



**DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR THE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

INSTRUCTIONS AND APPLICATION FORM

Use this application to request the Alabama Historical Commission's (AHC) determination of a property's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). To be considered eligible, a property must meet National Register Criteria for Evaluation, which considers age, integrity, and significance. The AHC's determination that a property is eligible for listing in the NR is not the same as it being formally listed in the NR.

Instructions:

1. **Property name:** Provide the historic or common name of the building, or leave blank if the name is unknown. Complete the address information.
2. **Owner Name:** Provide the contact information of the property owner.
3. **Project Contact:** Provide the name and contact information for the person (architect, consultant, etc.) who is providing professional assistance to the owner.
4. **Property Dates:** Provide date of construction, dates of alterations that changed the appearance of the property, and date property was moved from its original location, if applicable. If moved, provide a description and location map that illustrates the original and new locations.
5. **Property Description:** Provide a description of the exterior and interior of the property as it appears at the time of application. For the exterior, note the number of stories; construction and exterior materials; foundation type and material; roof type and material; shape of the building; and features such as chimneys, porches, storefronts, windows, doors, and decorative elements. The interior description should include the general floor plan and room configuration; wall and ceiling materials; floor materials; decorative trim and doors; and other distinctive features such as mantles or original restrooms. Provide an explanation of all alterations. Describe outbuildings or distinctive landscaping, if applicable.

Example:

The one story, rectangular frame dwelling rests on a continuous brick pier foundation and is covered in wood clapboards. The front gable roof with rear hip is covered in fiberglass shingles. The north-facing house has one exterior end brick chimney and two interior brick chimneys. The prominent front gable has triangular knee brackets along the eaves and is covered in clapboard siding punctuated with a three-part window with multi-pane fixed sash. The deep overhanging eaves along the long side elevations have exposed rafter tails. The full-width front porch is recessed under the main roof of the house and supported by two brick corner piers topped with triple chamfered wood posts. An original concrete hexagonal paver walkway leads from the sidewalk to the front concrete steps with brick cheek walls. The centrally located single-lite wood door is flanked by very large 12/1 wood windows. Other windows around the perimeter of the house are smaller 9/1 wood double-hung sash. A rear porch was enclosed with clapboards and modern casement windows in 2008. The interior has a central hall with living room, dining room, utility room/bathroom, and kitchen on the east side of the house with a den, two bedrooms, and bathroom on the west side of the house. Floors are red oak except in the bathrooms, kitchen, and utility room, where floors are covered in VCT. All walls and ceilings are original plaster. There are original six-panel wood doors with painted wood trim throughout. The living room, den, and both bedrooms have wood mantles of varying designs and tile hearths. Rooms have painted wood

baseboards and picture-rails. The dining room has a dentiled plate rail at all walls and a large clerestory window on the east wall. The enclosed porch at the rear of the house was renovated as a kitchen, and the former kitchen was renovated as a second bathroom and utility room in 2008. There is a non-historic frame shed in the back yard.

- 6. History and Significance:** First, provide the history of the property from its date of construction. Include the name of the architect or builder, if known, and owners, tenants, businesses, and uses of the property up to the present day. Next, explain the significance and why it is important. Explain how the building is eligible for the NRHP. To be listed in the NRHP, buildings must be considered significant for their architecture, association with important events or history, or association with important persons. Buildings may have one or more of these areas of significance. However, they must retain some aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A building may be eligible as a contributing resource in a potential National Register historic district if it is one of a concentrated group of buildings that relate to one another under any of the areas of significance. There may be modern and non-contributing buildings within the boundaries of a potential district, but the majority of buildings must retain enough integrity to create a cohesive and concentrated historic district. In some instances, a building may be individually eligible for the NRHP if it retains integrity and is an exemplary example in its area of significance.

For further details on property research, refer to “Guide to Researching Old Buildings in Alabama” located at [http://ahc.alabama.gov/AlabamaRegisterPDFs/Guide to Researching Old Buildings.pdf](http://ahc.alabama.gov/AlabamaRegisterPDFs/Guide%20to%20Researching%20Old%20Buildings.pdf).

Continue History and Significance section on blank paper if additional space is needed.

Example:

This bungalow was constructed in 1914 and is considered a contributing resource in the potential Roosevelt Park Historic District. Roosevelt Park has a period of significance from 1890 to 1930 and is significant as a representative example of a Southern suburban neighborhood...and reflects the impact that the streetcar and automobile had on the process of suburbanization in the South. This parcel was part of the subdivision of property by Mr. Samuel Albertson in 1893 and was located near the Calhoun Street spur of the streetcar line to downtown. Lots in this subdivision were typically 50 feet by 150 feet and were developed and marketed to a diverse working class for its easy access to automobile routes and streetcar lines. The property abstract shows David Martin and his wife as the first owners, selling the property to Susan Morton in 1944 for \$6,100. She sold the house in 1959 to Wesley Smith and Annalise B. Smith. Subsequent owners included John D. Jones Jr. and Phillip C. Blakenship. Roosevelt Park is also significant “for its collection of fine 19th and early 20th century domestic structures” that includes both architect-designed houses as well as representative examples of middle and working class dwellings. This property is a good example of a modest early 20th century bungalow and exhibits architectural features and historic materials typical of the period. Its age, style, materials, and workmanship make this building compatible with the historic character of the district.

- 7. Aspects of Integrity:** Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the National Register, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the criteria, but it also must have integrity. The evaluation of integrity is grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to its significance. The Alabama Historical Commission utilizes the same aspects of integrity as the National Register. Historic properties either retain integrity (that is, convey their significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. These seven aspects include location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity, property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant. The seven aspects of integrity are defined as follows:

- a. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- b. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- c. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.
- d. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- e. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- f. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- g. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

8. Attachments:

- a. **Photographs:** Provide current photographs of the property printed in color on photographic paper. Printed photos must be at least 4" x 6", be clear, and have sufficient resolution to show details. Photos should include views of all exterior sides of the building, major interior spaces and features, and representative secondary spaces. Number each photo and label the back with the date taken and the view or location of the image, such as "North elevation, façade" or "Second level hallway." Photos keyed to a floor plan sketch are useful. For applicants seeking a determination of eligibility that a building contributes to a potential historic district, provide photographs of buildings along the street and in the general vicinity (to illustrate your idea of the potential district) in addition to photos of the subject building.
- b. **Maps:** Include a map of the existing National Register historic district with the building identified. If the property is not located within a National Register historic district, provide a general location map that shows a number of streets or blocks of streets with the building identified, and provide a boundary line of the larger area that may be considered a potential historic district.

Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places Application Form

1. Property name: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: Alabama Zip: _____

2. Owner Name:

Organization: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

3. Project Contact (if different than owner): _____

Organization: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

4. Property Dates:

Date of Construction: _____ Source of Date: _____

Date(s) of alteration: _____ Source of Date: _____

Has the building been moved: yes no. If yes, when? _____

5. Physical description of property:

Determination of Eligibility Application

Property Name:

Property Address:

6. History and Significance:

7. Aspects of Integrity

Please check all that apply.

- Location Design Setting Materials
 Workmanship Feeling Association

8. Attachments:

- Photographs: Provide current photographs of the property. See instructions.
 Map: Include a map showing the location of the property. See instructions.