5) and automobile storage (with dirt floor) in 1931 (Sanborn:5). Preservation condition is considered good.

Two freight doors with three-row header course segmental arches are present on the east elevation facing the railroad tracks. Six steel covered, jack arched lintel windows with header course brick sills are present on the east elevation facing the railroad tracks. Similar window and door compositions are present on the west elevation. Two freight doors, two pedestrian doors, and one partially covered display window on the north elevation have been updated with modern trim and components. Additional windows have been covered over and updated. This warehouse appears to retain a majority of historic fabric and to be in good condition.

This building serves as an excellent surviving example of agricultural and light industrial warehouses in Troy. It is potentially eligible for *NRHP* nomination under *Criteria A*, and *C*, and is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register under the same general criteria and its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy.



Figure 4.71. Seals Warehouse, northeast oblique.

- **21-41.1, Carroll Warehouse No. 3. - 303 Love St (55-10-09-32-2-201-041.001)**

Located between the Seaboard Coastline and Central of Georgia railroad tracks, this nondescript warehouse was originally used for grocery and hardware storage (Figure 4.72). The 1916 Sanborn map (5) depicts this tin-covered structure as the “J.S. Carroll Mercantile Co’s W.Ho. No. 3”. In light of the building’s current condition, it is interesting to note that the 1931(5) Sanborn map depicts the building’s use as junk storage.

This building does not appear to meet *NRHP* eligibility criteria due to building materials and architectural attributes. This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the Alabama Register based on its role in local commerce and industry. Further research is recommended to determine the research potential of interior architectural details and historical associations. Preservation condition is considered moderate.



Figure 4.72. Carroll Warehouse No. 3, north elevation.

- **0-40, W.L. Thompson Cotton Warehouse -300 block of Love St (55-10-09-32-2-201-040.000)**

This brick warehouse was originally built circa 1920 for use as a cotton warehouse (Sanborn 1923:5). Portions of the structure have been updated with contemporary office spaces. Numerous freight and pedestrian entrances, and segmented and semicircular arched windows surrounding the warehouse exterior have been bricked up and modified over the years (Figure 4.73). This building continues to function as a warehouse and appears to be in moderate condition.

This building is potentially eligible for the *NRHP* eligibility criteria under *Criteria A*. This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the Alabama Register based on its association with the development of commerce and industry. Further research is recommended to determine the research potential of interior architectural details and historical associations. Preservation condition is considered moderate.



Figure 4.73. Thompson Warehouse, northeast oblique.

- **30.5-38.1 and 38.2, Kelly's Tire - 316 Love St (55-10-09-32-2-201-038.000 & 55-10-09-32-2-201-038.001)**

This two story commercial vernacular brick complex contains components with differing dates. The earliest circa 1920 building appears to be the two-story structure adjacent to the railroad tracks. This building has been substantially altered with modern freight doors and contemporary windows. The more recent addition on the west (circa 1960) is a six bay structure for automobile repair (Figure 4.74). Preservation condition appears to be moderate.

This building does not appear to meet *NRHP* eligibility criteria due to architectural attributes and contemporary updates. This building is not considered eligible for nomination to the Alabama Register due to alteration and limited historic fabric.



Figure 4.74. Kelly's Tire Building, south elevation.

- **67W-1, Session Warehouse East - 200 block Youngblood St (55-10-09-32-2-002-001.000)**

Property appraisers data lists a 1920 construction date, but Sanborn map research indicates that the brick structure was constructed sometime after 1931. This sprawling warehouse contains numerous freight and pedestrian doors (Figure 4.75). Building materials include both tin and brick, with a stepped parapet surrounding the top of the brick portion. Preservation condition appears to be moderate.

Further research is needed to determine *NRHP* eligibility. This building is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register due to antiquity and for its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy



Figure 4.75. Sessions Warehouse East, northeast oblique.

- **Alabama Warehouse No. 2 - 111 Youngblood St (55-10-09-32-2-003-001.000 & 55-10-09-32-2-003.002.000)**

Located at the corner of Youngblood and Oak Streets (an unnumbered Sanborn block), this brick warehouse originally served as a cotton processing and storage facility. Ginnery No. 2 was located within the eastern portion of the building and is labeled as such with residual painted signage on the southern elevation under a stepped parapet (Figure 4.76). A square-bale cotton compress was located within the larger western portion. A small attached office with brick exterior is located on the northeastern corner of the main warehouse (Sanborn 1931:2). Property appraisers data lists a 1900 construction date, but Sanborn map research indicates that the brick structure was constructed between 1923-1931. Preservation condition appears to be moderate. This building is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion A* for its role in the development of local agricultural industry, and is potentially eligible for the Alabama Register under comparable criteria and for its contribution to the historic setting of Downtown Troy



Figure 4.76. Alabama Warehouse No. 2, south elevation.

Chapter 5. Conclusions and Recommendations

The results of this survey indicate that the overwhelming majority of buildings within the survey area are considered historically significant and retain sufficient integrity for contributing to the historic character of Downtown Troy. One hundred fourteen buildings were inventoried during this project. Of these, over eighty percent are considered potentially eligible at the State level for nomination to the Alabama Register (Table 5.1, Table A-1, Appendix A). Fifty are considered potentially eligible at the Federal level for nomination to the *National Register of Historic Places*. This survey also indicates that the Downtown Troy area contains an ample amount of associated historic properties suitable for establishing an historic district.

	Count	Percent (n=114)
National Register	50	43.9%
Alabama Register	93	81.6%

Historically significant buildings are distributed throughout the survey area. Court Square contains the highest concentration of surviving historic properties by virtue of lot design and layout, and also contains the oldest surviving commercial properties in Downtown Troy. Other areas once contained similar densities of commercial properties, but have lost numerous buildings to fire and time. Second tier blocks and outlying areas do retain a high *percentage* of surviving historic properties. Most properties in these areas can be tied through historic research to important industries and agricultural commerce. Property density may decrease with distance from Court Square, but historic significance does not.

The historic architecture of Downtown Troy generally represents typical commercial vernacular styles common throughout the South. Buildings within the survey were typically considered potentially eligible for nomination to the Alabama Register due to antiquity and for contributing to the overall historic character of Downtown Troy. This determination was also based upon a building's association with the development of early commerce and industry.

Few buildings surveyed here can be considered eligible for nomination to the *NRHP* under *Criterion C* due to architectural attributes or qualities. With a few exceptions such as the Gellerstedt and Masonic building, most buildings exhibit a simple block form with similar storefront attributes and conservative parapet details. Potential *NRHP* eligibility during this survey was typically based upon *Criterion A* due to the association of a building with the historic development of commerce or industry. This association was usually determined through Sanborn map research, as well as previous research on early Troy businesses (Farmer 1992; Rice 2006). Application of *Criterion A* was considered stronger for nineteenth century buildings in the Court Square area rather than 1930's to 1950's buildings in outlying areas.

Many buildings considered eligible under *Criteria A* and *C* may also be potentially eligible under *Criterion B* due to their association with early commercial, industrial, agricultural leaders in Pike County. The Rosenberg and Gellerstedt Buildings serve as examples of buildings where *Criterion B* was applied to determine eligibility. Future in-depth research on individual buildings will likely reveal more cases where prominent persons are associated under *Criterion B*.

Places in Peril

The majority of buildings within the study area appear to be in reasonably good condition, especially considering that most are well over one hundred years old. Properties that are occupied tend to be in better shape, while vacant buildings typically are maintained. Several buildings should be considered as candidates for increased preservation through improved maintenance and repairs.

The northeast portion of Court Square East, Block 14, contains six properties that are in extremely poor condition. Buildings 14-60a, 60b, 59a, 59b, 59c, and 59d are considered imperiled due to absent or leaking roofs and rotting structural components. Additional buildings along Walnut Street are severely imperiled. 7-10, 9a, and 9b are in extremely poor condition, with missing roofs and dilapidated structural components. These properties are destined to become the next downtown parking lots if preservation measures are not implemented.

Other less obvious threats to historic architecture were observed during this project. Both the Masonic Building and the Gellerstedt Building show evidence of their age through the shedding of brick flakes and fragments, particularly from upper story areas. It is unlikely that buildings with such architectural character will ever be replaced with modern examples. These buildings are irreplaceable landmarks within Downtown Troy and should be stabilized as soon as possible. Brick buildings within the survey area should be examined for decay, cracking, and brick fragmentation.

Uniform building codes designed to maintain the historic character of integrity of Downtown Troy are an integral component of historic preservation and revitalization initiatives. New construction in the Downtown area demonstrates that the integrity of the historic landscape is not self-perpetuating. The introduction of incompatible architectural styles and alterations of historic buildings detracts from the overall character of an historic district, and Downtown Troy is no exception.

Implementing building codes regarding new construction and alteration of historic buildings is absolutely crucial to ensuring that Downtown Troy continues to exist as a comprehensive historic district. Guidelines should be established ensuring the use of historically appropriate materials, details, and styles. Alteration to existing buildings should use historically appropriate materials that preserve the overall form and character of a building. The use of aluminum siding and Mansard style roofs within certain buildings in the survey area are examples of what should be avoided. Such buildings within Downtown Troy strongly detract from the overall character of an historic district.

Enacting building codes should not be a deterrent to investment in downtown businesses. Investors are drawn to a historic district because of the historic character portrayed through shared architectural attributes. Investors should be reassured that adjacent historic buildings will not be altered in a manner that detracts from the historic character of the area and decreases property values.

Directions for Future Preservation Efforts

The majority of buildings documented during this survey should be considered contributing properties for establishing an historic district. The collective contributions of these buildings meet the *NRHP* eligibility criteria for nomination of a 'Downtown Troy Historic District'. This survey has demonstrated that buildings within the study area are generally in good

condition, and retain integrity of design, location, workmanship, setting, feeling, association and materials. Although modern windows and doors are present in most examples, the majority of buildings maintain the primary elements of their original facades and their overall form. These buildings, both commercial and light industry, are associated with Troy's development as a county seat within a nineteenth century and early twentieth century agrarian based economy.

The boundaries between the second tier commercial areas and warehouse or light industry areas are indistinct. The railroad corridor obviously contains the majority of surviving warehouses, but this is arguably an historic accident due to the randomness of which structures survived. While Court Square has always been commercial in nature, second tier properties have contained warehouses, stockyards, and small factories throughout history. Consequently, an historic district including both commercial and light industry areas conforming to the boundaries of the current survey area is recommended.

Additional research should also be conducted regarding the oral history of buildings within Downtown Troy. Numerous long-term residents with an abundance of information on individual buildings and historic events were spoken with during this study. Documenting the oral history associated with Downtown structures would be a significant contribution to our understanding of the significance of surviving buildings, and also to our understanding of perceptions regarding the historic architecture and history of Downtown Troy.

The results of this current study, as well as future research and oral history, should all be used to contribute to heritage tourism. Walking tours focusing on historic downtown architecture and associated events should be developed and publicized through print and electronic media. The implementation of new augmented reality smart phone-based tours would be an excellent, cost effective means of promoting downtown tourism. Each historically significant building should also have some form of signage detailing its history and pertinent architectural details.

Historic preservation in Troy could be improved by increased attention to developing a local historic preservation ordinance. Federal and State historic preservation law does not always apply to local projects. Historic homes in particular are being demolished at a rapid pace to make way for new apartments and multifamily housing. Demolition permits for buildings over fifty years of age should require that such buildings be at least photographed prior to destruction.

The growth of student housing and associated local development continues to have a positive effect on the local economy, but we should ensure that historic resources are not overlooked in the planning process.

The results of this survey demonstrate that Downtown Troy retains a significant number of historic buildings. The majority of these buildings retain their architectural integrity and collectively comprise a historic district that should be formally designated as such. The vacant lots and brick rubble of old foundation remains throughout the survey area also speak of what is no longer present. Fortunately, local groups and leaders continue to share an interest in protecting these irreplaceable historic resources and preserving the unique historic character of Downtown Troy for future generations.

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Appendix A
Parcel Summary Tables

Table A.1. Historic Building Parcel Summaries, Page 1.

Location	Block	Parcel	Cname	Date	NRHP	AR	Xfab	Ifab	Add'l Comments
Ct Sq N	11	36	Byrd Drug	1890	y	y	y	y	NRHP Criteria A, C. Previously Parker House Hotel?
Ct Sq N	11	34	T-Marie	1885	n	y	n	n	Limited historic fabric; meets antiquity criteria for AR
Ct Sq N	11	35	Flattops	1885	n	y	n	n	Limited historic fabric; meets antiquity criteria for AR
Ct Sq N	11	34.01	Cutting Edge	1885	n	n	n	u	Extremely limited historic fabric.
Ct Sq N	11	33	Pink Parlor	1885	y	y	y	y	NRHP Criteria A and C.
Ct Sq N	11	32	Gellerstedt	1897	y	y	y	y	NRHP Criteria A, B, C.
Ct Sq N	11	31	Joel Watkins	1885	y	y	y	n	NRHP Criteria A.
Ct Sq N	11	30	Douglas Bros	1885	y	y	y	n	NRHP Criteria A.
Ct Sq N	11	29	Hi-Q	1885	y	y	y	n	NRHP Criteria A.
Ct Sq N	11	28	HR Block	1885	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A.
Ct Sq N	11	27	Coots	1885	y	y	n	u	NRHP Criteria A.
Ct Sq N	11	26	Jordans	1885	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A.
Ct Sq N	11	39	Water Twr	1895	y	y	y	na	NRHP Criteria A and C.
Ct Sq N	11	38	Hancock		n	n	n	n	Less than 50 yo.
Ct Sq N	11	37	General Store	1900	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A.
Ct Sq NE	10	40	O'Neil Motor Co.	1931	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A, C.
Ct Sq NE	10	44	O'Neil Annex	1920	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A.
Ct Sq NE	10	45	(parking lot)						Parking lot.
Ct Sq E	14	61a	Stanton's 1	1940	y	y	n	y	NRHP Criteria A, Parker House hotel component.
Ct Sq E	14	61b	Stanton's 2	1940	n	n	n	n	Extremely limited historic fabric.
Ct Sq E	14	5	Fraley's	1940	n	y	y	n	Limited historic fabric; meets antiquity criteria for AR
Ct Sq E	14	5a	First Imp	1930	n	y	y	n	Limited historic fabric; meets antiquity criteria for AR
Ct Sq E	14	5b	Security Finance	1930	n	n	n	n	Extremely limited historic fabric.
Ct Sq E	14	60a		1930	n	y	y	n	Poor condition, roof absent.
Ct Sq E	14	60b		1930	n	y	y	n	Poor condition, major roof leaks
Ct Sq E	14	59a		1920	n	y	y	u	Poor condition, major roof leaks
Ct Sq E	14	59b	Old Bakery	1920	y	y	y	n	NRHP Criteria A, C; corner façade entrance, major roof leaks.
Ct Sq E	14	59c		1920	n	y	y	n	Split into two stores? Poor condition.
Ct Sq E	14	59d	Meeks	1920	n	y	y	n	Extremely poor preservation condition.

Table A.1. Historic Building Parcel Summaries, Page 2.

Location	Block	Parcel	Cname	Date	NRHP	ARHP	Xfab	Ifab	Add'l Comments
Ct Sq SE 19	33	Carroll Bld	>1934	1934	y	y	y	y	NRHP Criteria A, C.
Ct Sq SE 19	35	Rock Bld	1939	1939	y	y	y	y	NRHP Criteria A, C; needs moderate stabilization
Ct Sq SE 19	34	Sharons		1934	n	y	n	y	Limited historic fabric; meets antiquity criteria for AR
Ct Sq SE 19	34.1	?		1978	n	n	n	n	Less than 50 years old.
Ct Sq S 18	27	Attorney		1945	n	n	n	u	2nd floor removed, original parapet elements reused; less than 50 years old?
Ct Sq S 18	26	Beauty Supply		1945	n	y	n	n	Limited historic fabric; meets antiquity criteria for AR
Ct Sq S 18	25	Sips		1945	n	y	n	n	Limited historic fabric; meets antiquity criteria for AR
Ct Sq S 18	24	Regions 2/F&M	1900	1900	y	y	y	n	NRHP Criteria A and C; significant alterations.
Ct Sq S 18	23	Regions 1	1890	1890	y	y	y	n	NRHP Criteria A and C; significant alterations.
Ct Sq SW 16a	14	Rosenberg	1880	1880	y	y	y	p	NRHP eligible under Criteria A, B, C.
Ct Sq SW 16a	15	GEW	1900	1900	n	n	n	n	Extremely limited historic fabric.
Ct Sq SW 16a	16	Guynns	1900	1900	n	y	y	n	Limited historic fabric; meets antiquity criteria for AR
Ct Sq SW 16a	17	Guynns	1890	1890	n	y	y	n	Limited historic fabric; meets antiquity criteria for AR
Ct Sq SW 16a	19.01	Goodwill	1900	1900	n	y	y	n	Limited historic fabric; meets antiquity criteria for AR
Ct Sq SW 16a	19	Goodwill	1900	1900	n	y	y	n	Limited historic fabric; meets antiquity criteria for AR
Ct Sq SW 16a	20.02	Goodwill	1900	1900	n	y	y	n	Limited historic fabric; meets antiquity criteria for AR
Ct Sq SW 16a	20	parking lot			n	n	n	n	
Ct Sq SW 16a	18	modern garage			n	n	n	n	Less than 50 years old.
Ct Sq W 13	11	Vann Insurance	1900	1900	n	y	n	u	Moderate historic fabric.
Ct Sq W 13	10.03	NY Life	1900	1900	n	y	y	u	Moderate historic fabric.
Ct Sq W 13	10.02	Attorney	1900	1900	n	y	y	u	Moderate historic fabric.
Ct Sq W 13	10.01	Green Appraisers	1900	1900	n	y	y	u	Moderate historic fabric.
Ct Sq W 13	10	Pines	1900	1900	y	y	y	y	NRHP Criteria A and C; retains upstairs fireplaces; may be older than 1885.
Ct Sq W 13	9	Brantley Bros	1900	1900	y	y	y	y	NRHP eligible under Criteria A and C.
Ct Sq W 13	8	WTBF	1900	1900	y	y	y	y	NRHP Criteria A and C; retains 1950's elements.
Ct Sq W 13	65.01	Wise Building	1900	1900	y	y	y	n	NRHP Criteria A and C; retains strong exterior historic fabric. Interior renovated.
Ct Sq W 13	65	Mama G's	1900	1900	y	y	y	n	NRHP Criteria A and C; retains strong exterior historic fabric. Interior renovated.
Ct Sq W 13	64	Glow	1900	1900	y	y	y	n	NRHP Criteria A and C; retains strong exterior historic fabric. Interior renovated.
Ct Sq W 13	63	She-bang	1900	1900	y	y	y	n	Retains moderate exterior historic fabric. Interior renovated.
Ct Sq W 13	63.01	(see 13-63)	1900	1900					Part of same building as 13-63; modern subdivision of building rear.
Ct Sq NW 12	18		2000	2000					Built 2000
Ct Sq NW 12	19	Landmark I	1885	1885	n	y	n	n	Has historically significant basement barber shop with sidewalk access.
Ct Sq NW 12	19.02	Landmark 2	1885	1885	y	y	y	n	NRHP Criteria A.
Ct Sq NW 12	19.01		2000	2000	n	n	n	n	Less than 50 years old.
Ct Sq NW 12	23	Old Post Office 1	1892	1892	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A; cs.nw 23-25 are sub's of same building.
Ct Sq NW 12	24	Old Post Office 2	1892	1892	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A.
Ct Sq NW 12	25	Old Post Office 3	1892	1892	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A.

Table A.1. Historic Building Parcel Summaries, Page 3.

Location	Block	Parcel	Cname	Date	NRHP	ARHP	Xfab	Ifab	Add'l Comments
Walnut E	5	15	Masonic Building	ca 1897	y	y	y	y	NRHP Criteria A and C; xfab needs maintenance. Prev. post office, theater.
Walnut E	5	14	Ward	ca 1931	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A and C.
Walnut E	6	12	Methodist Church	1903	y	y	y	y	NRHP Criteria A and C.
Walnut E	7	11.1		>1931	n	y	y	n	Moderate historic fabric.
Walnut E	7	11.4a		>1931	n	y	y	n	Two buildings in lot boundary 4.
Walnut E	7	11.4b	Amanda's	>1931	n	y	y	n	Good xfab
Walnut E	7	11.2	Richard's barber shop	>1931	n	y	y	n	Good xfab
Walnut E	7	11	Bookstore	>1931	n	y	y	n	Moderate xfab. Entrance altered.
Walnut E	7	10	Ice/Sausage Bld.	1916	n	n	n	n	Roof absent. Poor preservation condition.
Walnut E	7	9a	McMillans	ca 1930	n	n	n	n	7-9a, 9b, 9.2 and 9.1 are separate storefronts within same main building.
Walnut E	7	9b		ca 1930	n	n	n	n	Roof absent. Poor preservation condition.
Walnut E	7	9.2	Trojan Graphics	ca 1930	n	n	n	n	Limited historic fabric
Walnut E	7	9.1	American Legion	ca 1930	n	n	n	u	Limited historic fabric
Walnut E	8	5	Johnson Center	1910	y	y	y	y	NRHP Criteria A and C; old Post Office.
Walnut E	8	7	JC annex 1		n	y	y	n	Limited details obscured by monochrome paint. More info needed
Walnut E	8	6	JC annex 2	1930	n	y	y	n	(Are windows original? More info needed.)
Walnut/Mkt	9	50	Troy Arts	1920	n	n	y	n	Moderate xfab.
Walnut	9	50.1	Cultural Arts Ctr	1920	n	y	y	n	Moderate xfab.
Walnut	9	51a	Family Outfitters	1900	n	y	y	u	2 buildings in lot boundary 51. Good xfab.
Walnut	9	51b	vacant	1916	n	y	y	u	Moderate historic fabric.
Elm/Mkt	9	49	Bail Bonds	see 9-48	n	y	y	u	Moderate historic fabric.
Elm/Mkt	9	48	Matties	1945	n	y	y	u	9-48,49 are same blding. Moderate historic fabric.
Elm/Mkt	9	47	Florist, etc	1915	n	y	y	u	4 Storefronts within same building. Moderate historic fabric.
Elm/Mkt	9	52	Residential	1891	n	y	y	u	Date approximate.
Academy	1a	9	City Hall		y	y	y	y	NRHP Criteria A and C; excellent historic fabric within original library portion.
Academy	3	8	Henderson-Black	1920	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A and C; retains very good xfab.
Academy	3	1	Walters Building	1928	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A.
Academy	3	2	Laney Auto	1923	y	y	y	p	NRHP Criteria A.
Academy	3	3	Troy Implement Co.	1900	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A and C.
E College	2	4	(Balmer)	1900	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A.
E College	4	5.2	Farmers Co-op	1916	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A and C; associated with Standard Chem and Oil
E College	4	5.3	Troy Elec/Water	1916	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A and C; associated with Troy Electric/Water Facilities
E College	4	5.1	Calvin Building	1920	n	y	y	u	Listed as office spaces 1923 Sanborn (3).

Table 4.1. Downtown Troy Historic Building Survey, Parcel Summaries, Page 4.

Location	Block	Parcel	Cname	Date	NRHP	ARHP	Xfab	Ifab	Add'l Comments
Elm/Mkt	15	58a		1910	n	y	y	n	Moderate xfab, meets antiquity criteria for AR
Elm/Mkt	15	58b		1910	n	y	y	n	Moderate xfab, meets antiquity criteria for AR
Church/Mkt	15	3	H/F Whs.	ca. 1910	y	y	y	n	NRHP Criteria A and C
Church/Mkt	20	36	Troy Grocery Co.	1900	y	y	y	n	NRHP Criteria A and C.
Love/Mkt	20	37	Touchstones	1931	y	y	y	n	NRHP Criteria A and C; last old service station Downtown.
East Love	22	43	Flo's	1910	n	y	y	n	Moderate xfab, meets antiquity criteria for AR
East Love	22	42a	Turning Heads	1920	n	y	y	n	Moderate xfab, meets antiquity criteria for AR
East Love	22	42b	Scott's Barber	1920	n	y	y	n	Moderate xfab, meets antiquity criteria for AR
East Love	22	42c	Sharons II	1920	n	y	y	n	Moderate xfab, has very good original brickwork in parapet.
East Love	22	44	demo'd	1920	n	n	n	n	Building demolished.
East Love	22	45	Waley's	1915	n	y	y	u	Old Murphree Buggy and Harness Shop
East Love	21	41	Seals Warehouse	1915	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A and C; good xfab; unique RR warehouse example.
East Love	21	41.1	Warehouse No. 3	1916	n	n	n	u	Tin siding; 1916 Sanborn (5) shows as Warehouse 3 for grocery and hardware.
East Love	0	40	Thompson Whs.	1920	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A and C; good xfab; excellent warehouse example.
East Love	30.5	38.1	Kellys Tire 1	1960	n	n	n	n	Less than 50 years old.
East Love	30.5	38	Kellys Tire 2	1920	n	n	n	n	Part of building listed as 1920, remainder 1950. More research needed.
Hanchey South	64E	1	Sessions East	1920	n	y	p	u	Not on 1931 Sanborn (5). More research needed to determine status.
Youngblood	na	na	AL Warehouse No. 2	ca. 1931	y	y	y	u	NRHP Criteria A.