

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JUN 24 2016

489

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: Downtown Birmingham Historic District (Update & Boundary Expansion #3)

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Roughly bounded by 1st Avenue N, 20th Street N, 4th Avenue N, and U.S. Highway 31

City or town: Birmingham State: AL County: Jefferson

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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 x 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 x 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

Lee Anne Wofford

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer June 20, 2016

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Alabama Historical Commission

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

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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

7/12/16

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

☒

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>26</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>27</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 100

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
DOMESTIC/Hotel
RECREATION/CULTURE/theatre
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
GOVERNMENT/post office
GOVERNMENT/government office
GOVERNMENT/fire station
TRANSPORTATION/road-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
TRANSPORATION: road related
VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS /Classical Revival
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Chicago
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style
MODERN MOVEMENT
MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne
MODERN MOVEMENT/International Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, BRICK, STONE, GLASS, CONCRETE,
METAL, ASPHALT

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 district contains the following street numbers:

1 st Ave. N	2013 – 2101
2 nd Ave. N	2008 – 2516
3 rd Ave. N	1923 – 2407
4 th Ave. N	2009 – 2321
5 th Ave. N	2300 – 2305
20 th St. N	109 – 325
22 nd St. N	211
23 rd St. N	210 – 312
24 th St. N	112 – 225
25 th St. N	209 – 213
Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd.	112 – 322 (formerly 21 st St. N)

Summary Paragraph

The Downtown Birmingham Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 and was expanded in 1985 and 1998. This amendment amends and expands the district to reflect changes that have occurred to the area since 1998 and expands the period of significance to 1970 to reflect its continued development after World War II. The expansion also documents several resources that contribute to this district were located in areas between

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the nominated boundaries of this and three adjacent districts: the Downtown Birmingham Retail and Theatre Historic District (1989, expanded 1998), the Heaviest Corner on Earth Historic District (1985), and the Morris Avenue/First Avenue North Historic District (1973, expanded 1985). The National Register eligible areas of downtown Birmingham were never documented through a single comprehensive nomination, but rather through a series of eight historic district nominations that were listed between 1982 and 2015. With the exception of the Birmingham Civil Rights Historic Districts, all of these districts document aspects of the development of Birmingham's downtown as the city's business center and each contains resources and documentation related to the significance of Birmingham's commercial development. The nomination expands the district's boundaries along the 2000 and 2100 blocks of 1st Avenue N, the 2300 block of 4th Avenue N, the 2100, 2400, and 2500 blocks of 2nd Avenue N, the 2100 and 2400 blocks of 3rd Avenue N, the 2000 and 2300 blocks of 4th Avenue N, the 300 block of 20th Street N, the 200 block of Richard Arrington, Jr. Boulevard, the 200 and 300 blocks of 24th Street N, and the 200 block of 25th Street N to include 36 (30 contributing and 6 noncontributing) resources that are adjacent to the former boundaries and reduces the boundaries along the 300 block of 22nd Street N to remove one resource that has been demolished. The original 1984 nomination included 22.7 acres; 0.7 acres were added in the 1st expansion of 1985; 11.5 acres were added in the 2nd expansion of 1998; and this 3rd expansion adds 25.2 acres for a total of 60.1 acres.

Text added as part of this amendment is italicized.

The Downtown Birmingham Historic District, located in the heart of the city's central business district, contains buildings from every major period of development in the city's history, from the later part of its first decade (1871-1881) through the 1920s, picking up after World War II and continuing to 1970. It stretches from the high density business core at the western end of the district, where skyscrapers mark the intersections, through the interim blocks of stepped rooflines scaling down from four stories, to the one-and two-story buildings at the eastern end of the district, which has the main street character of a small town commercial district. The northeastern section of the district is anchored by three multi-storied buildings, the YWCA (Resource #115, Photo #36) and the Bankhead (Resource #99; Photo #40; Photo #44, right) and Stonewall (Resource #96; Photo #39; Photo #44, center) buildings. As a whole, the district contains the largest concentration of significant architecture in downtown Birmingham.

Narrative Description

The 1998 district expansion was the result of additional survey work conducted in April 1997 to evaluate the area surrounding the existing boundaries for possible expansion. The survey indicated that sixteen buildings that were historically an integral part of the downtown commercial district of Birmingham could be added to the district. These surviving resources would for the most part contribute (11 contribute, 5 do not) to the architectural and commercial significance of the National Register district. This new survey and certain aspects of the existing nomination necessitated that it be updated. Pertinent information from the existing nomination was integrated with the new survey information resulting in the current submission. As such, the old nomination was revised, reorganized, and renumbered to take into account status changes

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due to age, condition, and usage. Demolished buildings and parking and vacant lots were excluded from the revised inventory. The original Downtown Birmingham Historic District National Register nomination was approved in 1982 containing a total of 102 resources.

Although the district includes buildings that vary greatly in size (26-story skyscrapers to one story storefronts) and in usage (banking houses to farm stores), the district is held together by a consistency in materials, setback, and most importantly a sense of place. Throughout the district, the buildings relate to the pedestrian, opening storefronts or public lobbies to the street at regular intervals and providing architectural detail for the pedestrian eye. Brick is the most common material used, with a few examples of cast iron fronts, limestone facades, and polychromed terra cotta faced buildings.

The architectural development of the district is by buildings constructed throughout the continuum of its historical development from 1880 to 1970. The earliest buildings in the district are representative of the the eclectic Victorian styles. By the first decade of the 20th century, the Beaux-Arts and the Chicago School became popular. The commercial storefront buildings in the Beaux Arts influenced designs have cornices, cartouches, and terra cotta ornamentation derived from classical motifs. Four fine representations of the Chicago School style skyscraper exist in the district, the most notable is the nine-story Title Guaranty & Trust Company Building, ca. 1903 (Resource #129; Photo #18, 4th from left; Photo #22).

The 1910 buildings are more stylized, with an emphasis on silhouette and geometric ornamentation. A parapeted roofline replaces the cornice, with terra cotta panels and various colors of brick and stone used to create designs on flattened facades. A four-story commercial building at 2201 2nd Avenue N, ca. 1914 (Resource #27), is a fine example of the use of ornamentation with recessed spandrels, brick banding surrounding terra cotta and stone panels, and a stone-capped parapeted roofline. Resources constructed in the 1920s include Art Deco, Classical Revival, and Renaissance Revival style examples. The architectural development of the district in the immediate post-World War II period mirrored national trends with International Style and Mid-Century Modern being the dominant stylistic choice.

The growing demand for parking in the district resulted in the construction of the Empire Parking Garage (Resource #3; Photo #1, left) in 1935 and exemplified the use of mushroom columns as an exposed structural element. The Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Parking Garage (1958, Resource #79; Photo #27, left) represents a later architectural variation of this building type. The Empire Parking Garage is classified as a building because it also historically housed a restaurant and shop space and the Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Parking Garage is classified as a structure as it historically served only as a parking garage.

The present use of the district is commercial, although an adjustment in zoning regulations returned a residential aspect to the district, a move that had historical precedent. Overall, the structural conditions in the district are generally good, with many buildings needing only minor repair. The buildings at the western end of the district are generally in better repair, being in the high-use business district. As one moves eastward, one encounters buildings with more vacancies and a greater sense of neglect. The buildings along Third Avenue and 23rd Street North are, for the most part well maintained although some buildings are in need of routine maintenance.

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Downtown Birmingham Historic District (2nd expansion) Historic Resources Inventory

The inventory for this 3rd expansion of the Downtown Birmingham Historic District includes 131 resources, of which 117 are contributing (89%) and 14 are noncontributing (11%).

The inventory for the 1984 Downtown Birmingham Historic District included a total of 102 resources, of which 79 were contributing, 7 were noncontributing buildings, 10 were noncontributing vacant lots and parking lots, 3 were listed as supporting, 3 were listed as conditionally contributing.

Two additional contributing resources, inexplicably numbered 102 and 104, were added in the 1985 1st expansion of the district.

The 1998 2nd expansion of the district included 109 resources, of which 91 were contributing (83%) and 18 were noncontributing (17%). Inventory numbers for the vacant lots and parking lots included in the 1984 inventory were reassigned, so the numbering from the 1984 nomination and its 1st expansion in 1985 do not correspond directly with the numbers in the inventory for its 2nd expansion in 1998.

In calculating the number of resources previously listed in the National Register, the 1998 2nd expansion of the district was utilized. Resources that have been lost were subtracted from that total. Of the 109 resources in the 1998 expansion, 14 have been lost or were misclassified. 5 resources in the current district expansion were previously individually listed (#s 001-002, 005-006, and 102). Of the 131 resources in the current expansion, 100 resources were previously listed in the NR (76%), of which 8 are individually listed (#s 001-002, 005-006, 015, 022, 069, and 102).

This inventory cross references the inventory numbers from the 1984 nomination and its two previous expansions in parentheses at the end of each entry. The 1998 expansion inventory number and the resource's status in that amendment is cited first (1998 Exp. 2, Resource #, C or NC). The original 1984 nomination inventory number and the resource's status follows (1984 Nom., Resource #, C, NC, CC for conditionally contributing, and SP for supporting). Resources not listed in the 1984 inventory are indicated by "N/L" (1984 Nom., N/L). The two resources included in the 1985 1st expansion are cited "1985 Exp. 1" and are correctly numbered 103 and 104.

- 1 1st Ave. N, 2013 McAdory Building 1888 Contributing
3.5 story Renaissance Revival style brick and terra cotta commercial building.
(NRHP, 11/14/1979)
- 2 1st Ave. N, 2017 Caldwell-Milner Building 1887 Contributing
Henry Allen of London, England, builder. 4-story Renaissance Revival style building with a projecting central pavilion with rusticated quoins. According to its NRHP nomination, the building is "the finest example of the Victorian Renaissance Revival style left in the city".
(NRHP, 11/8/1979)

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- 3 1st Ave. N, 2018 Empire Parking Garage 1935 Contributing
Two story reinforced concrete parking garage supported by mushroom columns. (Photo #1, left)
- 4 1st Ave. N, 2030 First Federal Savings & Loan Co. 1961 Contributing
Charles McCauley, Associates, architect. Four-story reinforced concrete bank building with glass curtain walls along its principal 1st Avenue N and Richard Arrington, Jr. Blvd. facades. (Photo #1, 2nd from left)
- 5 1st Ave. N, 2100 Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Building 1915, 1926 Contributing
Seven-story Commercial style office building faced with white terra cotta at its principal south and west facades. (NRHP, 03/11/1980) (Photo #1, 3rd from left; Photo #2, right)
- 6 1st Ave. N, 2101 Steiner Bank Building 1890 Contributing
According to its NRHP nomination: "the Steiner Bank Building is one of the best examples of the commercial use of Richardsonian Romanesque in the city of Birmingham. The building, a long and narrow rectangular structure, located on a corner lot, stands four floors above the street. Note: Tax assessment record has this property listed as 15 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd. (NRHP, 06/25/1974) (Photo #8)
- 7 2nd Ave. N, 2008 Singer Building, Guaranty Savings & Loan Association 1928 ca. Contributing
Renaissance Revival style, Warren, Knight & Davis, architects, two stories, limestone, Palladian window, finely laid ashlar masonry and stone balustrade. (1998 Exp. 2, #013, C; 1984 Nom. #014, C)
- 8 2nd Ave. N, 2009 Commercial Building, Not Named 1890 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick. Despite replacement of windows with modern aluminum framed windows, the building continues to reflect its overall historic design as the upper facade brickwork remains intact. (1998 Exp. 2, #002, NC; 1984 Nom. #002, NC)
- 9 2nd Ave. N, 2011 Commercial Building, Not Named 1887 ca. Noncontributing
Commercial building, two stories, stucco, substantially altered in 1979. (1998 Exp. 2, #003, NC; 1984 Nom. #003, SP)
- 10 2nd Ave. N, 2015 Burger Dry Goods Co. 1906 Noncontributing
Four-story stucco commercial building, brick, substantially altered with applied synthetic stucco and replacement windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #005, NC; 1984 Nom. #005, CC) (Photo #6, 6th from left)
- 11 2nd Ave. N, 2017 Commercial Building, Not Named 1887 ca. Noncontributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick with replacement stucco cornice and window hoods, modern aluminum windows and altered storefront. (1998 Exp. 2, #006, NC; 1984 Nom. N/L) (Photo #6, 5th from left)

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- 12 2nd Ave. N, 2018 Birmingham Parking Auth. Deck 6 1987 ca. Noncontributing
The building listed in the 1984 nomination has been replaced by this modern 10-story parking garage. (1998 Exp. 2, #015, NC; 1984 Nom #016, CC) (Photo #5, 2nd from right)

- 13 2nd Ave. N, 2021 Commercial Building, Not Named 1895 ca. Noncontributing
Four story commercial building extensively altered ca. 1980 with replacement windows and applied synthetic stucco. (1998 Exp. 2, #008, C; 1984 Nom. #007, C) (Photo #6, 4th from left)

- 14 2nd Ave. N, 2025-27 Cayce Building 1880 Contributing
Two story stucco commercial building with a shaped parapet and double upper level windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #009, C; 1984 Nom. #008, C) (Photo #6, 3rd from left)

- 15 2nd Ave. N, 2026 Jefferson County Savings Bank Building; City Federal Building 1913 Contributing
William Weston with John David and Eugene Knight, architects; Beaux Arts Skyscraper, 26 stories, terra cotta and granite, classical columns and pilasters, elaborate cornices, use of marble and glazed terra cotta, was the last and grandest of Birmingham's early skyscrapers and for over 50 years, the tallest building in the skyline. (1998 Exp. 2, #018, C; 1984 Nom. #19, C) (Photo #4; Photo #5, right; Photo #45, center-rear)

- 16 2nd Ave. N, 2029 Wilson Building 1880 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick, window arcade and brick cornice treatment. (1998 Exp. 2, #010, C; 1984 Nom. #009, C) (Photo #6, 2nd from left)

- 17 2nd Ave. N, 2031 Dewberry Drugs 1880 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick, window arcade and brick cornice treatment. (1998 Exp. 2, #011, C; 1984 Nom. #010, C) (Photo #6, left)

- 18 2nd Ave. N, 2100 Florentine Building, The 1927 Contributing
D. O. Whilldin, architect, Renaissance Revival style, two stories, terra cotta and marble exterior walls, window arcade at second floor, bas relief sculpture, an architectural landmark noteworthy for its skillful interpretation of Venetian Renaissance motifs. (1998 Exp. 2, #019, C; 1984 Nom. #021, C) (Photo #7)

- 19 2nd Ave. N, 2107 Denechaud Building 1887 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, decorative hood molds and prominent corbelled cornice with blind arches. (1998 Exp. 2, #020, C; 1984 Nom. #022, C)

- 20 2nd Ave. N, 2114 Bank, Not Named 1973 Noncontributing
Modern 1-story stucco drive-in bank with a flat roof.

- 21 2nd Ave. N, 2116 Levy Loan & Glass Co. 1900 ca. Contributing
Two-story brick commercial building with a projecting cornice, 4/4 upper level windows within arched openings with decorative hood moldings, storefront retains original projecting cornice.

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- 22 2nd Ave. N, 2117-19 Zinszer, Peter's, Mammoth Furniture House 1888 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, cast iron, classical details, Queen Anne motif windows in the transoms one of two excellent examples of cast iron architect in the city. (1998 Exp. 2, #021, C; 1984 Nom. #024, C; NRHP 9/23/80) (Photo #28)
- 23 2nd Ave. N, 2121 Daniels Building 1888 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, four stories, brick and cast iron, striated brick and stone treatment, pressed metal spandrels, elaborate cornice with Greek crosses, largest Victorian era building in the city and possibly the oldest cast iron frame building in Birmingham. (1998 Exp. 2, #022, C; 1984 Nom. #25, C) (Photo #29)
- 24 2nd Ave. N, 2125 Commercial Building, Not Named 1918 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick. Referred to in earlier nominations by its common name, New York Pawn Shop. (1998 Exp. 2, #023, C; 1984 Nom. #026, C)
- 25 2nd Ave. N, 2127-29 Yeilding's Department Store 1911 Contributing
Miller, Martin and Lewis, architects; commercial building, three stories, brick, ornamental brick work, Roman grill vent covers, heavy massive cornice with classical details, fine brickwork, an excellent example of the functional commercial style of the early 20th century and built for the oldest and in continuous use retail establishment in Birmingham. (1998 Exp. 2, #024, C; 1984 Nom. #027, C) (Photo #30)
- 26 2nd Ave. N, 2200-02 Commercial Building, Not Named 1904 ca., 1908, ca. Contributing
Previously listed with the address 2202 2nd Ave. N.; Commercial building, one story, brick, carved limestone details. (1998 Exp. 2, #033, C; 1984 Nom. #038, C)
- 27 2nd Ave. N, 2201 Commercial Building, Not Named 1914 ca. Contributing
Wheelock & Wheelock architects, commercial building, four stories, brick and terra cotta exterior wall material, ornamental brickwork, marble and terra cotta spandrels, stone caps at roofline. (1998 Exp. 2, #025, C; 1984 Nom. #028, C)
- 28 2nd Ave. N, 2204 Commercial Building, Not Named 1908 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, one story, brick, polychromed brick pattern. (1998 Exp. 2, #034, C; 1984 Nom. #039, C)
- 29 2nd Ave. N, 2205 Hastings Building 1917 ca. Contributing
Commercial style, four stories, brick, rope cornice over the upper level windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #026, C; 1984 Nom. #029, C)
- 30 2nd Ave. N, 2206 Commercial Building, Not Named 1902 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick refaced in the early 20th century with stucco, relieved piers and bull's eye frieze at cornice line. (1998 Exp. 2, #035, C; 1984 Nom. #040, C)

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- 31 2nd Ave. N, 2207 Commercial Building, Not Named 1921 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick. (1998 Exp. 2, #027, C; 1984 Nom. #030, C)

- 32 2nd Ave. N, 2210 Commercial Building, Not Named 1907 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick, fine brickwork, pressed metal cornices with wave motif frieze, segmental arch window opening, pressed metal brackets and cartouche, a particularly intact example of the Beaux Arts influence on early 20th century commercial architecture. (1998 Exp. 2, #036, C; 1984 Nom. #042, C) (Photo #31, left)

- 33 2nd Ave. N, 2211 Green-Bragan Building 1911 ca. Contributing
Previously listed with the address 2209-2211 2nd Ave. N.; Commercial building, two stories, brick, transom lights at floor level, corbelled brick cornice treatment. (1998 Exp. 2, #028, C; 1984 Nom. #031, C)

- 34 2nd Ave. N, 2212 Gingold Building 1904 ca. Contributing
Commercial style, two stories, brick, steel beam lintel above ground floor entry, ornamental brickwork on ground level piers and above second story windows and at cornice line. (1998 Exp. 2, #037, C; 1984 Nom. #043, C) (Photo #31, 2nd from left)

- 35 2nd Ave. N, 2214 Taylor Carriage Company Building 1905 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, limestone sills, unique window treatment on 2nd and 3rd floors, dogtooth corbelling at cornice line. (1998 Exp. 2, #038, C; 1984 Nom. #044, C) (Photo #31, 3rd from left)

- 36 2nd Ave. N, 2216 Klinner, E. L., Furniture Company 1915 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, pressed metal cornice and downspouts and ornamental brickwork with stone accents. (1998 Exp. 2, #039, C; 1984 Nom. #045, C) (Photo #31, 4th from left)

- 37 2nd Ave. N, 2217-19 Rhodes Carroll Building 1913 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, inset brick panels in spandrels and at cornice line. (1998 Exp. 2, #029, C; 1984 Nom. #033, C) (Photo #32, right)

- 38 2nd Ave. N, 2218 Commercial Building, Not Named 1906 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick, transoms above 1st floor, corbelled brick at cornice line with a *flat parapet with a central arched motif*. (1998 Exp. 2, #040, C; 1984 Nom. #046, C) (Photo #31, 5th from left)

- 39 2nd Ave. N, 2220 Athens Flatts 2007 Noncontributing
Previously listed with the address 2220 2nd Ave. N.; the resource listed in the nomination has been replaced with a modern apartment building. (1998 Exp. 2, #041, NC; 1984 Nom. #47, NC) (Photo #31, far right)

- 40 2nd Ave. N, 2225 Brown, William S., Mercantile Building 1905 ca. Contributing
Previously listed with the address 2223-2225 2nd Ave. N.; Commercial building, brick, cast iron brackets and cornice above 1st and 3rd floors, stone lintels and sills, Roman grill

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vents, an excellent example of the early 20th century expression of Beaux Arts motifs in commercial architecture. (1998 Exp. 2, #030, C; 1984 Nom. #034, C) (Photo #32, center)

- 41 2nd Ave. N, 2227 Commercial Building, Not Named 1922 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, stone lintels and sills. (1998 Exp. 2, #031, C; 1984 Nom. #035, C) (Photo #32, left)
- 42 2nd Ave. N, 2233 Commercial Building, Not Named 1916 ca. Contributing
Previously listed with the address 2221-2223 2nd Ave. N.; Commercial building, one story, brick, stone window frames original window treatment intact stone cap at roofline. (1998 Exp. 2, #032, C; 1984 Nom. #036, C)
- 43 2nd Ave. N, 2301 Baldone Tailors 1915 ca. Contributing
Previously listed with the address 2303 2nd Ave. N.; Commercial building, two stories, brick, grouped segmental arches over windows, beveled corner entrance. (1998 Exp. 2, #042, C; 1984 Nom. #049, C)
- 44 2nd Ave. N, 2306 Kreulhas Steele Building 1910 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick stone inset ornament and stone caps at the crenellated roofline. (1998 Exp. 2, #049, C; 1984 Nom. #060, C)
- 45 2nd Ave. N, 2308 Killian Building 1897 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick. (1998 Exp. 2, #050, C; 1984 Nom. #061, C)
- 46 2nd Ave. N, 2309 Commercial Building, Not Named 2014 ca. Noncontributing
Modern 2-story concrete block commercial/residential building with a flat roof.
- 47 2nd Ave. N, 2312-18 Shepherd's Furniture; FDSK German Club
1918 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, one story, brick, four-bay, recessed panels with limestone inlays, dentilated cornice treatment. (1998 Exp. 2, #052, C; 1984 Nom. #063, C)
- 48 2nd Ave. N, 2313 Davis Furniture & Salvage 1896 ca. Contributing
Previously listed with the address 2311 2nd Ave. N.; Commercial building, two stories, brick arched windows with stone keystones, ornamental brickwork. (1998 Exp. 2, #043, C; 1984 Nom. #052, C)
- 49 2nd Ave. N, 2320-32 Commercial Building, Not Named 1904 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, one story, brick, eight bay facade, pressed metal cornice. (1998 Exp. 2, #053, C; 1984 Nom. #064, C)
- 50 2nd Ave. N, 2323 Commercial Building, Not Named 2010 ca. Noncontributing
The resource listed in the 1984 nomination has been replaced with a modern commercial building. (1998 Exp. 2, #046, C; 1984 Nom. #055, C) (Photo #47)
- 51 2nd Ave. N, 2329 Jack's Auto Supply 1904 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick corbelling along cornice line, decorated cast iron lintels above ground floor windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #048, C; 1984 Nom. #057, C)

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- 52 2nd Ave. N, 2401 Wright Acton Building 1913 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick, ornamental brickwork at cornice line. (1998 Exp. 2, #054, C; 1984 Nom. #067, C) (Photo #48)
- 53 2nd Ave. N, 2403 Ferguson Building 1911 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 2407 2nd; Commercial building, two stories, brick, ornamental brickwork and limestone inlay. (1998 Exp. 2, #055, C; 1984 Nom. #068, C)
- 54 2nd Ave. N, 2408 Commercial Building, Not Named 1912 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 2412 2nd; Commercial building, one story, two bay, brick, stone caps at roofline; altered but retains its overall historic character. (1998 Exp. 2, #061, C; 1984 Nom. #076, C)
- 55 2nd Ave. N, 2409 Commercial Building, Not Named 1908 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick corbelling above 2nd story windows and at cornice lines. (1998 Exp. 2, #056, C; 1984 Nom. #069, C)
- 56 2nd Ave. N, 2412 Commercial Building, Not Named 1928 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 2414 2nd; Commercial building, three stories, brick; altered but retains its overall historic character. (1998 Exp. 2, #062, C; 1984 Nom. #077, C) (Photo #49, 3rd from right)
- 57 2nd Ave. N, 2416 Commercial Building, Not Named 1906 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, one story, brick. (1998 Exp. 2, #063, C; 1984 Nom. #078, C) (Photo #49, 2nd from right)
- 58 2nd Ave. N, 2417 Commercial Building, Not Named 1910 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 2413 2nd; Commercial building, two stories, brick, tall 2nd story windows with segmented arched heads, brick corbelling on cornice line. (1998 Exp. 2, #057, C; 1984 Nom. #070, C)
- 59 2nd Ave. N, 2419 Commercial Building, Not Named 1907 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick, multi paned windows above the 1st floor, pressed metal cornice, stone lintels and sills at 2nd floor, brick corbelling at cornice line, stone cap at roofline. (1998 Exp. 2, #058, C; 1984 Nom. #071, C)
- 60 2nd Ave. N, 2421 Vandergrift Building 1908 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 2423 2nd; Commercial building, two stories, brick, stone lintels, brick corbelling at cornice line, *flat parapet with a central arched motif*. (1998 Exp. 2, #059, C; 1984 Nom. #072, C)
- 61 2nd Ave. N, 2422 Commercial Building, Not Named 1904 ca. Contributing
One-story commercial building with applied synthetic stone veneer (ca. 1960). (1998 Exp. 2, #064, NC; 1984 Nom. #079, SP) The building retains integrity to its 1957 remodeling. While those changes were minimalist in character, they are reflective of the desire to modernize and streamline that was popular at the time. (Photo #49, right)

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- 62 2nd Ave. N, 2425 Massey, J. T., Building 1895 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick. (1998 Exp. 2, #060, C; 1984 Nom. #073, C)
- 63 2nd Ave. N, 2429 Commercial Building, Not Named 1955 ca. Contributing
Small 2-story brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof, vertical recessed banding, aluminum-framed storefront and horizontal 2/2 windows.
- 64 2nd Ave. N, 2430 Commercial Building, Not Named 1980 ca. Noncontributing
One-story concrete block garage with a flat roof.
- 65 2nd Ave. N, 2516 Hall, J.T. Feed & Grocery Co. 1925 ca. Contributing
One-story brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof, shed extension along west elevation, patterned brickwork at facade, storefront bricked in (ca. 1990) but the building continues to reflect its overall historic appearance. Note: Tax assessment record has this property listed as 2316 2nd Ave. N but it is in the 2500 block. (Photo #50, right)
- 66 3rd Ave. N, 1923 Rialto Theater 1916 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three story brick, intricate brick work, decorative iron grill work, original multi pane windows, peaked roof and proportionately sized arches comprise fine alternative to a cornice. Originally the Bonita movie house, then the Rialto Theater until the Depression. (1998 Exp. 2, #065, C; 1985 Exp. 1, #104, C; 1984 Nom. N/L)(Photo #17)
- 67 3rd Ave. N, 1929 Farley Building 1909 Contributing
H. D. Breeding, architect; Chicago/Commercial Style skyscraper, 9 stories, brick, pilasters of red brick rise from a quoined base to monumental arches with keystones, facade broken at each floor by the horizontal emphasis of the gold brick spandrels and ranges of Chicago style windows, while making a rhythmic repetition across the facade, fine brickwork and high contrast polychromy add a visual dimension to the building design, a flat deep cornice was removed in a 1960s remodeling. (1998 Exp. 2, #066, C; 1984 Nom. #102, C) (Photo #21, far right)
- 68 3rd Ave. N, 2007 Commercial Building, Not Named 1904 ca., 1927
Contributing
Possibly designed by Martin and Lewis, commercial building, Art Deco style, three stories, limestone, bas relief sculpture capping piers, well integrated fire escapes. (1998 Exp. 2, #067, C; 1984 Nom. #082, C)
- 69 3rd Ave. N, 2008 Watts Building/Molton Allen and Williams 1928 Contributing
Previously listed as 2002-2004 3rd Ave. N; Warren, Knight, and Davis, architects; Art Deco style, 16 stories, brick, terra cotta and granite, gable roofline with three dimensional sculpture, streamlined window articulation, grand entrance and lobby area; one of the most distinctive elements in the city skyline and the most imaginative interpretation of the Art Deco style in the city. (1998 Exp. 2, #073, C; 1984 Nom. #094, C; NRHP 9/17/79) (Photo #15; Photo #16, right)
- 70 3rd Ave. N, 2015 Drennen Building 1889 ca. Contributing

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Commercial building, three stories, brick, terra cotta cornice and spandrel between floor levels, shaped window openings. (1998 Exp. 2, #068, C; 1984 Nom. #086, C)

- 71 3rd Ave. N, 2016 Hood McPherson Building, Standard Furniture
1904 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 2014 3rd Ave. N; Commercial building, four stories, brick, arcaded 2nd story windows, rectangular upper story windows, stone lintels, Ionic capitals, brick cornice treatment. (1998 Exp. 2, #075, C; 1984 Nom. #097, C) (Photo #18, 2-unit building at left)
- 72 3rd Ave. N, 2017 Eubank Building 1889 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick with corbelled cornice. (1998 Exp. 2, #069, C; 1984 Nom. #087, C) (Photo #21, 4th from left)
- 73 3rd Ave. N, 2019 Gilbreath Building 1891 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, dentillated cornice and parapet relieved with narrow patterned terra cotta insets. (1998 Exp. 2, #070, C; 1984 Nom. #88, C) (Photo #21, 3rd from left)
- 74 3rd Ave. N, 2020 Oster Brothers Building 1900 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, four stories, brick, window arcade with fanlights, wrought iron grill cylindrical rusticated buttresses support central parapet. (1998 Exp. 2, #076, C; 1984 Nom. #098, C) (Photo #18, 2nd from left)
- 75 3rd Ave. N, 2023 O'Neill Building 1890 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, ornamental brick work, corbelling, diamond patterns, dentil work, frieze, and recessed rectangles (1998 Exp. 2, #071, C; 1984 Nom. #089, C) (Photo #21, 2nd from left)
- 76 3rd Ave. N, 2024-26 Massey Business College 1904 ca. Contributing
William C. Weston, architect, Beaux Arts style, three stories, brick, decorative brick work, quoins, and limestone carving surrounding entrance, classical capitals, pressed metal cornice supporting flagpole. Note: The 1998 nomination listed this resource by its then common name "Alabama Department of Revenue." (1998 Exp. 2, #077, C; 1984 Nom. #099, C) (Photo #18, 3rd from left; Photo #19)
- 77 3rd Ave. N, 2025 Bankers Bond/Massey Building 1925 Contributing
William Leslie Welton, architect; Spanish Revival style skyscraper, ten stories, brick and terra cotta, unusual brick colors and patterns, elaborate twisted columns, false balconies, three dimensional terra cotta ribbing; an elaborately ornamental Spanish Revival skyscraper that is an excellent expression of 1920s taste for elaborate and baroque expressions in emulation of the decade's prosperity. (1998 Exp. 2, #072, C; 1984 Nom. #090, C) (Photo #20; Photo #21, left)
- 78 3rd Ave. N, 2105 Jemison and Company Building/Lawyer's Title
1925 Contributing
Warren, Knight, & Davis architects; Smallman Construction Co.; Renaissance Revival style, carved limestone facade, projecting cornice, arched windows at upper level, pedimented entrance surround. Only three bays of the original building remain intact. The

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2 eastern bays are on a separate tax parcel and were remodeled in 1959 as part of the renovation of the Jackson Building (Resource #126). (Photo #27, 2nd from left)

- 79 3rd Ave. N, 2111 Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Parking Garage
1958 Contributing
Four story parking garage with decorative pierced cast masonry facade at upper levels, marble facing and stucco at 1st floor level. Constructed as a parking garage for the adjacent Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Co. (Photo #27, left)
- 80 3rd Ave. N, 2119 Commercial Building, Not Named 1900 ca. Contributing
Three-story brick commercial building with corbelled brick cornice, rusticated outer pillars at storefront.
- 81 3rd Ave. N, 2201 -09 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. Contributing
One story brick commercial block housing five storefronts, low lying parapet above flat roof, decorative stringcourses along cornice central single leaf entrances flanked by large plate glass windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #079, C; 1984 Nom, N/L)
- 82 3rd Ave. N, 2208-10 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. Contributing
Two story brick commercial block, decorative parapet above flat roof, two storefronts on first floor, single leaf recessed entrances flanked by plate glass windows, six bay upper story. (1998 Exp. 2, #080, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #33, left)
- 83 3rd Ave. N, 2214 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. Contributing
Two story brick commercial block, two storefronts on first level, single leaf entrances flanked by plate glass display windows, four bay upper floor. (1998 Exp. 2, #081, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #33, 2nd from left)
- 84 3rd Ave. N, 2215 Social Security Administration; Red Cross Building
1923, 1957 Contributing
Charles McCauley, Associates, architect. Five story concrete and glass International style office building. The lower 2 floors were constructed in 1923 for the offices of the U.S. Social Security Administration; the upper floors were added in 1957. Previously listed as the American Red Cross, 2225 3rd Ave. N; reclassified as C as the building retains integrity to 1957. (1998 Exp. 2, #084, NC; 1984 Nom, N/L) Photo #35: Photo #45, center)
- 85 3rd Ave. N, 2224- 26 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. Contributing
One story brick double commercial block, double storefronts featuring a band of transom windows over centrally placed single leaf entrances flanked by plate glass display windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #082, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #33, 3rd from left; Photo #34, 2nd from right)
- 86 3rd Ave. N, 2230 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. Contributing
Art Deco influence, one story brick building, basically rectangular in shape, hipped roof, central entrance pavilion capped by a pedimented surround embellished with antheneums, flanking bands of windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #083, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #34, right)
- 87 3rd Ave. N, 2317 Johnston Manufacturing Co. 1924 Contributing

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Two-story, 2-unit brick veneer commercial building with a stepped parapet, decorative patterned brickwork with cast lozenges, replacement aluminum windows and storefronts (ca. 1990). (Photo #45, left)

- 88 3rd Ave. N, 2324 Crook Building 1952 Contributing
One story brick commercial building with a flat roof and a patterned brick veneer facade.
- 89 3rd Ave. N, 2403 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. Contributing
Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof, intermediate and corner brick pilasters with simple corbelled caps, projecting molded metal cornice below flat parapet.
- 90 3rd Ave. N, 2415 Garage, Not Named 1950 ca. Contributing
One-story brick veneer garage building with a flat roof, flat parapet with tile cap, slightly projecting flat concrete awning above central garage opening; window openings flanking garage opening retain cast sills but have been infilled with brick (ca. 1990).
- 91 4th Ave. N, 2011 Exchange Security Bank 1952; 2010 ca. Noncontributing
Two-story stone veneer bank building with a flat roof. Architectural integrity lost in a recent remodeling (ca. 1990) that altered the facade fenestration and added stylized synthetic stucco ornamentation that replaced a 2-story geometric window wall. (Photo #23, 2nd from left)
- 92 4th Ave. N, 2013 Hood, & Wheeler Furniture Co. 1914 Contributing
Harry B. Wheelock, architect. Six story brick commercial building with a terra cotta facade with an elaborate terra cotta cornice. (Photo #23, 3rd from left; Photo #24)
- 93 4th Ave. N, 2019 Harbert Center 1986 Noncontributing
Modern 2-story masonry event center with a flat roof. (Photo #23, 4th from left)
- 94 4th Ave. N, 2230 Granada Hotel 1930 ca. Contributing
Four story brick hotel building, first floor contains series of storefronts with single leaf entrances and plate glass windows, low lying parapet above flat roof, upper stories contain multi bays of paired and single double hung sash windows, decorative brick pilasters. (1998 Exp. 2, #087, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #38)
- 95 4th Ave. N, 2233 Commercial Building, Not Named 1945 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 2227 3rd Ave. N and classified in the 1998 nomination as noncontributing; reclassified as contributing as it retains integrity to ca. 1945, within the district's expanded period of significance. One story brick and stucco, corner entrance, large bands of aluminum windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #086, NC; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #37, right)
- 96 4th Ave. N, 2308 Stonewall Building; American Life Insurance 1910 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 400 23rd St. N; Twelve story office building, basically L-shaped, fronting 23rd Street and 4th Avenue North, first floor of each elevation contains six large bays containing a single leaf entrance flanked by plate glass windows and surmounted by

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a band of multi-paned transom windows, remaining floors contain pairs of windows, decorative brick stringcourse located at the base of top floor, balconies located at each end of the top floor on the 4th Avenue North elevation. (1998 Exp. 2, #105, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #39; Photo #44, center)

- 97 4th Ave. N, 2311 The State Farm Insurance Company Building 1946 Contributing
Two-story stucco commercial building with a flat roof, banded steel windows at upper level. (Photo #43)
- 98 4th Ave. N, 2321 Levine, Mark, Industries 1954 Contributing
One-story concrete block commercial/industrial building with a flat roof, patterned cast panels at facade with corrugated metal facade frame.
- 99 5th Ave. N, 2300 Bankhead Building 1926 ca. Contributing
H. L. Stevens, architect; Davis, Speakes, and Assoc., renovation architects. Fifteen storied building in the Colonial Revival style, steel and concrete construction, brick and limestone exterior wall material, first three floors and last three floors feature decorative limestone trim, some end windows on the fourth floor have decorative limestone surrounds with broken pediments, central five bay balcony located on the eleventh floor. (1998 Exp. 2, #088, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #40; Photo #44, right))
- 100 5th Ave. N, 2305 Alabama Motorists Association Building 1968 Contributing
1998 inventory referred to the building by its common name, Jimmy Hale Mission; two story brick and concrete bank building, large porte cochere, large plate glass windows with double leaf entrance; construction started in 1966 but was not completed until 1968. The resource was classified as NC in the 1998 expansion but has been reclassified as contributing as it is now within the district's period of significance (1998 Exp. 2, #089, NC; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #41)
- 101 20th St. N, 109 Nabers, Morrow & Sinnege Building 1898 Contributing
Charles R. & Harry B. Wheelock, architects. 5-story brick commercial building with Renaissance Revival details. NRHP, 09/22/1980 (Photo #10, 6th from left)
- 102 20th St. N, 113 Commercial Building, Not Named 1950 ca. Contributing
Two-story brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof; simple Post-World-War II Modern style. (Photo #10, 5th from left)
- 103 20th St. N, 117 Commercial Building, Not Named 1955 ca. Contributing
Two-story brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof; simple Post-World-War II Modern style. (Photo #10, 4th from left)
- 104 20th St. N, 119 Commercial Building, Not Named 1945 ca. Contributing
Two-story stone/cast veneer commercial building with a flat roof, Art Moderne cornice band, modern storefront and alley infill to south (ca. 1990). (Photo #10, 3rd from left)

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- 105 20th St. N, 121 Commercial Building, Not Named 1965 ca. Contributing
Two-story stucco commercial building with a flat roof; plain stucco facade but appears to have been constructed or remodeled ca. 1965. (Photo #10, 2nd from left)
- 106 20th St. N, 123 Bromberg's 1946 Contributing
Previously listed with the address 2001 2nd Ave. N.; Miller, Martin and Lewis, architects. perhaps Birmingham's best example of the International Style, 5 stories, asymmetrically placed windows, limestone and marble exterior wall material. (1998 Exp. 2, #001, C; 1984 Nom. #001, C) (Photo #9; Photo #10, 2nd from left)
- 107 20th St. N, 205 First National Bank, Frank Nelson Building 1903 Contributing
Previously listed with the address 2002-2006 2nd Ave. N.; William C. Weston, architect; Chicago/Commercial Style, skyscraper, ten stories, brick and terra cotta, an important local interpretation of the Chicago School, was the third steel frame skyscraper in Birmingham. (1998 Exp. 2, #012, C; 1984 Nom. #013, C) (Photo #5, far left; Photo #11; Photo #12, right; Photo #13, left)
- 108 20th St. N, 219 Twentieth Street Realty Block 1890 ca. Contributing
Miller, Martin and Lewis, architects; Art Deco style; three stories, limestone, pressed metal spandrels, bas relief sculpture at cornice line, capping piers and mullions. (1998 Exp. 2, #090, C; 1984 Nom. #081, C) (Photo #12, 2nd from right)
- 109 20th St. N, 313 Olshine Clothing Co. 1885 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick, pressed metal hoods over upper windows, metal cornice; one of the oldest buildings in downtown Birmingham the only 1880s building on 20th Street the city's main axis. (1998 Exp. 2, #093, C; 1984 Nom. #091, C) (Photo #16, 2nd from right)
- 110 20th St. N, 315 Exchange Security Bank 1958 ca., 1966 Contributing
Previously listed as 309 29th St. N; Reflecting International style influence, three stories with full-height window walls with intermediate flat stone pier. (1998 Exp. 2, #092, NC; 1984 Nom. #80, NC) (Photo #16, 3rd from right)
- 111 20th St. N, 325 Busch's Jewelers Building 1910, 1957 Contributing
Two-story stucco commercial building with a flat roof. The original 3-story 1910 commercial building had its 3rd floor removed and its exterior covered with stucco during a remodeling in 1957. The building retains integrity to its 1957 remodeling. While those changes were minimalist in character, they are reflective of the desire to modernize and streamline that was popular at the time. (Photo #23, left)
- 112 22nd St. N, 211 Waters Building 1888 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 209-211 22nd St. N; Commercial building, three stories, brick; perhaps the finest remaining retail/residential building that appeared during the city's first major boom in the late 1880s. (1998 Exp. 2, #099, C; 1984 Nom. #037, C)
- 113 23rd St. N, 210 Grundy's Music Room 1920 ca. Contributing

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Previously listed as 208 23rd St. N; Commercial building, Art Moderne style, two stories, brick, polychromed glaze on brick; an excellent example of a modest building successfully incorporating Art Moderne style features. (1998 Exp. 2, #100, C; 1984 Nom. #048, C)

- 114 23rd St. N, 231 Cadence Bank 2014 Noncontributing
Previously listed resource was replaced by the present 1-story commercial building in 2014. (1998 Exp. 2, #102, NC; 1984 Nom, N/L)

- 115 23rd St. N, 309 YWCA 1925 Contributing
Warren, Knight and Davis, architects. Originally designed as a gentleman's club, later served as the Dixie Carlton hotel, presently serves as the headquarters for the Young Women's Christian Association. An excellent example of the application of Classical Revival detailing to a multi-storied building. Ten storied central rectangular block with four storied rear wing, steel frame construction with brick and concrete exterior wall material, first three stories are eleven bays wide with remaining stories containing twelve bays. The focal point of the building is the elaborate main entrance on the 23rd Street facade which embraces the three central bays. The entrance is defined by the application of classical pilasters and frieze applied to the first three stories of the facade. The exterior wall material of the first floor, upon which the pilasters rest, is limestone. On the first floor, the single leaf entrance with fanlight and sidelights is set into a recessed arched entrance flanked by smaller pilasters which support a semi-elliptical overhang embellished with dentil work. Surmounting the central entrance is a screen of two story pilasters, twin Corinthian capped half round pilasters flanked by flattened pilasters. These pilasters support a classical frieze and entablature. The remainder of the building is embellished with decorative string courses on the fifth and tenth floors and small balconies at the opposite ends of the fifth and tenth floors. (1998 Exp. 2, #103, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #36)

- 116 23rd St. N, 312 Ritchie and Redicker Law Office 1920 ca. Contributing
Art Moderne style, two story brick office building, stucco exterior wall material, three bay facade, slightly projecting entrance bay with recessed entrance located behind arched opening, decorative window and door surrounds, concrete string courses. (1998 Exp. 2, #104, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #37, 2nd from right)

- 117 24th St. N, 112-14 Entertainer's Club, The Iron Workers Shipment
Local Union No. 539 1910 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick, quoining on ground floor piers and corbelling at cornice line, stone caps and projecting piers at roofline. (1998 Exp. 2, #106, C; 1984 Nom. #058, C)

- 118 24th St. N, 211 Commercial Building, Not Named 1928 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 209 24th St. N; Commercial building, two stories, brick, with decorative corbelled pilaster caps and cast cartouches. Replacement windows and storefront (ca. 2000). (1998 Exp. 2, #108, C; 1984 Nom. #074, C)

- 119 24th St. N, 213 Commercial Building, Not Named 1900 ca. Contributing
Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof, decorative corbelled cornice and stepped parapet. Replacement windows and storefront (ca. 2000). Photo #46

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- 120 24th St. N, 214 Birmingham Fire Station No. 4 1926 Contributing
Previously listed as 221-214 24th St. N; Renaissance Revival style, two story, brick and terra cotta wall material, terra cotta trim around door, arcade, copper cornice, terra cotta tile roof, unique application of style to a utilitarian building. (1998 Exp. 2, #109, C; 1984 Nom. #066, C)

- 121 24th St. N, 351 U. S. Post Office 1970 Contributing
Charles H. McCauley Associates, architect. Modern 4-story post office complex with exposed concrete and brick elevations. Stylistically transitional from International to the Brutalist styles, the building represents the last major building constructed in the district before the 1980s and is one of the later works of Charles H. McCauley Associates. (Photo #42)

- 122 25th St. N, 209 Missouri Egg and Poultry 1935 ca. Contributing
One story tile and brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof. Central cargo entrance at the facade flanked by display windows. Photo #50, 2nd from left)

- 123 25th St. N., 212 Warehouse, Not Named 1990 ca. Noncontributing
Large modern 2-story stucco warehouse with a flat roof.

- 124 25th St. N, 213 Birmingham Poultry & Egg Co. 1951 Contributing
One story brick and brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof. Three-bay facade with cargo doors and a storefront to the south. Photo #50, left)

- 125 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., 112
 John's Restaurant 1925 ca. Contributing
Art Deco style, two stories, limestone; alterations to the façade that were cited in the previous nominations as the reason for NC and CC ratings have been removed and the building is now contributing. (1998 Exp. 2, #095, NC; 1984 Nom. #012, CC) (Photo #3, left)

- 126 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., 115
 Harris Building 1886 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, round and segmental arched windows, recessed twisted colonettes, corbelled cornice treatment. (1998 Exp. 2, #094, C; 1984 Nom. #020, C) (Photo #2, 2nd from right)

- 127 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., 118
 Phoenix Insurance Building 1884 ca. Contributing
Three story commercial building, brick bas relief sculpture and brick cornice treatment. (1998 Exp. 2, #096, C; 1984 Nom. #011, C) (Photo #3, right)

- 128 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., 213
 Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Co. Contributing
1959 remodeling by architect Charles McCauley, Associates. The present building incorporates 2 earlier buildings: the 10-story Jackson Building (1928) and the western portion of the Jemison Building (Resource #78). The buildings were remodeled into a single building by the Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Company in 1959. The present

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Texas granite and Alabama white marble veneer was added at that time. (Photo #26:
(Photo #27, right)

129 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., 300

Title Guaranty and Trust Company Building, Commercial Bank

1903 ca. Contributing

Previously listed as 2030 3rd Ave. N; William C. Weston, architect; Chicago/Commercial Style, 9 stories, brick and terra cotta, finely executed brickwork, quoining, imitation keystone and cornice lines above 1st, 2nd, and 8th stories. This building is the second skyscraper built in Birmingham and it is the finest expression of the Chicago School in the city. (1998 Exp. 2, #078, C; 1984 Nom. #100, C) Photo #18, 4th from left; Photo #22)

130 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., 310

Electric Blue Printing Company

1911 ca. Contributing

Commercial building, five stories, brick, three pointed arches of graduated stone and brick enframing fanlights, glazing at ground level. (1998 Exp. 2, #097, C; 1984 Nom. #101, C)

131 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., 312-22

Jefferson Land Title Service Company, Inc.

1908 Contributing

Commercial building, one story, brick with large corner lighted marquee projecting over sidewalk, decorative frieze, multiple bays. Constructed by one of Birmingham's most prominent industrialists and developers, William A. Walker. (1998 Exp. 2, #098, C; 1985 Exp. 1, #103; 1984 Nom., N/L) (Photo #25)

Integrity

The Downtown Birmingham Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Please see the expanded discussion of integrity in Section 8.

Archaeological Component

Although no formal archaeological survey has been made of the Downtown Birmingham Historic District, the potential for subsurface remains may be good. Buried portions could reveal significant information that may be useful in interpreting the district.

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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
- ☐ 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/TRADE
ARCHITECTURE

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Period of Significance

1880-1970

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Allen, Henry

Breeding, H.D.

Long & Paceley

McCauley, Charles, Associates

Miller, Martin, and Lewis

Stevens, H.L.

Warren, Knight, & Davis

Weston, William C

Welton, William Leslie

Wheelock, Charles R. & Harry B.

Whillden, D.O.

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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.)

The Downtown Birmingham Historic District is locally significant under National Register criterion A in the area of Commerce/Trade for its role as the center of the city's business district and its principal role in the city's commercial development. The district is also locally significant under criterion C for its excellent examples of late 19th to late 20th century commercial architecture. The period of significance for the Downtown Birmingham Historic District extends from 1880, "when the oldest extant commercial building was constructed during Birmingham's first decade," through 1970, when the construction of the U.S. Post Office facility on 24th Street became the last building to be constructed or substantially remodeled in the district until the early 1980s.

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

Commerce

The Downtown Birmingham Historic District in Jefferson County, Alabama was listed in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the commercial development of Birmingham. The Downtown District has historically been the center for the city's businesses. The district was and is comprised of various commercial buildings, banks, professional offices, restaurants, hotels, theaters, retail stores, and housing. As the commercial core of Alabama's largest city, the development of downtown Birmingham reflects its prominence as a major industrial center that developed into a regional hub for a wide variety of commercial enterprises. The rise of its industries spurred population growth, increased demand for banks, offices, retail spaces, services, and entertainment. This growth and development is documented in eight separate National Register nominations that document the city's commercial significance, including this nomination and those for the Downtown Birmingham Retail and Theatre Historic District (1989, expanded 1998), the Heaviest Corner on Earth Historic District (1985), the Morris Avenue/First Avenue N Historic District (1973, expanded 1986), the Fourth Avenue Historic District (1982), the Automotive Historic District (1991), the Birmingham Civil Rights Historic District (2006), and the Birmingham Wholesale Warehouse Loop West Historic District (2015). These districts are contiguous and while the individual nominations suggest distinctive qualities for each, they collectively represent downtown Birmingham and physical and visual differences between them are not readily apparent. The nominations were completed incrementally over time rather than as part of a single comprehensive nomination.

Architecture

The Downtown Birmingham Historic District was also listed in National Register under Criterion C for its excellent examples of late 19th to mid 20th century commercial architecture. This is reflected in its fine collection of traditional commercial designs, one and multiple story

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commercial blocks, and its examples of Classical Revival, Art Moderne, Art Deco, Late Victorian, Beaux-Arts, Chicago/Commercial Style, Renaissance Revival, International Style, Spanish Revival, Colonial Revival, and *Mid-Century Modern* architecture. The buildings range from one, two and three story commercial buildings to towering multi-storied skyscrapers

Historical Development

Lying at the foot of Red Mountain in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, Birmingham, Alabama, was founded in 1871 and for 15 years was a small town developing around railroads that intersected just south of the downtown historic district. The Alabama and the Chattanooga Railroad completed its line in 1870 and by 1872, the Louisville and Nashville (L. & N.) Railroad was finished. Unfortunately, the railroads had little to transport for there was, as yet, no industry. In the late 1870s and early 1880s, however, the development of the iron industry gave rise to a burgeoning young city. On November 23, 1880, Birmingham's first furnace went into blast and by 1890, the city boasted a score of furnaces, rolling mills coal companies, and manufacturing enterprises. Many of the furnaces and mills were located along the railroad tracks, giving Birmingham's central business district a busy look.¹

With growing confidence in the supply and quantity of mineral resources for the manufacture of iron, Birmingham boomed. The large influx of southern farmers, skilled northern and eastern plant managers, immigrants and blacks swelled the labor force, and in the decade of the 1880s Birmingham's growth surpassed that of any other southern city. Construction of homes, businesses and public buildings in the central business district and at other manufacturing centers occurred at a rapid pace. Within 15 years, the City of Birmingham had grown from an unproductive cornfield to an industrial center with a population nearing 20,000. The architecture that remains from this period reflects an architecture of need, buildings quickly erected to serve a new city with a growing population, rather than an architecture of plenty that was to arrive in later decades. The architecture of the early period is exemplified by the Dewberry Building (by 1880, #11) and the Wilson building (c. 1880, #10), two-story, rough-brick buildings that derive their style from simplified Italianate motifs, created by the laying of brickwork to imitate arcades and cornices of classical inspiration.²

As the city began to realize its prominence as a production center for iron, Birmingham quickly surpassed Mobile and other Alabama towns to become the largest city in Alabama. The buildings constructed in the late 1880s and early 1890s mirrored the wealth and commerce of the "Magic City." The Peter Zinszer Building (c. 1888, #21), a three story cast iron facade building elaborately decked with ranges of classical colonnettes and cornice lines, housed Zinszer's Mammoth Furniture House, an "easy payment" furniture store that sold furniture, carpet, stoves, and a general line of household furnishings to a public eager to amass the accoutrements of "civilized life." For many years after Zinszer's death in 1894, his wife, Rosa, operated the establishment, becoming one of the most prominent female entrepreneurs in early Birmingham. The Daniel Building (c. 1888, #22), believed to be the oldest remaining iron-frame building in the city, housed the V.V.V. Blood Medicine Manufacturing Company and had

¹ White, Marjorie Longenecker, The Birmingham District: An Industrial History and Guide (Birmingham, AL: Birmingham Historical Society, 1981), p. 42-46.

² Stella, Steven. "National Register Nomination for the Downtown Birmingham Historic District" (Montgomery, AL: Alabama Historical Commission, 1984), n.p. and White p. 46-48.

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residential rooms on the upper floors, a characteristic of many of the buildings in the district from the 1880s until the 1910s. The four story brick and stone-faced building, overlaid with pressed metal spandrels and cornices, originally carried an elaborate pediment at the roofline. The building's pressed metal facade and striped masonry carefully masks the straightforward structural form of the cast-iron frame construction that reflects the movement toward the turn-of-the-century erection of the city's steel-frame skyscrapers. Less imposing buildings of the period also expressed the new wealth of the city. The Waters Building (c. 1888, #99), the Fair Variety Store (c. 1890, #16), and the group of buildings along the south side of the 2000 block of 3rd Avenue North (#'s 68 thru 71) are modest commercial buildings reflecting Victorian taste for ornament. These buildings feature metal window hoods, metal cornices, terra cotta ornamentation, and decorative brickwork.³

In 1893, a national depression brought construction in Birmingham to a halt. Birmingham, the Victorian boomtown, would have to wait until the next decade to grow up. By 1900, steel was once again being produced in commercial quantities in local furnaces. This new industrial might needed raw materials to keep going, so the first decade of the twentieth century was a time of rapid growth and investment, especially in those industries connected with coal and iron or mining. In 1900, 283 manufacturing establishments in the district - including mines, blast furnaces, iron foundries, machine shops, rolling mills, and cast iron pipe factories - employed more than 14,000 workers. One half of the City of Birmingham's 6,675 wage earners found employment in iron and steel foundry and machine shops. Area mines and quarries employed 1,800 miners and produced more than 10 million tons of domestic steam, gas, blacksmith and coking coal, iron ore and limestone. The district's blast and steel furnaces produced 1.1 million tons of pig iron and 66,000 tons of steel. The growth of mining and metallurgical industries brought with it a general land speculation. All of this fostered Birmingham's economy, which pushed the city to the forefront of the industrial "New South." As rapidly as the economy picked up, so did the building industry. New suburbs ringed the Victorian town, and most importantly, new buildings, of great size and innovative design, replaced outmoded Victorian buildings.⁴

As workers flocked to the mills, homes, and churches, places of business began to rise on vacant land throughout the district. A 1904 publication of the Commercial Club boasted that the era of town building and skyscrapers had begun. In this year, 1,500 houses were built surrounding various mines, quarries, and furnaces and an additional 1,921 houses were constructed within the Birmingham city limits. In the city's central business district, several skyscrapers of the "modern type" were under construction to house corporate offices and banks. The first steel-frame skyscraper erected in the city was completed in 1903. The second, the Title Guaranty & Trust Company Building, and the third, the Frank Nelson Building, followed within the year. The Title Guaranty & Trust Company Building (c. 1903, #78) is perhaps the finest expression of the Chicago/Commercial style in the city. Designed by Birmingham's most prominent early 20th century architect, William C. Weston, the honey colored brick faced building, follows the division of base, shaft, and capital devised by Louis Sullivan. Weston articulated the impressive entry through the use of terra cotta ornament on the ground floor, quoined brickwork on the second and ninth floors provide a transition to the central floors that are articulated by flat walls and a grid of paired windows. Weston also designed the Nelson Building (c. 1903, #12) for The First National Bank of Birmingham and local steel magnate,

³ Stella.

⁴ White, p. 52-55; and Stella.

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William H. Woodward. The ten storied buff colored, brick faced building expresses the Chicago style through a balance of vertical and horizontal elements, specifically the vertical ranges of paired windows and the series of suing courses and cornice lines at every floor. The most dramatic of the early skyscrapers, and for more than fifty years, the tallest building in the city, is the 26 story Jefferson County Savings Bank Building (c. 1913, #18), a Beaux-Arts expression of the Chicago style in marble, granite, and terra cotta. Eugene Enslen, son of a German immigrant founded the bank in 1884 and was responsible for erecting the building.⁵

By 1910, Birmingham produced 795 different products, 16 million tons of coal, 3.2 million tons of coke, 1.9 million tons of pig iron, and 529,000 tons of steel. In this year Alabama's iron and steel industry employed 9,681 and shipped products whose value exceeded the value of any other of the state's industries. While the financial base of the city was expanding, as evidenced in the erection of the large banking houses and skyscrapers, the local retail economy was also growing. Yeilding's Store, the oldest retail establishment founded in the city (1876) built a new building in 1911 (#24). The three-story brick building, by local architects Miller and Martin, is an excellent example of the functional commercial style of the early 20th century, influenced by Beaux Arts design as expressed in the classical cornice, Roman grill attic story and the large blank parapet at the roofline. Originally, the store served as a feed and grain store for farmers, with residential rooms above. Farther along 2nd Avenue in the 2200 block a group of two and three story commercial storefront buildings (#s 36-40) represent the development of small business and merchant concerns that occurred in the district during the early 20th century. Originally, this part of 2nd Avenue North was primarily residential with frame dwellings interspersed with small groceries, markets and shops. As the central business district expanded along the 2000 and 2100 blocks of 2nd Avenue, the smaller merchants, grocers, tailors, jewelers and clothing and hardware stores, moved here. A good example of the type of building erected by these small merchants is 2210 Second Avenue (#36), a two-story red brick storefront with classical motifs in the pressed metal cornice, fine brickwork, segmented arches, and terra cotta cartouches along the parapet. These buildings transformed the eastern end of 2nd Avenue from a residential neighborhood to a small merchant business district. The buildings at the eastern end of the district had storefronts at the street level, with residential rooms and lofts in their upper stories. The 2400 block of 2nd Avenue (#s 54-59) is an intact example of this development.⁶

In the decade 1910 to 1920, growth was spurred by the national market and World War I. By 1915, southern steel making capacity, concentrated in Alabama and Georgia, reached 3.9 percent of the nation's open-hearth capacity and 2.6 percent of the U. S. total capacity. Birmingham steel companies dominated the southern market growth. The 1910s saw the development of more stylized buildings that relied on the use of geometric patterns and fine brickwork, with inlays of stone and terra cotta, and the replacement of a cornice with an parapeted roofline. A four-story commercial building (c. 1914, #25) is a fine example of this style built by the local architectural firm of Harry Wheelock. Its gold brick facade is relieved by recessed spandrels and brick banding, with inlays of terra cotta and stone. During World War I, building construction slowed in the downtown historic district but it rapidly picked up during the 1920s.⁷

⁵ White p. 58-63, and Stella.

⁶ White, p. 63-68, and Stella.

⁷ White p. 63-64, and Stella.

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In 1920, metropolitan Birmingham reached a population of 310,000 and was unquestionably the leading industrial center of the region. Although the growth and progress of the city may be attributed to the production of coal and the manufacture of iron and steel and their products, great industrial diversification had taken place resulting in the manufacture of over 1,600 different kinds of articles and commodities. In 1924, *The Manufacturers Record*, a Baltimore-based news journal, listed lumber, ships, sugar mill machinery, cotton gins, steel furniture, mattresses, wire and nails, frogs and switches for railroads, ornamental iron products, radiators, stoves, ranges, hardwood flooring, and coke by-products as principal products of the district. Within a radius of 75 miles of the city, six large and well-equipped sawmills and almost 50 smaller plants served to make Birmingham the largest market for soft woods in America. Approximately 50,000 cars of yellow pine were shipped out of Birmingham per annum with nine trunk lines, two district railways, and three railway yards and shops, the city enjoyed rail transportation unexcelled in the South. Ninety daily passenger trains served Birmingham's two passenger stations. By 1924, Birmingham industry was in its prime and the newly constructed downtown buildings mirrored the national trends in American architecture and reflected the cosmopolitan air pervading the city in the 1920s.⁸

The most prominent styles appearing during the 1920s were the Art Deco and the Renaissance and Classical Revivals. The architectural firm of Warren, Knight and Davis erected three fine Art Deco skyscrapers in the city between 1926 and 1928. The Watts Building (1928; NRPH 1979; #73), a monumental tower sheathed in terra cotta panels with geometric patterns, is the most notable and, in fact, the ultimate expression of the Art Deco style in the city. Its stepped roofline gives it a profile unchallenged in the Birmingham skyline. Architect David Oliver Whilldin designed Birmingham's most exuberantly detailed downtown structure, the Florentine Building, a Venetian palazzo/arcade covered in polychrome terra cotta and striated travertine marble. The YWCA (1925; Resource #115; Photo #36) originally served as the Birmingham Athletic Club while the Bankhead Building (c. 1926, #88; Photo #40; Photo #44, right) was one of Birmingham's premier downtown hotels. These two buildings reflect the emergence of Birmingham as a modern city, populated by a sophisticated business class.⁹

The Great Depression hit the Birmingham District¹⁰ particularly hard, arriving early and leaving late. Birmingham was fortunate, however, to survive the 1930s with most of its major industries financially intact, although not without great financial loss to many individuals. Steel production sank to an all-time low. Consequently, little expansion or modernization occurred in the decade 1930 to 1940. Furnaces and mines were shut and the city's development pace, accelerated during the 1920s, ground to a halt. Although World War II with its heavy demand for structural steel and armament provided the stimulus required to revive the district's industrial manufacturing economy, between 1936 and 1946, only a handful of buildings were constructed in the city. Within the downtown historic district, not one new building was constructed during this time.¹¹

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Stella.

¹⁰ The Birmingham District refers to the industrial area in and around Birmingham.

¹¹ White p. 65, and Stella.

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World War II's demand for steel and armament fueled the revival of the district's industrial manufacturing economy. By 1945, Birmingham produced 2.7 million tons of steel. Coal production was at an annual rate of 16 million tons. Coke production increased to 4.6 million tons. Principal manufactured products included steel, iron, coal products, cast-iron pipe, castings, textiles, household clothing, furniture and food products. In 1947, the Birmingham District led the world in the production of cast-iron pipe. Alabama ranked first among states in the production of limestone and pine, second in peanuts, third in production of iron ore, fourth in production of coke, cotton and hydroelectric power, fifth in production of pig iron, seventh in steel, eighth in production of coal and ninth in production of cement. Chamber of Commerce publications proclaimed Birmingham the "Industrial City of the South" and advertised it as located in the "richest mineral producing section of the globe."¹²

Historical Development Post World War II

Bromberg's (#1 1946) was the first building constructed in the district after World War II and is the finest example of the International style in the city. Its smooth limestone walls and monumental, asymmetrically placed windows cleanly express an elegant and balanced composition. A jewelry store, Bromberg's was the oldest continuously operating retail concern in the state, founded in Mobile in 1836, subsequently moving to Birmingham in 1900, and closed in 2009.¹³

Birmingham's industrial section continued to prosper in the immediate post-war period, although increasing costs to comply with environmental regulations and competition from overseas suppliers resulted in a general decline in the city's industrial base by the late 1960s. The city took steps to grow other sectors of its economy, focusing its urban renewal efforts on the redevelopment of blighted areas around the Medical School of the University of Alabama at Birmingham. Despite recruiting additional new industries, the city's economy suffered during a recession in 1957. The Civil Rights conflicts of the 1950s and early 1960s, coupled with national trends toward suburbanization, resulted in the exodus of much of the city's white population to the suburbs. With a declining population, increasing perceptions of crime, downtown's attractiveness for shopping, entertainment, and office uses waned.

During the 1950s and 1960s, businesses in downtown struggled to compete with their suburban counterparts. New buildings and the remodeling of older buildings in the area were typically of modern streamlined designs of the period intended to show the progressiveness of the businesses involved in order to try to compete with their suburban counterparts. Among the major buildings constructed or remodeled in downtown, most were banks and include Exchange Security Bank (1952, Resource #92; Photo #23, 3rd from left; Photo #24); Exchange Security Bank's 20th Street expansion (1958, Resource #110; Photo #16, 3rd from right); Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Parking Garage (1958, Resource #79; Photo #27, left); First Federal Savings and Loan (1961, Resource #4; Photo #1, 2nd from left), and the Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan (remodeled 1969, Resource #128; Photo #26: (Photo #27, right). Others included the building for Mark Levine Industries building (1955, Resource #98) and the Social Security Administration (remodeled in 1956, Resource #84; Photo #35: Photo #45, center).

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Stella.

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Organized efforts began during the late 1950s to counter the outmigration of the retail and service sectors to the suburbs. The Birmingham Downtown Improvement Association was created in 1957 and saw the revitalization of the 20th Street as one of its key priorities. While their efforts and the subsequent efforts by Operation New Birmingham and the 1965 Design for Progress largely failed to result in many of the futuristic development plans that were envisioned, they had the affect of stimulating some new private investment, among the earliest of which was Exchange Security Bank's (1958, Resource #110; Photo #16, 3rd from right) decision to expand and relocate its building along 20th Street in 1958.

Like the buildings constructed in the district before them, resources built or remodeled during the period between the end of World War II and 1970 reflect the architecture popular at the time. These building are representative of the continuing architectural development and changing styles that occurred as the commercial district adapted to the changing business climate of the period.

The demolition of the city's iconic Terminal Station in late 1969 marked the end of the era of passenger rail transportation in Birmingham.¹⁴ The loss would eventually become a rallying point for historic preservation efforts in the 1970s. The construction of the U.S. Post Office in 1968-1970 (Resource #121; Photo #42) was the last building to be constructed or substantially remodeled within the district until the early 1980s. Planning for the new facility began in the 1950s but the project met continuing delays before funding was finally announced in 1964. Joining the city in lobbying for the project were the Birmingham Downtown Improvement Association, the Downtown Action Committee, and the Chamber of Commerce who all saw the project as essential to their efforts to revitalize downtown.¹⁵ While several high-rise office buildings were constructed in the downtown area in the 1970s in the blocks north and west of the district, much of the downtown area saw little change between 1970 and the mid-1980s as most of the city's growth took place in suburban areas. The eastern boundary of the commercial core was redefined by completion of the Red Mountain Expressway in the 1980s.

Architecture

The surviving buildings in the Downtown Birmingham Historic District reflect its historical development as the commercial center of the city from 1880 to 1970. Historic commercial buildings are primarily concentrated along 1st through 5th Avenues N and 20th and 23rd Street N. The district retains a fine collection of traditional commercial designs, one and multiple story commercial blocks, and its examples of Classical Revival, Art Modeme, Art Deco, Late Victorian, Beaux-Arts, and Chicago/Commercial Style, Renaissance Revival, International Style, Spanish Revival, and Colonial Revival architecture. The buildings range from one, two and three story commercial buildings to towering multi-storied skyscrapers.

The earliest styles represented in the district are from the Victorian period, exemplified in the vernacular architecture of the Dewberry Building, ca. 1880 (Resource #17; Photo #6, left) and the Wilson Building, ca. 1880 (Resource #16; Photo #6, 2nd from left), with their rough-textured surface and classical motifs derived from the laying of the brick to form window arcades and dog-tooth cornices, and in the more developed styles represented by the classical facade of the

¹⁴ Jerry Gallups, "Doomed Station Awaits the Ball," Birmingham News, September 22, 1969.

¹⁵ "Post Office gives nod for giant facility here," Birmingham News, May 27, 1964, n.p.

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Peter Zinszer Building, ca. 1888 (*Resource #22; Photo #28*), and the brick and stone striped facade of the Daniels Building, ca. 1888 (*Resource #23; Photo #29*), ornamented with pressed metal spandrels and cornices.

The buildings remaining from the first decade of the 20th century are based on two major architectural styles, the Beaux-Arts and the Chicago School. The commercial storefront buildings in the Beaux Arts influenced designs have cornices, cartouches, and terra cotta ornamentation derived from classical motifs. The two-story storefront at 2210 2nd Avenue North, c. 1907 (*Resource #32; Photo #31, left*) is a fine representative of the style. Of red brick, the facade carries two classical cornices with running dog friezes, one atop the storefront the other capping the building. A cartouche rests on the upper cornice, and the terra cotta ornaments at the same level act as capitals for the framing pilasters. The broad segmental arched window attempts to enlarge the rather narrow facade. Four fine representations of the Chicago School style skyscraper exist in the district, the most notable is the nine-story Title Guaranty & Trust Company Building, ca. 1903 (*Resource #129; Photo #18, 4th from left; Photo #22*), a honey colored brick faced steel frame building that follows the division of base, shaft, and capital perfected by Louis Sullivan. Terra cotta imitating stone at the ground floor articulates an impressive entry; quoined brickwork at the second and ninth stories provides a transition to the flat wall with its window grid at the intermediate stories. Two others of this type, the Frank Nelson Building, ca. 1903 (*Resource #107; Photo #5, far left; Photo #11; Photo #12, right; Photo #13, left*), and the Farley Building, c. 1909 (*Resource #67; Photo #21, far right*), interpret the style similarly with geometric forms and grids of grouped windows while the Jefferson County Savings Bank, ca. 1913 (*Resource #15; Photo #4; Photo #5, right; Photo #45, center-rear*) interprets the style with Beaux Arts motifs in marble, granite, and polished terra cotta.

The 1910 buildings are more stylized, with an emphasis on silhouette and geometric ornamentation. A parapeted roofline replaces the cornice, with terra cotta panels and various colors of brick and stone used to create designs on flattened facades. A four-story commercial building at 2201 2nd Avenue N, ca. 1914 (*Resource #27*), is a fine example of the use of ornamentation with recessed spandrels, brick banding surrounding terra cotta and stone panels, and a stone-capped parapeted roofline.

Three styles emerged in the district in the 1920s. The most notable is Art Deco, expressed ultimately in the Watts Building, ca. 1928 (*Resource #69, NRHP 9/17179; Photo #15; Photo #16, right*), a monumental design with a stepped roofline that gives it a profile unchallenged in the Birmingham skyline. The Classical Revival appears in the YWCA, ca. 1925 (*Resource #115; Photo #36*) and the Bankhead Building, ca. 1926 (*Resource #99; Photo #40; Photo #44, right*). Both of these multi-storied brick veneered buildings are embellished with Classical detailing such as pilasters, pediments, limestone friezes and string courses and articulated cornices. They are excellent examples of the application of classical detailing to the design of multi-storied commercial and recreational buildings. The other major stylistic influence is the Renaissance Revival. As expressed by the Florentine Building, ca. 1927 (*Resource #18; Photo #7*), a polychromed terra cotta and marble interpretation of Venetian Renaissance motifs, and in the less dramatic Fire Station #4, ca. 1926 (*Resource #120*), with its fine brickwork and terra cotta balcony arcade.

The growing demand for parking in the district resulted in the construction of the Empire Parking Garage (Resource #3; Photo #1, left) in 1935 and exemplified the use of mushroom columns as

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an exposed structural element. The Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Parking Garage (1958, Resource #79; Photo #27, left) represents a later architectural variation of this building type. The Empire Parking Garage is classified as a building because it also historically housed a restaurant and shop space and the Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Parking Garage is classified as a structure as it historically served only as a parking garage.

The architectural development of the district in the immediate post-World War II period mirrored national trends with International Style and Mid-Century Modern being the dominant stylistic choice. The International style Bromberg Building, ca. 1946 (Resource #106; Photo #9; Photo #10, 2nd from left), with its smooth faced limestone walls and monumental asymmetrically placed windows cleanly defines the southwestern edge of the district. The International style design of the Social Security Administration Building (Resource #84; Photo #35; Photo #45, center) was first expressed in a 1946 remodeling that transformed the old Municipal Market Building into the Social Security Administration's office. The building was expanded to its present five-story design in 1956 under the direction of architect Charles McCauley. The State Farm Insurance Company Building of 1946 (Resource #97; Photo #43), designed by Long & Pacey, Architects, is another example of the style. A more simplified example is the 1958 remodeling of the Busch's Jewelers Building (Resource #111), where the top floor of a three-story Romanesque Revival style building was removed and the exterior was stuccoed. The resulting building lacked any decorative elements other than some patterning in the stucco work and the installation of a flat aluminum canopy and period signage.

Mid-Century Modern (also referred to as Post-War International) buildings took the streamlining process and are typified by the use of broad expanses of window walls to create "visual front" display windows, aluminum awnings and canopies, projecting vertical elements, and blank wall panels. The First Federal Savings and Loan Company (1961, Resource #4; Photo #1, 2nd from left) is a good example of the style. Designed by architect Charles McCauley, contemporary newspaper accounts referred to its design as being a "conversation piece" and "strikingly different." Other examples include the Mark Levine Industries building (1955, Resource #98), and the Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Parking Garage (1958, Resource #79, Charles H. McCauley, architect; Photo #27, left).

The Alabama Motorists Association Building (Resource #100, 1968; Photo #41) illustrates a transition away from the Mid-Century Modern style to modern designs that do not fit a particular identified style, although its repetitive bay structure and brick pilasters are consistent with New Formalism. Stylistically, the U.S. Post Office (Resource #121; Photo #42) combines elements of Brutalism in its overall massing and size with those of New Formalism in its repetitive bay structure with intermediate vertical and horizontal concrete elements.

The district also includes three buildings that represent late 1950s through late 1960s remodeling of earlier buildings: Resource #61 (ca. 1904; remodeled 1960; Photo #49, right), Resource #105 (remodeled ca. 1965; Photo #10, 2nd from left), and Busch's Jewelers (Resource #111; Photo #23, left). The alterations typically streamlined the designs of the buildings and modified their exterior materials. The resulting buildings are not considered to be architecturally significant. However, the alterations are historically representative of the types of modifications being made at the time by owners seeking to make their buildings appear to be more contemporary with the times and to respond to competition in the city's suburbs. These resources have therefore been classified as contributing.

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Integrity

The Downtown Birmingham Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The resources within the district typically remain in their original location. The basic designs of the resources within the district are largely unaltered from the district's period of significance and 89% of the resources in the inventory are classified as contributing. Only five resources that were constructed prior to 1970 (4% of the total) have been altered to the degree where they no longer retain integrity and have been classified as noncontributing. Only nine additional resources (7% of the total) were constructed after 1970. The district's setting is largely unchanged from 1970. Resources within the district typically retain their historic materials and workmanship. Given the overall retention of its historic appearance and character, the district also retains integrity of feeling and association.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☒ 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

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☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 25.2 ac

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

3. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

4. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 518181	Northing: 3709023
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 518508	Northing: 3709146
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 518718	Northing: 3708786
4. Zone: 16	Easting: 518142	Northing: 3708294
5. Zone: 16	Easting: 517806	Northing: 3708548

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

The boundaries of the Birmingham Historic District 3rd Expansion are indicated on an accompanying scaled map. The map was based on information obtained from U.S.G.S. topographic maps, the county tax assessor, and U.S.G.S. satellite images.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Downtown Birmingham Historic District is one of eight separate National Register-listed historic districts that document the historical and architectural significance of Birmingham's commercial core. Rather than a single comprehensive nomination, these nominations prepared independently between 1982 and 2015. The expanded district boundaries for the Downtown Birmingham Historic District extend to three adjacent historic districts: the

Downtown Birmingham Historic District (Update & Boundary Expansion #3
Name of Property

Jefferson County, AL
County and State

Birmingham Downtown Retail and Theatre Historic District to the west, the Heaviest Corner on Earth District to the southwest; and the Morris Avenue/First Avenue North Historic District to the south. The elevated U.S Highway 31 (Red Mountain Expressway) serves as the district's eastern boundary, as it is both a physical and visual barrier that separates the district from areas to the east. The northern boundary is based on a historic resource survey and includes resources that are associated with the significance of the historic district. Modern buildings adjacent to the northern boundary are typically physically and visually distinct from those found within the district and were constructed outside the period of significance of the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jeff Mansell, David B. Schneider (reviewed by Susan Enzweiler, AHC NR Coordinator)

organization: Schneider Historic Preservation, LLC

street & number: 411 E. 6th Street

city or town: Anniston state: AL zip code: 36207

e-mail: db Schneider@bellsouth.net

telephone: 256-310-6320

date: July 10 1, 2014; revised 6/1/2015 and 3/1/2016

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.)

Downtown Birmingham Historic District (Update & Boundary Expansion #3)

Jefferson County, AL

Name of Property

County and State

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: Downtown Birmingham H.D. (Expansion #3)

City or Vicinity: Birmingham

County: Jefferson State: AL

Photographer: David B. Schneider

Date Photographed: May 2014

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

Photo #1 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0001.tif)
Streetscape, 2100 block of 1st Ave. N, camera facing northeast

Photo #2 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0002.tif)
Streetscape, 100 block of Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., camera facing north

Photo #3 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0003.tif)
Resources #125-126, Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., camera facing west

Photo #4 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0004.tif)
Resource #15, 2026 2nd Ave. N, camera facing northwest

Photo #5 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0005.tif)
Streetscape, 2000 block of 2nd Ave. N, camera facing west

Photo #6 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0006.tif)
Streetscape, 2000 block of 2nd Ave. N, camera facing south

Photo #7 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0007.tif)
Resource #18, 2100 2nd Ave. N, camera facing east

Photo #8 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0008.tif)

Downtown Birmingham Historic District (Update & Boundary Expansion #3

Jefferson County, AL

Name of Property

County and State

Resource #7, 2008 2nd Ave. N, camera facing northwest

Photo #9 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0009.tif)

Resource #106, 103 20th St. N, camera facing east

Photo #10 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0010.tif)

Streetscape, 100 block of 20th St. N, camera facing southeast

Photo #11 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0011.tif)

Resource #107, 205 20th St. N, camera facing north

Photo #12 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0012.tif)

Streetscape, 200 block of 20th St. N, camera facing north

Photo #13 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0013.tif)

Streetscape, 200 and 100 blocks of 20th St. N, camera facing southeast

Photo #14 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0014.tif)

Resource #67, 1929 3rd Ave. N, camera facing south

Photo #15 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0015.tif)

Resource #69, 2008 3rd Ave. N, camera facing north

Photo #16 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0016.tif)

Streetscape, 300 block of 20th St. N, camera facing north

Photo #17 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0017.tif)

Resource #66, 1923 3rd Ave. N, camera facing south

Photo #18 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0018.tif)

Streetscape, 2000 block of 3rd Ave. N, camera facing northeast

Photo #19 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0019.tif)

Resource #76, 2024-2026 3rd Ave. N, camera facing northwest

Photo #20 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0020.tif)

Resource #77, 2025 3rd Ave. N, camera facing southwest

Photo #21 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0021.tif)

Streetscape, 2000 block of 3rd Ave. N, camera facing southwest

Photo #22 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0022.tif)

Resource #129, 300 Richard Arrington, Jr. Blvd., camera facing northwest

Photo #23 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0023.tif)

Streetscape, 2000 block of 4th Ave. N, camera facing east

Photo #24 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0024.tif)

Downtown Birmingham Historic District (Update & Boundary Expansion #3
Name of Property

Jefferson County, AL
County and State

Resource #92, 2013 4th Ave. N, camera facing southeast

Photo #25 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0025.tif)

Resource #131, 312-322 Richard Arrington, Jr. Blvd., camera facing south

Photo #26 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0026.tif)

Resource #128, 231 Richard Arrington, Jr. Blvd., camera facing east

Photo #27 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0027.tif)

Streetscape, 2100 block of 3rd Ave. N, camera facing south

Photo #28 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0028.tif)

Resource #22, 2117-2119 3rd Ave. N, camera facing east

Photo #29 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0029.tif)

Resource #23, 2121 3rd Ave. N, camera facing southeast

Photo #30 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0030.tif)

Resource #25, 2127-2129 3rd Ave. N, camera facing south

Photo #31 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0031.tif)

Streetscape, 2200 block of 3rd Ave. N, camera facing northeast

Photo #32 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0032.tif)

Resource #40, 2225 3rd Ave. N, camera facing south

Photo #33 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0033.tif)

Streetscape, 2200 block of 4th Ave. N, camera facing northeast

Photo #34 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0034.tif)

Streetscape, 2200 block of 4th Ave. N, camera west

Photo #35 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0035.tif)

Resource #84, 2221 3rd Ave. N, camera facing south

Photo #36 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0036.tif)

Resource #115, 309 23rd St. N, camera facing north

Photo #37 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0037.tif)

Streetscape, 300 block of 23rd St. N, camera facing south

Photo #38 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0038.tif)

Resource #95, 2230 4th Ave. N, camera facing northwest

Photo #39 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0039.tif)

Resource #96, 2308 4th Ave. N, camera facing north

Photo #40 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0040.tif)

Downtown Birmingham Historic District (Update & Boundary Expansion #3
Name of Property

Jefferson County, AL
County and State

Resource #99, 2300 5th Ave. N, camera facing north

Photo #41 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0041.tif)

Resource #100, 2305 5th Ave. N, camera facing southeast

Photo #42 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0042.tif)

Resource #121, 351 24th St. N, camera facing east

Photo #43 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0043.tif)

Resource #95, 2311 4th Ave. N, camera facing southeast

Photo #44 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0044.tif)

Streetscape, camera facing NE from the corner of 24th St. N and 3rd Ave. N,
camera facing NW

Photo #45 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0045.tif)

Streetscape, 2300 and 2200 blocks of 3rd Ave. N, camera facing southwest

Photo #46 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0046.tif)

Resource #118, 211 24th St. N, camera facing east

Photo #47 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0047.tif)

Streetscape, 2300 block of 3rd Ave. N, camera facing west

Photo #48 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0048.tif)

Streetscape, 2100 block of 1st Ave. N, camera facing east

Photo #49 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0049.tif)

Streetscape, 2400 block of 3rd Ave. N, camera facing west

Photo #50 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0050.tif)

Streetscape, 200 block of 25th St. N and 2500 block of 5th Ave. N, camera facing northeast

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.).

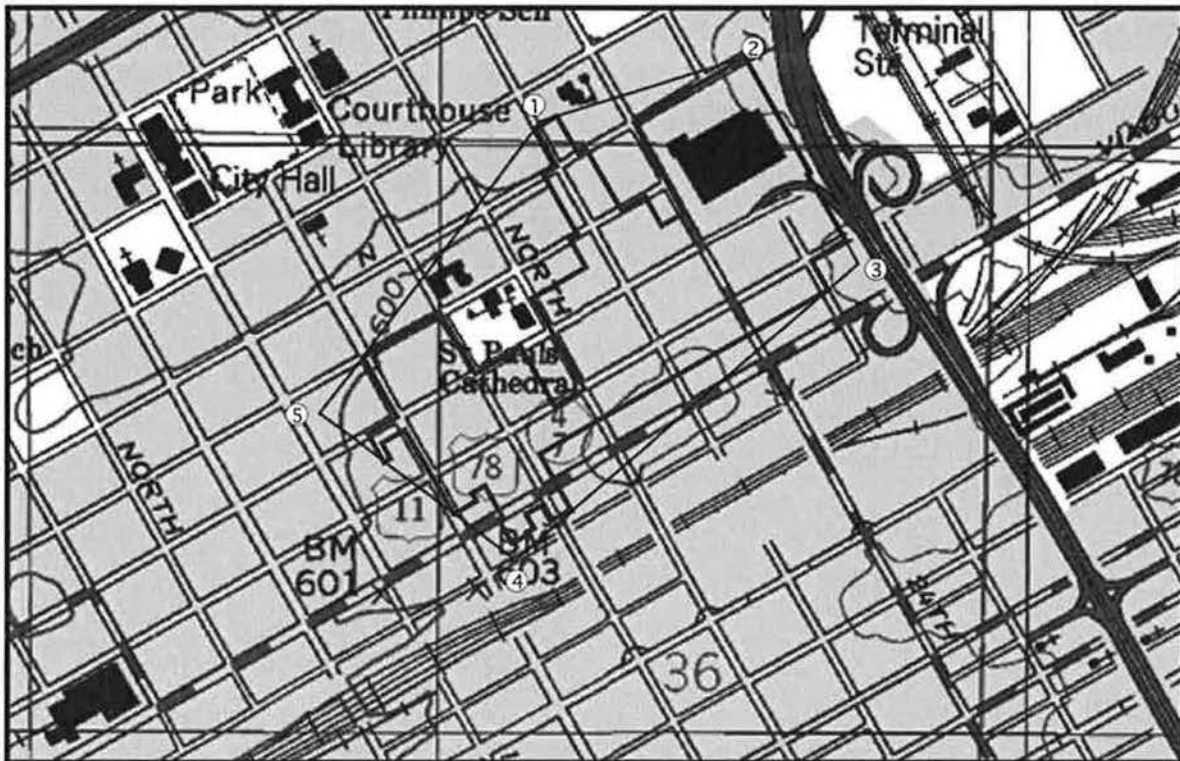
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

Downtown Birmingham Historic District (Update & Boundary Expansion #3

Jefferson County, AL

Name of Property

County and State



U.S.G.S. Topographic Map
Birmingham North Quadrangle

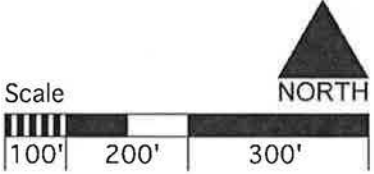
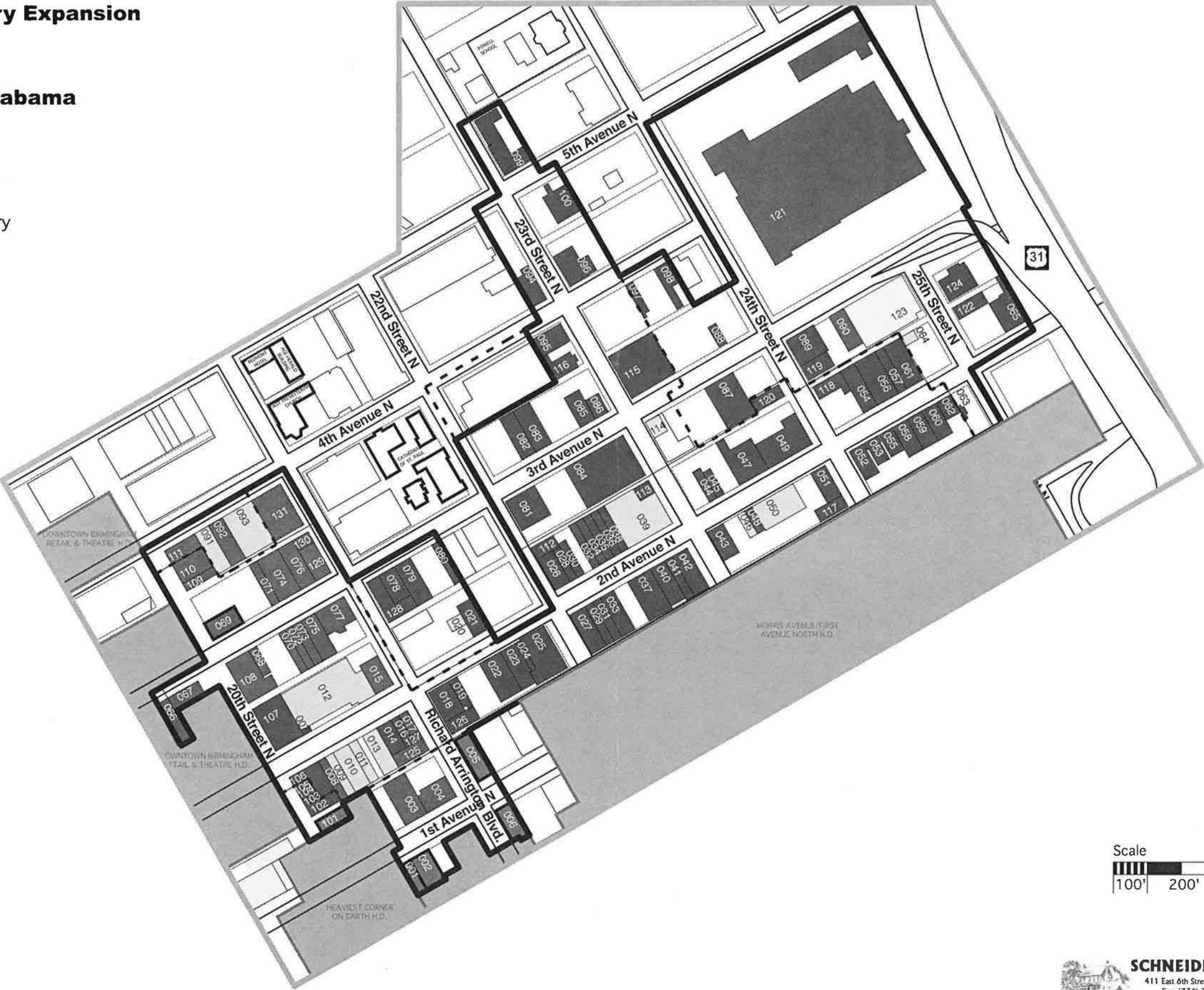
#	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	518181	3709023
2	16	518508	3709146
3	16	518718	3708786
4	16	518142	3708294
5	16	517806	3708548



DOWNTOWN BIRMINGHAM HISTORIC DISTRICT

Update and Boundary Expansion
2014
Birmingham
Jefferson County, Alabama

- Contributing
- Noncontributing
- District Boundary
- Previous District Boundary



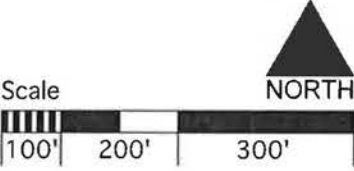
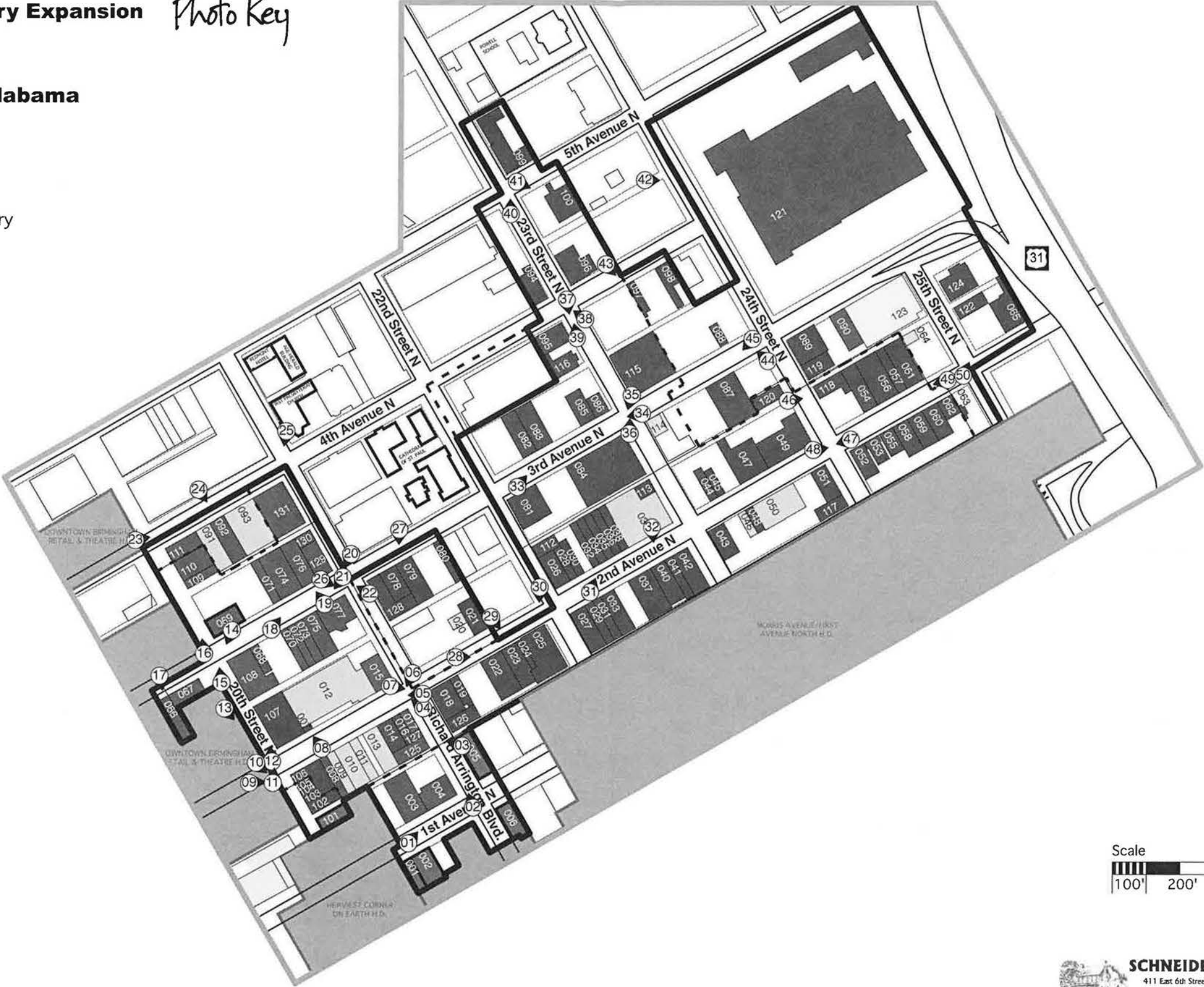
SCHNEIDER Historic Preservation, LLC
411 East 6th Street, Anniston AL 36207 • Phone: (256) 310-6320
Fax: (334) 323-5631 • e-mail: dbschneider@bellsouth.net
www.shphistoric.com

DOWNTOWN BIRMINGHAM HISTORIC DISTRICT

Update and Boundary Expansion *Photo Key*
2014

Birmingham
Jefferson County, Alabama

- Contributing
- Noncontributing
- District Boundary
- Previous District Boundary







NEW SOUTH FEDERAL SAVINGS

1st Ave N

LANDMARK C

2nd Ave N

ONE WAY

ONE WAY



WAY →

NO PARKING
IN ALLEY

ONE WAY →

JOHN'S
CITY DINER

15 MINUTE
PARKING
8 AM
- 6 PM
\$2.00
\$1.00
\$0.50

Handicap
PARKING
\$2.00
\$1.00
\$0.50

2 HOUR
PARKING
8 AM
- 6 PM
\$2.00
\$1.00
\$0.50







ONE WAY

Richard Arrington Jr Blvd N

ONE WAY

FOR SALE
205 259 2195

CITY FEDERAL BUILDING

CITY FEDERAL BUILDING

P
Public
Parking





ONE WAY

Richard Arrington Jr Blvd N

2031

BIRMINGHAM BAR CENTER





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ONE WAY





2nd Ave N

ONE WAY

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GOODYEAR

GOODYEAR

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PHARMACY

2
8 AM - 6 PM
ANY TIME

2
8 AM - 6 PM
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MERHERSO

FURNITURE











2121

2121

BIG

THE
COLLINS
BAR



ONE WAY

COKE

COLLING



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THESE PREMISES FOR
PRIVATE USE
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BE TOWED AWAY AT
OWNERS' EXPENSE

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LEASING CO. INC.



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DAIRIES
FIREMEN
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POLICE
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NO PARKING
LOADING ZONE
MON-FRI
8 AM TO 6 PM





WELLS FARGO

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WHEELER

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BUILDING

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MARI



ONE WAY

3rd Ave N

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BROOKMONT

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ONE WAY

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23rd St N

FIRST LIGHT

FIRST LIGHT

ONE WAY







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UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA



2313 4th St North



RDS

AMERICAN LIFE

YWCA

RENT ME!



CITY FEDERAL

RDS

KMS
KEMP









CITY FEDERAL

TORME'S
FOODS

P
LOADING
ZONE
11AM TO 5PM
←

AD 248



National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Downtown Birmingham Historic District (AD & BI 3)

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ALABAMA, Jefferson

DATE RECEIVED: 06/24/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16th DAY: DATE OF 45th DAY: 08/09/16

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001001

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 7/12/16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA A.C.

REVIEWER [Signature] DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 7/12/16

DOCUMENTATION see attsched comments Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 18, 2014

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

Mr. Daniel B. Delahaye
Federal Preservation Officer
United States Postal Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza SW, Room 6670
Washington, DC 20260-1862

RE: Downtown Birmingham Historic District, Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama

Dear Mr. Delahaye:

The National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Downtown Birmingham Historic District is being updated and the district boundaries are being expanded. Because the USPS owns property that falls within these revised boundaries, I am pleased to inform you that the Alabama National Register Review Board will consider this district for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on September 18, 2014 (see enclosed). The properties being proposed for inclusion in the expanded boundaries of the Downtown Birmingham Historic District includes 2013-2101 1st Avenue North; 2008-2516 2nd Avenue North; 1923-2407 3rd Avenue North; 2009-2321 4th Avenue North; 2300-2305 5th Avenue North; 109-325 20th Street North; 211 22nd Street North; 210-312 23rd Street North; 112-225 24th Street North; 209-213 25th Street North; 112-322 Richard Arrington Jr. Boulevard (formerly 21st Street North).

The National Register is the official national list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage. Enclosed is a fact sheet on the National Register of Historic Places.

Owners of private properties nominated to the National Register have an opportunity to concur in or object to listing in accord with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing may submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer a notarized statement certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property and objects to the listing. Each owner or partial owner of private property has one vote regardless of what part of the property that party owns. If a majority of private property owners object, a property will not be listed; however, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall submit the nomination to the Keeper of the National Register for determination of eligibility for listing in the National Register.

If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, the only result is that federal agencies will be required to allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property.

Page 2

Downtown Birmingham Historic District Update & Boundary Increase
National Register Nomination

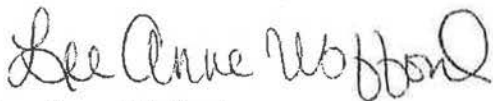
If an owner chooses to object to the listing of the property, the notarized objection must be submitted to the Alabama Historical Commission by September 17, 2014. Please send your comments on whether the property should be nominated to the National Register to the Alabama Historical Commission, Attn: Susan Enzweiler, 468 S. Perry Street, Montgomery, AL 36130-0900 (USPS) / 36104 (courier).

The Downtown Birmingham Historic District falls within the jurisdiction of the city of Birmingham, one of the certified local governments within the state of Alabama. Certified local governments have certain National Register notification responsibilities. Within 60 days of notification, the local historic preservation commission and the chief local elected official should transmit to the Alabama Historical Commission their opinion as to whether or not the property 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, in their opinion, the property meets the criteria for listing in the National Register. However, if in their opinion the property does not meet the criteria, reasons for that opinion should be stated.

During the 60-day period, the certified local government must provide a reasonable opportunity for public comment. The measure to be taken by each certified local government would be determined by mutual agreement between the local government and the Alabama Historical Commission. In the event that both the local commission and the chief local elected official separately determine that the property meets the criteria for listing to the National Register and recommend the property to be considered for nomination, the nomination process continues. If the local commission or the chief local elected official determines that the property does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, the nomination process continues. If both the local commission and the chief local elected official determine that the property does not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register and recommend the property not be nominated, the Alabama Historical Commission shall take no further action on the proposed nomination. However, if a third party files a written appeal with the Alabama Historical Commission, the nomination process must continue.

If you have any questions or comments on the National Register nomination or process, please contact Susan Enzweiler at 334.230.2644 or Susan.Enzweiler@preserveala.org.

Sincerely,



Lee Anne Wofford
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

LAW/sme/njw

Enclosures



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

WILLIAM A. BELL, SR.
MAYOR



August 20, 2014

Ms. Lee Anne Wofford
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900


Re: National Register Nomination Update and Boundary Expansion for the
Downtown Birmingham Historic District, Birmingham, Jefferson County

Dear Ms. Wofford:

As Mayor of the City of Birmingham, it gives me great pleasure to support the National Register of Historic Places nomination update and boundary expansion for the Downtown Birmingham Historic District. In my opinion, the updated nomination meets the criteria for listing in the National Register.

The downtown area defined by this district is an important part of our local history and heritage. Therefore, I enthusiastically recommend that the Downtown Birmingham Historic District be properly recognized and documented for present and future generations.

Sincerely,


William A. Bell, Sr.
Mayor

September 15, 2014

Alabama Historical Commission
Attn: Susan Enzweiler
468 S. Perry Street
Montgomery, AL 36130-0900 / 36104 (courier)



I Jeremy Marcus Wood hereby certify that I am the sole owner of the private property 213 24th Street North, Birmingham Alabama 35203. In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 60, I am writing to notify you of my objection to nomination of my property to the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, I object to my property's inclusion in the Alabama National Register. I also object to my property's inclusion in any other State, County, City or other local historic registries of any type, and I object to my property's inclusion in the Downtown Birmingham Historic District.

Thank you,

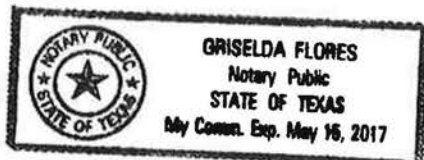
Jeremy Wood
213 24th Street North
Birmingham AL, 35203
(205) 566-2390

State of TEXAS

County of WEBB

SWORN TO and Subscribed before me by JEREMY MARCUS WOOD on this 15TH
day of SEPTEMBER, 2014.

SEAL



Notary Public Signature



CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, ENGINEERING & PERMITS

710 NORTH 20TH STREET

ROOM 500, CITY HALL

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35203

WILLIAM A. BELL, SR.
MAYOR

ANDRÉ V. BITTAS
DIRECTOR

BIRMINGHAM HISTORICAL COMMISSION

September 16, 2014

Ms. Lee Anne Wofford
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 35130-0900



Re: National Register Nomination for the Downtown Birmingham Historic District
(Update and Boundary Expansion); Birmingham (Jefferson County), Alabama

Dear Ms. Wofford:

I am writing to you on behalf of the Birmingham Historical Commission, as its Chairman. The Commission has closely considered the National Register nomination for the proposed update and boundary expansion of the Downtown Birmingham Historic District, and consequently, the majority of the Commission has voted to recommend the registry of the district based upon our opinion that the district meets the general criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

However, the Commission is sympathetic to one member's concerns and has reservations about approving later architectural styles that were not part of the original district's period of significance. Particularly, there are concerns that the nomination includes entries that are a departure from the general policy of not including buildings that have achieved significance within the last fifty years.

While the Commission has voted to support this nomination, the minority opinion of one member is expressed in the attached email. Thank you very much for your careful consideration of this nomination.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Samuel H. Frazier".

Samuel H. Frazier
Chairman, Birmingham Historical Commission



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900



October 14, 2014

FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

Ms. Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
U. S. Department of the Interior, NPS
Cultural Resources
National Register, History & Education Programs
1201 "I" Street NW (2280)
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the nomination and supporting documentation to be considered for listing the following Alabama resource in the National Register of Historic Places:

Downtown Birmingham Historic District (Update and Boundary Expansion #3)
Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama

Your consideration of the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lee Anne Wofford
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

LAW/sme/nw

Enclosures

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.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Downtown Birmingham Historic District (Update & Boundary Expansion)

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: see page 7.4

City or town: Birmingham State: AL County: Jefferson

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 x 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 x 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

Lee Anne Wofford

/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer October 14, 2014

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Alabama Historical Commission

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

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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

☒

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

returned

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>25</u>	<u>6</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>27</u>	<u>6</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 100

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
DOMESTIC/Hotel
RECREATION/CULTURE/theatre
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
GOVERNMENT/post office
GOVERNMENT/government office
GOVERNMENT/fire station
TRANSPORTATION/road-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
TRANSPORATION: road related
VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS /Classical Revival
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Chicago
LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style
MODERN MOVEMENT
MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne
MODERN MOVEMENT/International Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD, BRICK, STONE, GLASS, CONCRETE,
METAL, ASPHALT

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 district contains the following street numbers:

1 st Ave. N	2013 – 2101
2 nd Ave. N	2008 – 2516
3 rd Ave. N	1923 – 2407
4 th Ave. N	2009 – 2321
5 th Ave. N	2300 – 2305
20 th St. N	109 – 325
22 nd St. N	211
23 rd St. N	210 – 312
24 th St. N	112 – 225
25 th St. N	209 – 213
Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd.	112 – 322 (formerly 21 st St. N)

Summary Paragraph

The Downtown Birmingham Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982 and was expanded in 1985 and 1998. This amendment amends and expands the district to reflect changes that have occurred to the area since 1998 and expands the period of significance to 1970 to reflect its continued development after World War II. The nomination expands the district's boundaries along the 2000 and 2100 blocks of 1st Avenue N, the 2300 block of 4th Avenue N, the 2100, 2400, and 2500 blocks of 2nd Avenue N, the 2100 and 2400

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blocks of 3rd Avenue N, the 2000 and 2300 blocks of 4th Avenue N, the 300 block of 20th Street N, the 200 block of Richard Arrington, Jr. Boulevard, the 200 and 300 blocks of 24th Street N, and the 200 block of 25th Street N to include 36 (30 contributing and 6 noncontributing) resources that are adjacent to the former boundaries and reduces the boundaries along the 300 block of 22nd Street N to remove one resource that has been demolished. The original 1984 nomination included 22.7 acres; 0.7 acres were added in the 1st expansion of 1985; 11.5 acres were added in the 2nd expansion of 1998; and this 3rd expansion adds 25.2 acres for a total of 60.1 acres.

Text added as part of this amendment is italicized.

The Downtown Birmingham Historic District, located in the heart of the city's central business district, contains buildings from every major period of development in the city's history, from the later part of its first decade (1871-1881) through the 1920s, picking up after World War II and continuing to 1970. It stretches from the high density business core at the western end of the district, where skyscrapers mark the intersections, through the interim blocks of stepped rooflines scaling down from four stories, to the one-and two-story buildings at the eastern end of the district, which has the main street character of a small town commercial district. The northeastern section of the district is anchored by three multi-storied buildings, the YWCA (Resource #115, Photo #36) and the Bankhead (Resource #99; Photo #40; Photo #44, right) and Stonewall (Resource #96; Photo #39; Photo #44, center) buildings. As a whole, the district contains the largest concentration of significant architecture in downtown Birmingham.

Narrative Description

The 1998 district expansion was the result of additional survey work conducted in April 1997 to evaluate the area surrounding the existing boundaries for possible expansion. The survey indicated that sixteen buildings that were historically an integral part of the downtown commercial district of Birmingham could be added to the district. These surviving resources would for the most part contribute (11 contribute, 5 do not) to the architectural and commercial significance of the National Register district. This new survey and certain aspects of the existing nomination necessitated that it be updated. Pertinent information from the existing nomination was integrated with the new survey information resulting in the current submission. As such, the old nomination was revised, reorganized, and renumbered to take into account status changes due to age, condition, and usage. Demolished buildings and parking and vacant lots were excluded from the revised inventory. The original Downtown Birmingham Historic District National Register nomination was approved in 1982 containing a total of 102 resources.

Although the district includes buildings that vary greatly in size (26-story skyscrapers to one story storefronts) and in usage (banking houses to farm stores), the district is held together by a consistency in materials, setback, and most importantly a sense of place. Throughout the district, the buildings relate to the pedestrian, opening storefronts or public lobbies to the street at regular intervals and providing architectural detail for the pedestrian eye. Brick is the most common material used, with a few examples of cast iron fronts, limestone facades, and polychromed terra cotta faced buildings.

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The earliest styles represented in the district are from the Victorian period, exemplified in the vernacular architecture of the Dewberry Building, ca. 1880 (*Resource #17; Photo #6, left*) and the Wilson Building, ca. 1880 (*Resource #16; Photo #6, 2nd from left*), with their rough-textured surface and classical motifs derived from the laying of the brick to form window arcades and dog-tooth cornices, and in the more developed styles represented by the classical facade of the Peter Zinszer Building, ca. 1888 (*Resource #22; Photo #28*), and the brick and stone striped facade of the Daniels Building, ca. 1888 (*Resource #23; Photo #29*), ornamented with pressed metal spandrels and cornices.

The buildings remaining from the first decade of the 20th century are based on two major architectural styles, the Beaux-Arts and the Chicago School. The commercial storefront buildings in the Beaux Arts influenced designs have cornices, cartouches, and terra cotta ornamentation derived from classical motifs. The two-story storefront at 2210 2nd Avenue North, c. 1907 (*Resource #32; Photo #31, left*) is a fine representative of the style. Of red brick, the facade carries two classical cornices with running dog friezes, one atop the storefront the other capping the building. A cartouche rests on the upper cornice, and the terra cotta ornaments at the same level act as capitals for the framing pilasters. The broad segmental arched window attempts to enlarge the rather narrow facade. Four fine representations of the Chicago School style skyscraper exist in the district, the most notable is the nine-story Title Guaranty & Trust Company Building, ca. 1903 (*Resource #129; Photo #18, 4th from left; Photo #22*), a honey colored brick faced steel frame building that follows the division of base, shaft, and capital perfected by Louis Sullivan. Terra cotta imitating stone at the ground floor articulates an impressive entry; quoined brickwork at the second and ninth stories provides a transition to the flat wall with its window grid at the intermediate stories. Two others of this type, the Frank Nelson Building, ca. 1903 (*Resource #107; Photo #5, far left; Photo #11; Photo #12, right; Photo #13, left*), and the Farley Building, c. 1909 (*Resource #67; Photo #21, far right*), interpret the style similarly with geometric forms and grids of grouped windows while the Jefferson County Savings Bank, ca. 1913 (*Resource #15; Photo #4; Photo #5, right; Photo #45, center-rear*) interprets the style with Beaux Arts motifs in marble, granite, and polished terra cotta.

The 1910 buildings are more stylized, with an emphasis on silhouette and geometric ornamentation. A parapeted roofline replaces the cornice, with terra cotta panels and various colors of brick and stone used to create designs on flattened facades. A four-story commercial building at 2201 2nd Avenue N, ca. 1914 (*Resource #27*), is a fine example of the use of ornamentation with recessed spandrels, brick banding surrounding terra cotta and stone panels, and a stone-capped parapeted roofline.

Three styles emerged in the district in the 1920s. The most notable is Art Deco, expressed ultimately in the Watts Building, ca. 1928 (*Resource #69, NRHP 9/17179; Photo #15; Photo #16, right*), a monumental design with a stepped roofline that gives it a profile unchallenged in the Birmingham skyline. The Classical Revival appears in the YWCA, ca. 1925 (*Resource #115; Photo #36*) and the Bankhead Building, ca. 1926 (*Resource #99; Photo #40; Photo #44, right*). Both of these multi-storied brick veneered buildings are embellished with Classical detailing such as pilasters, pediments, limestone friezes and string courses and articulated cornices. They are excellent examples of the application of classical detailing to the design of multi-storied commercial and recreational buildings. The other major stylistic influence is the Renaissance Revival. As expressed by the Florentine Building, ca. 1927 (*Resource #18; Photo*

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#7), a polychromed terra cotta and marble interpretation of Venetian Renaissance motifs, and in the less dramatic Fire Station #4, ca. 1926 (Resource #120), with its fine brickwork and terra cotta balcony arcade.

The growing demand for parking in the district resulted in the construction of the Empire Parking Garage (Resource #3; Photo #1, left) in 1935 and exemplified the use of mushroom columns as an exposed structural element. The Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Parking Garage (1958, Resource #79; Photo #27, left) represents a later architectural variation of this building type.

The International style Bromberg Building, ca. 1946 (Resource #106; Photo #9; Photo #10, 2nd from left), with its smooth faced limestone walls and monumental asymmetrically placed windows cleanly defines the southwestern edge of the district. *The International style design of the Social Security Administration Building (Resource #84; Photo #35; Photo #45, center) was first expressed in a 1946 remodeling that transformed the old Municipal Market Building into the Social Security Administration's office. The building was expanded to its present five-story design in 1956 under the direction of architect Charles McCauley. The State Farm Insurance Company Building of 1946 (Resource #97; Photo #43), designed by Long & Paceley, Architects, is another example of the style. A more simplified example is the 1958 remodeling of the Busch's Jewelers Building (Resource #111), where the top floor of a three-story Romanesque Revival style building was removed and the exterior was stuccoed. The resulting building lacked any decorative elements other than some patterning in the stucco work and the installation of a flat aluminum canopy and period signage.*

Mid-Century Modern (also referred to as Post-War International) buildings took the streamlining process and are typified by the use of broad expanses of window walls to create "visual front" display windows, aluminum awnings and canopies, projecting vertical elements, and blank wall panels. The First Federal Savings and Loan Company (1961, Resource #4; Photo #1, 2nd from left) is a good example of the style. Designed by architect Charles McCauley, contemporary newspaper accounts referred to its design as being a "conversation piece" and "strikingly different." Other examples include the Mark Levine Industries building (1955, Resource #98), and the Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Parking Garage (1958, Resource #79, Charles H. McCauley, architect; Photo #27, left).

The Alabama Motorists Association Building (Resource #100, 1968; Photo #41) illustrates a transition away from the Mid-Century Modern style to modern designs that do not fit a particular identified style, although its repetitive bay structure and brick pilasters are consistent with New Formalism. Stylistically, the U.S. Post Office (Resource #121; Photo #42) combines elements of Brutalism in its overall massing and size with those of New Formalism in its repetitive bay structure with intermediate vertical and horizontal concrete elements.

The district also includes three buildings that represent late 1950s through late 1960s remodeling of earlier buildings: Resource #61 (ca. 1904; remodeled 1960; Photo #49, right), Resource #105 (remodeled ca. 1965; Photo #10, 2nd from left), and Busch's Jewelers (Resource #111; Photo #23, left). The alterations typically streamlined the designs of the buildings and modified their exterior materials. The resulting buildings are not considered to be architecturally significant. However, the alterations are historically representative of the types of modifications being made at the time by owners seeking to make their buildings appear to be

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more contemporary with the times and to respond to competition in the city's suburbs. These resources have therefore been classified as contributing.

The present use of the district is commercial, although an adjustment in zoning regulations returned a residential aspect to the district, a move that had historical precedent. Overall, the structural conditions in the district are generally good, with many buildings needing only minor repair. The buildings at the western end of the district are generally in better repair, being in the high-use business district. As one moves eastward, one encounters buildings with more vacancies and a greater sense of neglect. The buildings along Third Avenue and 23rd Street North are, for the most part well maintained although some buildings are in need of routine maintenance.

Downtown Birmingham Historic District (2nd expansion) Historic Resources Inventory

The inventory for this 3rd expansion of the Downtown Birmingham Historic District includes 131 resources, of which 117 are contributing (89%) and 14 are noncontributing (11%).

The inventory for the 1984 Downtown Birmingham Historic District included a total of 102 resources, of which 79 were contributing, 7 were noncontributing buildings, 10 were noncontributing vacant lots and parking lots, 3 were listed as supporting, 3 were listed as conditionally contributing.

Two additional contributing resources, inexplicitly numbered 102 and 104, were added in the 1985 1st expansion of the district.

The 1998 2nd expansion of the district included 109 resources, of which 91 were contributing (83%) and 18 were noncontributing (17%). Inventory numbers for the vacant lots and parking lots included in the 1984 inventory were reassigned, so the numbering from the 1984 nomination and its 1st expansion in 1985 do not correspond directly with the numbers in the inventory for its 2nd expansion in 1998.

In calculating the number of resources previously listed in the National Register, the 1998 2nd expansion of the district was utilized. Resources that have been lost were subtracted from that total. Of the 109 resources in the 1998 expansion, 14 have been lost or were misclassified. 5 resources in the current district expansion were previously individually listed (#s 001-002, 005-006, and 102). Of the 131 resources in the current expansion, 100 resources were previously listed in the NR (76%), of which 8 are individually listed (#s 001-002, 005-006, 015, 022, 069, and 102).

This inventory cross references the inventory numbers from the 1984 nomination and its two previous expansions in parentheses at the end of each entry. The 1998 expansion inventory number and the resource's status in that amendment is cited first (1998 Exp. 2, Resource #, C or NC). The original 1984 nomination inventory number and the resource's status follows (1984 Nom., Resource #, C, NC, CC for conditionally contributing, and SP for supporting). Resources not listed in the 1984 inventory are indicated by "N/L" (1984 Nom., N/L). The two resources included in the 1985 1st expansion are cited "1985 Exp. 1" and are correctly numbered 103 and 104.

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- 1 1st Ave. N, 2013 McAdory Building 1888 Contributing
3.5 story Renaissance Revival style brick and terra cotta commercial building.
(NRHP, 11/14/1979)
- 2 1st Ave. N, 2017 Caldwell-Milner Building 1887 Contributing
Henry Allen of London, England, builder. 4-story Renaissance Revival style building with a
projecting central pavilion with rusticated quoins. According to its NRHP nomination, the
building is "the finest example of the Victorian Renaissance Revival style left in the city".
(NRHP, 11/8/1979)
- 3 1st Ave. N, 2018 Empire Parking Garage 1935 Contributing
Two story reinforced concrete parking garage supported by mushroom columns. (Photo
#1, left)
- 4 1st Ave. N, 2030 First Federal Savings & Loan Co. 1961 Contributing
Charles McCauley, Associates, architect. Four-story reinforced concrete bank building with
glass curtain walls along its principal 1st Avenue N and Richard Arrington, Jr. Blvd.
facades. (Photo #1, 2nd from left)
- 5 1st Ave. N, 2100 Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Building 1915, 1926 Contributing
Seven-story Commercial style office building faced with white terra cotta at its principal
south and west facades. (NRHP, 03/11/1980) (Photo #1, 3rd from left; Photo #2, right)
- 6 1st Ave. N, 2101 Steiner Bank Building 1890 Contributing
According to its NRHP nomination: "the Steiner Bank Building is one of the best examples
of the commercial use of Richardsonian Romanesque in the city of Birmingham. The
building, a long and narrow rectangular structure, located on a corner lot, stands four floors
above the street. Note: Tax assessment record has this property listed as 15 Richard
Arrington Jr. Blvd. (NRHP, 06/25/1974) (Photo #8)
- 7 2nd Ave. N, 2008 Singer Building, Guaranty Savings & Loan Association 1928 ca. Contributing
Renaissance Revival style, Warren, Knight & Davis, architects, two stories, limestone,
Palladian window, finely laid ashlar masonry and stone balustrade. (1998 Exp. 2, #013, C;
1984 Nom. #014, C)
- 8 2nd Ave. N, 2009 Commercial Building, Not Named 1890 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick. Despite replacement of windows with modern
aluminum framed windows, the building continues to reflect its overall historic design as
the upper facade brickwork remains intact. (1998 Exp. 2, #002, NC; 1984 Nom. #002, NC)
- 9 2nd Ave. N, 2011 Commercial Building, Not Named 1887 ca. Noncontributing
Commercial building, two stories, stucco, substantially altered in 1979. (1998 Exp. 2, #003,
NC; 1984 Nom. #003, SP)

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- 10 2nd Ave. N, 2015 Burger Dry Goods Co. 1906 Noncontributing
Four-story stucco commercial building, brick, substantially altered with applied synthetic stucco and replacement windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #005, NC; 1984 Nom. #005, CC) (Photo #6, 6th from left)
- 11 2nd Ave. N, 2017 Commercial Building, Not Named 1887 ca. Noncontributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick with replacement stucco cornice and window hoods, modern aluminum windows and altered storefront. (1998 Exp. 2, #006, NC; 1984 Nom. N/L) (Photo #6, 5th from left)
- 12 2nd Ave. N, 2018 Birmingham Parking Auth. Deck 6 1987 ca. Noncontributing
The building listed in the 1984 nomination has been replaced by this modern 10-story parking garage. (1998 Exp. 2, #015, NC; 1984 Nom #016, CC) (Photo #5, 2nd from right)
- 13 2nd Ave. N, 2021 Commercial Building, Not Named 1895 ca. Noncontributing
Four story commercial building extensively altered ca. 1980 with replacement windows and applied synthetic stucco. (1998 Exp. 2, #008, C; 1984 Nom. #007, C) (Photo #6, 4th from left)
- 14 2nd Ave. N, 2025-27 Cayce Building 1880 Contributing
Two story stucco commercial building with a shaped parapet and double upper level windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #009, C; 1984 Nom. #008, C) (Photo #6, 3rd from left)
- 15 2nd Ave. N, 2026 Jefferson County Savings Bank Building; City Federal Building 1913 Contributing
William Weston with John David and Eugene Knight, architects; Beaux Arts Skyscraper, 26 stories, terra cotta and granite, classical columns and pilasters, elaborate cornices, use of marble and glazed terra cotta, was the last and grandest of Birmingham's early skyscrapers and for over 50 years, the tallest building in the skyline. (1998 Exp. 2, #018, C; 1984 Nom. #19, C) (Photo #4; Photo #5, right; Photo #45, center-rear)
- 16 2nd Ave. N, 2029 Wilson Building 1880 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick, window arcade and brick cornice treatment. (1998 Exp. 2, #010, C; 1984 Nom. #009, C) (Photo #6, 2nd from left)
- 17 2nd Ave. N, 2031 Dewberry Drugs 1880 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick, window arcade and brick cornice treatment. (1998 Exp. 2, #011, C; 1984 Nom. #010, C) (Photo #6, left)
- 18 2nd Ave. N, 2100 Florentine Building, The 1927 Contributing
D. O. Whilldin, architect, Renaissance Revival style, two stories, terra cotta and marble exterior walls, window arcade at second floor, bas relief sculpture, an architectural landmark noteworthy for its skillful interpretation of Venetian Renaissance motifs. (1998 Exp. 2, #019, C; 1984 Nom. #021, C) (Photo #7)

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- 19 2nd Ave. N, 2107 Denechaud Building 1887 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, decorative hood molds and prominent corbelled cornice with blind arches. (1998 Exp. 2, #020, C; 1984 Nom. #022, C)
- 20 2nd Ave. N, 2114 Bank, Not Named 1973 Noncontributing
Modern 1-story stucco drive-in bank with a flat roof.
- 21 2nd Ave. N, 2116 Levy Loan & Glass Co. 1900 ca. Contributing
Two-story brick commercial building with a projecting cornice, 4/4 upper level windows within arched openings with decorative hood moldings, storefront retains original projecting cornice.
- 22 2nd Ave. N, 2117-19 Zinszer, Peter's, Mammoth Furniture House 1888 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, cast iron, classical details, Queen Anne motif windows in the transoms one of two excellent examples of cast iron architect in the city. (1998 Exp. 2, #021, C; 1984 Nom. #024, C; NRHP 9/23/80) (Photo #28)
- 23 2nd Ave. N, 2121 Daniels Building 1888 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, four stories, brick and cast iron, striated brick and stone treatment, pressed metal spandrels, elaborate cornice with Greek crosses, largest Victorian era building in the city and possibly the oldest cast iron frame building in Birmingham. (1998 Exp. 2, #022, C; 1984 Nom. #25, C) (Photo #29)
- 24 2nd Ave. N, 2125 Commercial Building, Not Named 1918 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick. Referred to in earlier nominations by its common name, New York Pawn Shop. (1998 Exp. 2, #023, C; 1984 Nom. #026, C)
- 25 2nd Ave. N, 2127-29 Yeilding's Department Store 1911 Contributing
Miller, Martin and Lewis, architects; commercial building, three stories, brick, ornamental brick work, Roman grill vent covers, heavy massive cornice with classical details, fine brickwork, an excellent example of the functional commercial style of the early 20th century and built for the oldest and in continuous use retail establishment in Birmingham. (1998 Exp. 2, #024, C; 1984 Nom. #027, C) (Photo #30)
- 26 2nd Ave. N, 2200-02 Commercial Building, Not Named 1904 ca., 1908, ca. Contributing
Previously listed with the address 2202 2nd Ave. N.; Commercial building, one story, brick, carved limestone details. (1998 Exp. 2, #033, C; 1984 Nom. #038, C)
- 27 2nd Ave. N, 2201 Commercial Building, Not Named 1914 ca. Contributing
Wheelock & Wheelock architects, commercial building, four stories, brick and terra cotta exterior wall material, ornamental brickwork, marble and terra cotta spandrels, stone caps at roofline. (1998 Exp. 2, #025, C; 1984 Nom. #028, C)
- 28 2nd Ave. N, 2204 Commercial Building, Not Named 1908 ca. Contributing

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Commercial building, one story, brick, polychromed brick pattern. (1998 Exp. 2, #034, C; 1984 Nom. #039, C)

- 29 2nd Ave. N, 2205 Hastings Building 1917 ca. Contributing
Commercial style, four stories, brick, rope cornice over the upper level windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #026, C; 1984 Nom. #029, C)
- 30 2nd Ave. N, 2206 Commercial Building, Not Named 1902 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick refaced in the early 20th century with stucco, relieved piers and bull's eye frieze at cornice line. (1998 Exp. 2, #035, C; 1984 Nom. #040, C)
- 31 2nd Ave. N, 2207 Commercial Building, Not Named 1921 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick. (1998 Exp. 2, #027, C; 1984 Nom. #030, C)
- 32 2nd Ave. N, 2210 Commercial Building, Not Named 1907 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick, fine brickwork, pressed metal cornices with wave motif frieze, segmental arch window opening, pressed metal brackets and cartouche, a particularly intact example of the Beaux Arts influence on early 20th century commercial architecture. (1998 Exp. 2, #036, C; 1984 Nom. #042, C) (Photo #31, left)
- 33 2nd Ave. N, 2211 Green-Bragan Building 1911 ca. Contributing
Previously listed with the address 2209-2211 2nd Ave. N.; Commercial building, two stories, brick, transom lights at floor level, corbelled brick cornice treatment. (1998 Exp. 2, #028, C; 1984 Nom. #031, C)
- 34 2nd Ave. N, 2212 Gingold Building 1904 ca. Contributing
Commercial style, two stories, brick, steel beam lintel above ground floor entry, ornamental brickwork on ground level piers and above second story windows and at cornice line. (1998 Exp. 2, #037, C; 1984 Nom. #043, C) (Photo #31, 2nd from left)
- 35 2nd Ave. N, 2214 Taylor Carriage Company Building 1905 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, limestone sills, unique window treatment on 2nd and 3rd floors, dogtooth corbelling at cornice line. (1998 Exp. 2, #038, C; 1984 Nom. #044, C) (Photo #31, 3rd from left)
- 36 2nd Ave. N, 2216 Klinner, E. L., Furniture Company 1915 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, pressed metal cornice and downspouts and ornamental brickwork with stone accents. (1998 Exp. 2, #039, C; 1984 Nom. #045, C) (Photo #31, 4th from left)
- 37 2nd Ave. N, 2217-19 Rhodes Carroll Building 1913 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, inset brick panels in spandrels and at cornice line. (1998 Exp. 2, #029, C; 1984 Nom. #033, C) (Photo #32, right)
- 38 2nd Ave. N, 2218 Commercial Building, Not Named 1906 ca. Contributing

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Commercial building, two stories, brick, transoms above 1st floor, corbelled brick at cornice line with a *flat parapet with a central arched motif*. (1998 Exp. 2, #040, C; 1984 Nom. #046, C) (Photo #31, 5th from left)

- 39 2nd Ave. N, 2220 Athens Flatts 2007 Noncontributing
Previously listed with the address 2220 2nd Ave. N.; the resource listed in the nomination has been replaced with a modern apartment building. (1998 Exp. 2, #041, NC; 1984 Nom. #47, NC) (Photo #31, far right)
- 40 2nd Ave. N, 2225 Brown, William S., Mercantile Building 1905 ca. Contributing
Previously listed with the address 2223-2225 2nd Ave. N.; Commercial building, brick, cast iron brackets and cornice above 1st and 3rd floors, stone lintels and sills, Roman grill vents, an excellent example of the early 20th century expression of Beaux Arts motifs in commercial architecture. (1998 Exp. 2, #030, C; 1984 Nom. #034, C) (Photo #32, center)
- 41 2nd Ave. N, 2227 Commercial Building, Not Named 1922 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, stone lintels and sills. (1998 Exp. 2, #031, C; 1984 Nom. #035, C) (Photo #32, left)
- 42 2nd Ave. N, 2233 Commercial Building, Not Named 1916 ca. Contributing
Previously listed with the address 2223-2223 2nd Ave. N.; Commercial building, one story, brick, stone window frames original window treatment intact stone cap at roofline. (1998 Exp. 2, #032, C; 1984 Nom. #036, C)
- 43 2nd Ave. N, 2301 Baldone Tailors 1915 ca. Contributing
Previously listed with the address 2303 2nd Ave. N.; Commercial building, two stories, brick, grouped segmental arches over windows, beveled corner entrance. (1998 Exp. 2, #042, C; 1984 Nom. #049, C)
- 44 2nd Ave. N, 2306 Kreulhas Steele Building 1910 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick stone inset ornament and stone caps at the crenellated roofline. (1998 Exp. 2, #049, C; 1984 Nom. #060, C)
- 45 2nd Ave. N, 2308 Killian Building 1897 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick. (1998 Exp. 2, #050, C; 1984 Nom. #061, C)
- 46 2nd Ave. N, 2309 Commercial Building, Not Named 2014 ca. Noncontributing
Modern 2-story concrete block commercial/residential building with a flat roof.
- 47 2nd Ave. N, 2312-18 Shepherd's Furniture; FDSK German Club 1918 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, one story, brick, four-bay, recessed panels with limestone inlays, dentilated cornice treatment. (1998 Exp. 2, #052, C; 1984 Nom. #063, C)
- 48 2nd Ave. N, 2313 Davis Furniture & Salvage 1896 ca. Contributing

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Previously listed with the address 2311 2nd Ave. N.; Commercial building, two stories, brick arched windows with stone keystones, ornamental brickwork. (1998 Exp. 2, #043, C; 1984 Nom. #052, C)

- 49 2nd Ave. N, 2320-32 Commercial Building, Not Named 1904 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, one story, brick, eight bay facade, pressed metal cornice. (1998 Exp. 2, #053, C; 1984 Nom. #064, C)
- 50 2nd Ave. N, 2323 Commercial Building, Not Named 2010 ca. Noncontributing
The resource listed in the 1984 nomination has been replaced with a modern commercial building. (1998 Exp. 2, #046, C; 1984 Nom. #055, C) (Photo #47)
- 51 2nd Ave. N, 2329 Jack's Auto Supply 1904 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick corbelling along cornice line, decorated cast iron lintels above ground floor windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #048, C; 1984 Nom. #057, C)
- 52 2nd Ave. N, 2401 Wright Acton Building 1913 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick, ornamental brickwork at cornice line. (1998 Exp. 2, #054, C; 1984 Nom. #067, C) (Photo #48)
- 53 2nd Ave. N, 2403 Ferguson Building 1911 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 2407 2nd; Commercial building, two stories, brick, ornamental brickwork and limestone inlay. (1998 Exp. 2, #055, C; 1984 Nom. #068, C)
- 54 2nd Ave. N, 2408 Commercial Building, Not Named 1912 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 2412 2nd; Commercial building, one story, two bay, brick, stone caps at roofline; altered but retains its overall historic character. (1998 Exp. 2, #061, C; 1984 Nom. #076, C)
- 55 2nd Ave. N, 2409 Commercial Building, Not Named 1908 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick corbelling above 2nd story windows and at cornice lines. (1998 Exp. 2, #056, C; 1984 Nom. #069, C)
- 56 2nd Ave. N, 2412 Commercial Building, Not Named 1928 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 2414 2nd; Commercial building, three stories, brick; altered but retains its overall historic character. (1998 Exp. 2, #062, C; 1984 Nom. #077, C) (Photo #49, 3rd from right)
- 57 2nd Ave. N, 2416 Commercial Building, Not Named 1906 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, one story, brick. (1998 Exp. 2, #063, C; 1984 Nom. #078, C) (Photo #49, 2nd from right)
- 58 2nd Ave. N, 2417 Commercial Building, Not Named 1910 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 2413 2nd; Commercial building, two stories, brick, tall 2nd story windows with segmented arched heads, brick corbelling on cornice line. (1998 Exp. 2, #057, C; 1984 Nom. #070, C)

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- 59 2nd Ave. N, 2419 Commercial Building, Not Named 1907 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick, multi paned windows above the 1st floor, pressed metal cornice, stone lintels and sills at 2nd floor, brick corbelling at cornice line, stone cap at roofline. (1998 Exp. 2, #058, C; 1984 Nom. #071, C)
- 60 2nd Ave. N, 2421 Vandergrift Building 1908 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 2423 2nd; Commercial building, two stories, brick, stone lintels, brick corbelling at cornice line, *flat parapet with a central arched motif*. (1998 Exp. 2, #059, C; 1984 Nom. #072, C)
- 61 2nd Ave. N, 2422 Commercial Building, Not Named 1904 ca. Contributing
One-story commercial building with applied synthetic stone veneer (ca. 1960). (1998 Exp. 2, #064, NC; 1984 Nom. #079, SP) The building retains integrity to its 1957 remodeling. While those changes were minimalist in character, they are reflective of the desire to modernize and streamline that was popular at the time. (Photo #49, right)
- 62 2nd Ave. N, 2425 Massey, J. T., Building 1895 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick. (1998 Exp. 2, #060, C; 1984 Nom. #073, C)
- 63 2nd Ave. N, 2429 Commercial Building, Not Named 1955 ca. Contributing
Small 2-story brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof, vertical recessed banding, aluminum-framed storefront and horizontal 2/2 windows.
- 64 2nd Ave. N, 2430 Commercial Building, Not Named 1980 ca. Noncontributing
One-story concrete block garage with a flat roof.
- 65 2nd Ave. N, 2516 Hall, J.T. Feed & Grocery Co. 1925 ca. Contributing
One-story brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof, shed extension along west elevation, patterned brickwork at facade, storefront bricked in (ca. 1990) but the building continues to reflect its overall historic appearance. Note: Tax assessment record has this property listed as 2316 2nd Ave. N but it is in the 2500 block. (Photo #50, right)
- 66 3rd Ave. N, 1923 Rialto Theater 1916 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three story brick, intricate brick work, decorative iron grill work, original multi pane windows, peaked roof and proportionately sized arches comprise fine alternative to a cornice. Originally the Bonita movie house, then the Rialto Theater until the Depression. (1998 Exp. 2, #065, C; 1985 Exp. 1, #104, C; 1984 Nom. N/L)(Photo #17)
- 67 3rd Ave. N, 1929 Farley Building 1909 Contributing
H. D. Breeding, architect; Chicago/Commercial Style skyscraper, 9 stories, brick, pilasters of red brick rise from a quoined base to monumental arches with keystones, facade broken at each floor by the horizontal emphasis of the gold brick spandrels and ranges of Chicago style windows, while making a rhythmic repetition across the facade, fine brickwork and high contrast polychromy add a visual dimension to the building design, a flat deep cornice was removed in a 1960s remodeling. (1998 Exp. 2, #066, C; 1984 Nom. #102, C) (Photo #21, far right)

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- 68 3rd Ave. N, 2007 Commercial Building, Not Named 1904 ca., 1927
Contributing
Possibly designed by Martin and Lewis, commercial building, Art Deco style, three stories, limestone, bas relief sculpture capping piers, well integrated fire escapes. (1998 Exp. 2, #067, C; 1984 Nom. #082, C)
- 69 3rd Ave. N, 2008 Watts Building/Molton Allen and Williams
1928 Contributing
Previously listed as 2002-2004 3rd Ave. N; Warren, Knight, and Davis, architects; Art Deco style, 16 stories, brick, terra cotta and granite, gable roofline with three dimensional sculpture, streamlined window articulation, grand entrance and lobby area; one of the most distinctive elements in the city skyline and the most imaginative interpretation of the Art Deco style in the city. (1998 Exp. 2, #073, C; 1984 Nom. #094, C; NRHP 9/17/79) (Photo #15; Photo #16, right)
- 70 3rd Ave. N, 2015 Drennen Building 1889 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, terra cotta cornice and spandrel between floor levels, shaped window openings. (1998 Exp. 2, #068, C; 1984 Nom. #086, C)
- 71 3rd Ave. N, 2016 Hood McPherson Building, Standard Furniture
1904 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 2014 3rd Ave. N; Commercial building, four stories, brick, arcaded 2nd story windows, rectangular upper story windows, stone lintels, Ionic capitals, brick cornice treatment. (1998 Exp. 2, #075, C; 1984 Nom. #097, C) (Photo #18, 2-unit building at left)
- 72 3rd Ave. N, 2017 Eubank Building 1889 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick with corbelled cornice. (1998 Exp. 2, #069, C; 1984 Nom. #087, C) (Photo #21, 4th from left)
- 73 3rd Ave. N, 2019 Gilbreath Building 1891 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, dentillated cornice and parapet relieved with narrow patterned terra cotta insets. (1998 Exp. 2, #070, C; 1984 Nom. #88, C) (Photo #21, 3rd from left)
- 74 3rd Ave. N, 2020 Oster Brothers Building 1900 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, four stories, brick, window arcade with fanlights, wrought iron grill cylindrical rusticated buttresses support central parapet. (1998 Exp. 2, #076, C; 1984 Nom. #098, C) (Photo #18, 2nd from left)
- 75 3rd Ave. N, 2023 O'Neill Building 1890 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, ornamental brick work, corbelling, diamond patterns, dentil work, frieze, and recessed rectangles (1998 Exp. 2, #071, C; 1984 Nom. #089, C) (Photo #21, 2nd from left)
- 76 3rd Ave. N, 2024-26 Massey Business College 1904 ca. Contributing
William C. Weston, architect, Beaux Arts style, three stories, brick, decorative brick work, quoins, and limestone carving surrounding entrance, classical capitals, pressed metal cornice supporting flagpole. Note: The 1998 nomination listed this resource by its then

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common name "Alabama Department of Revenue." (1998 Exp. 2, #077, C; 1984 Nom. #099, C) (Photo #18, 3rd from left; Photo #19)

- 77 3rd Ave. N, 2025 Bankers Bond/Massey Building 1925 Contributing
William Leslie Welton, architect; Spanish Revival style skyscraper, ten stories, brick and terra cotta, unusual brick colors and patterns, elaborate twisted columns, false balconies, three dimensional terra cotta ribbing; an elaborately ornamental Spanish Revival skyscraper that is an excellent expression of 1920s taste for elaborate and baroque expressions in emulation of the decade's prosperity. (1998 Exp. 2, #072, C; 1984 Nom. #090, C) (Photo #20; Photo #21, left)
- 78 3rd Ave. N, 2105 Jemison and Company Building/Lawyer's Title 1925 Contributing
Warren, Knight, & Davis architects; Smallman Construction Co.; Renaissance Revival style, carved limestone facade, projecting cornice, arched windows at upper level, pedimented entrance surround. Only three bays of the original building remain intact. The 2 eastern bays are on a separate tax parcel and were remodeled in 1959 as part of the renovation of the Jackson Building (Resource #126). (Photo #27, 2nd from left)
- 79 3rd Ave. N, 2111 Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Parking Garage 1958 Contributing
Four story parking garage with decorative pierced cast masonry facade at upper levels, marble facing and stucco at 1st floor level. Constructed as a parking garage for the adjacent Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Co. (Photo #27, left)
- 80 3rd Ave. N, 2119 Commercial Building, Not Named 1900 ca. Contributing
Three-story brick commercial building with corbelled brick cornice, rusticated outer pillars at storefront.
- 81 3rd Ave. N, 2201 -09 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. Contributing
One story brick commercial block housing five storefronts, low lying parapet above flat roof, decorative stringcourses along cornice central single leaf entrances flanked by large plate glass windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #079, C; 1984 Nom, N/L)
- 82 3rd Ave. N, 2208-10 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. Contributing
Two story brick commercial block, decorative parapet above flat roof, two storefronts on first floor, single leaf recessed entrances flanked by plate glass windows, six bay upper story. (1998 Exp. 2, #080, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #33, left)
- 83 3rd Ave. N, 2214 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. Contributing
Two story brick commercial block, two storefronts on first level, single leaf entrances flanked by plate glass display windows, four bay upper floor. (1998 Exp. 2, #081, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #33, 2nd from left)
- 84 3rd Ave. N, 2215 Social Security Administration; Red Cross Building 1923, 1957 Contributing

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Charles McCauley, Associates, architect. Five story concrete and glass International style office building. The lower 2 floors were constructed in 1923 for the offices of the U.S. Social Security Administration; the upper floors were added in 1957. Previously listed as the American Red Cross, 2225 3rd Ave. N; reclassified as C as the building retains integrity to 1957. (1998 Exp. 2, #084, NC; 1984 Nom, N/L) Photo #35: Photo #45, center)

- 85 3rd Ave. N, 2224- 26 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. Contributing
One story brick double commercial block, double storefronts featuring a band of transom windows over centrally placed single leaf entrances flanked by plate glass display windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #082, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #33, 3rd from left; Photo #34, 2nd from right)
- 86 3rd Ave. N, 2230 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. Contributing
Art Deco influence, one story brick building, basically rectangular in shape, hipped roof, central entrance pavilion capped by a pedimented surround embellished with antheneums, flanking bands of windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #083, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #34, right)
- 87 3rd Ave. N, 2317 Johnston Manufacturing Co. 1924 Contributing
Two-story, 2-unit brick veneer commercial building with a stepped parapet, decorative patterned brickwork with cast lozenges, replacement aluminum windows and storefronts (ca. 1990). (Photo #45, left)
- 88 3rd Ave. N, 2324 Crook Building 1952 Contributing
One story brick commercial building with a flat roof and a patterned brick veneer facade.
- 89 3rd Ave. N, 2403 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. Contributing
Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof, intermediate and corner brick pilasters with simple corbelled caps, projecting molded metal cornice below flat parapet.
- 90 3rd Ave. N, 2415 Garage, Not Named 1950 ca. Contributing
One-story brick veneer garage building with a flat roof, flat parapet with tile cap, slightly projecting flat concrete awning above central garage opening; window openings flanking garage opening retain cast sills but have been infilled with brick (ca. 1990).
- 91 4th Ave. N, 2011 Exchange Security Bank 1952; 2010 ca. Noncontributing
Two-story stone veneer bank building with a flat roof. Architectural integrity lost in a recent remodeling (ca. 1990) that altered the facade fenestration and added stylized synthetic stucco ornamentation that replaced a 2-story geometric window wall. (Photo #23, 2nd from left)
- 92 4th Ave. N, 2013 Hood, & Wheeler Furniture Co. 1914 Contributing
Harry B. Wheelock, architect. Six story brick commercial building with a terra cotta facade with an elaborate terra cotta cornice. (Photo #23, 3rd from left; Photo #24)
- 93 4th Ave. N, 2019 Harbert Center 1986 Noncontributing
Modern 2-story masonry event center with a flat roof. (Photo #23, 4th from left)

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- 94 4th Ave. N, 2230 Granada Hotel 1930 ca. Contributing
Four story brick hotel building, first floor contains series of storefronts with single leaf entrances and plate glass windows, low lying parapet above flat roof, upper stories contain multi bays of paired and single double hung sash windows, decorative brick pilasters. (1998 Exp. 2, #087, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #38)
- 95 4th Ave. N, 2233 Commercial Building, Not Named 1945 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 2227 3rd Ave. N and classified in the 1998 nomination as noncontributing; reclassified as contributing as it retains integrity to ca. 1945, within the district's expanded period of significance. One story brick and stucco, corner entrance, large bands of aluminum windows. (1998 Exp. 2, #086, NC; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #37, right)
- 96 4th Ave. N, 2308 Stonewall Building; American Life Insurance 1910 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 400 23rd St. N; Twelve story office building, basically L-shaped, fronting 23rd Street and 4th Avenue North, first floor of each elevation contains six large bays containing a single leaf entrance flanked by plate glass windows and surmounted by a band of multi-paned transom windows, remaining floors contain pairs of windows, decorative brick stringcourse located at the base of top floor, balconies located at each end of the top floor on the 4th Avenue North elevation. (1998 Exp. 2, #105, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #39; Photo #44, center)
- 97 4th Ave. N, 2311 The State Farm Insurance Company Building 1946 Contributing
Two-story stucco commercial building with a flat roof, banded steel windows at upper level. (Photo #43)
- 98 4th Ave. N, 2321 Levine, Mark, Industries 1954 Contributing
One-story concrete block commercial/industrial building with a flat roof, patterned cast panels at facade with corrugated metal facade frame.
- 99 5th Ave. N, 2300 Bankhead Building 1926 ca. Contributing
H. L. Stevens, architect; Davis, Speakes, and Assoc., renovation architects. Fifteen storied building in the Colonial Revival style, steel and concrete construction, brick and limestone exterior wall material, first three floors and last three floors feature decorative limestone trim, some end windows on the fourth floor have decorative limestone surrounds with broken pediments, central five bay balcony located on the eleventh floor. (1998 Exp. 2, #088, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #40; Photo #44, right))
- 100 5th Ave. N, 2305 Alabama Motorists Association Building 1968 Contributing
1998 inventory referred to the building by its common name, Jimmy Hale Mission; two story brick and concrete bank building, large porte cochere, large plate glass windows with double leaf entrance; construction started in 1966 but was not completed until 1968. The resource was classified as NC in the 1998 expansion but has been reclassified as

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contributing as it is now within the district's period of significance (1998 Exp. 2, #089, NC; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #41)

- 101 20th St. N, 109 Nabers, Morrow & Sinnege Building 1898 Contributing
Charles R. & Harry B. Wheelock, architects. 5-story brick commercial building with Renaissance Revival details. NRHP, 09/22/1980 (Photo #10, 6th from left)
- 102 20th St. N, 113 Commercial Building, Not Named 1950 ca. Contributing
Two-story brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof; simple Post-World-War II Modern style. (Photo #10, 5th from left)
- 103 20th St. N, 117 Commercial Building, Not Named 1955 ca. Contributing
Two-story brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof; simple Post-World-War II Modern style. (Photo #10, 4th from left)
- 104 20th St. N, 119 Commercial Building, Not Named 1945 ca. Contributing
Two-story stone/cast veneer commercial building with a flat roof, Art Moderne cornice band, modern storefront and alley infill to south (ca. 1990). (Photo #10, 3rd from left)
- 105 20th St. N, 121 Commercial Building, Not Named 1965 ca. Contributing
Two-story stucco commercial building with a flat roof; plain stucco facade but appears to have been constructed or remodeled ca. 1965. (Photo #10, 2nd from left)
- 106 20th St. N, 123 Bromberg's 1946 Contributing
Previously listed with the address 2001 2nd Ave. N.; Miller, Martin and Lewis, architects. perhaps Birmingham's best example of the International Style, 5 stories, asymmetrically placed windows, limestone and marble exterior wall material. (1998 Exp. 2, #001, C; 1984 Nom. #001, C) (Photo #9; Photo #10, 2nd from left)
- 107 20th St. N, 205 First National Bank, Frank Nelson Building 1903 Contributing
Previously listed with the address 2002-2006 2nd Ave. N.; William C. Weston, architect; Chicago/Commercial Style, skyscraper, ten stories, brick and terra cotta, an important local interpretation of the Chicago School, was the third steel frame skyscraper in Birmingham. (1998 Exp. 2, #012, C; 1984 Nom. #013, C) (Photo #5, far left; Photo #11; Photo #12, right; Photo #13, left)
- 108 20th St. N, 219 Twentieth Street Realty Block 1890 ca. Contributing
Miller, Martin and Lewis, architects; Art Deco style; three stories, limestone, pressed metal spandrels, bas relief sculpture at cornice line, capping piers and mullions. (1998 Exp. 2, #090, C; 1984 Nom. #081, C) (Photo #12, 2nd from right)
- 109 20th St. N, 313 Olshine Clothing Co. 1885 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick, pressed metal hoods over upper windows, metal cornice; one of the oldest buildings in downtown Birmingham the only 1880s building on 20th Street the city's main axis. (1998 Exp. 2, #093, C; 1984 Nom. #091, C) Photo #16, 2nd from right)

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- 110 20th St. N, 315 Exchange Security Bank 1958 ca., 1966 Contributing
Previously listed as 309 29th St. N; Reflecting International style influence, three stories with full-height window walls with intermediate flat stone pier. (1998 Exp. 2, #092, NC; 1984 Nom. #80, NC) Photo #16, 3rd from right)
- 111 20th St. N, 325 Busch's Jewelers Building 1910, 1957 Contributing
Two-story stucco commercial building with a flat roof. The original 3-story 1910 commercial building had its 3rd floor removed and its exterior covered with stucco during a remodeling in 1957. The building retains integrity to its 1957 remodeling. While those changes were minimalist in character, they are reflective of the desire to modernize and streamline that was popular at the time. Photo #23, left)
- 112 22nd St. N, 211 Waters Building 1888 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 209-211 22nd St. N; Commercial building, three stories, brick; perhaps the finest remaining retail/residential building that appeared during the city's first major boom in the late 1880s. (1998 Exp. 2, #099, C; 1984 Nom. #037, C)
- 113 23rd St. N, 210 Grundy's Music Room 1920 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 208 23rd St. N; Commercial building, Art Moderne style, two stories, brick, polychromed glaze on brick; an excellent example of a modest building successfully incorporating Art Moderne style features. (1998 Exp. 2, #100, C; 1984 Nom. #048, C)
- 114 23rd St. N, 231 Cadence Bank 2014 Noncontributing
Previously listed resource was replaced by the present 1-story commercial building in 2014. (1998 Exp. 2, #102, NC; 1984 Nom, N/L)
- 115 23rd St. N, 309 YWCA 1925 Contributing
Warren, Knight and Davis, architects. Originally designed as a gentleman's club, later served as the Dixie Carlton hotel, presently serves as the headquarters for the Young Women's Christian Association. An excellent example of the application of Classical Revival detailing to a multi-storied building. Ten storied central rectangular block with four storied rear wing, steel frame construction with brick and concrete exterior wall material, first three stories are eleven bays wide with remaining stories containing twelve bays. The focal point of the building is the elaborate main entrance on the 23rd Street facade which embraces the three central bays. The entrance is defined by the application of classical pilasters and frieze applied to the first three stories of the facade. The exterior wall material of the first floor, upon which the pilasters rest, is limestone. On the first floor, the single leaf entrance with fanlight and sidelights is set into a recessed arched entrance flanked by smaller pilasters which support a semi-elliptical overhang embellished with dentil work. Surmounting the central entrance is a screen of two story pilasters, twin Corinthian capped half round pilasters flanked by flattened pilasters. These pilasters support a classical frieze and entablature. The remainder of the building is embellished with decorative string

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courses on the fifth and tenth floors and small balconies at the opposite ends of the fifth and tenth floors. (1998 Exp. 2, #103, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #36)

- 116 23rd St. N, 312 Ritchie and Redicker Law Office 1920 ca. Contributing
Art Moderne style, two story brick office building, stucco exterior wall material, three bay facade, slightly projecting entrance bay with recessed entrance located behind arched opening, decorative window and door surrounds, concrete string courses. (1998 Exp. 2, #104, C; 1984 Nom, N/L) (Photo #37, 2nd from right)
- 117 24th St. N, 112-14 Entertainer's Club, The Iron Workers Shipment
Local Union No. 539 1910 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, two stories, brick, quoining on ground floor piers and corbelling at cornice line, stone caps and projecting piers at roofline. (1998 Exp. 2, #106, C; 1984 Nom. #058, C)
- 118 24th St. N, 211 Commercial Building, Not Named 1928 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 209 24th St. N; Commercial building, two stories, brick, with decorative corbelled pilaster caps and cast cartouches. Replacement windows and storefront (ca. 2000). (1998 Exp. 2, #108, C; 1984 Nom. #074, C)
- 119 24th St. N, 213 Commercial Building, Not Named 1900 ca. Contributing
Two-story brick commercial building with a flat roof, decorative corbelled cornice and stepped parapet. Replacement windows and storefront (ca. 2000). Photo #46
- 120 24th St. N, 214 Birmingham Fire Station No. 4 1926 Contributing
Previously listed as 221-214 24th St. N; Renaissance Revival style, two story, brick and terra cotta wall material, terra cotta trim around door, arcade, copper cornice, terra cotta tile roof, unique application of style to a utilitarian building. (1998 Exp. 2, #109, C; 1984 Nom. #066, C)
- 121 24th St. N, 351 U. S. Post Office 1970 Contributing
Charles H. McCauley Associates, architect. Modern 4-story post office complex with exposed concrete and brick elevations. Stylistically transitional from International to the Brutalist styles, the building represents the last major building constructed in the district before the 1980s and is one of the later works of Charles H. McCauley Associates. (Photo #42)
- 122 25th St. N, 209 Missouri Egg and Poultry 1935 ca. Contributing
One story tile and brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof. Central cargo entrance at the facade flanked by display windows. Photo #50, 2nd from left)
- 123 25th St. N., 212 Warehouse, Not Named 1990 ca. Noncontributing
Large modern 2-story stucco warehouse with a flat roof.
- 124 25th St. N, 213 Birmingham Poultry & Egg Co. 1951 Contributing
One story brick and brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof. Three-bay facade with cargo doors and a storefront to the south. Photo #50, left)

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- 125 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., 112
John's Restaurant 1925 ca. Contributing
Art Deco style, two stories, limestone; alterations to the façade that were cited in the previous nominations as the reason for NC and CC ratings have been removed and the building is now contributing. (1998 Exp. 2, #095, NC; 1984 Nom. #012, CC) (Photo #3, left)
- 126 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., 115
Harris Building 1886 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, three stories, brick, round and segmental arched windows, recessed twisted colonettes, corbelled cornice treatment. (1998 Exp. 2, #094, C; 1984 Nom. #020, C) (Photo #2, 2nd from right)
- 127 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., 118
Phoenix Insurance Building 1884 ca. Contributing
Three story commercial building, brick bas relief sculpture and brick cornice treatment. (1998 Exp. 2, #096, C; 1984 Nom. #011, C) (Photo #3, right)
- 128 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., 213
Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Co. Contributing
1959 remodeling by architect Charles McCauley, Associates. The present building incorporates 2 earlier buildings: the 10-story Jackson Building (1928) and the western portion of the Jemison Building (Resource #78). The buildings were remodeled into a single building by the Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Company in 1959. The present Texas granite and Alabama white marble veneer was added at that time. (Photo #26: (Photo #27, right)
- 129 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., 300
Title Guaranty and Trust Company Building, Commercial Bank 1903 ca. Contributing
Previously listed as 2030 3rd Ave. N; William C. Weston, architect; Chicago/Commercial Style, 9 stories, brick and terra cotta, finely executed brickwork, quoining, imitation keystone and cornice lines above 1st, 2nd, and 8th stories. This building is the second skyscraper built in Birmingham and it is the finest expression of the Chicago School in the city. (1998 Exp. 2, #078, C; 1984 Nom. #100, C) Photo #18, 4th from left; Photo #22)
- 130 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., 310
Electric Blue Printing Company 1911 ca. Contributing
Commercial building, five stories, brick, three pointed arches of graduated stone and brick enframing fanlights, glazing at ground level. (1998 Exp. 2, #097, C; 1984 Nom. #101, C)
- 131 Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., 312-22
Jefferson Land Title Service Company, Inc. 1908 Contributing

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Commercial building, one story, brick with large corner lighted marquee projecting over sidewalk, decorative frieze, multiple bays. Constructed by one of Birmingham's most prominent industrialists and developers, William A. Walker. (1998 Exp. 2, #098, C; 1985 Exp. 1, #103; 1984 Nom., N/L) (Photo #25)

Archaeological Component

Although no formal archaeological survey has been made of the Downtown Birmingham Historic District, the potential for subsurface remains may be good. Buried portions could reveal significant information that may be useful in interpreting the district.

returned

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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
- ☐ 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/TRADE

ARCHITECTURE

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Period of Significance

1880-1970

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Allen, Henry
Breeding, H.D.
Long & Paceley
McCauley, Charles, Associates
Miller, Martin, and Lewis
Stevens, H.L
Warren, Knight, & Davis
Weston, William C
Welton, William Leslie
Wheelock, Charles R. & Harry B.
Whillden, D.O.

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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.)

The Downtown Birmingham Historic District is locally significant under National Register criterion A in the area of Commerce/Trade for its role as the center of the city's business district and its principal role in the city's commercial development. The district is also locally significant under criterion C for its excellent examples of late 19th to late 20th century commercial architecture. The period of significance for the Downtown Birmingham Historic District extends from 1880, "when the oldest extant commercial building was constructed during Birmingham's first decade," through 1970, when the construction of the U.S. Post Office facility on 24th Street became the last building to be constructed or substantially remodeled in the district until the early 1980s.

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

Commerce

The Downtown Birmingham Historic District in Jefferson County, Alabama is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the commercial development of Birmingham. The Downtown District has historically been the center for the city's businesses. The district was and is comprised of various commercial buildings, banks, professional offices, restaurants, hotels, theaters, retail stores, and housing.

Architecture

The Downtown Birmingham Historic District is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its excellent examples of late 19th to late 20th century commercial architecture. This is reflected in its fine collection of traditional commercial designs, one and multiple story commercial blocks, and its examples of Classical Revival, Art Moderne, Art Deco, Late Victorian, Beaux-Arts, and Chicago/Commercial Style, Renaissance Revival, International Style, Spanish Revival, and Colonial Revival architecture. The buildings range from one, two and three story commercial buildings to towering multi-storied skyscrapers. These buildings represent local interpretations of architectural styles that were nationally popular during the period of significance. The architectural discussion in Section 7 includes additional justification for Criterion C.

Historical Development

Lying at the foot of Red Mountain in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, Birmingham, Alabama, was founded in 1871 and for 15 years was a small town developing around railroads that intersected just south of the downtown historic district. The Alabama and the Chattanooga Railroad completed its line in 1870 and by 1872, the Louisville and Nashville (L. & N.) Railroad was finished. Unfortunately, the railroads had little to transport for there was, as yet, no industry.

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In the late 1870s and early 1880s, however, the development of the iron industry gave rise to a burgeoning young city. On November 23, 1880, Birmingham's first furnace went into blast and by 1890, the city boasted a score of furnaces, rolling mills coal companies, and manufacturing enterprises. Many of the furnaces and mills were located along the railroad tracks, giving Birmingham's central business district a busy look.¹

With growing confidence in the supply and quantity of mineral resources for the manufacture of iron, Birmingham boomed. The large influx of southern farmers, skilled northern and eastern plant managers, immigrants and blacks swelled the labor force, and in the decade of the 1880s Birmingham's growth surpassed that of any other southern city. Construction of homes, businesses and public buildings in the central business district and at other manufacturing centers occurred at a rapid pace. Within 15 years, the City of Birmingham had grown from an unproductive cornfield to an industrial center with a population nearing 20,000. The architecture that remains from this period reflects an architecture of need, buildings quickly erected to serve a new city with a growing population, rather than an architecture of plenty that was to arrive in later decades. The architecture of the early period is exemplified by the Dewberry Building (by 1880, #11) and the Wilson building (c. 1880, #10), two-story, rough-brick buildings that derive their style from simplified Italianate motifs, created by the laying of brickwork to imitate arcades and cornices of classical inspiration.²

As the city began to realize its prominence as a production center for iron, Birmingham quickly surpassed Mobile and other Alabama towns to become the largest city in Alabama. The buildings constructed in the late 1880s and early 1890s mirrored the wealth and commerce of the "Magic City." The Peter Zinszer Building (c. 1888, #21), a three story cast iron facade building elaborately decked with ranges of classical colonnettes and cornice lines, housed Zinszer's Mammoth Furniture House, an "easy payment" furniture store that sold furniture, carpet, stoves, and a general line of household furnishings to a public eager to amass the accoutrements of "civilized life." For many years after Zinszer's death in 1894, his wife, Rosa, operated the establishment, becoming one of the most prominent female entrepreneurs in early Birmingham. The Daniel Building (c. 1888, #22), believed to be the oldest remaining iron-frame building in the city, housed the V.V.V. Blood Medicine Manufacturing Company and had residential rooms on the upper floors, a characteristic of many of the buildings in the district from the 1880s until the 1910s. The four story brick and stone-faced building, overlaid with pressed metal spandrels and cornices, originally carried an elaborate pediment at the roofline. The building's pressed metal facade and striped masonry carefully masks the straightforward structural form of the cast-iron frame construction that reflects the movement toward the turn-of-the-century erection of the city's steel-frame skyscrapers. Less imposing buildings of the period also expressed the new wealth of the city. The Waters Building (c. 1888, #99), the Fair Variety Store (c. 1890, #16), and the group of buildings along the south side of the 2000 block of 3rd Avenue North (#s 68 thru 71) are modest commercial buildings reflecting Victorian taste for ornament. These buildings feature metal window hoods, metal cornices, terra cotta ornamentation, and decorative brickwork.³

¹ White, Marjorie Longenecker, The Birmingham District: An Industrial History and Guide (Birmingham, AL: Birmingham Historical Society, 1981), p. 42-46.

² Stella, Steven. "National Register Nomination for the Downtown Birmingham Historic District" (Montgomery, AL: Alabama Historical Commission, 1984), n.p. and White p. 46-48.

³ Stella.

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In 1893, a national depression brought construction in Birmingham to a halt. Birmingham, the Victorian boomtown, would have to wait until the next decade to grow up. By 1900, steel was once again being produced in commercial quantities in local furnaces. This new industrial might needed raw materials to keep going, so the first decade of the twentieth century was a time of rapid growth and investment, especially in those industries connected with coal and iron or mining. In 1900, 283 manufacturing establishments in the district - including mines, blast furnaces, iron foundries, machine shops, rolling mills, and cast iron pipe factories - employed more than 14,000 workers. One half of the City of Birmingham's 6,675 wage earners found employment in iron and steel foundry and machine shops. Area mines and quarries employed 1,800 miners and produced more than 10 million tons of domestic steam, gas, blacksmith and coking coal, iron ore and limestone. The district's blast and steel furnaces produced 1.1 million tons of pig iron and 66,000 tons of steel. The growth of mining and metallurgical industries brought with it a general land speculation. All of this fostered Birmingham's economy, which pushed the city to the forefront of the industrial "New South." As rapidly as the economy picked up, so did the building industry. New suburbs ringed the Victorian town, and most importantly, new buildings, of great size and innovative design, replaced outmoded Victorian buildings.⁴

As workers flocked to the mills, homes, and churches, places of business began to rise on vacant land throughout the district. A 1904 publication of the Commercial Club boasted that the era of town building and skyscrapers had begun. In this year, 1,500 houses were built surrounding various mines, quarries, and furnaces and an additional 1,921 houses were constructed within the Birmingham city limits. In the city's central business district, several skyscrapers of the "modern type" were under construction to house corporate offices and banks. The first steel-frame skyscraper erected in the city was completed in 1903. The second, the Title Guaranty & Trust Company Building, and the third, the Frank Nelson Building, followed within the year. The Title Guaranty & Trust Company Building (c. 1903, #78) is perhaps the finest expression of the Chicago/Commercial style in the city. Designed by Birmingham's most prominent early 20th century architect, William C. Weston, the honey colored brick faced building, follows the division of base, shaft, and capital devised by Louis Sullivan. Weston articulated the impressive entry through the use of terra cotta ornament on the ground floor, quoined brickwork on the second and ninth floors provide a transition to the central floors that are articulated by flat walls and a grid of paired windows. Weston also designed the Nelson Building (c. 1903, #12) for The First National Bank of Birmingham and local steel magnate, William H. Woodward. The ten storied buff colored, brick faced building expresses the Chicago style through a balance of vertical and horizontal elements, specifically the vertical ranges of paired windows and the series of string courses and cornice lines at every floor. The most dramatic of the early skyscrapers, and for more than fifty years, the tallest building in the city, is the 26 story Jefferson County Savings Bank Building (c. 1913, #18), a Beaux-Arts expression of the Chicago style in marble, granite, and terra cotta. Eugene Enslen, son of a German immigrant founded the bank in 1884 and was responsible for erecting the building.⁵

By 1910, Birmingham produced 795 different products, 16 million tons of coal, 3.2 million tons of coke, 1.9 million tons of pig iron, and 529,000 tons of steel. In this year Alabama's iron and steel

⁴ White, p. 52-55; and Stella.

⁵ White p. 58-63, and Stella.

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industry employed 9,681 and shipped products whose value exceeded the value of any other of the state's industries. While the financial base of the city was expanding, as evidenced in the erection of the large banking houses and skyscrapers, the local retail economy was also growing. Yeilding's Store, the oldest retail establishment founded in the city (1876) built a new building in 1911 (#24). The three-story brick building, by local architects Miller and Martin, is an excellent example of the functional commercial style of the early 20th century, influenced by Beaux Arts design as expressed in the classical cornice, Roman grill attic story and the large blank parapet at the roofline. Originally, the store served as a feed and grain store for farmers, with residential rooms above. Farther along 2nd Avenue in the 2200 block a group of two and three story commercial storefront buildings (#s 36-40) represent the development of small business and merchant concerns that occurred in the district during the early 20th century. Originally, this part of 2nd Avenue North was primarily residential with frame dwellings interspersed with small groceries, markets and shops. As the central business district expanded along the 2000 and 2100 blocks of 2nd Avenue, the smaller merchants, grocers, tailors, jewelers and clothing and hardware stores, moved here. A good example of the type of building erected by these small merchants is 2210 Second Avenue (#36), a two-story red brick storefront with classical motifs in the pressed metal cornice, fine brickwork, segmented arches, and terra cotta cartouches along the parapet. These buildings transformed the eastern end of 2nd Avenue from a residential neighborhood to a small merchant business district. The buildings at the eastern end of the district had storefronts at the street level, with residential rooms and lofts in their upper stories. The 2400 block of 2nd Avenue (#s 54-59) is an intact example of this development.⁶

In the decade 1910 to 1920, growth was spurred by the national market and World War I. By 1915, southern steel making capacity, concentrated in Alabama and Georgia, reached 3.9 percent of the nation's open-hearth capacity and 2.6 percent of the U. S. total capacity. Birmingham steel companies dominated the southern market growth. The 1910s saw the development of more stylized buildings that relied on the use of geometric patterns and fine brickwork, with inlays of stone and terra cotta, and the replacement of a cornice with an parapeted roofline. A four-story commercial building (c. 1914, #25) is a fine example of this style built by the local architectural firm of Harry Wheelock. Its gold brick facade is relieved by recessed spandrels and brick banding, with inlays of terra cotta and stone. During World War I, building construction slowed in the downtown historic district but it rapidly picked up during the 1920s.⁷

In 1920, metropolitan Birmingham reached a population of 310,000 and was unquestionably the leading industrial center of the region. Although the growth and progress of the city may be attributed to the production of coal and the manufacture of iron and steel and their products, great industrial diversification had taken place resulting in the manufacture of over 1,600 different kinds of articles and commodities. In 1924, The Manufacturers Record, a Baltimore-based news journal, listed lumber, ships, sugar mill machinery, cotton gins, steel furniture, mattresses, wire and nails, frogs and switches for railroads, ornamental iron products, radiators, stoves, ranges, hardwood flooring, and coke by-products as principal products of the district. Within a radius of 75 miles of the city, six large and well-equipped sawmills and almost 50 smaller plants served to make Birmingham the largest market for soft woods in America.

⁶ White, p. 63-68, and Stella.

⁷ White p. 63-64, and Stella.

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Approximately 50,000 cars of yellow pine were shipped out of Birmingham per annum with nine trunk lines, two district railways, and three railway yards and shops, the city enjoyed rail transportation unexcelled in the South. Ninety daily passenger trains served Birmingham's two passenger stations. By 1924, Birmingham industry was in its prime and the newly constructed downtown buildings mirrored the national trends in American architecture and reflected the cosmopolitan air pervading the city in the 1920s.⁸

The most prominent styles appearing during the 1920s were the Art Deco and the Renaissance and Classical Revivals. The architectural firm of Warren, Knight and Davis erected three fine Art Deco skyscrapers in the city between 1926 and 1928. The Watts Building (1928; NRPH 1979; #73), a monumental tower sheathed in terra cotta panels with geometric patterns, is the most notable and, in fact, the ultimate expression of the Art Deco style in the city. Its stepped roofline gives it a profile unchallenged in the Birmingham skyline. Architect David Oliver Whilldin designed Birmingham's most exuberantly detailed downtown structure, the Florentine Building, a Venetian palazzo/arcade covered in polychrome terra cotta and striated travertine marble. The YWCA (1925; Resource #115; Photo #36) originally served as the Birmingham Athletic Club while the Bankhead Building (c. 1926, #88; Photo #40; Photo #44, right) was one of Birmingham's premier downtown hotels. These two buildings reflect the emergence of Birmingham as a modern city, populated by a sophisticated business class.⁹

The Great Depression hit the Birmingham District¹⁰ particularly hard, arriving early and leaving late. Birmingham was fortunate, however, to survive the 1930s with most of its major industries financially intact, although not without great financial loss to many individuals. Steel production sank to an all-time low. Consequently, little expansion or modernization occurred in the decade 1930 to 1940. Furnaces and mines were shut and the city's development pace, accelerated during the 1920s, ground to a halt. Although World War II with its heavy demand for structural steel and armament provided the stimulus required to revive the district's industrial manufacturing economy, between 1936 and 1946, only a handful of buildings were constructed in the city. Within the downtown historic district, not one new building was constructed during this time.¹¹

World War II's demand for steel and armament fueled the revival of the district's industrial manufacturing economy. By 1945, Birmingham produced 2.7 million tons of steel. Coal production was at an annual rate of 16 million tons. Coke production increased to 4.6 million tons. Principal manufactured products included steel, iron, coal products, cast-iron pipe, castings, textiles, household clothing, furniture and food products. In 1947, the Birmingham District led the world in the production of cast-iron pipe. Alabama ranked first among states in the production of limestone and pine, second in peanuts, third in production of iron ore, fourth in production of coke, cotton and hydroelectric power, fifth in production of pig iron, seventh in steel, eighth in production of coal and ninth in production of cement. Chamber of Commerce publications proclaimed Birmingham the "Industrial City of the South" and advertised it as located in the "richest mineral producing section of the globe."¹²

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Stella.

¹⁰ The Birmingham District refers to the industrial area in and around Birmingham.

¹¹ White p. 65, and Stella.

¹² Ibid.

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Bromberg's (#1; 1946) was the first building constructed in the district after World War II and is the finest example of the International style in the city. Its smooth limestone walls and monumental, asymmetrically placed windows clearly express an elegant and balanced composition. A jewelry store, Bromberg's was the oldest continuously operating retail concern in the state, founded in Mobile in 1836, subsequently moving to Birmingham in 1900, and closed in 2009.¹³

Historical Development Post World War II

Birmingham's industrial section continued to prosper in the immediate post-war period, although a lack of diversification, increasing costs to comply with environmental regulations, and competition from overseas suppliers resulted in a general decline in the city's industrial base by the late 1960s. The city took steps to grow other sectors of its economy, focusing its urban renewal efforts on the redevelopment of blighted areas around the Medical School of the University of Alabama at Birmingham. Despite recruiting additional new industries, the city's economy suffered during a recession in 1957. The Civil Rights conflicts of the 1950s and early 1960s, coupled with national trends toward suburbanization, resulted in the exodus of much of the city's white population to the suburbs.

During the 1950s and 1960s, businesses in downtown struggled to compete with their suburban counterparts. New buildings and the remodeling of older buildings in the area were typically of modern streamlined designs intended to show the progressiveness of the businesses involved. The demolition of the city's iconic Terminal Station in late 1969 marked the end of the era of passenger rail transportation in Birmingham.¹⁴ The loss would eventually become a rallying point for historic preservation efforts in the 1970s.

Among the major buildings constructed or remodeled in downtown, most were banks (Exchange Security Bank (1952, Resource #92; Photo #23, 3rd from left; Photo #24); Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Parking Garage (1958, Resource #79; Photo #27, left); First Federal Savings and Loan (1961, Resource #4; Photo #1, 2nd from left), and the Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan (remodeled 1969, Resource #128; Photo #26: (Photo #27, right). Others included the building for Mark Levine Industries building (1955, Resource #98) and the Social Security Administration (remodeled in 1956, Resource #84; Photo #35: Photo #45, center).

The construction of the U.S. Post Office in 1968-1970 (Resource #121; Photo #42) was the last building to be constructed or substantially remodeled until the early 1980s. While several high-rise office buildings were constructed in the downtown area in the 1970s in the blocks north and west of the district, much of the downtown area saw little change between 1970 and the mid-1980s as most of the city's growth took place in suburban areas. The eastern boundary of the commercial core was redefined by completion of the Red Mountain Expressway in the 1980s.

¹³ Stella.

¹⁴ Jerry Gallups, "Doomed Station Awaits the Ball," Birmingham News, September 22, 1969.

Downtown Birmingham Historic District (Update & Boundary Expansion #3
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Baist, G. W. Baist's Property Atlas of the City of Birmingham and its Suburbs. Philadelphia, PA, 1902.

Beers, Ellis & Co., New York. Atlas of the City of Birmingham and Suburbs, Alabama. New York, 1887-88.

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Satterfield, Carolyn. Historic Sites of Jefferson County. Birmingham, AL: Gray Publishing Company, Inc., 1976.

Stella, Stephen. "National Register Nomination for the Downtown Birmingham Historic District Montgomery, AL: Alabama Historical Commission 1984.

White Marjorie L. Downtown Birmingham Architectural and Historical Walking Tour Guide. Birmingham AL: Birmingham Historical Society, 1977.

_____. The Birmingham District An Industrial History and Guide. Birmingham, AL: Birmingham Historical Society, 1981.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☒ 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

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☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

returned

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 25.2 ac

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 16 | Easting: 518181 | Northing: 3709023 |
| 2. Zone: 16 | Easting: 518508 | Northing: 3709146 |
| 3. Zone: 16 | Easting: 518718 | Northing: 3708786 |
| 4. Zone: 16 | Easting: 518142 | Northing: 3708294 |
| 5. Zone: 16 | Easting: 517806 | Northing: 3708548 |

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

The boundaries of the Birmingham Historic District 3rd Expansion are indicated on an accompanying scaled map. The map was based on information obtained from U.S.G.S. topographic maps, the county tax assessor, and U.S.G.S. satellite images.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the portions of Downtown Birmingham that retain sufficient integrity to convey a sense of the historic time and place of the district.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jeff Mansell, David B. Schneider (reviewed by Susan Enzweiler, AHC NR Coordinator)

organization: Schneider Historic Preservation, LLC

street & number: 411 E. 6th Street

city or town: Anniston state: AL zip code: 36207

e-mail: db Schneider@bellsouth.net

telephone: 256-310-6320

date: July 10 1, 2014

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.)

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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: Downtown Birmingham H.D. (Expansion #3)

City or Vicinity: Birmingham

County: Jefferson State: AL

Photographer: David B. Schneider

Date Photographed: May 2014

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

Photo #1 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0001.tif)
Streetscape, 2100 block of 1st Ave. N, camera facing northeast

Photo #2 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0002.tif)
Streetscape, 100 block of Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., camera facing north

Photo #3 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0003.tif)
Resources #125-126, Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., camera facing west

Photo #4 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0004.tif)
Resource #15, 2026 2nd Ave. N, camera facing northwest

Photo #5 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0005.tif)
Streetscape, 2000 block of 2nd Ave. N, camera facing west

Photo #6 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0006.tif)
Streetscape, 2000 block of 2nd Ave. N, camera facing south

Photo #7 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0007.tif)
Resource #18, 2100 2nd Ave. N, camera facing east

Photo #8 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0008.tif)

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Resource #7, 2008 2nd Ave. N, camera facing northwest

Photo #9 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0009.tif)

Resource #106, 103 20th St. N, camera facing east

Photo #10 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0010.tif)

Streetscape, 100 block of 20th St. N, camera facing southeast

Photo #11 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0011.tif)

Resource #107, 205 20th St. N, camera facing north

Photo #12 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0012.tif)

Streetscape, 200 block of 20th St. N, camera facing north

Photo #13 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0013.tif)

Streetscape, 200 and 100 blocks of 20th St. N, camera facing southeast

Photo #14 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0014.tif)

Resource #67, 1929 3rd Ave. N, camera facing south

Photo #15 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0015.tif)

Resource #69, 2008 3rd Ave. N, camera facing north

Photo #16 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0016.tif)

Streetscape, 300 block of 20th St. N, camera facing north

Photo #17 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0017.tif)

Resource #66, 1923 3rd Ave. N, camera facing south

Photo #18 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0018.tif)

Streetscape, 2000 block of 3rd Ave. N, camera facing northeast

Photo #19 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0019.tif)

Resource #76, 2024-2026 3rd Ave. N, camera facing northwest

Photo #20 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0020.tif)

Resource #77, 2025 3rd Ave. N, camera facing southwest

Photo #21 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0021.tif)

Streetscape, 2000 block of 3rd Ave. N, camera facing southwest

Photo #22 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0022.tif)

Resource #129, 300 Richard Arrington, Jr. Blvd., camera facing northwest

Photo #23 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0023.tif)

Streetscape, 2000 block of 4th Ave. N, camera facing east

Photo #24 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0024.tif)

Downtown Birmingham Historic District (Update & Boundary Expansion #3

Jefferson County, AL

Name of Property

County and State

Resource #92, 2013 4th Ave. N, camera facing southeast

Photo #25 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0025.tif)

Resource #131, 312-322 Richard Arrington, Jr. Blvd., camera facing south

Photo #26 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0026.tif)

Resource #128, 231 Richard Arrington, Jr. Blvd., camera facing east

Photo #27 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0027.tif)

Streetscape, 2100 block of 3rd Ave. N, camera facing south

Photo #28 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0028.tif)

Resource #22, 2117-2119 3rd Ave. N, camera facing east

Photo #29 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0029.tif)

Resource #23, 2121 3rd Ave. N, camera facing southeast

Photo #30 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0030.tif)

Resource #25, 2127-2129 3rd Ave. N, camera facing south

Photo #31 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0031.tif)

Streetscape, 2200 block of 3rd Ave. N, camera facing northeast

Photo #32 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0032.tif)

Resource #40, 2225 3rd Ave. N, camera facing south

Photo #33 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0033.tif)

Streetscape, 2200 block of 4th Ave. N, camera facing northeast

Photo #34 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0034.tif)

Streetscape, 2200 block of 4th Ave. N, camera west

Photo #35 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0035.tif)

Resource #84, 2221 3rd Ave. N, camera facing south

Photo #36 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0036.tif)

Resource #115, 309 23rd St. N, camera facing north

Photo #37 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0037.tif)

Streetscape, 300 block of 23rd St. N, camera facing south

Photo #38 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0038.tif)

Resource #95, 2230 4th Ave. N, camera facing northwest

Photo #39 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0039.tif)

Resource #96, 2308 4th Ave. N, camera facing north

Photo #40 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0040.tif)

Downtown Birmingham Historic District (Update & Boundary Expansion #3

Jefferson County, AL
County and State

Name of Property

Resource #99, 2300 5th Ave. N, camera facing north

Photo #41 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0041.tif)

Resource #100, 2305 5th Ave. N, camera facing southeast

Photo #42 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0042.tif)

Resource #121, 351 24th St. N, camera facing east

Photo #43 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0043.tif)

Resource #95, 2311 4th Ave. N, camera facing southeast

Photo #44 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0044.tif)

Streetscape, camera facing NE from the corner of 24th St. N and 3rd Ave. N,
camera facing NW

Photo #45 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0045.tif)

Streetscape, 2300 and 2200 blocks of 3rd Ave. N, camera facing southwest

Photo #46 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0046.tif)

Resource #118, 211 24th St. N, camera facing east

Photo #47 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0047.tif)

Streetscape, 2300 block of 3rd Ave. N, camera facing west

Photo #48 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0048.tif)

Streetscape, 2100 block of 1st Ave. N, camera facing east

Photo #49 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0049.tif)

Streetscape, 2400 block of 3rd Ave. N, camera facing west

Photo #50 (AL_JeffersonCo_DwntnBirminghamHDEx3_0050.tif)

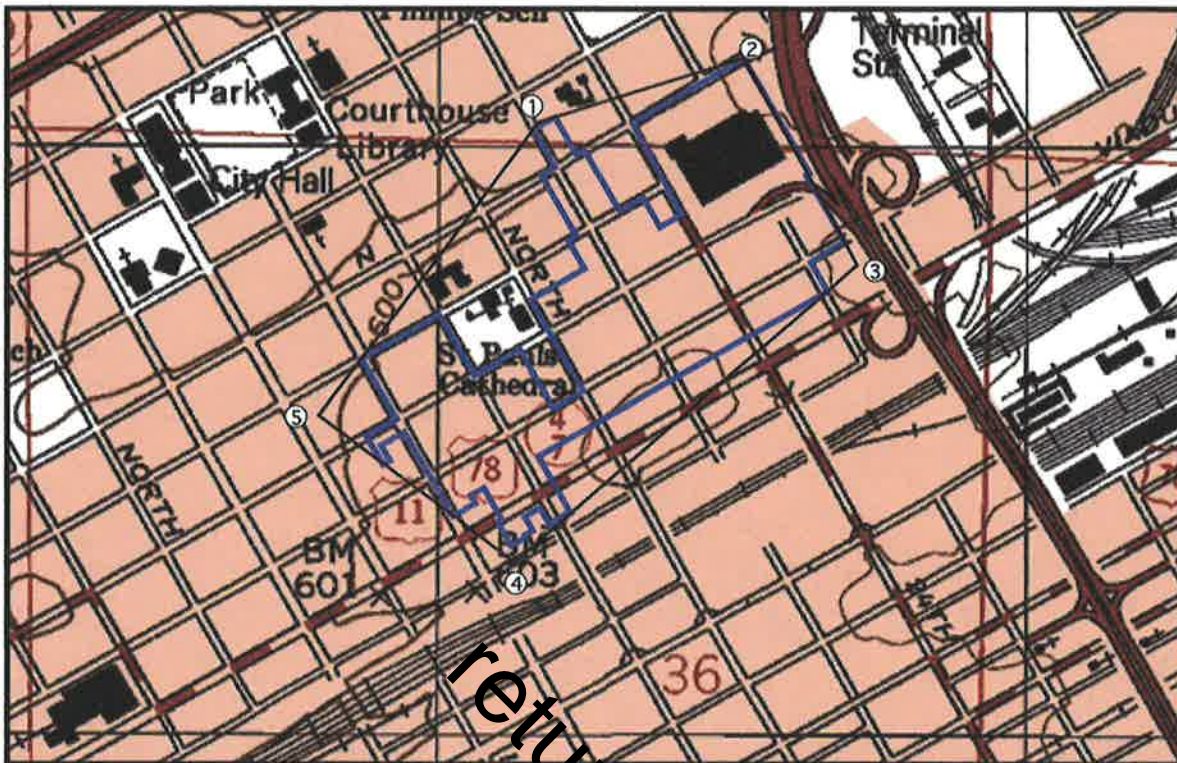
Streetscape, 200 block of 25th St. N and 2500 block of 5th Ave. N, camera facing northeast

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.

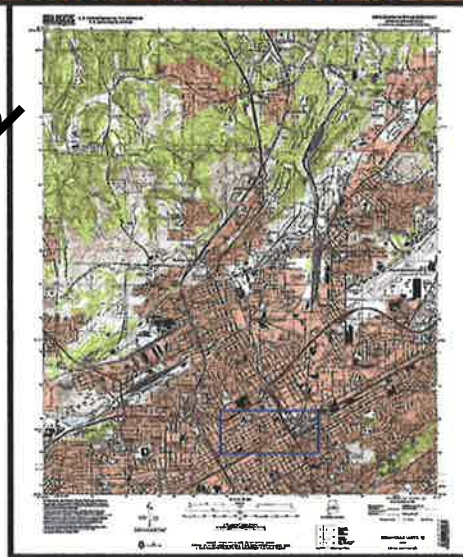
Downtown Birmingham Historic District (Update & Boundary Expansion #3)
Name of Property

Jefferson County, AL
County and State



U.S.G.S. Topographic Map
Birmingham North Quadrangle

#	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	518181	3709023
2	16	518508	3709146
3	16	518718	3708786
4	16	518142	3708294
5	16	517806	3708548



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Downtown Birmingham Historic District

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ALABAMA, Jefferson

DATE RECEIVED: 10/24/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/10/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 82002039

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT ✓ RETURN REJECT 12/30/14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER W. B. Blair

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE

DATE 12/30/14

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places

Comments Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Downtown Birmingham Historic District Amendment and Boundary Adjustment

Property Location: Jefferson County, AL

Reference Number: 14001001 and 82002039

Date of Return: December 30, 2014

Reason for Return

The Downtown Birmingham Historic District nomination is being returned for the following substantive and technical reasons.

The narrative for Section 8 does not adequately address the areas of significance of architecture and commerce for the amended period of significance. The nomination sketches the industrial development of the town that had an impact on the town's commerce, but there is little discussion as to why Birmingham's commercial development is significant—particularly for the amended period of significance. Further analysis is needed regarding the changing commercial landscape of this district throughout the entire period of significance. The amendment lists major buildings constructed after 1948, however, additional explanation is needed as to why these contributing buildings and structures are significant in architecture and commerce. What do they represent? While the less than 50-year rule is somewhat flexible, were the few buildings constructed from 1965 – 1970, the business community's attempt to invigorate the downtown? Please clarify. The district map also indicates neighboring commercial historic districts but provides no explanation as to what sets this district apart from these other commercial areas.

Technical Issues. The amended map indicates a boundary decrease of the district at the NW corner of 22nd St. N. and 4th Ave. N. Was the property owner notified of the redrawn district boundaries to remove this property?

Please provide a copy of the letter sent to the USPS Federal Preservation Officer (or the response the AL SHPO received from the FPO) regarding the inclusion of the 1970 post office as a contributing resource.

Section 2. Location. For the street address, simply list the major streets that encompass the district. For example: "Roughly bounded by 5th Avenue N., 25th Street N., 1st Avenue N., and 20th Street N."

In the Section 7 narrative, please clarify what exactly are the two contributing structures.

Section 10. Geographical Data. Please provide additional boundary justification explaining why these boundaries were selected. What surrounds this district? Are there differentiated patterns of neighboring development or visual changes that help define this group of commercial properties from the other historic districts that border this area?

Please call me at 202-354-2239, or e-mail at <lisa_deline@nps.gov> if you have any questions.

Lisa Deline, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
December 30, 2014



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

RECEIVED 2280

JUN 24 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

June 20, 2016

LISA D. JONES
ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

TEL: 334-242-3184

FAX: 334-240-3477

Ms. Stephanie Toothman
Keeper of the National Register
US Department of the Interior, NPS
Cultural Resources
National Register, History & Education Programs
1201 "I" Street NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Toothman:

Enclosed please find a revised nomination as requested by Lisa Deline for the:

Downtown Birmingham Historic District (Update & Boundary Expansion #3)
Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama
Reference No.: 14001001 and 82002039

The original nomination for this historic district was sent to the National Park Service on October 14, 2014. It was returned to and received by our office on December 30, 2014 with a request for clarifications. We believe the nomination is now in order. Your consideration of this revised nomination is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lee Anne Wofford
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

LAW/nw

Enclosures