



ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900
334-242-3184 / Fax: 334-240-3477

Lisa D. Jones
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

January 26, 2018

The Honorable Mike Schmitz
Mayor of Dothan
P.O. Box 2128
Dothan, AL 36302

**Re: Dothan Main Street Commercial District (Updated Nomination),
Dothan, Houston County, Alabama
Roughly bounded by Crawford Street, Oates Street, Newton Street, College Street and
Museum Street**

Dear Mayor Schmitz:

I am pleased to inform you that the Dothan Main Street Commercial District, originally listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983 and revised in 1995, has been recently updated and will be presented to the Alabama National Register Review Board for consideration on April 26, 2018. Enclosed is a copy of the updated nomination for your review.

Since Dothan is a Certified Local Government, there are certain National Register notification responsibilities. Within 60 days of this notification, please submit to the Alabama Historical Commission your opinion as to whether or not the district meets the criteria for listing in the National Register. This opinion shall constitute formal comment by the Certified Local Government and may be as simple as an affirmative statement that the district meets the criteria for listing in the National Register. However, if in your opinion the district does not meet the criteria, reasons for that opinion should be stated.

Please send your written comments to:

Alabama Historical Commission
Attn: Lee Anne Wofford
468 S. Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

I appreciate your support of the National Register program in Alabama. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Collier Neeley, National Register Coordinator at 334.230.2696 / Collier.Neeley@ahc.alabama.gov.

Sincerely,

Lee Anne Wofford
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Planning and Development
Date Received

FEB 2 2018

Enclosures

c: Anthony Vallone, CLG Coordinator

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
www.ahc.alabama.gov



**ALABAMA
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION**
The State Historic Preservation Office

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PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE

Alabama's National Register Review Board will consider an update to the Dothan Main Street Commercial District nomination, Dothan, Houston County, Alabama for the National Register of Historic Places.

When: April 26, 2018, 10:30 am

Where: Alabama Historical Commission, 468 S. Perry Street, Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Properties listed in the National Register are:

- recognized as significant to the nation, state, or community;
- considered in the planning of federal or federally assisted projects;
- eligible for federal and state tax benefits.

If you have any questions regarding the update to the National Register nomination or process, please contact Collier Neeley at 334.230.2696 or Collier.Neeley@ahc.alabama.gov.



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*The State Historic Preservation Office
(SHPO)*

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National Register Fact Sheet

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts worthy of preservation for their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture. The National Register was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The National Register DOES...

Identify significant buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts.

Encourage the preservation of historic properties by documenting their significance and by lending support to local preservation activities.

Enable federal, state, and local agencies to consider historic properties in the early stages of planning projects.

Provide for review of federally funded, licensed, or sponsored projects which may affect historic properties.

Encourage the rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties through tax incentives.

Provide eligibility for the Alabama Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit program for owner-occupied historic homes and income-producing properties.

In Alabama, National Register eligible or listed properties, regardless of use, are assessed at the residential Ad Valorem rate of 10%. Contact the Alabama Historical Commission for more information.

The National Register DOES NOT....

Restrict the rights of private property owners in the use, development, or sale of private historic property. Require that properties be maintained, repaired or restored.

Automatically lead to historic district zoning or landmark designation.

Force federal, state, local, or private projects to be stopped.

Provide for review of state, local, or privately funded projects which may affect historic properties.

Guarantee that grant funds will be available for all historic properties or projects.

Provide federal tax credits to owners of residential historic properties, unless those properties are rental and treated as income-producing by the IRS.

Provide a marker or plaque for registered properties (owners may purchase a marker or plaque through the Alabama Historical Commission).

How are properties listed in the National Register?

- Anyone can nominate a property to the National Register.
- The Alabama Historical Commission sends letters to all property owners whose property is included in a nomination. Property owners can object to the listing. If a majority of property owners object to the listing, then the property will not be listed. Objecting to a nomination will not remove individual properties from the nomination.
- All nominations for Alabama are reviewed by the Alabama Historical Commission and Alabama's National Register Review Board, made up of volunteer preservation professionals from around the state.
- Complete nominations, objection letters, and public comments are mailed by the Alabama Historical Commission to the National Park Service in Washington, D.C. for final review.

What makes a property eligible for the National Register?

- A property must be at least 50 years old and have some historical or architectural importance.
- A property only has to be important because of their role in the history of their communities.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Dothan Main Street Commercial District: Update

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by Crawford Street, Oates Street, Newton Street, College Street, and Museum Avenue

City or town: Dothan State: Alabama County: Houston

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

Dothan Main Street Commercial District

Houston, AL

Name of Property

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)

District

Dothan Main Street Commercial District

Houston, AL

Name of Property

County and State

Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>50</u>	<u>47</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	<u>1</u>	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>50</u>	<u>48</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 50

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: business, professional, financial institution, specialty store, department store, restaurant, warehouse

HEALTHCARE: medical office

DOMESTIC: hotel

SOCIAL: meeting hall

EDUCATION: school

RECREATION AND CULTURE: auditorium

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: manufacturing facility, energy facility

TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: business, professional, specialty store, restaurant, warehouse

HEALTH CARE: medical office

SOCIAL: meeting hall

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RECREATION AND CULTURE: auditorium, museum

DOMESTIC: hotel

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Name of Property

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Brick,

Stucco,

Concrete.

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

The Dothan Main Street Commercial District is bounded to the north by Powell Street, Oates Street to the west, Crawford Street to the south, and College Street and Museum Avenue to the east. This boundary includes all or part of the following streets:

West Main Street, East Main Street, West Troy Street, East Troy Street, East Burdeshaw Street, North Oates Street, South Foster Street, North Foster Street, South Saint Andrews Street, North Saint Andrews Street, and Museum Avenue.

The Dothan Main Street Commercial District Addresses

West Main Street: 111, 117, 119, 125, 139, 151

East Main Street: 0, 111, 117, 123, 130, 136, 142, 148, 154, 161, 164, 170, 206, 219, 251

West Troy Street: 100

Dothan Main Street Commercial District

Name of Property

East Troy Street: 108

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East Burdeshaw Street: 287

North Oates Street: 184, 251, 291, 379

South Foster Street: 139, 141, 156, 158, 162, 164, 165, 168, 172, 176, 177, 182, 183, 191, 192, 195

North Foster Street: 123, 127, 131, 135, 140, 143, 144, 145, 148, 150, 151, 156, 158, 162, 166, 170, 179, 180, 181, 182, 188, 191, 248, 284, 300, 305, 314

South Saint Andrews Street: 128, 129, 145, 155, 156, 160, 178, 182, 193, 194

North Saint Andrews Street: 111, 126, 308, 410

Museum Avenue: 110, 126

Summary Paragraph

The Dothan Main Street Commercial District, as amended, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for commerce and C for architecture. The district consists of 50 contributing and 35 noncontributing resources. This district represents Dothan's evolution from a small rural village used as an overnight stop by settlers, to the main commercial hub of Alabama's Wiregrass region. This update to the two previous nominations is necessary because of various demolitions and renovations, as well as taking the opportunity to include more mid-twentieth century buildings in the district. Dothan's downtown district continued to thrive until the 1970s, as evidenced by the construction of buildings like the Dothan Civic Center (Resource #92). The Dothan Main Street Commercial District consists approximately 18 blocks and runs north from West Crawford Street to Powell and Depot Streets and east from Oates Street to North Cherry Street and Museum Avenue. The district consists of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings, as well as several mid-twentieth century additions.

The Dothan Main Street Commercial District, as amended, represents the layered growth of Dothan. The district has a high level of location integrity, as very few of the properties are relocated from their original sites. The district's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship is significant, but not high. Many buildings have undergone renovations and alterations over the years and some have lost various historic characteristics through these changes. The district has a moderate level of integrity of feeling. Infill and the layering of different architectural styles over the years illustrate the story of a changing and growing downtown rather than a downtown stopped in time.

Narrative Description

Dothan Main Street Commercial District

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The Main Street Commercial District encompasses the original downtown commercial center of Dothan, Alabama. It includes portions of twenty-one blocks, stretching for three blocks along Main Street which bisects the center of the district, one block along South Foster and South St. Andrews Streets, three blocks along North Foster, six blocks along North St. Andrews Street, as well as portions of East Burdeshaw Street, East Troy Street, Museum Avenue, and East Newton Streets. The Southern (old Central of Georgia) Railroad tracks extend through the southern portion of the district almost parallel to East Main Street. The district was originally listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983 for its significance in architecture and commerce from 1885 until 1933. It included 83 resources, 40 contributing, 28 conditionally contributing, and 15 non-contributing. The listing was updated in 1994, providing additional documentation to extend the period of significance to c. 1944 while maintaining the original boundaries of the district. That nomination included 80 resources, 49 contributing and 31 noncontributing. The current nomination seeks to extend the period of significance further to 1973. This version of the nomination contains 98 total resources in the district; 53 contributing buildings, 47 non-contributing buildings, and one non-contributing structure.

The district is characterized by a high concentration of closely spaced commercial and warehouse buildings dating from the late 19th and 20th centuries. The oldest and most densely built area of the district, located to the north and south sides of Foster Street, and bisected by Main Street, dates from the 1890's to just before 1920. The tightly grouped, one- and two-story buildings, are long and narrow, individualized by the focus on the façade (Photos 36-40) and open store fronts (photo 96). The Victorian buildings create a rhythm, with the similarly arranged brick facades side by side. The scale of the area and spacing of the buildings has changed only slightly since the 1920's, mostly due to gaps formed following the demolition of some structures. Most of the buildings are one- or two-story brick commercial structures of varying widths and sizes. Ornamentation is varied but limited largely to the elaboration of structural elements through the use of stone and brick. Additionally, during this period, with the growth of the city, more diverse, ornamental buildings appeared within this area. Buildings like a Classical Revival bank (Resource # 1), with full height engaged Doric columns, and large entablature, and the a five-story enameled brick "skyscraper" southeast of the bank, on East Main St. The building types found in the district range from the simple, one-story brick commercial structures to the later, larger, more ornamented urban-type structures, and illustrate the rapid development of Dothan from a small, rural town into a moderate-sized city.

As the city began to expand and commercial interests shifted, the commercial district expanded to the north and the west, building larger stores with the newly automobile-oriented economy. As such, despite the economically challenging period, the district expanded to the north, with larger department stores (photo 29). Additionally, because the city was undergoing economic hardships, many of the older facades were changed. Part of this expansion was the adaption to public transportation; just north of the dense Main Street commercial area was the Greyhound station (now the Georgie Washington Carver museum). The streamlined shape of the one-story bus terminal, symbolized modernity, with its sleek white, curved surfaces. Like the terminal, many of the surrounding modern buildings, were built to accommodate automobile traffic, allowing cars to easily enter and exit (photo 74-78).

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In addition to the automobile friendly northern portion of the district, to the west of South Foster Street, were new, vehicle friendly shops, designed with rear parking lots (photos 1-5). These stripped commercial, one and two-story brick buildings are larger than the Victorian buildings, with longer storefronts and minimal decoration. The expansion of the commercial district maintained the aesthetic of the earlier buildings, with the similar use of brick.

Though the commercial district began losing its importance as a commercial center in the early 1960's, it remained a center of trade and commerce. Located to the east and southwest of the Greyhound Station, are two mid-century modern hotels that were built around the mid to late 1950's. Located directed across from the old Greyhound Station, is the Choice Inn (Photo 97), the two-story u-shaped hotel was built as a result of the growing population of the city, and the continued role of Dothan as a commercial hub, despite the rapid shift away from Main Street.

The district has recently undergone a period of revitalization that continues today and has led to many changes to the appearance of buildings since the original listing in 1983 and update in 1994. At that time, few original storefronts remained and many upper façades were covered with removable aluminum or wood paneling. These upper façades have since been uncovered to reveal original brickwork, while several buildings have seen non-historic metal-and-plate-glass storefronts replaced with wood-and-glass storefronts more in sync with the character of the district. Although not all historic, these changes since the original listing and update are more in concert with the historic character of the district and work to strengthen the district's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Inventory:

The following information for the 2017 Dothan Main Street Commercial District was collected from a previous nomination and update, in the years 1983 and 1994. Information for the 1983 nomination and 1994 update was compiled from historic research, field surveys, and Alabama Historic Structure Inventories and prepared by Steven A. Fleegal and Ellen Mertins. Elizabeth M. Humphreys and H. Lee Harrison, Jr. of Geoscience Consulting, LLC began research for another update in 2016. Most construction dates are circa, based on the period of development of the particular street on which the building is located and the architectural characteristics of the building itself.

Inventory Key:

Each property description begins with an inventory number. The address follows, then the date, then a determination of whether the building is contributing or non-contributing. Then the name of the business or church follows, if relevant, and finally the architectural description.

Dothan Main Street Commercial District
Name of Property

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Building Inventory

1. 111 East Main Street, c. 1907. Contributing. Formerly First National Bank, currently the Cochran Firm. Two-story, yellow brick bank of classical revival influence. Monumental, smooth columns of the Roman Doric order support a detailed entablature along the front and left sides; entablature consists of a smooth architrave, a frieze with metopes, triglyphs and guttae and cornice; facade was expanded to incorporate a small brick structure on the rear and a two-story brick structure on the right side; facade has been remodeled with new yellow-brown brick replacing the original and new 1 over 1 aluminum frame windows. Contributing in both previous nominations.
2. 140 North Foster Street: c. before 1893. Non-contributing. Was Seasons Past Antiques, now Naomi & Olive. This one-story brick building faces west on North Foster Street. The building has a new recessed wood-and- glass storefront and double wood-and- glass doors that replaced a non-historic storefront. Historic terrazzo tiles with the name "Martin's," for Martin's Shoe Store, are on the floor of the recession. The brick upper façade has been covered with stucco, replacing the aluminum-clad upper façade noted in the 1983 and 1994 inventories. A canvas awning covers storefront. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update.
3. 144 North Foster Street: c. before 1893, Non-contributing due to alterations. Baxter's Shoes. The current storefront is flush with the façade, replacing the recessed storefront shown in 1983 photos. This one-story brick building faces west on North Foster street. It has an altered wood and glass storefront and an upper façade covered with vertical wood paneling. A canvas awning covers storefront. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update.
4. 148 North Foster Street: c. before 1903, Non-contributing. Formerly Lorch's. This one-story, brick building has a decorative brick cornice visible above aluminum covering upper portion of facade; storefront altered with aluminum and glass. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update.
5. 150 North Foster Street: c. before 1903. Non-contributing. Formerly Todd's, now Delectable Edibles Café. This two-story brick building faces west on north foster. The decorative brick cornice and panels and second floor façade have been covered with smooth stucco, pre-1983. Second floor windows have been replaced with metal casement windows. The original cast iron storefront and transom windows were covered over and modernized with brick, wood, and glass, before 1983. The storefront appears to have been altered again after 1983 with brick, wood, and glass, but the upper façade remains largely unaltered from 1983 inventory. Non-contributing in both previous nominations.
6. 156 North Foster Street: c. before 1912. Contributing. Now the Nature Gallery. This two-story, three-bay building has a rusticated concrete block façade and a decorative cement

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cornice. The upper façade retains much of its original fabric. Second floor windows were replaced with one-over-one windows after 1994. The previously altered first floor was altered after 1983 with the addition of a new wood-and-glass storefront with a single-door recessed entrance in the north bay. A canvas awning supported by decorative metal posts shelters the storefront. Contributing in both previous nominations.

7. 158 North Foster Street: c. before 1912. Non-contributing. Now The District. This small, one-story brick building faces west on north foster. This building was completely covered in smooth stucco before 1983. Double wood entrance doors are sheltered by a canvas awning. The recessed storefront was covered over after the 1983 inventory. Non-contributing in both previous nominations.
8. 166 North Foster Street: c. before 1907. Non-contributing. Formerly Saad's Jewelers. his one-story brick building faces west on North Foster and was remodeled after 1983. The lower façade is covered in new brick and the upper façade with smooth stucco. A central recessed entrance is sheltered by a canvas awning. A single multi-light fixed window is located in the south bay. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update.
9. 170 North Foster Street: c. before 1903. Contributing. Formerly the Porter-Farmer building, now The Grand on Foster. This two-story, seven-bay, brick structure faces west on North Foster and has a pressed metal entablature with an intricate, bracketed protruding cornice, dentils, and detailed rope-motif frieze. The upper façade has seven window bays, an arched central window with flanking multi-light fixed windows. The non-historic first floor storefronts on either side of a central door were altered and covered in brick with multi-light fixed windows after 1983. A canvas awning shelters the lower façade. The upper façade retains much of its original fabric. Contributing in both previous updates.
10. 180 North Foster Street: c. before 1912. Non-contributing due to alterations. This one-story building with two storefronts faces west on north foster. The building has a brick upper façade partially covered with wood and stucco panels. A small section of exposed brick is original. The southernmost storefront is recessed wood-and-glass and the northernmost is metal-and-glass flush with the façade and sheltered with a canvas awning. The storefront and upper façade were altered after 1983 to expose the small section of original brick, but little of the original building fabric remains. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, contributing in 1994 update.
11. 188 North Foster Street: c. 1910. Porter-Farmer building. Contributing. Now SoZo. This two-story brick building faces west on north foster. The building contains much of its original brickwork in the upper façade. Five pairs of replacement windows are evenly spaced across the second floor. Decorative brickwork and a small brick cornice stretches along the top of the façade. The various storefronts were replaced after 1994 and now consists of matching wood-and-glass storefronts with wood cornice detailing. The north

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elevation facing Troy Street contains eight replacement windows and three single-leaf doors on the first floor and twelve replacement windows in the second floor. Contributing in both previous nominations.

12. 108 E. Troy Street: c. 1912. Contributing. This one-story, two-bay brick building faces north on East Troy. The upper façade contains a decorative brick cornice and two recessed brick panels. Evenly spaced decorative brick brackets give the appearance of supporting the cornice. The lower façade was remodeled after 1983 and contains two wood-and-glass storefronts with a double-door entrance in the easternmost bay. The upper façade retains much of its original fabric. Contributing in both previous nominations.
13. 248 North Foster Street: c. 1923. Contributing. One-story stone-faced building with large storefront. Alterations in 1980. New Addition to the district
14. 256 North Foster Street: c. 1920's. Non-Contributing One-story brick building with aluminum overhang. Non-contributing due to alterations.
15. 260 North Foster Street: c. 1920's. Two story brick façade. Non-Contributing.
16. 274 North Foster Street: c. before 1931. Non-Contributing.
17. 284 North Foster Street: c. before 1931. Contributing. Single Story brick building, facing west on North Foster Street. New Addition to the district
18. 109 East Adams Street: c. before 1931. Non-Contributing. Single story brick building with low pitched hipped roof.
19. 103 East Adams Street: c. before 1931. Non-Contributing.
20. 300 North Foster Street: c. 1952. Contributing. Formerly the Dothan Federal Savings and Loan Company building, now Jacoby & Meyers Law Offices. Built by Harry Hall, this one-story brick building faces west on North Foster. The metal and glass storefront remains largely unchanged from 1952. New addition to district.
21. 304 North Foster Street: Non-Contributing.
22. 307 North Saint Andrews Street: Non-Contributing.
23. 306 North Saint Andrews Street: Non-Contributing.
24. 314 N Foster Street: c. early 1960's. Contributing. This two-story mid-century modern brick hotel, now the Choice Inn, features an ornamental concrete screen and appears to be largely unaltered from its original design. New addition to the district. (Photo 97)

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25. 305 North Foster Street: c. between 1931 – 1948. Contributing. Formerly the Greyhound bus station, now the George Washington Carver Museum and Interpretive Center. This one-story mid-century modern building is largely unaltered from its time as the city's Greyhound station. New addition to district.
26. 210 North Oates Street: c. 1930's. Non-Contributing.
27. 285 North Foster Street: c. 1928. Non-Contributing. This eight-story building, now called the Charles Woods Building, was initially constructed as the Houston Hotel with a brick façade. The building was at one point used as the Troy University Dothan Campus. Non-contributing due to alterations.
28. 246 North Oates Street: Non-Contributing
29. 230 North Oates Street: Non-Contributing
30. 379 North Oates Street: c. around 1960. Contributing. The Dothan United States Post Office. This Mid Century Modern Post office features an asymmetric brick façade with an aluminum overhang, and a linear composition.
31. 291 North Oates Street: c. between 1920 and 1924. Contributing. This two-story Tudor Revival residence is currently used as the Johnston Hinesley Flowers Clenney & Turner law firm offices and faces east on North Oates. The first story is mostly brick, while the upper story is stucco with decorative half-timbering. New addition to district.
32. 251 North Oates Street: c. 1950s. Contributing. Town Terrace Inn. This two-story, U-shaped, concrete block structure of mid-century modern design appears to be largely unaltered from its original design. New addition to district.
33. 112 West Troy Street: c. after 1931. Non-contributing. Non-contributing due to alterations
34. 100 West Troy Street: c. 1906. Contributing. Federal Building and US Courthouse. The Federal Building and Courthouse in Dothan is constructed in the Classic Revival style and consists of three stories and a full basement. The stuccoed masonry structure is rectangular in plan and rests on a heavy granite base. The roof is of metal and is a variation of the hipped type and has a modified doric order portico on the south facade. The cornice of the entablature is decorated with a Greek Key motif, and continues around the structure, above is the third floor. In the recessed bay of the north elevation there are three round arched windows which extend from the second floor through a portion of the third. Below these windows is a recent one-story addition of incompatible design. New addition to district.

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35. 184 North Oates Street: c. 1932. Contributing. This three-story yellow-brick building faces west on North Oates. The western façade contains a second story Classical Revival false portico with two ionic columns and flanking pilasters, with quoin accents. The first story contains a three-bay entrance. New addition to district. (Photo 52-55)
36. 191 North Foster Street: c. 1937. Contributing. Formerly the J. C. Penney building, now the Colby Building, houses a number of businesses. This large two-story, yellow and red brick department store building faces east on North Foster. The building features decorative brickwork in the cornice and decorative brick bands in the lower portion of the upper façade and north elevation. Four bays of original second floor windows on the façade and outer two bays of the north elevation have sets of central crushed-glass windows flanked by metal hopper windows. Twelve additional single hopper windows are in the second floor of the north elevation. Original upper first floor windows have been uncovered since 1994 and are sets of central fixed windows flanked by metal casement windows. Original single casement windows have also been retained on the north elevation. Modern replacement plate-glass display windows appear unchanged from the 1983 and 1994 inventories. The building was successfully restored after 1994 to expose much of the original brickwork and windows that had been covered prior to 1983. Contributing in both previous nominations. (Photo 29)
37. 179 North Foster Street: c. 1904. Non-contributing. Now the Juvenile Court Services Building. Historically the Lurie Building and Woolworth's. This two-story brick building faces east on North Foster. Originally constructed with a limestone façade in 1904, this building was known as the Lurie Building and housed a number of offices. The building was completely remodeled c. 1955 by F.W. Woolworth and Company and, as it appears in the 1983 photos, was a brick building with large plate-glass storefront windows and an upper façade with metal-and-glass awning windows. By the 1994 inventory, the building had once again been completely remodeled with a new upper façade of one-over-one sash windows with a wood cornice. The storefront appears to have been remodeled again since 1994 and now has a central wood-and-glass recessed entrance bay with flanking wood-and-glass window bays, no historic building material has been retained on the façade. Non-contributing in both previous updates.
38. 162 N. Foster Street: c. before 1903. Non-contributing due to alterations/demolition. Formerly the Bauman Building, now open-air courtyard for The District. This false one-story façade faces west on north foster and has an open-air courtyard behind. The brick façade is covered in smooth stucco. A canvas awning shelters a central arched opening flanked by arched window openings. The 1983 and 1994 inventories and photos note a two-story brick structure that contributed to the historic district. That structure appears to have been demolished and replaced with this one-story false-façade. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, contributing in 1994 update. (Photo 32)

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39. 151 North Foster Street: c. before 1903. Contributing. Now KBC Downtown. This one-story brick building faces east on North Foster. The building was restored after 1994, removing aluminum from the upper façade to expose original decorative brick work. Three recessed brick panels with central cross motifs are evenly spaced in the upper façade. The three-bay storefront was replaced after 1994 with the current wood-and-glass storefront with central double-door entrance. A canvas awning shelters the storefront. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update.
40. 143 – 145 North Foster Street: c. before 1907. Non-contributing due to alterations/demolition. Now BHD Interiors. This one-story brick building faces east on North Foster. Originally a seven-bay, two-story structure, the southern portion of the building has been demolished and replaced with an open courtyard. The northern portion has been mostly rebuilt and consists of two storefronts. The second story of the building has been removed and the storefronts replaced with brick, wood, and glass. A canvas awning covers the storefronts. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, contributing in 1994 update.
41. 135 North Foster Street: c. 1907. Non-contributing due to alterations. Now the WISE on Foster. This two-story, brick building faces east on North Foster. Recently restored, this building retains much of the original brick in the upper façade. The four windows have been replaced with nine-over-nine sash windows but remain in their original openings. New decorative lintels are above the windows and a new wood cornice has replaced the original brick cornice. The original storefront has been replaced with a new wood-and-glass storefront with central entrance. Few original features remain intact. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, contributing in 1994 update.
42. 131 North Foster Street: c. before 1903. Contributing. Now the Nest on Foster. This one-story, three-bay, brick building faces east on North Foster. A recent restoration removed aluminum from the upper façade to expose original brickwork consisting of three recessed brick panels and a brick cornice. The new wood-and-glass storefront with central entrance bay replaced a non-historic plate-glass storefront. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update.
43. 127 North Foster Street: c. before 1903. Non-contributing due to alterations. Now J Smith Design. This two-story building faces east on North Foster. Recent renovations include a new stucco façade, a new wood-and-glass storefront, and a large multi-light wood-and-glass window in the upper façade. Non-contributing in both previous nominations.
44. 123 North Foster Street: c. before 1903. Contributing. Now Push Crank Press. This one-story brick building faces east on North Foster. The building was successfully restored, c. 2015, to expose the original upper façade. At the same time, the non-historic storefront was replaced with the current three-bay wood-and-glass storefront with central entrance. Non-contributing in both previous nominations.

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45. 151 West Main Street: c. before 1931. Non-contributing due to alterations. Now part of Denny Vision Technologies. This two-story brick building faces north on West Main street. The building was completely covered in stucco and numerous façade alterations were made after 1994. The first-floor storefront was removed and now consists of six arched single-light windows and two recessed arched doorways. The upper façade consists of six replacement single-light windows and a larger central window. None of the windows appear to be in their original openings. No original material is exposed on the façade. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update.
46. 119 West Main Street: c. before 1931. Non-contributing due to alterations. Now part of Denny Vision Technologies. This two-story brick building faces north on West Main Street. The building was completely covered in stucco and numerous façade alterations were made after 1994. The first-floor storefront was removed and replaced with two pairs of arched single-light windows. The second floor consists of four single-light window that appear smaller than the original windows. No original material is exposed on the façade. Conditionally Contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update.
47. 117 West Main Street: c. before 1907. Non-contributing due to alterations. Now part of Denny Vision Technologies. This three-story building faces north on West Main Street and originally featured a rusticated concrete block façade. The building was completely covered in stucco and numerous façade alterations were made after 1994. The four-bay structure now appears as a three-bay structure with a secondary fourth bay on the westernmost end. The primary three bays now consist of a set of two arched single-light windows and a recessed arched doorway on the first floor. The second and third floors each contain a single window in the three primary bays. The westernmost bay contains a single-leaf door on the first floor and signage in the upper façade. No original material remains on the façade. Contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update. (Photo 96, 97)
- 1983 Nomination: Eyeglass lab three story, rusticated concrete block; concrete cornice with dentils; two block belt courses on front; four windows on each second and third floor front facade have been boarded up; first floor stuccoed and altered with new plate glass windows.
48. 139 West Main Street: c. before 1893. Non-contributing due to alterations. Now part of Denny Vision Technologies. This two-story building faces north on West Main Street. The building is completely covered in stucco and has been completely altered with a second floor added since 1994. The first floor now consists of three arched single-light windows. Three vertical raised panels are in the upper façade. No original material remains on the façade. Non-contributing in both previous nominations. (Photo 96, 97)
49. 125 West Main Street: Contributing. Western façade: c. before 1912. Now part of Denny Vision Technologies. This two-story brick building faces north on West Main Street.

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The building retains much of its original material in its upper façade: five one-over-one windows and decorative brick cornice and brickwork. The storefront was altered prior to 1983 and was altered again after 1994 to its current appearance that consists of two wood-and-glass storefronts divided by a section of brick. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, contributing in 1994 update. (Photo 96, 97)

Eastern façade: c. before 1893. Now part of Denny Vision Technologies. This one-story brick building faces north on West Main Street. The original upper façade has been uncovered since 1994 and consists of two recessed brick panels and a decorative brick cornice. The storefront was altered prior to 1983 and again after 1994 to the current wood-and-glass storefront.” Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update. (Photo 96, 97)

50. 111 West Main Street: c. 1928. Contributing. Now Eye Care Associates. This two-story brick building faces north on West Main Street. Originally a smaller two-bay structure, the western three bays were added c. 1955 to expand the Kress Department store. The upper façade retains much of its original material dating to c. 1928 and c. 1955. The building features a central set of three one-over-one windows flanked by two pairs of one-over-one windows and a limestone cornice and brick bands running along the façade and east elevation. The storefront was replaced c. 1955 and again after 1994 and now consists of three wood-and-glass storefronts with recessed entrances. The yellow brick building was painted red after 1994. Contributing in both previous nominations. (Photo 28)
51. 156 South Foster Street: c. before 1931. Contributing. This small one-story, brick building faces east on South Foster Street. The upper façade retains its original brickwork: two recessed rectangular panels and a small brick cornice. The wood-and-glass storefront is slightly recessed and is currently covered with plywood. Contributing in both previous nominations.
52. 158 South Foster Street: c. before 1893. Contributing. Now the Tanda Room. This one-story, brick building faces east on South Foster Street. Originally constructed before 1893, the façade likely dates to c. 1925. The building retains its upper façade that consists of a small brick cornice and two rectangular recessed panels. The two storefronts were remodeled c. 2015 to replace non-historic storefronts. The south wood-and-glass storefront contains a central recessed entrance flanked by large window bays while the north wood-and-glass storefront contains a recessed north entrance bay with two fixed windows in the central and south bay. A canvas awning shelters the storefronts. Contributing in both previous nominations.
53. 162 South Foster Street: c. before 1931. Non-contributing due to alterations. This narrow, one-story, brick building faces west on South Foster Street. The building has a plain brick façade with a single six-panel wood door. The storefront was bricked in after 1994,

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causing the building to lose its character-defining features as a commercial storefront.
Contributing in both previous nominations.

54. 164 South Foster Street: c. before 1924. Non-contributing. Now Chill Lounge. This one-story, brick building faces east on South Foster Street. The upper façade was completely covered in aluminum before 1983. The storefront was rebuilt c. 2015 with wood. Non-contributing in both previous nominations.
55. 168 South Foster Street: c. 1940. Contributing. This one-story, brick building faces east on South Foster Street. The upper façade retains much of its original fabric and consists of two recessed rectangular brick panels and a curved brick parapet. The storefront contains a single off-center door and a set of three fixed windows all topped by transoms. A metal awning shelters the storefront. Non-contributing in 1983 nomination, contributing in 1994 update.
56. 172 South Foster Street: c. 1940. Contributing. Now Blue Moon Café. This one-story brick building faces east on South Foster Street. The brick upper facades retains much of its original material: a recessed rectangular panel and a small brick cornice. The current wood-and-glass storefront dates to after the 1994 inventory. Non-contributing in 1983 nomination, contributing in 1994 update.
57. 176 South Foster Street: c. 1940. Contributing. Now Bullets Speakeasy. This one-story brick building faces east on South Foster Street. The brick upper façade retains its original recessed rectangular panel and small brick cornice. The wood-and-glass storefront was altered after the 1994 inventory. A canvas awning shelters the storefront. Non-contributing in 1983 nomination, contributing in 1994 update.
58. 182 South Foster Street: c. 1935. Contributing. One-story, brick building faces east on South Foster Street. Aluminum sheeting that once covered the façade was removed c. 2015 to expose original brick on the façade. The plain brick upper façade has a small brick cornice. Of the three storefront bays of the lower façade, the central and southern storefronts were replaced with plate glass before 1983. The northernmost storefront that was once covered with aluminum sheeting is now covered with plywood. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update.
59. 192 South Foster Street: c. before 1924. Contributing. Carmichael Building. The three-story brick building faces east on South Foster Street. The building retains much of its original brickwork. The upper façade consists of six one-over-one windows in both the second and third floors. The windows are in their original openings. The recessed rectangular brick panels and a decorative cornice are located at the top of the façade. The south elevation façade Crawford Street contains five windows in their original openings. The two storefronts were altered prior to 1983: the southernmost storefront is replacement plate glass and the northernmost one is boarded up. A large historic "Carmichael Wholesale" neon-lighted sign hangs vertically at the center of the façade.

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Although windows and storefronts have been altered, the building retains much of its original material. Contributing in both previous nominations.

60. 195 South Foster Street: c. before 1912. Contributing. T.R. Frith Seed and Hardware. This two-story brick building faces west on South Foster Street. The building retains much of its original brickwork and decorative detailing. Influenced by Spanish style architecture, the building has a large tile roof, a bracketed cornice in the upper façade, and limestone medallion-type ornamentation on the brick extending above both front corners. Five windows in the upper façade have been boarded. Two c. 1940 wood, brick, and glass storefronts on the façade retain much of their original material, but much of the glass is boarded and storefronts are in need of repair. The south elevation along Crawford Street has seven segmental arched windows in the second floor. The easternmost portion of the south elevation appears to have been bricked in while the western half contains two segmental arched windows and one entrance bay. Although many openings have been boarded, the building retains much of its original appearance. Contributing in both previous nominations.
61. 191 South Foster Street: c. before 1912. Contributing. This one-story brick building faces west on South Foster Street. The building consists of two wood, brick, and glass storefronts, currently covered with plywood, that date to c. 1945. The northernmost storefront has an off-center recessed entrance. A small brick cornice runs along the upper façade. The building remains largely unchanged from c. 1945. Contributing in both previous nominations.
62. 183 South Foster Street: c. before 1907. Contributing. This one-story, brick building faces west on South Foster Street. The upper façade of the building consists of red brick with a rectangular, recessed brick panel below a small brick cornice. The yellow brick in the lower façade dates to c. 1930. The storefronts have been covered in metal sheeting. Contributing in both previous nominations.
63. 177 South Foster Street: c. before 1907. Non-contributing due to alterations. This one-story, brick building faces west on South Foster Street. A new metal-and-glass storefront was added and the building was completely covered in stucco between 1983 and 1994. The stucco hides a small brick cornice and a recessed rectangular panel in the upper façade. Contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update.
64. 165 South Foster Street: c. before 1893. Non-contributing due to alterations. This one-story, brick building faces west on South Foster Street. The building was covered in stucco before 1983, hiding a small brick cornice and three rectangular panels in the upper façade. The storefront consists of replacement metal-and-glass windows and central entrance door. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update.

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65. 136 East Main Street: c. before 1920. Contributing. E.R. Porter Hardware Co., Foster Street façade: This one-story, brick building faces west on South Foster Street. The upper façade retains its original decorative brick cornice and brickwork. Two storefronts on the northern end of the building retain much of their original framing that consisted of wooden double doors flanked by windows and topped with multi-light transoms. A double door entrance bay and two window bays toward the center of the building also retain original wood framing material. A large display window bay on the southern end has been boarded and is not visible. Despite several boarded openings, the building retains much of its original fabric and its historic character. The railroad runs along the south elevation of the building. E.R. Porter Hardware Building.

Main Street façade: This two-story brick building faces north on East Main Street. The original c. 1890 one-story brick building was reportedly raised into the present two-story building with present façade in 1907. Although Porter Hardware closed in 2014 and is currently vacant, it retains much of its historic material, both on the exterior and interior. Contributing in both previous nominations.

66. 117 East Main Street: c. before 1903. Non-contributing due to alterations. This two-story brick building faces south on West Main Street. The façade of the building was completely rebuilt after 1994. The façade now features a limestone cornice and limestone bands in the upper façade and between the first and second floors. Three second floor windows are topped by decorative arches. The first floor contains an entrance with a limestone surround and two windows with limestone lintels. No historic building fabric is exposed on the façade. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update.
67. 123 East Main Street: c. before 1893 Non-contributing due to alterations. This one-story brick building faces south on East Main Street. The upper façade has two recessed rectangular panels. The storefront was bricked in after 1994 and now consists of a recessed single-leaf entrance and flanking multi-light windows. Alterations are not compatible with the historic character of the building. Contributing in both previous nominations.
68. 0 East Main Street: c. before 1893. Non-contributing due to alterations. This one-story open courtyard faces south on East Main Street. The storefront has been replaced by metal gates. The upper portion of the façade has two recessed square panels and a small cornice, all covered in smooth stucco. The building was mostly demolished to create this open courtyard. Contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update.
69. 161 East Main Street: c. before 1893 Non-contributing due to alterations. Page Drug Store. This two-story brick building has a clipped corner entrance and faces southeast toward the corner of East Main and St. Andrews Streets. The first floor was altered after 1994. The brick building was completely covered in smooth stucco prior to 1983, and all

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windows and doors appear to be replacements. Little original material remains exposed. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, contributing in 1994 update.

70. 130 East Main Street: c. before 1893. Non-contributing due to alterations. Old Blumberg's Department Store (Foster Street façade): This three-story building faces west on South Foster Street and north on East Main Street. The building was once part of the old Blumberg's Department Store. The Blumberg's façade noted in the 1983 nomination dates to the 1950s and included large aluminum sheeting that covered five historic buildings. Sometime after 1994, the aluminum sheeting was removed, the westernmost building demolished, and the central three buildings mostly rebuilt as the current building. No original material or material dating to the c.1950s Blumberg's building remains.

Main Street façade: This two-story brick building faces north on East Main Street. The building was the easternmost historic building consolidated in the Blumberg's Department Store in the 1950s. This building was remodeled after 1994 when the aluminum sheeting of Blumberg's was removed. The storefront has been bricked in and now consists of a central entrance flanked by multi-light fixed windows. The upper façade contains three bays with historic two-over-two wood windows. The brick of the upper façade has been covered in stucco. Little historic material is exposed on the façade. Non-contributing in both previous nominations.

71. 142 East Main Street: c. before 1893. Non-contributing due to alterations. This one-story, brick building faces north on East Main Street. The upper façade was covered with smooth stucco and the storefront replaced with a plate glass storefront before 1983. Little original material is exposed. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, non-contributing in 1994 update.
72. 148 East Main Street: c. before 1893 Non-contributing due to alterations. Now Praestare Engineering. This one-story, brick building faces north on East Main Street. The original brick façade was completely covered with a new brick façade before 1983. Non-contributing in both previous nominations.
73. 154 East Main Street: c. before 1903. Contributing. This one-story, brick building faces north on East Main Street. The building retains its original upper façade material: two recessed rectangular brick panels and a small brick cornice. The storefront was replaced sometime before 1983 with two metal-and-glass storefronts. The building remains largely unchanged from 1983. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, contributing in 1994 update.

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74. 164 East Main Street: c. before 1903 Non-contributing due to alterations. This one-story, brick building faces north on East Main Street. The original brick façade was completely covered with a new brick façade before 1983. Non-contributing in both previous nominations.
75. 170 East Main Street: c. before 1893. Contributing. The Ellison Drug Building, Now Wiregrass Construction Company. This two-story brick building faces north on East Main Street. The light brick façade of the building is believed to date to c. 1907. A heavy bracketed cornice and two limestone bands between the first and second floors run the length of the façade and east elevation. Decorative brick detailing in the corners of the façade give the appearance of brick columns. A non-historic storefront was replaced after 1994 with the current wood-and-glass storefront. The east elevation contains six one-over-one windows in the second floor and two entrance bays on the southern end of the first floor. The south and west elevations are the original, pre-1893, plain red brick. Contributing in both previous nominations.
76. 115 North Saint Andrews Street: c. 1915. Contributing. The Dothan Opera House is a three-story masonry structure which reflects the preference for the use of classical designs in public structures during the early 20th Century. The Opera House is unaltered in its overall plan and exterior appearance. The T-shaped structure measures 114 feet deep by 73 feet across the broad bar of the T which faces on St. Andrews Street and forms the dominant facade. The central bay contains three arched doors forming the entrance to the ground floor. A continuous belt course implying an entablature separates the first story from the second and third. Here the major bays are defined by rusticated brick piers. Ionic pilasters divide the outer bays into two bays with 6-light windows topped with a two-light transom on the second floor and spanning the width of the front block with stairs located at the rear wall on wither end. New addition to district.
77. 128 South St. Andrews Street: c. before 1907. Contributing. This one-story brick building faces east on South St. Andrews Street. The building retains much of its original brickwork including a brick cornice and decorative brick frieze. The central entrance bay retains its arched brick surround and recessed wooden double-door entrance. The two storefronts have been bricked in, but multi-light transoms and decorative brick lintels remain. The Southern Railroad runs along the south elevation of the building.

Warehouse: faces Southern Railroad, c. before 1907. This one-story brick warehouse faces the Georgia Southern Railway. It has two freight doorways and two doorways and windows set within segmental arched openings. The building retains much of its original material. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, contributing in 1994 update.

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78. 160 South St. Andrews Street: c. before 1920. Contributing. This one-story brick building faces east on South St. Andrews Street. The building retains much of its original material including a small brick cornice and three recessed brick panels in the upper façade. Transoms in the three bays of the lower façade are original, but the storefront has been lightly altered with stone and new plate glass. Contributing in both previous nominations.
79. 156 South St. Andrews Street: c. before 1920. Non-contributing due to alterations. This one-story, brick building faces east on South St. Andrews Street. The façade has been completely covered in stucco. The storefronts were altered before 1983 to include a large metal garage-type door, a single-leaf entrance, and a larger plate glass window. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, contributing in 1994 update.
80. 178 South St. Andrews Street: c. before 1920. Non-contributing due to alterations. This one-story, brick building faces east on South St. Andrews Street. The façade has been completely covered in stucco. Storefronts were altered before 1983 and include a metal-and-glass entrance bay and four narrow fix-light windows. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, contributing in 1994 update.
81. 182 South St. Andrews Street: c. before 1931. Non-contributing due to alterations. This one-story, brick building faces east on South St. Andrews Street. The upper façade retains its small brick cornice and recessed rectangular panel. The storefront was altered before 1983 and now includes a metal garage-type door and a single-leaf entrance door. Changes to the storefront have altered the historic character of the building. Conditionally contributing in 1983 nomination, contributing in 1994 update.
82. 194 South Saint Andrews Street: c. before 1931. Contributing. Trailways Bus Terminal Building. This small brick gas station faces southeast toward the corner of South St. Andrews and Crawford Streets. The building has a hipped roof that includes a large overhang on the front of the building with exposed rafters and a cast iron support. The façade contains new plate-glass windows and a boarded plate-glass entrance bay in the original openings. Contributing in both previous nominations.
83. 193 South St. Andrews Street: c. before 1924. Contributing. Formerly the Malone Ford Building, Now St. Andrews Markets, housing a number of businesses. This large one-story, brick building faces west on South St. Andrews Street. The façade of the building consists of a central entrance bay flanked on either side by two large display windows; the windows and door were altered before 1983 with new metal-and-glass display windows. Canvas awnings now cover each of the five bays of the façade. Brick posts dividing the bays of the lower façade extend to the upper façade. The south, north, and east elevations contain large garage doorways and historic multi-light hopper windows. Contributing in both previous nominations.
84. 155 South St. Andrews Street: (southern façade) c. before 1907. Contributing. This two-story brick building faces west on South St. Andrews Street. The building retains much of

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its original brickwork, including a brick cornice and decorative brickwork in the upper façade. Three second floor windows are set in recessed brick panels. The storefront is replacement wood and glass covered by a canvas awning and topped with a wood-and-glass transom with metal lintel.

Moody Building, northern façade: The building retains much of its original brickwork, including a brick cornice and decorative brickwork in the upper façade. Six second floor windows are set in recessed brick panels. Two replacement wood-and-glass storefronts are covered by a canvas awning and topped with a wood-and-glass-transom with a metal lintel. A single-leaf entrance is in the southernmost bay. Contributing in both previous nominations.

85. 145 South St. Andrews Street: c. before 1907. Contributing. Now 334 Live Ultra Lounge. This one-story, brick building faces west on South St. Andrews Street. The upper façade retains original brickwork, including a brick cornice and three recessed rectangular panels. The cast iron storefront remains intact with new glass. The brick cornice continues on the stepped wall of the north elevation that faces the railroad. Contributing in both previous nominations.
86. 129 South St. Andrews Street: c. 1906. Contributing. Formerly the E.T. Saliba Building, now houses a number of business offices. This large two-story brick building faces west on South St. Andrews Street. It was carefully restored c. 1985 following Secretary of the Interior guidelines. The upper façade of the building contains five bays and has a brick cornice and brick bands separating the first and second floors. At the top of the upper façade is a central arched limestone panel reading, "E.T. Saliba—Established 1900." Flanking this inscription on either side are three recessed rectangular panels. The first floor has a central arched recessed entrance bay flanked by two smaller arched window bays, two larger arched window bays, and two single-leaf arched doors. The second floor contains a larger central arched window bay and four flanking arched windows. The brick cornice continues along the stepped wall of the south elevation facing the railroad. A brick band separates the first and second floors. Three windows are in each the first and second floors of the south elevation. Contributing in both previous nominations.
87. 206 East Main Street: c. 1914. Contributing. Young Building. This five-story, enameled-brick building faces north on East Main Street. The building retains much of its original material including a detailed limestone cornice on the north façade and west elevation and decorative blue tiles in the upper façade. The upper four floors of the façade consist of a central set of three windows flanked by a single window on either side. The west elevation contains seven windows in each of the upper four floors. The current triple-hung as well as the current wood-and-glass storefront were replaced after 1994. A marble apron runs along the bottom of the façade and west elevation. Contributing in both previous nominations.

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88. 251 East Main Street: c. 1907. Contributing. Ellison Building. This two-story, brick building faces south on East Main Street. A brick cornice runs along the upper façade. Three boarded-up windows in the second floor are set in recessed brick panels. The first-floor storefront was altered with new metal and glass before 1983. Continuing from the Segrest-Canady Building. A mural depicting a "Salute to the Peanut Industry," part of the *Murals of the Wiregrass* series, is along the west elevation. Contributing in both previous nominations.
89. 219 East Main Street: c. 1910. Contributing. Segrest-Canady Building, now part of Liddon Furniture. This large two-story, brick building faces south on East Main Street. The upper façade retains its original brick cornice and decorative patterned brickwork. The second floor contains seventeen equally spaced window openings that were boarded up before 1983. Five variously sized wood-and-glass commercial storefront bays are on the first-floor level. Metal sheeting covers a portion of the façade between the first and second floors. A metal awning shelters the façade. Contributing in both previous nominations.
90. 110 Museum Avenue: c. 1889. Non-contributing due to alterations. Originally the depot for the Alabama Midland Railway Line, now the Depot off Main event venue. This one-story brick building faces southwest, following the line of the old Alabama Railway Line. The windows and entrances have almost all been altered or moved, and the roofline has been altered from an end-gabled style to a modified end-gable. New addition to district.
91. 126 Museum Avenue: c. 1912 – 1913. Contributing. Formerly the Dothan Municipal Light and Water Plant, now the Wiregrass Museum of Art. The site originally consisted of a powerhouse, garage and tool shed, prison yard, cooling pond, coal yard, two pump houses, machine storage building, small tool shed, covered reservoir, substation, auxiliary reservoir, underground gasoline tank, two scales, a well, and two small office buildings. A 150-foot tall six-sided smokestack was situated on the southeast corner of the powerhouse. Today, only the powerhouse remains from the original plant complex. The building features a corbelled parapet that contains a granite tablet directly above the central second-story window and first-story entry. It is inscribed: "Municipal Light & Water Plant - Built 1912-13 - W.F. Thornton, Consulting Eng'r." The facade windows have molded stone lintels, stone sills, and decorative shutters. The building was remodeled to become the Wiregrass Museum of Art c. 1986. New addition to district.
92. 126 North Saint Andrews Street: c. 1973. Contributing. The Dothan Civic Center is a 3,100-seat arena that illustrates Dothan's prominence and the importance of downtown Dothan in the mid-twentieth century. This mid-century modern style building remains largely intact as it was built in 1973, aside from a roof replacement and an interior remodel to update restrooms and concession stands on the first floor in 2014. New addition to district.

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93. 0 North Saint Andrews St: Non-Contributing. recently constructed car port
94. 308 North Saint Andrews Street: c. 1906. Contributing. Coca-Cola bottling plant. Complex of several industrial brick one- and two-story buildings dating from 1906. Buildings are largely unaltered from 1940s. New addition to district.
95. 287 East Burdeshaw Street: c. 1948. Contributing. Two-story freestanding brick building with one-story east wing. The bottom floor contains two garage doors facing south on East Burdeshaw Street. Roofline altered from original flat roof to gabled ends. Chimney on east wing removed. New addition to district.
96. 410 North Saint Andrews Street: c. between 1931 – 1948. Contributing. This one-story concrete Art Deco style building originally housed a store and restaurant. The building retains a large amount of historic fabric and appears largely intact. New addition to district.
97. 139 South Foster Street: c. before 1912. Non-contributing due to alterations. This small, narrow, one-story, brick building faces west on South Foster Street. The façade was covered with new vertical board siding after 1994. The railroad runs along the north elevation of the building. Non-contributing in both previous nominations.
98. 141 South Foster Street: c. before 1907. Non-contributing due to alterations. This one-story, brick building faces west on South Foster Street. The façade was almost completely covered in stucco before 1983. The lower façade was altered with a metal-and-glass storefront before 1983. Non-contributing in both previous nominations.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
-

Dothan Main Street Commercial District

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F. A commemorative property

G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

C. 1885 - 1973

Significant Dates

1885—incorporation of city

1898—first railroad into Dothan

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Dothan, Alabama, located in the southeastern portion of the state, in the region known as the Wiregrass, is a city of approximately 65,000. The Dothan Main Street Commercial District consists of historic commercial properties along East Main, Foster, St. Andrews, Crawford, and Troy Streets. This district represents the heart of a southern trading center's downtown area and illustrates the evolution of downtowns in the South. The Dothan Main Street Commercial District is made up mostly of one- and two-story brick commercial buildings spaced closely together on the main thoroughfares in the city. This district represents the use of downtown Dothan as a commercial hub from the city's inception in 1885 to the decline of downtown as the heart of the city in 1973.

The Dothan Main Street Commercial District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. The district is eligible under Criterion A on the local and regional level because it illustrates the importance of railroads and transportation to the economic development of the southern United States, as well as how a typical southern downtown developed in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The district is also eligible under Criterion C, as the contributing structures exhibit the characteristics of late nineteenth-century commercial architecture, early to mid-twentieth century commercial architecture, as well as Mid-century Modern style architecture and Tudor Revival residential architecture. Each of these styles exhibits the layers of growth and expansion Dothan underwent from its inception in 1885 to the decline of downtown growth in the 1970s. This district should be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it accurately depicts decades of growth and change within a postbellum southern downtown area, including the evolution of architectural styles. Because the decline of Dothan's downtown didn't begin until the late 1970s, it is important that an exception to the 50-year rule; under criterion consideration G, be made for the Dothan Civic Center, as the civic center is a crucial part of Dothan's downtown story.

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

In 1885, residents of Poplar Head and various smaller nearby church communities voted to incorporate themselves and become Dothan, Alabama. This community would soon grow large enough to form its own county and be considered one of the most economically important towns in the Wiregrass region. The downtown Dothan commercial district represents the evolution of Dothan from a small lumber village to the central hub of trade and commerce for the Wiregrass region.

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Dothan owes a large part of its late nineteenth and early twentieth century growth to the railroads. Before the railroads came through town, Dothan's economy was largely agriculturally based – most of the industry before the twentieth century was centered on lumber and turpentine and then shifted towards the end of the nineteenth century to a more cotton-based economy. Dothan's lumber and cotton industries benefitted from the railroads, as did trading and shipping businesses. Several contributing buildings in the downtown district reflect this period in Dothan's history, including the E. R. Porter Hardware building (Resource #65) and the Ellison Drug Building (Resource # 75).

Two more railroads were built in Dothan during the early Twentieth Century, the Central of Georgia (1900) and the Atlanta & St. Andrews Bay line (1907). These railroads aided Dothan's rapid growth and helped to solidify Dothan's position as the central trading "Hub of the Wiregrass". This continued growth led to state representatives from Dothan to push for and pass the creating of Houston County in 1903. Soon after the county was created, Dothan won a vote to determine the county seat – a title it still holds.

Dothan's prosperity lasted through the boll weevil infestations that began in 1911. The infestations hindered cotton production and put a damper on the transportation and trade of cotton in south Alabama, but Dothan's position as a largely trade-driven and industrial city allowed it to withstand the effects of the boll weevil blight. The Great Depression slowed Dothan's growth considerably, but the city managed a slow but continued growth during the 1920s and 1930s.

Dothan continued to thrive through the mid-century and the downtown continued to experience new construction and growth. Several hotels and motels were built during this time and community-centered projects such as the Dothan Civic Center stand as a testament to the growth and expansion the city experienced during that time, as well as efforts to keep the center of the community within the downtown area.

The Dothan Main Street Commercial District is significant in the area of commerce as a representation of the important role downtown Dothan played in the city's history and growth. This district also illustrates Dothan's importance to the Wiregrass region and the importance of railroads and transportation to the growth of southern downtowns.

Criterion A: Commerce

The district is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, representing the changes and evolution of a southeastern downtown commercial district. The buildings within this district illustrate the economic and commercial changes in both Dothan and the Wiregrass. The district contains buildings constructed as a result of the initial economic prosperity brought by the railroad, to those constructed in response to the national trend leading away from downtown areas. The expansion of the Dothan Main Street Commercial District incorporates the buildings essential to the district's significance in the southeastern pattern of commerce.

Dothan's initial growth, soon after its incorporation, was in response to the Alabama Midland Railway, connecting the town to Montgomery and Bainbridge, Georgia. At this time, commercial structures were beginning to be built downtown, mostly one and two story red brick structures. Additionally, a large classical revival bank was built in the heart of downtown, right

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on Main Street (resource #1). In the early 1900's, in response to Dothan's economic growth, many of the town's families took part in the developing commerce, constructing buildings to house the businesses of some of Dothan's most notable businessmen, including E. R. Porter's Porter Hardware (resource # 65), E. T. Saliba's grocery store (resource # 86) (Photo 16), and the Ellison Drug Company (resource # 75) (Photo 22). Dothan's economy expanded, allowing for the development of commercial buildings, furthering economic growth. Because Dothan's population and built environment were growing so rapidly, it was necessary to better utilize existing land, bringing the construction of Dothan's tallest building at the time at five-stories, in 1914 (resource # 87) (Photos 19-21). The significance of the railroad in the initial growth of the city further evidenced by the train depots and tracks around the downtown area, showing the importance of transportation development and railroads to the southern United States (Resources # 89 and # 97).

However, as a result of the boll weevil infestation between 1916 and 1917, Dothan's economy stagnated, resulting in the slowing of construction downtown, with no evidence of new construction during this time. While the city's economic growth was not the same as before the infestation, Dothan's economy remained intact because of their role as an important trade and transportation center to the region. The continued role as a trade hub, allowed downtown to develop to an extent with the shifting economy. Though there was not a period of great prosperity until the 1930's there are a few surviving commercial structures.

With the age of the automobile, came the demand for larger, more modern shopping experiences with department stores. The Kress building became a commercial landmark in the heart of downtown, now that people throughout the region could travel to shop in Dothan (resource # 50) (Photo 28). Additionally, manufacturing outfits like the Coca-Cola Plant, came to downtown Dothan, bringing jobs and increased trade (resource # 93).

Downtown Dothan continued to grow, through the depression, until the overall decline of downtowns in the latter half of the twentieth century. Dothan's diverse economy paired with its focus on industrial development allowed the city to withstand the Great Depression and the population increases brought on by new industrial outfits served to keep Dothan's downtown area thriving. The survival of the city is seen in the modern construction of the Greyhound Station, located between the railroad and downtown (resource # 24) (Photos 63-65, 101). This was in response to the increased industrial development throughout the region, connecting the commercial district to modern automobile travel.

Dothan experienced continued industrial development and a strong agricultural economy through the 1940's and 50's. The city's population significantly increased during this period bringing about the remodeling of significant buildings such as the First National Bank and the Kress Building, to enlarge and remodel. Additionally, creating a community within downtown, two hotels were constructed, allowing for increased "outside" commerce directed towards Main Street (resources # 32 and # 14) (photo 101).

Although 1958 brought the construction of Ross Clark Circle, a major highway bypass around downtown, downtown remained the heart of commercial activity in Dothan through the 1960s. It was not until the opening of Northside Mall in 1969 that the historic downtown lost its prominence. City directories through the mid-1960s show few vacant buildings, but by 1970 the out-migration is evident. Many buildings in the district were vacated in the 1970s and began to deteriorate. The Dothan Civic Center stands as one of Dothan's major efforts of the late-

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twentieth century to drive commerce and community back into downtown. Downtown Dothan is currently experiencing a resurgence, with more and more businesses choosing to locate downtown in historic buildings.

Criterion C: Architecture

The district is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because it depicts typical architectural styles from the years in which Dothan's downtown was the hub of the Wiregrass area. Buildings within this district follow the architectural trends from nineteenth century commercial styles, through nineteenth and twentieth century revival styles, and later to modernist style buildings. Each of these styles individually are important, however, as a whole, they illustrate the layers of growth and change the downtown area experienced since the nineteenth century.

This district exemplifies commercial based development, with its earliest downtown buildings, dating to the late Nineteenth Century and early Twentieth Century. The district encompasses several buildings that housed Dothan's earliest industries, some of which were essential to the city's prominence. For example, the Coca-Cola Bottling plant complex, originally constructed in 1906, of single story brick buildings and added to continuously through the 1940's (resource # 91) (Photo 68-71). Additionally, much of the city's growth and development was made possible by the railroad, exemplified by the train depot, and the district's proximity to the railroad (resource # 88).

The architecture of the Dothan Main Street Commercial District is largely made up of one- and two-story commercial brick buildings with minimal detailing of simple cornices and recessed rectangular panels in the upper facades. A large contribution to the commercial growth of the city was brought by the construction of commercial businesses by some of the oldest families of Dothan. E.R. Porter was responsible for the construction of several brick buildings, one in particular, the E.R. Hardware Building, originally erected as a one-story building, and later in 1907 a second story was added. The Victorian red brick building features a pressed metal, bracketed cornice and three windows with limestone lintels located on the second floor. A historic central double-door recessed entrance with single-light doors is flanked by plate-glass storefront windows. "E.R. Porter" is written into the terrazzo tile floor of the recessed entrance and The Porter Hardware sign hangs from the center of the upper façade.

However, the city demonstrated their economic prosperity through the construction of Classical Revival buildings such as, the First National Bank Building and the Federal Building. The First National Bank Building, though remodeled, is still a monumental example of Classical Revival. The large bank building, was constructed in 1907 and features full-height engaged Doric columns and a large decorative entablature (resource # 1). Similarly, The Federal Building, constructed in 1906, is a rectangular three-story masonry structure, with a modified hipped typed portico supported by columns of the Doric order. The entablature is decorated with a Greek Key motif continuing around the building, following the trend of public buildings in the style (resource #34) (photo 56-61).

Because of the growth in the economy and population, property values continued to increase, as a result, the five-story, white enameled brick Young Building was constructed in

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1914 at the corner of East Main Street and South Saint Andrews Street (resource # 87) (Photos 19-21). This departure from modest rectangular red-brick construction, with the taller building is indicative of the prosperity, and growth pressure felt in the district during this period.

Additionally, capitalizing on the prosperity as a regional hub, in 1915, Dothan's founders built the Dothan Opera House, which became the city's center of cultural life (resource # 76). The Opera House exemplifies the adaptation of the Victorian style seen throughout the commercial district. It is a three-story masonry structure, reflecting the preference for the use of classical designs in public structures during the early 20th Century. The central bay contains three arched doors forming the entrance to the ground floor. A continuous belt course implying an entablature separates the first story from the second and third. Here the major bays are defined by rusticated brick piers. Ionic pilasters divide the outer bays into two bays with 6-light windows topped with a two-light transom on the second floor.

Shifts in the economy in the 1920s and 1930s are reflected in the built environment as well. During this time, larger department stores became common in commercial downtowns and the emergence of the automobile brought about many auto-oriented businesses. In Dothan, the trend toward larger department stores is depicted by the 1928 S. H. Kress & Company building at the southwest corner of Main and Foster Streets (resource # 50) and the 1937 J. C. Penney Building at the southwest corner of North Foster and Troy Streets (resource #36). The Kress Building is an example of early Twentieth Century department store construction, as it is more modest in styling and features traditional brick detailing and decorative elements. The yellow brick building has a limestone cornice and brick bands which accent the full façade. The J. C. Penney building is similarly illustrative of later department store construction with its more modern styling and industrial-type awning and hopper, and casement windows.

The rise of the automobile in the 1920s and 1930s ushered in a new era of motor-oriented businesses. Examples of the new business type are seen in the Malone Motor building constructed in 1924 at the southeast corner of South Saint Andrews and Crawford Streets (resource # 83) (photo 11-13) and the 1930 gas station at the southwest corner of South Saint Andrews and Crawford Streets (resource # 82) (photo 15). Malone Motors opened around 1924 as Dothan's Ford dealership. The building is a large one-story brick building with display windows on the front façade, large garage door openings and hopper windows on the other elevations. The form of the building allows cars to easily enter and exit the showroom at the front of the building. Across South Saint Andrews Street from Malone Motors is the 1930 brick gas station with a large overhang to shelter gas pumps.

Building upon the automotive revolution, the district is a significant example of late nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century downtown commercial architecture. The Old Greyhound Station, now the George Washington Carver Museum (Resource # 24) (photo 63-65,101) exemplifies the streamline designs popular in the 1930's and 40's, with its single story, curved white façade.

The Dothan Commercial District contains several Mid-Century Modern designed buildings including the Town Terrace Inn (Resource # 32) and the Choice Inn (Resource #14) (photo 101) both of which feature two-story asymmetric, linear façades, while the Choice Inn has the additional Mid-Century design element of a concrete screen. The District's exemplary Mid-Century Modern architecture is further evidenced by the United States Post Office located on North Oates Street (resource #30) (photo 102). The Post office is an asymmetrical single-story

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light brick building featuring a centrally faced by fixed aluminum frame storefront windows. The building resembles similarly dated post war architecture, in significant areas Mid-Century such as Levittown, New York. This, and other mid-century contraction within the Main Street Commercial District, located on the outskirts, show the continued expansion of the Commercial district and prosperity of Dothan.

Following the Modernist styles, in 1973, in response to a continued significance of the downtown area, the Dothan Civic Center was constructed. The Civic center is a Neo-Formalist building, featuring an asymmetrical smooth concrete block like structure, set on free-standing slender columns, sitting atop a podium-like structure. Building of the style are typically designed to modernize the Classical elements including building proportion and scale, Classical columns, and colonnades. As with the Civic Center Neo-Formalism was used primarily for high-profile cultural, institutional and civic buildings, sing rich materials with smooth wall surfaces. Dothan epitomizes neo-formalism and its goals, utilizing the style for a monumental town center, located within the commercial heart of the region.

The development of Dothan's commercial district, follows a similar pattern apparent in other southern regional hubs. These hubs began to thrive following the introduction of railroad transportation, resulting in the construction of railroad depots and commercial buildings. The shift in the economy after the boll weevil derailed cotton production throughout much of south Alabama resulted in more commercial and industrial construction in downtown Dothan, including buildings like the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant and the Dothan Municipal Light and Water Plant (Resource # 93 and 91). In a similar pattern to that of the rest of the country, in the 1920's and 1930's, Dothan's Downtown District experienced growth as a result of the motorized transportation age. This lead to the construction of several department stores and automobile based businesses. These businesses brought travelers through the region to Dothan and the Mid-Century saw continued growth in downtown Dothan, with the construction of a Greyhound bus station, several motels, a new fire station, and more commercial buildings (Resource # 24). These modern buildings tend to be concentrated more on the outskirts of the downtown district, exemplifying the expansion from the central commercial district.

Criterion Consideration G: Architecture

The Dothan Civic Center is an integral part of the Main Street Historic District, illustrating the continued importance of the downtown commercial area during a period when, nationally, communities were shifting away from the downtown centers (resource # 90) (photo 88-94). The variety of different architectural styles indicate Dothan's long run as an important center for trade and commerce in the Wiregrass region, and extending the period of significance to 1973 allows for a more complete picture of Dothan's downtown history. The evolution of the architectural styles indicates that Dothan remained an important city on the front-end of architectural trends through the 1970s. Dothan's downtown areas continued to grow into the second half of the twentieth century, with the most impactful construction project occurring in 1973: the Dothan Civic Center.

The Dothan Civic Center's construction represents the height of Dothan's regional importance. Constructed in the Neo-Formalist style, the building modernizes the Classical

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Revival style afforded by the earlier economic prosperity of the late Nineteenth Century, seen in both the First National Bank Building and the Federal Building. The Neo-Formalist dome and office exhibit the stylistic goal of updating the classical forms. Featuring an asymmetrical smooth concrete block like structure, set on free-standing slender columns, the Civic Center is monumental in nature, seating 3,100 people. Additionally, the office sits atop a podium like structure, in order to further achieve monumentality. Like the city itself, the style seeks to utilize the past, while adapting modern technology. Typically, with Neo-Formalism Architecture, the structure is set above nature atop a podium, this is seen with the Dothan Civic Center. The Civic Center resembles typical examples of the style such as, The Forum in California. Similar to the Civic Center, the California center is intended to evoke classical elements, with its modernized columns and purpose as an important cultural center.

The construction of the Civic Center exemplifies the commercial significance of Dothan, in that it seeks to continue to draw the community to the downtown center through technology, similar to the adaption of buildings to the automobile with parking lots and gas stations. The imposing arena stands as a testament to Dothan's economic standing during the twentieth century, and should therefore be allowed into the district as an exception to the 50-year rule because of its architectural and cultural merit.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Dothan, Houston County, Alabama, City Directories, 1951-1970* (Richmond, VA: R.L. Polk & Company, Publishers).
- Dothan Landmarks Foundation. *Railroading Around Dothan and the Wiregrass Region*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2004.
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- Jackson, Barbara Ritch. *For I Heard Them Say: An Alabama Odyssey*. Birmingham, AL: Birmingham Printing and Publishing Company, 1998.
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- Kress Foundation, "The Kress Legacy: S.H. Kress & Company Stores." Kress Foundation.org. http://www.kressfoundation.org/about/kress_legacy/ (accessed January 27, 2016).
- Martin, Annamarie Saliba. *A Place of Our Own: The Stories of Dothan, Houston County*. Montgomery, AL: Community Communications, 1998.
- . "Today's Focus: E.T. Saliba, A Man Who Left his Mark." *Wiregrass Today*. Sunday, January 4, 1987.
- Sanborn Map Company. *Dothan, Houston County, Alabama* 1903, 1907, 1912, 1920, 1924, 1931, and 1948, University of Alabama, W.S. Hoole Special Collections Library, "Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps".

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Siebenthaler, Donna J. "Houston County." *Encyclopedia of Alabama*. September 12, 2007, updated July 21, 2014; <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1345> (accessed January 26, 2016).

State of Alabama Department of Archives and History. *Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1963*. Montgomery, Alabama: Walker Printing Company, 1963.

State of Alabama Department of Archives and History. *Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1971*. No Publishing Info Given.

Stepp, Wendell H. and Pamela Ann. *Dothan: A Pictorial History*. Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company, 1984.

Watson, Fred S. *Hub of the Wiregrass: A History of Houston County, Alabama 1903-1972*. Anniston, AL: Higginbotham, Inc., 1972.

National Register of Historic Places Nominations

"Atlantic Coastline Railroad Passenger Depot," National Register of Historic Places Nomination.

"Dothan Municipal Light and Water Plant," National Register of Historic Places Nomination.

"Dothan Opera House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination.

"Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse," National Register of Historic Places Nomination.

"Howell School," National Register of Historic Places Nomination.

"Main Street Commercial District," 1983 National Register of Historic Places Nomination.

"Main Street Commercial District," 1994 National Register of Historic Places Nomination.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

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- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Wiregrass Archives, Troy University Dothan Campus; Dothan Landmarks Foundation

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 46 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 31.226512 | Longitude: -85.395012 |
| 2. Latitude: 31.231199 | Longitude: -85.393081 |
| 3. Latitude: 31.224244 | Longitude: -85.387169 |
| 4. Latitude: 31.222070 | Longitude: -85.393070 |

Or

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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Dothan Main Street Commercial District is shown on the accompanying map. The scale is 1.5" equals 800'.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The updated boundary of the Dothan Main Street Commercial District was drawn to include the largest concentration of significant buildings constructed between 1885 and 1973. The update seeks to include modern architecture from the middle of the 20th century. Many of these buildings are located north of the original district boundary. This is represented by the new, updated boundary lines.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Stephen McNair, Ph.D., Taylor Stewart, Katherine Kaplan
organization: McNair Historic Preservation, Inc.
street & number: 2151 Government Street
city or town: Mobile state: AL zip code: 36606
e-mail smcnair@mcnairhp.com
telephone: (334) 303-3029

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Dothan Main Street Commercial District

City or Vicinity: Dothan

County: Houston

State: Alabama

Photographer: Stephen McNair, Ph.D.

Date Photographed: January 13, 2017

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

1 of 98: 160, 182 South St. Andrews Street, Wiregrass Conference Center. Camera facing west.

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(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 1)

2 of 98: 158 South Foster Street, Tanda Room. Camera facing northwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 2)

3 of 98: 168, 172 South Foster Street, Blue Moon Café. Camera facing west
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 3)

4 of 98: 176, 182 South Foster Street. Camera facing northeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 4)

5 of 98: 182 South Foster Street. Camera facing northeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 5)

6 of 98: 190, 192 South Foster Street. Camera facing northwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 6)

7 of 98: 192 South Foster Street. Camera facing northwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 7)

8 of 98: 195 South Foster Street, T.R. Frith Seed and Hardware. Camera facing northeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 8)

9 of 98: 195 South Foster Street, T.R. Frith Seed and Hardware. Camera facing northwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 9)

10 of 98: 195 South Foster Street, T.R. Frith Seed and Hardware. Camera facing northwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 10)

11 of 98: 193 South St. Andrews Street. Camera facing northeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 11)

12 of 98: 193 South St. Andrews Street. Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 12)

13 of 98: 193 South St. Andrews Street. Camera facing northeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 13)

14 of 98: 156, 178 South St. Andrews Street. Camera facing northwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 14)

15 of 98: 194 South St. Andrews Street. Camera facing west.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 15)

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- 16 of 98: 129 South St. Andrews Street. Camera facing northeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 16)
- 17 of 98: 128 South St Andrews Street. Camera facing north.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 17)
- 18 of 98: 128 South St Andrews Street. Camera facing west.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 18)
- 19 of 98: 206 East Main Street. Camera facing south.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 19)
- 20 of 98: 170, 206 East Main Street. Camera facing southeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 20)
- 21 of 98: 206 East Main Street. Camera facing southeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 21)
- 22 of 98: 170 East Main Street. Camera facing southeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 22)
- 23 of 98: 148, 154, and 164 East Main Street. Camera facing southeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 23)
- 24 of 98: 136, 142 East Main Street. Camera facing southeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 24)
- 25 of 98: 130 East Main Street. Camera facing southeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 25)
- 26 of 98: 130 East Main Street. Camera facing southeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 26)
- 27 of 98: 130 East Main Street. Camera facing southeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 27)
- 28 of 98: 111 West Main Street. Camera facing southwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 28)
- 29 of 98: 191 North Foster Street, the Colby Building. Camera facing west.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 29)
- 30 of 98: 156, 158, 162, 170 North Foster Street. Camera facing southeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 30)

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- 31 of 98: 170 North Foster Street, Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 31)
- 32 of 98: 156, 158, 162 North Foster Street. Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 32)
- 33 of 98: 148, 150, 156 North Foster Street. Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 33)
- 34 of 98: 140, 148, 150 North Foster Street. Camera facing southeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 34)
- 35 of 98: 148 North Foster Street. Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 35)
- 36 of 98: 151, 153 North Foster Street. Camera facing west.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 36)
- 37 of 98: 151, 153 North Foster Street. Camera facing northwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 37)
- 38 of 98: 143 – 145 North Foster Street. Camera facing northwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 38)
- 39 of 98: 123, 127, 131, 135 North Foster Street. Camera facing southwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 39)
- 40 of 98: 195 South Foster Street. Camera facing northwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 40)
- 41 of 98: 115 North St. Andrews Street, Dothan Opera House. Camera facing north.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 41)
- 42 of 98: 115 North St. Andrews Street, Dothan Opera House. Camera facing northwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 42)
- 43 of 98: 115 North St. Andrews Street, Dothan Opera House. Camera facing west.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 43)
- 44 of 98: 115 North St. Andrews Street, Dothan Opera House. Camera facing southwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 44)
- 45 of 98: 251 North Oates Street, Town Terrace Inn. Camera facing south.

Dothan Main Street Commercial District

Name of Property

Houston, AL
County and State

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 45)

46 of 98: 291 North Oates Street. Camera facing west.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 46)

47 of 98: 251 North Oates Street, Town Terrace Inn. Camera facing southwest.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 47)

48 of 98: 251 North Oates Street, Town Terrace Inn. Camera facing west.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 48)

49 of 98: 251 North Oates Street, Town Terrace Inn. Camera facing west.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 49)

50 of 98: 184 North Oates Street. Camera facing northeast.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 52)

51 of 98: 184 North Oates Street. Camera facing east.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 51)

52 of 98: 184 North Oates Street. Camera facing southeast.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 52)

53 of 98: 184 North Oates Street. Camera facing east.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 53)

54 of 98: 100 West Troy Street. Camera facing northeast.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 54)

55 of 98: 100 West Troy Street. Camera facing north.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 55)

56 of 98: 100 West Troy Street. Camera facing north.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 56)

57 of 98: 100 West Troy Street. Camera facing northwest.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 57)

58 of 98: 100 West Troy Street. Camera facing west.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 58)

59 of 98: 100 West Troy Street. Camera facing southwest.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 59)

Dothan Main Street Commercial District

Name of Property

Houston, AL

County and State

- 60 of 98: 303 North Foster Street. Camera facing northwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 60)
- 61 of 98: 303 North Foster Street. Camera facing west.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 61)
- 62 of 98: 303 North Foster Street. Camera facing southwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 62)
- 63 of 98: 300 North Foster Street. Camera facing northeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 63)
- 64 of 98: 300 North Foster Street. Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 64)
- 65 of 98: 300 North Foster Street. Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 65)
- 66 of 98: 308 North St. Andrews Street. Camera facing northeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 66)
- 67 of 98: 308 North St. Andrews Street. Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 67)
- 68 of 98: 308 North St. Andrews Street. Camera facing northeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 68)
- 69 of 98: 308 North St. Andrews Street. Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 69)
- 70 of 98: 308 North St. Andrews Street. Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 70)
- 71 of 98: 308 North St. Andrews Street. Camera facing southeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 71)
- 72 of 98: 410 North St. Andrews Street. Camera facing southeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 72)
- 73 of 98: 410 North St. Andrews Street. Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 73)
- 74 of 98: 410 North St. Andrews Street. Camera facing northeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 74)

Dothan Main Street Commercial District

Name of Property

Houston, AL

County and State

- 75 of 98: 194 South St. Andrews Street. Camera facing northwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 77)
- 76 of 98: 287 East Burdeshaw Street. Camera facing northeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 78)
- 77 of 98: 287 East Burdeshaw Street. Camera facing north.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 79)
- 78 of 98: 287 East Burdeshaw Street. Camera facing northwest.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 80)
- 79 of 98: 126 Museum Avenue. Camera facing south.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 81)
- 80 of 98: 110 Museum Avenue. Camera facing southeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 82)
- 81 of 98: 110 Museum Avenue. Camera facing northeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 83)
- 82 of 98: 110 Museum Avenue. Camera facing northeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 84)
- 85 of 98: 126 Museum Avenue. Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 85)
- 86 of 98: 126 Museum Avenue. Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 86)
- 87 of 98: 126 Museum Avenue. Camera facing southeast.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 87)
- 88 of 98: 126 North St. Andrews Street. Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 88)
- 89 of 98: 126 North St. Andrews Street. Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 89)
- 90 of 98: 126 North St. Andrews Street. Camera facing east.
(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 90)
- 91 of 98: 126 North St. Andrews Street. Camera facing east.

Dothan Main Street Commercial District

Name of Property

Houston, AL

County and State

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 91)

92 of 98: 117, 119, 125, 139, 151 West Main Street. Camera facing south.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 92)

93 of 98: 117, 119, 125, 139, 151 West Main Street. Camera facing south.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 93)

94 of 98: 145 South St. Andrews Street. Camera facing southeast.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 94)

95 of 98: 155 South St. Andrews Street. Camera facing northeast.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 95)

96 of 98: 155 South St. Andrews Street. Camera facing east.

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 96)

97 of 98: 305, 314 North Foster Street. Camera facing southeast (taken from google maps)

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 97)

98 of 98: 379 North Oates Street. Camera facing southeast (taken from google maps)

(AL_Houston County_Dothan Main Street District 98)

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

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