

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

## 1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Foley Downtown Historic District (AD and BI)  
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

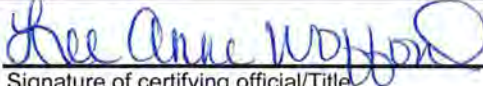
Street & number: Parts of Alston St (N&S); McKenzie St (N&S); Laurel St (US 98 E&W); Myrtle Ave (W); Rose Ave (E&W); Orange Ave (W); Jessamine Ave (W); Pine St (N)  
City/Town: Foley State: AL County: Baldwin  
Not for Publication: \_\_\_\_\_ Vicinity: \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination request  determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.

I recommend this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
 National  Statewide  Local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D

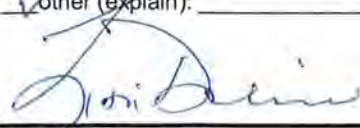
	/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	08/05/2019
Signature of certifying official/Title		Date
Alabama Historical Commission		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official	Date
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register  
 determined eligible for the National Register  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register  
 other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

**Additional Documentation Approved**

  
Signature of the Keeper

9/20/19  
Date of Action

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)  
Name of Property

Baldwin, AL  
County and State

**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

**Number of Resources Within Property:** (do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
57	41	Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
57	41	<b>TOTAL</b>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 29

**6. Function or Use / Historic Functions:** (enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage
- DOMESTIC: single dwelling; hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, warehouse, restaurant
- GOVERNMENT: city hall
- HEALTH CARE: hospital
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: manufacturing facility
- RELIGIOUS: religious facility
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- TRANSPORTATION: road-related (vehicular)

**Current Functions:** (enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling; hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, warehouse, restaurant
- RELIGIOUS: religious facility
- RECREATION & CULTURE: museum, outdoor recreation

**7. Architectural Classification:** (enter categories from instructions)

- LATE 19<sup>th</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVAL: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mission / Spanish Colonial Revival, Renaissance Revival, Craftsman
- MODERN: Streamline Moderne, Art Deco, International Style

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions)

**Principal exterior materials of the property:** concrete, brick, asphalt, slate, terracotta, stucco, weatherboard, stone, metal, aluminum, composite

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### **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.)

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### **Summary Paragraph**

There are 96 total contributing buildings and 1 contributing site. 67 contributing buildings are being added to this nomination with the boundary increase. There are 30 non-contributing buildings in expanded district. This number increases the district beyond the 2004 nomination which had 80 contributing resources. The Foley Downtown Historic District contains 126 parcels in total. The narrative description of the district continues in the inventory of buildings included in the boundaries of Foley Downtown Historic District updated boundaries.

The Foley Downtown Historic District Update envelopes broad swaths of McKenzie Street and Alston Street, Orange Avenue, Laurel Street, Rose Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, and Jessamine Avenue highlighting the city's historic core. Contributing resources date from 1909 to 1968 and are primarily of the Academic Eclectic Revival Styles, Craftsman, Vernacular Traditional Minimal, Art Deco, Streamline Moderne, Modern, International Style, and Industrial. Commercial buildings comprise the bulk of contributing resources and are situated along the major arteries that bisect the district, McKenzie Street and Laurel Street. Other contributing resources include residences, two former post offices, a former hospital, a former Masonic Temple, and a former railroad depot. Architecturally, the most extraordinary examples of the historic architectural fabric of the district include the Old U.S. Post Office designed by James A. Wetmore of Washington D.C. in collaboration with Frank Lockwood of Montgomery, Alabama on McKenzie Street, the Masonic Temple, designed by George B. Rogers of Mobile on Alston Street, the L&N Railroad Depot on McKenzie Street, and the Renaissance Revival style Foley Hotel, designed by Birmingham architects Warren, Knight, and Davis on Laurel Street. The increasing importance of Foley as a hub of car culture is evidenced in the two excellent examples of Streamline Moderne showrooms – one for Butane Fuel to the north and one for cars to the south – that bookend the historic district.

Despite the expansion of highways and the booming commercial and residential development of Baldwin County in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Centuries, the architectural fabric and historic character of the district remains largely intact. The historic grid patterns remain prevalent in terms of planning and context, while the walkability and commercial purpose of the downtown remains as intended. The historic commercial center of Foley is remnant of a more agrarian and slower paced economic culture, while it has also adapted to the introduction and impact of the automobile culture and tourism. This community is located near the beaches of the Gulf of Mexico; however, it more closely resembles a typical small Alabama commercial center of the period. This character has not been compromised and as Foley has grown, the traditional commercial core has expanded, as well. The feeling of the community and varying architectural culture remains true to the varying periods of construction and period of significance.

This boundary increase and additional documentation are meant as a correction to a previous boundary decrease in 2011. After evaluating that decrease, it was determined, too much of the historic downtown was removed from the nominated area and it failed to adequately document the commercial and economic history of the downtown. This update is meant to correct that mistake and further the understanding of the historic development of the downtown Foley area.

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### **Narrative Description**

This nomination represents an update and expansion of the Foley Downtown Historic District focusing primarily on commercial properties in and around the existing district. The historic district will return to the size as described in the 2004 nomination, which contained 80 contributing resources, and expanded north and south along McKenzie Street and Alston Street, further west on Orange Avenue, Laurel Street, Rose Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, and Jessamine Avenue. The main arteries of the district are Laurel Street and McKenzie Street, which feature one to three story early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings at the heart of the district, morphing to Streamline Moderne structures built to accommodate the burgeoning importance of the automobile and the emergence of the tourist economy in the mid-century. As one ventures East and West from McKenzie Street, the building stock turns to one-story residences surrounded by trees and greenery.

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This nomination seeks to be more inclusive of historic buildings that owners have taken the initiative to sensitively renovate and adaptively reuse. In the 2011 nomination, buildings that had been renovated sensitively were removed from the district and claimed that they “lacked integrity” and the district was decreased to contain only 29 contributing resources. Regular maintenance and preservation practice on these historic buildings should not disqualify them from inclusion in the Foley Downtown Historic District. The cultural and aesthetic value of vernacular architecture and modern architecture will be fully reflected in this updated nomination. Vernacular traditional minimal homes constructed to the west of McKenzie Street in the 1930s and 1940s have been converted to commercial retail or office sites. The expansion of the district north also includes an additional excellent example of a Streamline Moderne building as well as a Mission Revival style armory. The northward expansion includes more historic gas stations and auto-body shops built at the mid-century enforcing the emphasis on transportation and car culture as a significant cultural movement that shaped the built environment and economy of Foley, Alabama. The Foley Downtown Historic District update expands the definition of historically significant to be more inclusive of differing histories, architectural movements, and vernacular buildings. The Foley Downtown Historic District is an irregularly shaped area at the core of the community’s central business district. The core of the district is located on McKenzie Street between Camphor Avenue to the north and Verbena Avenue to the south. To the east and west, the major artery is Laurel Avenue and is bordered to the west by North Pine Street and to the east by Armory Blvd. The borders are stepped in and irregular beyond those farthest reaches and include parcels on North and South Alston, East and West Rose Avenue, West Jessamine Avenue, West Orange Avenue, and West Myrtle Avenue. The district is urban and commercial in character with dense infill resulting in many adjoining commercial blocks.

Fortunately, the district retains a high level of architectural integrity along McKenzie and Laurel – the two corridors of the district which contain the most interesting and significant properties in the district. The rest of the district possesses a fair level of architectural integrity, making a significant attempt to adaptively re-use historic homes as businesses and update them to contemporary standards. Other than Heritage Park, there are not large swaths of open landscaping. To the west of McKenzie and Alston there are a great deal of historic residential structures that have been converted to commercial use. Landscaping is minimal and controlled. Streets are typically lined with sidewalks and diagonal street parking.

The district contains the following street numbers:

East Laurel Avenue: 125

East Rose Avenue: 121

North Alston Street: 106, 116, 117-121, 200, 201, 218, 219/221, 300, 308, 350-390, 358, 400, 413, 500, 510, 600, 611

North McKenzie Street: 100 and 200 blocks (park), 107, 115, 119, 203, 213, 217, 219-221, 300, 303, 319, 320, 402, 409, 420, 423, 500, 501, 514, 515, 517, 601, 609, 620-640, 700, 703, 812, 818, 819

South Alston Street: 108-110, 109, 115, 119, 121, 208-212, 209, 213, 221-223, 222, 302, 311, 315, 317-319, 321-323

South McKenzie Street: 101-103, 105-107, 109, 111-119, 114, 120, 121, 200, 201, 203, 214, 218, 219, 302, 307, 311, 316, 317, 321

West Jessamine Avenue: 208, 209, 210, 211, 215, 217, 219

West Laurel Avenue: 101-103, 109-111, 112-116, 113-121, 118, 200, 201, 207, 209, 211, 214, 216, 222, 223, 224, 225, 230, 231, 234, 240, 246

West Myrtle Avenue: 111

West Orange Avenue: 107, 113, 117, 119, 121, 200, 201, 202, 205, 208, 209, 210, 216

West Orchid Avenue: 201

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## INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

The inventory numbers from the 2011 Foley Historic District update have been added in italicized parentheses

† Included in 2004 Nomination as **Contributing**

\* Included in 2011 Nomination Update as **Contributing**

### East Laurel Avenue

1. 125 East Laurel Avenue. Depot now City of Foley History Museum. (c. 1909; 1971; 1995) **CONTRIBUTING**. (*2011 Inventory #9*).  
One-story frame Craftsman style railroad depot with a hipped cross gable roof, brick chimney, 4/4 double hung windows throughout, decorative wood brackets, and a brick foundation. This structure was moved to Magnolia Springs in 1971 but returned to its original location and orientation in 1995. The rail bed, location, association, setting, and feeling were restored once the depot was re-sited. Despite the move, the depot retains integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. †\*

### East Rose Avenue

2. 121 East Rose Avenue. H.M. Hamburg & Sons, Farmers Mutual Co-op / now under careful renovation. (c. 1915 – 1919) **CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story tin potato shed with a front gabled tin roof, right bay recessed front entrance, brick chimney, and a small left side c. 1940s addition about 1/3 back from the front. This is the only remaining potato shed in Foley. The building is currently undergoing a sensitive restoration and adaptive reuse process. †

### North Alston Street

3. 106 North Alston Street. Reimers Company/ now vacant. (c. 1945; c. 2004 -2018) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story free-standing brick veneer building with a two-story grain elevator on the rear. The roof is flat throughout with glass store front and aluminum glass double doors. There is a black aluminum awning across the façade with prominent numbering. The Reimers Company grew, processed and distributed hybrid corn and garden seeds. They also manufactured insecticides. †
4. 116 North Alston Street. Gulf Telephone/ now Tennessee Valley Metals. (1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (*2011 Inventory #1*).  
Two-story brick building with a flat roof and no windows. †\*
5. 117-121 North Alston Street. Vacant/ Foley Recreation Department. (1939) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.  
International style commercial duplex constructed of concrete and stucco. Two connected glass and aluminum store fronts with brick retaining wall accents flanking both doors. There is a decorative concrete sunscreen on the south side of the building.
6. 200 North Alston Street. Masonic Temple/ 766 Foley Lodge/ now City of Foley Building Department. (1925) **CONTRIBUTING**. (*2011 Inventory #2*).  
Two-story brick veneer Mission Revival building with a hipped roof and central front parapet. The façade is 3 bays wide with a recessed entrance in the central bay flanked on each side by a pair of double hung sash windows on the first and second stories. There are 4/1 double hung windows on the second floor. The central bay has 3 decorative arched windows directly above the entrance and directly below the parapet.  
Architect: George B. Rogers of Mobile ; contractor: Whaley and Brown. †\*
7. 201 North Alston Street; also 201 Jessamine Avenue. Office of the First Baptist Church of Foley; originally a single-family residence. (1900; c. 1920s; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**.  
A Craftsman style home with a screened in porch, three prominent battered columns, and a bay window facing the front porch. The front gabled roof with exposed brackets also has a rear cross gable. The home is two stories tall. Despite having been converted into an office space, this home retains a spectacular amount of architectural integrity. †

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8. 218 North Alston Street. Post Office/ now Avail, Cladwell Wenzel & Asthana, PC, Noel B. Leonard Attorney, LLC, Watermark Design Group, and Watkins Acy Strunk Design. (1963) **CONTRIBUTING**.  
International style modern post office constructed of yellow brick with aluminum glass storefronts and double doors. The structure is rectilinear in form and horizontal in orientation.
  9. 219, 221 North Alston Street; 211 West Violet Street. First Baptist Church of Foley. (1907, 2006) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.  
A collection of buildings of various ages dominated by a contemporary style fellowship hall facing West Violet Street. Original Baptist sanctuary dates from 1907. The North Alston Street elevation features a more historic sanctuary and 1960s style learning center. All the buildings have been heavily altered over the years denigrating the architectural integrity of the collection of buildings. †
  10. 300 North Alston Street. Presbyterian Church/ now vacant and on the market as of April 25, 2018. (c. 1945; 1982) **CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story L-shaped brick veneer church with a cross gable roof. The church is Tudor Revival in style. There are decorative arched windows with limestone insets at the top of the arch. The sanctuary features abstract stained glass with ornamental metal. The Violet Street entrance was renovated in 1982 with new double wood doors and a projecting open brick entranceway. †
  11. 350-390 North Alston Street. Commercial Buildings. (c.1980) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.  
Two-story commercial structure with residential features. Building includes vinyl windows, vinyl siding, a shingle roof, inoperable vinyl shutters, and a brick chimney
  12. 358 North Alston Street. Edward Jones Investments. (c.1930s) **CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story house with "dimpled faced" concrete block, 2004 vinyl siding on the dormers, and a side gable roof. There are 6/6 double hung wood windows. There is a front gabled awning with a rounded arch over the main entrance. The unusual "dimple faced" concrete block was made at a brick plant in nearby Bon Secour which went out of business in the late 1930s because of the Great Depression. †
- ‡ *Buildings #11 and #12 share a common wall, but are treated as separate buildings.*
13. 400 North Alston Street. St. Paul's Lutheran Church. (c. 1958) **CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story L-shaped church with steeply pitched, front gabled sanctuary. The front entrance has a pointed arch in the style of Gothic revival architecture and constructed of stone bricks. The church has a cross gable that forms the transept. There are also single pane wood and stained-glass windows with cut stone sills and stone brick lintels; the side windows are adorned with pointed Gothic arches. †
  14. 413 North Alston Street. Single family residence/ now vacant. (1955) **CONTRIBUTING**.  
Two-story house constructed of brick on the first floor and weather board on the second. The front of the home has two aluminum horizontal split picture windows. The second story dormer window is made of aluminum and is 4 split. There is a first story hipped roof with a second story cross gable.
  15. 500 North Alston Street. Single family residence. Extensive remodeling. (c. 1940) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story, three-bay house with central entrance with three 2/8 windows to the right and two 8 pane windows to the left. The windows appear to be replacements made of vinyl. There is an accessibility ramp on the right side of the building. The front door appears to be a replacement as well. This home retains only the massing of a 1940s traditional minimal home.
  16. 510 North Alston Street. Single family residence/now Thomas E. Benson, CPA. (1952; 1969; 2009) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story traditional minimal house from the early 1950s with a side gabled roof and front gabled awning over the main entrance. There are three double hung windows to the left and there is one to the right. The windows and door have been replaced with contemporary windows and doors of poor quality degrading the architectural integrity of the home.

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### **North McKenzie Street**

17. 100 and 200 Blocks of North McKenzie Street. Heritage Park. (1935; 1935; 1990) **CONTRIBUTING.** (2011 Inventory #17). **Contributing site.**  
Large open grassed park, at the corner of North McKenzie Street and Laurel Road. In the 1980s, the park was more than doubled to its current size. At that time, sidewalks were built inside the park, a tree canopy and low landscaping planted along the streets, and a wood comfort station (gazebo) constructed. †\*
18. 100 and 200 Blocks of North McKenzie Street. Clock Tower. (2012). **NON-CONTRIBUTING.**  
Thirty-one foot clock and bell-tower on concrete pedestal at the center of Heritage Park. The tower is approximately five stories tall and was the tallest structure in town at the time of construction. The tower features a 32-brass-bell carillon that can be programmed electronically.
19. 100 and 200 Blocks of North McKenzie Street. Covered Walkway. (n.d.) **NON-CONTRIBUTING.**  
A pedestrian bridge between two brick towers which crosses over Highway 59. The covered walkway connects downtown Foley with Centennial Park Plaza. The bridge is part of a town improvement project that also included approximately 30 miles of pedestrian paths throughout Foley.
20. 107 North McKenzie Street. Commercial building. Heavily altered. (1945) **NON-CONTRIBUTING.**  
Six bay façade commercial building constructed of brick with flat roof. There is a parapet above the front door. The building is undergoing extensive renovations that have stripped the structure to its original brick base. Once the renovation is complete, the structure could be reevaluated for inclusion in the Historic District.
21. 119 North McKenzie Street. Commercial Building. (c.1980) **NON-CONTRIBUTING.**  
Two-story brick commercial building that has traditionally operated as a restaurant. Front façade features a heavy iron gallery with a series of French casement doors and an undersized eyebrow window above the gallery roof.
22. 119 North McKenzie Street. Magnolia Hotel, (c. 1908; c. 1921; c. 1967; 2004; 2008) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
The main hotel building is contributing; the glass atrium connecting the original hotel and new commercial building, constructed in 2004 and 2008 respectively, are non-contributing. Two and one-half story, seven bay façade with two dormer windows (c. 1967) and a two-story wrap around porch (c. 1967). The roof is a side gable with flat roof covering the porch. There are five 1/1 double hung sash windows with an entrance flanked by sidelights and topped with a decorative pediment. Each of the windows has operable wood shutters. Each of the windows are also topped with a decorative pediment. The second floor has five identical windows at a smaller scale. The entrance is off center on both floors. There are two brick chimneys. The property is surrounded by an intricate iron fence with cornstalk design. To the left of the main house is a glass atrium structure that does not detract from the original building and could easily be removed without damaging the architectural integrity of the original structure. The atrium connects the main house with a brick event space built in 2008 in a historic style that compliments the other buildings on McKenzie Street. †
23. 203 North McKenzie Street. Claude Peteet Real Estate. (c. 1935; c. 1960s; c. 1992) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
Raised foundation, one-story, part concrete, three bay façade, block building with wooden porch. There is a central entrance with a transom flanked by two new sash windows. There is an awning extending over the wooden porch. A parapet conceals a front facing gable roof with a chimney at the rear. The building is clad in weather board. †
24. 213 North McKenzie Street. Foley City Hall/ now Foley Coffee Shop. (c. late 1930s) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One- story free-standing three bay concrete block building with ridged aluminum parapet and awning. A sign for the Foley Coffee Shop is juts out from the center of the parapet and perched atop the awning. The central entrance is recessed with a transom and flanked by two angled sidelights. To the left and right of the door are large picture windows with four pane wooden transoms. †

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25. 217 North McKenzie Street. Foley Onlooker / now Uptown Event Rentals. (1911; 1953) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story, five bay façade with protruding glass and aluminum store front windows and a side entrance door. Four windows on the southern elevation are painted over and sealed shut. The wall is adorned with decorative terracotta coping. †
26. 219-221 North McKenzie Street. ABC Store. (1992) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One-story commercial block building with a flat roof and aluminum and glass storefronts. †
27. 300 North McKenzie Street. Gatlin Lumber. (c. 1960s; c. 1980s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #19). One-story free-standing concrete block building with c. 1980s brick veneer and weatherboard on the front. There is a flat roof, off central entrance flanked by two aluminum storefronts on the right and four on the left, left loading entrance on the right and a concrete block foundation. †\*
28. 303 North McKenzie Street. Wilson's Automotive. (c. 1945) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #20). One-story free-standing concrete block commercial building with a flat roof with a central parapet on the façade. There are three garage doors on the northern side of the façade and a storefront/ office on the southern end. There are two aluminum glass windows and a main entrance with two more glass windows to the south. On the southern elevation of the building there are two aluminum glass horizontal split windows, three garage doors with one 20 pane windows. The southern elevation is topped with a parapet and step detailing to the left. †\*
29. 309-319 North McKenzie Street. Commercial Building/ now Terrazza Optical, Scuttlebutt Pub, and Pink's Ink Tattoo. (c. late 1950s; c. 1970s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One-story freestanding shopping center with brick veneer and hipped awning. There are four bays with aluminum and glass storefronts. Attached to this shopping center is another with stucco veneer and four bays with parapet above the entrance. †
30. 320 North McKenzie Street. Cash Loans. (1994) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #22). One-story free-standing concrete block building with a flat roof, central entrance, and a concrete foundation. †
31. 402 North McKenzie Street. Kaiser Texaco. (1949) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #23). One-story concrete block gas station with a flat roof, fixed wood storefront and wood transom at the front, fixed wood windows and wood transoms on the sides and a c. 1970s aluminum awning covering the front service bay. †\*
32. 409 North McKenzie Street. Doering Tire Company. (1946) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story brick veneer auto service shop with hipped aluminum roof and flat aluminum overhang supported by concrete pilasters with four bays, each with a garage door. This building also has an office/retail space. †
33. 416 North McKenzie Street. Warehouse/ now USA Pawn. (c. 1940s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #24). Two-story brick veneer, asbestos shingles and concrete block (on sides) free-standing warehouse with a rounded tin roof and original metal windows throughout. There is a set of double aluminum glass doors at the central entrance. †\*
34. 423 North McKenzie Street. Now Vacant. Dr. Possehl Chiropractic Office previously. (c. 1910s; 1933; c. 1940s; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing medical office and apartment with weatherboard cladding. There are 4 horizontal split windows on the side of the building with two dormers. The building has a front gable roof with a flat awning. There are 1/1/1 windows on the front with transoms. There is also a c. 1940 rear addition. †
35. 500 North McKenzie Street. Small shed/ vacant lot. (c. 1945; 1950) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Small shed with central entrance flanked by double hung windows with hipped roof. †



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36. 501 North McKenzie Street. Benson's. (c. 1945; c. 1960s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story free-standing brick veneer building with a flat roof in the Streamline Moderne style. There are four bays of two which are rounded at the corners. Three of the bays have 1960s aluminum and glass storefronts, and the left bay has a wood garage opening. †
37. 514 North McKenzie Street. Gas Station/ now recycling plant. (c. 1945) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story concrete block gas station with metal casement windows on the sides, flat roof, and a concrete block foundation. †
38. 515 North McKenzie Street. Single family residence/ now Carly's Catering. (c. late 1920s; 1950; 1955) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
Two-story brick veneer and stucco Tudor Revival style house with a cross gable roof with slate on the sides. There are two front gables with stucco and decorative wood cross timbers, and one gable on the sides with stucco and decorative wood cross timbers. There are also c. 1960s 1/1 double hung aluminum windows throughout including a window in each gable, original wood front door with lead glass, one brick chimney, and a c. 1920s brick veneer garage with a slate roof. This home retains an incredible amount of architectural integrity and is exceptionally well preserved. †
39. 517 North McKenzie Street. Baldwin Church of Christ. (1972). **NON-CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story brick rectangular structure with aluminum awning on the left side and central steeple. A glass and aluminum door is to the right of the façade.

### South Alston Street

40. 108-110 South Alston Street. Colorz Salon and Streets of Orleans Tanning Salon and Gift Shop. (c. late 1930s to early 1940s) **CONTRIBUTING.** (2011 Inventory #3).  
One-story stucco commercial block with flat roof and terracotta coping and register detailing. There are two recessed wood storefronts, including the right one which is much larger than the left. †\*
41. 109 South Alston Street. Commercial building, currently a seamstress shop and salon. (c.2000) **NON- CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story brick commercial building set back from the road within an office-park setting with a large parking lot. Building contains vinyl windows, inoperable vinyl shutters, and a hipped shingle roof.
42. 115 South Alston Street. Vares Services, LLC. (c. 1920 – 30s) **CONTRIBUTING.** (2011 Inventory #4).  
One-story free-standing brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof. There is one bay with a recessed central entrance flanked by wood storefronts and original wood door, decorative brickwork, and stepped fire sidewalls which create a decorative roofline on the northern elevation. There is also a metal awning spanning the width of the façade. †\*
43. 119 South Alston Street. Commercial business retail space. (c. 1938) **CONTRIBUTING.** (2011 Inventory #5).  
One-story free-standing brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof. The central entrance is recessed with angled aluminum storefront windows acting as sidelights to the door. There are also two additional prominent storefront windows to the left and right of the door. There is a metal awning, painted over transom windows, and decorative brick work. †
44. 121 South Alston Street. Gill's Automotive. (1929; 1944; 1948) **CONTRIBUTING.** (2011 Inventory #6).  
Two- story free-standing brick veneer building with a flat roof and low-pitched front gable stepped parapet. There is an open garage with concrete block walls inside the garage bay. The first floor has wood sash windows while the second floor has c. 1960s aluminum 1/1 windows. †\*
45. 208-212 South Alston Street. Paul's Barber Shop/ Classy Cutter. (c. late 1940s) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story free-standing concrete block building with a stucco veneer on the façade. There are two entrances both of which are recessed. There are three sets of horizontal split windows. There is an interlocking key pattern on the corners of the façade of the building. †

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46. 209 South Alston Street. Bayou Cora Farms/ now vacant. (c. late 1920s – early 1940s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #7).  
One-story free-standing brick veneer building with concrete block sides and recessed front entrance flanked by diagonal sidelights and glass and aluminum storefront windows. There is a blue metal awning and roofing. The stepped fire side walls create a decorative roofline on the north and south elevations of the building. †\*
47. 209 ½ South Alston Street. Single family residence. (c. 1940s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story residence with gable roof, vinyl siding, and corrugated metal awning over the entrance. Some original six-over-six windows are intact, but most are modern double-hung windows.
48. 213 South Alston Street. Mike McConnell Homes. (c. 1980s; 1998) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story brick veneer free-standing building with wooden side gables, central entrance with gable, vinyl windows, and two columns flanking the main entrance. †
49. 221-223 South Alston Street. South Baldwin Patient Center. (c. 1920s; c. 1980s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story building built in the 1920s, but completely re-surfaced in the 1980s with a synthetic stucco exterior. The roof is hipped, and the entrances are recessed and flanked on each side by large windows. The door and windows on the left side of the façade are new, replacement doors and windows, further disrupting the architectural integrity of the building. †
50. 222 South Alston Street. Commercial Building. (c. 1920s – 30s; c. 1970s) **CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story free-standing brick veneer building with an angled front corner entrance bay with a wood entrance door, flat roof, and c. 1970s fixed vertical single paned windows on the left; windows on the right are boarded up. †
51. 302 South Alston Street. Commercial Building. (1985) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.  
Two-story apartment building with vinyl siding and windows. Central recessed porch and entrance on both stories. Two groups of three 1/1 sash vinyl windows on each side of the porch on both stories. The building has a flat roof.
52. 309 South Alston Street. Commercial Building. (ca. 1980s). **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story painted concrete block building with brick veneer on the front façade. Corrugated metal roof and awning across the entrance.
53. 311 South Alston Street. Christian Science Church. (c. 1970s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story free-standing church with vinyl siding, front gable with a steeple, central gabled entrance, and a concrete foundation. †
54. 315 South Alston Street. Alston Street Market/ now vacant. (c. 1955; c. 1970s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story free-standing stucco commercial building with 1970s vertical weather board on the façade with a side-gabled pitched and singled over hang. The side elevation roofline is stepped, and the roof is flat. There is a set of double wooden front doors flanked on each side by a pair of single pane windows. †
55. 317-319 South Alston Street. Alabama Automotive/ now vacant. (c. 1950) **CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story free-standing concrete block commercial buildings with a flat roof and metal awning. There are wooden double doors with a transom flanked by two large storefront glass windows on each side of the door. †
56. 321-323 South Alston Street. Perdido Antiques. (1953) **CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story free-standing concrete block commercial building with a flat roof and Streamline Moderne influences. There are two recessed entrance bays each with an elaborate stepped parapet, original wood doors and storefronts. The corner walls are also rounded. There is an aluminum awning supported by metal poles. †

### **South McKenzie Street**

57. 101-103 South McKenzie Street. Post office/ now Comic book store. (1921 – 1922; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**  
*Address is also at 104, 106, 108 East Laurel Street. (2011 Inventory #25).*

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Two-story, two-part brick veneer commercial block with c. 1960s glazed tile on first floor front. There is a flat parapet roof with decorative brick corbelling at the roofline. There are c.1960s 9/9 aluminum windows with limestone lintels throughout the second story and there are six chimneys at the roofline on the northern elevation, four of which have caps. On the western (front) elevation there are four brick chimneys. There is a central front entrance flanked by wooden storefront windows and a side rear wood storefront and an entrance door at the side front bay. James A. Wetmore of Washington, D.C. was the Acting Supervising Architect; Frank Lockwood of Montgomery was the "local" architect and George Holk was the contractor. †\*

58. 105-107 South McKenzie Street. Park Place Jewelry/ Covert Comics. (c. 1940s; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #26).

One-story one-part concrete block commercial block with a c. 1960s bulkhead and flat roof. There is a central aluminum entrance transom flanked by storefronts with c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefronts. To the left of the primary entrance is another metal entrance with transom flanked to the left with a large aluminum and glass storefront window. †\*

59. 109 South McKenzie Street. Kit & Kaboodle (c. 1920s; c. 1950s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #27).

One-story painted brick store front with upper register parapet and flat roof. There is a recessed double door entrance with angled wood storefront windows and vertical single pane windows on each side of the door. There is a transom window above the double doors. There are two columns framing the main entrance. †\*

60. 111-119 South McKenzie Street. Stenz Flowers, Tempurpedic Mattress Center, Foley Bike Shop. (1955; 1975; 2006 sensitive remodel) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #28).

One-story part brick veneer and part concrete block commercial block building with a flat parapet roof divided into four bays by brick pilasters. The two central bays are flanked by two wood storefronts with original wood doors and the tow end bays are flanked by one wood storefront and original wood door. There are divided wood transoms above the entrance and storefront windows. †\*

61. 114 South McKenzie Street. L.A. Computers and Cellular. (c. 1940s; c. 1980s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #29).

One-story free-standing concrete block building with c. 1980s façade, stepped parapet roofline on the sides, brick quoins, central entrance flanked by wooden storefronts, and 2/2 double hung sash windows on the sides. †

62. 120 South McKenzie Street. Coastal Real Estate and Development. (1950; 1983; 1992) **NON- CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #30).

One-story building, originally a warehouse, that was completely remodeled c. 1980s with synthetic stucco, hip roof, and fixed aluminum windows. †

63. 121 South McKenzie Street. Commercial building. (c. 1940s; c.1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #31).

One-story part concrete block commercial block with central parapet and terracotta coping. There is a double door central entrance flanked by wood storefronts on each side with shallow concrete sills. †

***Inventory 64 - 67 were constructed as separate buildings but are now part of the same business and share the same address.***

64. 200 South McKenzie Street; Also 103, 105 West Orange Avenue. Orange Crush Bottling Company/ now Hollis. (c. 1922; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #32).

Two-story corner brick veneer commercial block with a flat roof with terra cotta coping, rear addition with a flat roof and elaborate brick corbelling. There is a left side entrance and a storefront with c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefronts on the front, aluminum and glass storefronts on the side with operable standing wood shutters, a brick foundation, and a sign panel runs along the second floor. †

65. 200 South McKenzie Street. Commercial building/ now Hollis. (c. 1920s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #32).

Two-story two bay brick veneer commercial block with a flat roof with projecting front parapet and decorative brick corbelling. There are c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefronts with a sign panel running across the second floor. †

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66. 200 South McKenzie Street. Commercial building/ now Hollis Interior Market Place. (c. 1970s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING.** (2011 Inventory #32).  
One-story two bay commercial block with synthetic stucco facing, tow entrances with aluminum and glass storefronts, flat roof, and concrete foundation. †
67. 200 South McKenzie Street. Commercial building/ now Hollis Condominium Living Shop. (c. late 1920s) **CONTRIBUTING.** (2011 Inventory #32).  
One-story one-part brick veneer commercial block with a flat roof, lone bay with a recessed central entrance flanked by wooden storefronts and a sign panel above the central entrance.
68. 201 South McKenzie Street. McKenzie Street Florist & Specialty Rental, LLC. (1955) **CONTRIBUTING.** (2011 Inventory #33).  
One-story concrete block half of commercial block with flat roof and limestone coping, and central entrance with sidelights and transom flanked by three divided wooden storefronts on each side. There is an aluminum awning that wraps around the corner of the building. †
69. 203 South McKenzie Street. Napa Auto. (1955) **CONTRIBUTING.** (2011 Inventory #34).  
One-story concrete block half of commercial block with flat roof and raised parapet with metal flashing. There is an entrance on the right side of the façade with two storefront windows to the left and one storefront window filled in. There is an aluminum awning across the façade of the building. †
70. 214 South McKenzie Street. Wild Outdoor Collection; Sam Hollis & Sons Moving & Storage. (1950) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story one-part brick veneer commercial block with a flat roof that is stepped on the sides creating a decorative roofline. Recessed central entrance is flanked by divided wooden storefronts and decorative brickwork. †
71. 218 South McKenzie Street. Gas station/ now Drowsy Poet @ the Foley Station – Coffee & Tea. (1952) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story brick veneer gas station thoughtfully preserved and adaptively repurposed as a coffeeshop and café. It has a flat roof, metal casement windows on sides and rear, large glass store fronts, and glass garage doors. The gas station retains the original metal awning service area. †
72. 219 South McKenzie Street. Bungalows. (c. 1930) **NON-CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story commercial building comprised of brick veneer and stone block. Flat roof with an escalating parapet wall on both sides of the front elevation. Recessed central storefront entrance, flanked by storefront windows, decorative brick-work, and a stone skirt.
73. 302 South McKenzie Street. Goodyear. (c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story free-standing building with a flat roof, central entrance with aluminum ad glass storefronts on the front and front bay of the side facades. There is a prominent L shaped auto service area in the rear of the building. †
74. 307, 311, & 317 South McKenzie Street. (1958; 1981; 1983) **NON-CONTRIBUTING.**  
Freestanding, two-story office building with non-operational street facing central entrance with lintel and two pilaster columns flanking each side of the entrance. Four sets of vertically oriented windows are on each side of the entrance and are framed with pilasters on both stories and topped with lintel. The operation entrance of the building faces Myrtle avenue and has two front gable awnings supported with four columns on the right and two on the left. This addition dates to the 1980s and does not contribute to the overall architectural integrity of the structure. However, the McKenzie Street facing elevation retains enough architectural integrity to render this building contributing.
75. 316 South McKenzie Street. Volkert/ now Landmark. (1947; c. 1990s) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story free-standing Art Deco building with c. 1990s synthetic stucco, flat roof with curved corners and a projecting central parapet, prominent curved show room with windows with c. 1990s aluminum and glass storefronts. There is a prominent vertically oriented neon sign affixed to the parapet over the central entrance. †

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76. 321 South McKenzie Street. Brunson's/ now Foley Fish Company and Portabellas Restaurant. A, B, C. (c. 1920s) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story free-standing two bay brick veneer and concrete block commercial building with a flat roof. There are two central entrances, denoting two separate businesses, flanked by wood storefronts. There is a fixed flat aluminum awning the length of the façade. †

### West Jessamine Avenue

77. 208 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence/ now Christian Counseling Center. (1910; 1955; sensitive renovation 2000) **NON-CONTRIBUTING.**  
Two-story three bay residence with central entrance and covered front porch. There is an original transom window to the left of the door. The roof is a side gable pitched metal roof with a front facing cross gable. There is a single 1/1 sash window on the cross gable. There are two small square windows to the left and right of the cross gable. The alterations to this home have diminished its architectural integrity.
78. 209 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence/ now Fundamental Financial Services. (1920) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One and a half story Craftsman residence with central wooden entrance flanked on both sides by two 2/2 double hung sash windows. The home has a covered front porch with exposed rafter tails supported by three battered columns (one is missing). The roof is a front facing gable with two decorative brackets and two square horizontal split windows at the peak of the gable. The home is clad in weatherboard and has a raised foundation.
79. 210 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence/ now commercial offices. (1940) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One and a half story Craftsman residence with central entrance flanked on both sides by two 3/1 double hung sash windows. There is a covered front porch supported by four battered columns with prominent brick bases. The roof is metal front gabled with a square 3/3 window at the peak of the gable. There is brick chimney on the side of the home. A ramp has been added to the porch to enhance accessibility.
80. 211 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence. (1920; 1947; 2000 garage; 2011 extensive renovation) **NON-CONTRIBUTING.**  
Front gabled single-story home with recessed entrance to the right and 6/1 window with fixed shutters to the left. The recessed entrance has the front door and 6/1 window to the right. The home has been extensively renovated and does not retain a significant amount of architectural integrity.
81. 215 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence. (1940) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
A three-bay single story Colonial Revival home with a covered front porch supported by four columns. The central entrance is topped with a fanlight and flanked with sidelights. There are 10/10 sash windows on each side. There is a brick chimney on the side of the home intersecting the peak of the side gable. There is a separate, two car garage at the rear of the property.
82. 217 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence. (1930) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
Four bay Greek Revival Vernacular one and one-half story residence. There is a central entrance with two 1/1 sash windows to the right, and one 1/1 to the left. The central entrance is covered with a flat roof with dentil detailing supported by Ionic columns. There is a carport with a flat roof to the right supported by 3 Doric columns. The main roof is hipped with a hipped dormer with three square windows.
83. 219 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence. (1970) **NON-CONTRIBUTING.**  
L shaped single-story ranch home with side gable and hipped cross gable. There is a covered porch. The home is clad in vinyl siding with brick bulkhead. There are 1/1 sash windows used in pairs throughout the design of the home.

### West Laurel Avenue

84. 101-103 West Laurel Avenue. Stelk Building/ now Book Exchange of Foley and Mane Attractions Salon. (1900; 1931; 2004) **CONTRIBUTING.** (2011 Inventory #10).

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Two-story stucco commercial building with a flat roof concealed by corbelled brick parapets; the building is a three bay historic structure with a one-story contemporary addition to the south. The building has a flat roof that is concealed with a decorative, corbelled brick parapet. There is a wraparound copper awning with a stucco band above. The windows on the second floor are 3/1 double hung sash windows with five contemporary 1/1 sash windows on the northern elevation. Each of the windows has fixed shutters. The first story is composed of aluminum glass storefront windows and has two main entrances: one at the corner and one facing McKenzie Street. †\*

85. 109-111 West Laurel Avenue. Gypsy Queen/Holmes Medical Museum. (1936) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #11).

Two-story free-standing concrete block building with stucco façade and a flat roof with a series of four decorative wood vents across the top register of the façade. There are two brick chimneys, two bays each flanked by a storefront and a panel of five 1/1 double hung wood windows on the second floor and 1/1 double hung wood windows throughout it. \*

86. 112-116 West Laurel Ave. and 106 N. Alston Street. Meat Market, South Baldwin Chamber of Commerce. (ca. 1924) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #12).

One-story commercial building that incorporates two formerly separate historic buildings along W. Laurel Ave. with a large rear historic addition with a rear gable extension that faces N. Alston St.; the buildings were in use as a single retail space by at least 1946 and remain under single ownership; currently, the rear additions are internally connected to 116 W. Laurel while 112 W. Laurel has been partitioned for a separate office; brick veneer facade with a shaped parapet, compatible modern storefronts; segmental arched window openings at 5 southern bays of east elevation, 2-story rear addition with painted concrete block walls; 1-story brick veneer extension to N. Alston St. has a single modern storefront and a modern pent roof at its upper façade.

87. 113-121 West Laurel Avenue. Foley Hotel. (1925 – 1926) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #13).

Two-story brick veneer Italianate hotel with a central parapet and flat roof. There is a central front projecting entrance bay with a massive limestone arch supported by Solomonic columns flanked. The arch contains a divided metal and glass door that is flanked by two metal and glass store front windows. There are decorative limestone carvings inset in the arch and an enclosed balcony on the second story. There are 6/1 double hung wooden windows in the arch with stone sills and a brick shoulder course. There is also a two-story c. 1940s side brick veneer addition.

Architects: Warren, Knight & Davis and Chandler C. Yonge of Pensacola, and the contractor was C. A. Fulghum of Pensacola. †\*

88. 118 West Laurel Avenue. Tagsherer Bakery/ now Cactus Café. (c. late 1910s; 1945) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #14).

Two-story two-part Mission Revival style brick veneer commercial block with a flat roof with a very decorative arched projecting parapet with stone insets. There are end projecting pilasters, central entrance flanked by wood storefronts with limestone lintels on the second floor, limestone sills, right bay recessed entrance, decorative brick work, and a brick foundation. There are arched limestone lintels on the second story windows which have been boarded up. Contractor: Arthur A. Holk †\*

89. 200 West Laurel Avenue. BB&T Bank. (1983) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.

Brutalist three story concrete bank with glass curtain walls. The bank should be reconsidered as contributing to the district once it is 50 years old.

90. 201 West Laurel Avenue. Red and White Grocery Store/ now Gift Horse Antique Stalls. (c. 1940) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #15).

One-story one-part Art Moderne stucco commercial block with flat parapet roof and rounded corners. There are end projecting pilasters and a central recessed entrance bay flanked with wood storefronts and brick sills. There is an aluminum awning surrounding the entire building. †\*

91. 207 West Laurel Avenue. Manning Jewelry. (1962) **CONTRIBUTING**.

One-story one-part commercial block with synthetic stucco exterior, parapet flat roof with central projecting gable, central entrance flanked by aluminum and glass storefronts. †

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92. 209 West Laurel Avenue. Progressive Club/ American Legion Post/ now Gift Horse Restaurant. (1917) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story free-standing weather board building with three front gables, one of which is set back from the front, with wood windows in the front gable. There is also a tin roof, wood cupola, 8/8 and 6/6 double hung wood windows, and a concrete foundation. Contractor: Matthew Sute. c. 1940 American Legion bought the building. †
93. 214 West Laurel Avenue. Desmond's Taste of Jamaica Restaurant. (1945; 1987; 2016) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story one-bay free-standing brick veneer and concrete block (on sides), front stepped parapet roof, slightly recessed central entrance, c. 1970s wood shingle awning. †
94. 215 West Laurel Avenue. Store/ now Gift Horse Restaurant. (c. 1940s) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story free-standing weatherboard store with a front gable, central entrance, and concrete foundation. †
95. 216 West Laurel Avenue. Murchison Law, LLC. (1950; 2002) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story free-standing brick veneer and concrete block building with International style influences. There is a flat roof with terra cotta coping on one recessed entrance with two store front windows and brick sills. †
96. 222 West Laurel Avenue. Ebert Agency. (1957) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story free-standing concrete block and brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof, central entrance, aluminum and glass storefronts, and concrete foundation. †
97. 223 West Laurel Avenue. Gift Horse Antique Center. (1950) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story retail space with stucco front and concrete block on the sides. There is a flat roof with terra cotta that is stepped on the sides, central entrance with c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefronts, and a concrete foundation. †
98. 224 West Laurel Avenue. Single family residence/ now Ah Chiropractic & Wellness Center, Health Focus PC, and Kevin M. Hogan, DC. (1925) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
Two- and one-half story house with Colonial Revival influences. There is an asbestos shingle exterior, hip roof with a central hipped dormer, 2/2 double hung windows, and a flat roof covered central entrance. †
99. 225 West Laurel Avenue. Dayton Hart DMD. (1947; 1968; 2000) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
Single story stucco medical office with recessed entrance porch. There are three, three pane horizontal split ribbon windows at the top of the exterior façade wall. The building is topped with a hipped roof.
100. 230 West Laurel Avenue. Single family residence/ now Law Office. (c. 1940; 2018) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story house with a two-story rear bay, contemporary vinyl siding, front gable with 1/1 window on second story and gabled roof on bottom story with rafter tails and two 2/2 double hung sash windows flanking the central entrance. †
101. 231 West Laurel Avenue. Alfa Insurance. (c.1980) **NON- CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story brick commercial building with a metal roof. Building possibly served as a warehouse at some point, but the newly added storefront alterations and roof addition has compromised the historic integrity of this building.
102. 232 West Laurel Avenue. Single family residence. (c. 1920s) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One-story brick and weatherboard two-story Craftsman bungalow with front facing gables on both stories. The first story with the brick façade has a metal awning. The second weatherboard story have 2/2 double hung sash windows and a cross gable at the rear. †
103. 240 West Laurel Avenue. Single family residence/ now James Agency, Mid Performance center, and Path to Wellness. (1920) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
Single story three bay Craftsman bungalow with recessed entrance porch and central entrance. There are two pairs of 4/1 windows with fixed shutters flanking the central entrance the building is constructed of brick and clad in some places with weatherboard. There are thick brick columns on the outside of the porch and to thin wooden columns with brick bases on the interior of the porch. The roof is front gabled with decorative brackets and exposed rafter tails.

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104. 246 West Laurel Avenue. Dairy Queen; now Mamma Mia! Pizzeria. (1954; 1959) **CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story free-standing brick veneer drive-in fast-food restaurant with a flat roof and c. 1960s aluminum windows and brick bulkhead. The corners of the restaurant angle inward. The brick work is irregular and naturally roughhewn.  
†

### West Myrtle Avenue

105. 109 West Myrtle Avenue. Commercial Garage Building. (ca. 1980s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.  
One-story vacant building with garage opening on the west façade. Painted brick exterior and corrugated metal roof.
106. 111 West Myrtle Avenue. Uptown Living Center. (c. 1980s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**.  
Two-story brick L shaped building with second story gallery. There are 2/2 sash windows on each story. The roof is side gabled at opposite ends of the L.

### West Orange Avenue

107. 107 West Orange Avenue. Orange Blossom Square Apartment Building. (c. 1980s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #36).  
Two-story free-standing building with synthetic stucco exterior, front gable, two-story side balcony and stair system, and fixed wood windows. †\*
108. 113 West Orange Avenue. Rat Pack Barbershop. (ca. 1945) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #37).  
One-story one-part frame commercial building with a gable industrial metal roof with exposed rafter ends (ca. 2000) concealed at the facade by a flat parapet; rectangular, faces north, freestanding; central entrance at the facade with an aluminum awning (ca. 1965) flanked to either side by single wood 2/2 windows with similar awnings, similar windows at side elevations; wood novelty siding with shingles at parapet.
109. 117 West Orange Avenue. Align Chiropractic and All About Massage Therapy, (c. late 1910s – early 1920s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #38).  
One-story two bay story with brick veneer and concrete block construction. There is terracotta coping at the roofline. The door is to the left of the façade and has fixed shutters on each side. There is a 16 pane store front window with fixed shutters. †\*
110. 119 West Orange Avenue. Orange Blossom. (c. late 1930s – early 1940s; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #39).  
One-story one bay free-standing brick veneer store with a wood front gable, central entrance flanked by c. 1970s multiple paned aluminum storefronts, c. 1940s rear screened addition. †\*
111. 121 West Orange Avenue. John's Gyros. (c. 1920s; c. 1940s; c. 1970s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #40).  
One-story two bay free-standing brick veneer store with terracotta coping and metal awnings over entrance to the left and storefront window to the right. †\*
112. 200 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence/ now Sew So Cute. (1920) **CONTRIBUTING**.  
One- and one-half story Craftsman bungalow with hipped covered porch, hipped roof, and hipped dormer, all with exposed rafter tails. There is a central wooden door with groupings of three 2/2 double hung sash windows flanking each side of the door. The covered porch is supported with four pairs of Doric columns. The dormer has three square windows. The building is clad in weatherboard and has a raised foundation with concrete steps leading to the porch.
113. 201 West Orange Avenue. Le Chic Parlour. (1920; 1965; 1990; 2000; 2001) **CONTRIBUTING**.  
One- and one-half story Craftsman bungalow with hipped roof extended to cover front porch and topped with a hipped dormer, all with exposed rafter tails. There are four wooden columns supporting the porch covering. There is a central door with 1/1 sash windows flanking each side of the door. There are three square windows on the



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dormer. There is a central brick chimney. The building is clad in weather board and has a raised foundation with stairs and a ramp to access the porch.

114. 202 West Orange Avenue. South Baldwin Family Practice. (1960; 1992) **NON-CONTRIBUTING.**  
Single story medical building with decorative tile central entrance, brick bulkhead, and weatherboard cladding. There is a side gable aluminum roof and an extended cloth awning to the street.
115. 205 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence/ now Dr. Michael Williams Family Practice. (1920; 1964; 2008) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One and one-half story weatherboard clad front gable with back L and side cross gable. The central entrance is covered with a flat awning and supported by wooden beams. There is a set of steps to the left to access the front door and a ramp to the right. There are 1/1 windows on each side of the central entrance and a 1/1 central window on the half story.
116. 208 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence. (1920) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One and one-half story brick Tudor Revival Style home with steeply pitched front gable entrance way with rounded arch and rounded front door. There is a small pointed window above the arched doorway. There is a stone rounded arch porte cochere on the right and a thick battered chimney on the façade of the home. The roof is side gabled.
117. 209 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence. (1910; 1939) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
One and one-half story house clad in weatherboard with aluminum side gable roof. There is a covered enclosed porch with a hipped roof and a brick chimney in the center of the house.
118. 210 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence. (1944) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
Single story Traditional Ranch home with side gable roof and front gable covered porch supported by decorative iron work. The home is clad in weatherboard and 3/3 square windows with fixed shutters at each window. There are four of these windows to the right of the entrance and one to the left. There is a car port to the left of the home.
119. 216 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence. (1918 residence, 1950 garage) **CONTRIBUTING.**  
Single story home with screened in porch and front cross gable metal roof with shingle cladding. The main roof is side gabled.

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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)

ARCHITECTURE  
COMMERCE

**Period of Significance:**

c. 1909-1968

**Significant Dates:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person:** (complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect / Builder:**

Frank Lockwood

Knight, Davis, and Warren

James A. Whetmore

A.A. Holt

George Holt

Chandler C. Yonge

Matthew Sute

Waley & Brown

C.A. Fulgham

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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 Foley Downtown Historic District is significant at the local level in Criterion A for Commerce and for contributing to the broad pattern of history and Criterion C for Architecture. The cultural resources located in the updated historic district boundaries, signify various eras of Foley's development, from its humble beginnings with the first railroad depot constructed in 1908, to Foley's agrarian economy evidenced by the H.M. Hamburg & Sons potato shed c. 1915-1919, to Foley's burgeoning tourist economy created by the convenient new highways and car culture as evidenced by the c. 1940s gas stations along McKenzie Street and the Streamline Moderne Volkert Car Dealership built in 1947. Foley's robust economy is also evident in significant architecture of the Foley Downtown Historic District with the Foley Hotel designed by Warren, Knight & Davis in the Renaissance Revival Style and the Masonic Temple designed by George B. Rogers in the Mission Revival Style. The period of significance spans from the date in which the oldest building in the district, the L&N Depot, now the City of Foley History Museum, was constructed in 1909 to 1968, the 50-year age limitation for historic significance as of the writing of this nomination. This corridor remains a vital part of the culture and economy of Foley today and, as time progresses, the Period of Significance should be increased to include more significant structures.

This Additional Documentation is meant to expand our understanding of the Foley's historic downtown by documenting previously ignored buildings and their contribution to downtown and the commercial life of the town. The information provided looks at the growth of Foley during several pivotal periods in the life of the town and of the Gulf Coast.

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

**General Foley Downtown Historic District Significance:** In September 1901, Chicago businessman, John Burton Foley met a south Alabama railroad agent, Col. J. M. Green, as they rode the rail to Washington, D.C., to attend the funeral of assassinated president, William McKinley. While traveling, Green told Foley about the economic potential of the sparsely settled, timber-rich lands in South Baldwin County, Alabama. One year later, Foley, president of Foley and Company which made and sold popular patented medicines, accepted Green's encouragement to visit Baldwin County. It was the Chicagoan's first visit to the South, and he was left so impressed with what he saw that he bought a 40,000- acre tract of timber land and named it "Foley." Located ten miles north of the Gulf of Mexico, 41 miles south of the town of Bay Minette, 21 miles east of Fairhope and Mobile Bay and about 30 miles west of Pensacola, Florida, the land was populated primarily with men working the turpentine stills and lumber camps scattered widely across the thick pine forests, marshlands dominated the coastal plains.<sup>1</sup>

When Foley arrived in Baldwin County there were no roads, only dirt tracks and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad went only as far south of Bay Minette. The few people who visited the area were primarily wealthy northern families that vacationed in the resort community of Magnolia Springs, located just a few miles west of the land Foley bought. They usually reached Magnolia Springs by taking a train to Mobile, then taking a steamer boat across Mobile Bay to Fairhope and traveling the remainder of the trip by horse-and-buggy.<sup>2</sup>

Two years after he purchased his tract, Foley began to survey his land at his own expense and began construction of about 100 miles of dirt roadways. He also built a sawmill, sugar mill, a school and an experimental farm just outside the town limits none of which remains. In 1905, he formed and incorporated the Magnolia Springs Land Company and hired agents to sell the lands to Northerners. At the same time, he formed a partnership with F. P. Hamm of the Bay Minette and Ft. Morgan Railway, a branch of the L & N. The two approached the L & N about building a 36-mile spur south connecting Bay Minette and Foley. A deal was struck stipulating that Hamm and Foley would build the tracks if the L & N would operate the train.<sup>3</sup> The train ran initially only on the first and third Wednesdays of the month, and on those days, according to one account, residents all along the line were "agog" with excitement. As the train brought prospective buyers in, land agents greeted them to make their pitch. The same year the line was completed, Foley had its first depot; unfortunately, it was destroyed by fire in 1908.<sup>4</sup> Within the year, however, a new larger Craftsman style depot was constructed which remained in its original location until 1971 when it was moved to Magnolia Springs. In 1995, as part of its overall efforts to preserve downtown, the

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<sup>1</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 10-11.

<sup>2</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 10-11.

<sup>3</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 10-11.

<sup>4</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 13-14.

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City of Foley brought the depot back its present site very where it originally sat.<sup>5</sup> The depot was sited in essentially the same place as it was originally located. It suffered a fire prior to its restoration, but comparison of historic photos and an evaluation of its existing fabric indicated that most of its historic exterior materials were retained. The restoration was based upon and closely matches historic photographs of the building.

As hoped, the railroad brought growth and development to Foley primarily on the west side of the tracks. The east side remained swampland, a dilemma that challenged the town until the 1950s when much of it was drained and filled in.<sup>6</sup> [*Two Sentences Deleted*]. At the same time, the Magnolia Springs Land Company began construction of Foley's first hotel, the Magnolia Hotel. [*Remainder of Paragraph Deleted*]. Construction of the impressive hotel apparently signaled success of Foley's venture. In 1908, a L & N Railroad publication praised the attributes of the Foley area, in particular, its ideal climate, soil, bountiful fresh water supply, nearness to the Gulf of Mexico, and other natural wonders. Those qualities, the paper claimed, made Foley a virtual mecca for those whose suffered from rheumatism, catarrh, or Bright's disease. "There is an abundance of sparkling clear water," it read, "springs are common, and wells are easily dug, and good water is found at twenty or thirty feet."<sup>7</sup>

In a 1909 article that appeared in the *Mobile Register*, a writer noted that "for a three-year-old, the Town of Foley scarcely has an equal in the whole country. It has a familiar look to one who has traveled through the western states where towns have sprung up as if by magic. The houses are all new, substantial and well painted. The streets are broad and laid out with system and everyone seems to be in a rush. One has to pause and reflect to remember the town is really in Alabama, so little does it resemble the typical Southern village."<sup>8</sup> The writer continued on in that vein by stating that a creamery was being started in the town and there were "good" churches and schools located there. Also, the writer noted that there was a shingle mill, a new bakery was under construction, and plans were under way to build a town hall with athletic quarters. In 1909, the Stelk brothers announced they, would build a \$5,000 building at the corner of South McKenzie Street and West Laurel Avenue.

A 1910 article in the Birmingham Age-Herald appeared impressed by Foley's growth as it noted that the area had been nothing but marshlands four years earlier. "But, the railroad built down into the marsh and stopped. A supply store or two were established to supply the transient demands of the wandering adventurers, the vanguard of the mighty tide of immigration that was soon to set in. The sag (depression in the earth) was drained out, sidewalks thrown up, plank walks built, and some more houses erected. The growth has been steady, almost unnoticed. The population in the immediate vicinity now will show something like 750. The town has never been incorporated. The people are too busy to think of such things."<sup>9</sup>

In January 1915, by a count of 21 - 6, citizens of Foley voted to incorporate. Although G.I. Weatherly was elected its first mayor, he had, by October resigned, and C. A. Boller was appointed to serve about a year. At that point, October 1916, he was elected to a four-year term. With that, the town had the power to plan for its future, and to regulate its growth, health and welfare. One of the most pressing problems was Foley's location in and around swamps that caused significant health problems related to influenza. As a result, in 1918, the town passed an ordinance, pursuant to a recommendation by the Governor, that privies be regulated, and that all premises be kept free of trash, and waste. In addition, waste containers were to be tightly shut and removed from the city limits at least once a month. The same year, the town voted to improve its electrical light system, install twelve new street lights, organize the town's first telephone exchange, and build its first concrete sidewalks at a cost of 11 cents per square foot.<sup>10</sup> As Foley and Baldwin County made plans for the future, many important commercial buildings and homes were constructed in town. In addition, c. 1915, John Foley deeded a major tract of land in the middle of town for a city park where baseball games, the Foley Fair, and other activities were held.

In 1920, Foley had a population of 242, but by the next year, it had soared to 441, and prosperity seemed at hand. On Friday, January 13, 1921, though, a devastating fire burned through downtown leaving most of the business district in ashes. Over a dozen businesses were affected. When the State Bank of Foley on the southwest corner of Laurel Avenue and McKenzie Street was threatened, the bank's president and local citizens removed all its deposits and most of its furnishings

<sup>5</sup> Pamela King, Interview with Charlie Ebert, October 30, 2003.

<sup>6</sup> Pamela King, Interview with Charlie Ebert, October 30, 2003.

<sup>7</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 22.

<sup>8</sup> *Mobile Register*, 1909

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* p. 21.

<sup>10</sup> James T. Dumas, "History of Foley, Alabama," Unpublished personal history, July 2000, p. 2 - 4.

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from the building. The fire moved from the south up the western side of McKenzie Street, the town's main north/south thoroughfare. Some of the businesses destroyed were Manning's barbershop, Huff news stand, the Idle Hour Theatre, and Williams lunch stand. After the fire, Foley officials voted to require building permits, and wooden buildings could no longer be built within the business district.<sup>11</sup>

By 1928, Foley's population had nearly doubled.<sup>12</sup> As a result, perhaps of so much growth and development, one issue that worsened and persisted was Foley's inability to drain off excess surface water. According to then mayor James Dumas, "the town was experiencing growing pains." In 1920, the town adopted an ordinance to establish a datum which was established at "a level plane, at the same height above sea level, as point one hundred feet below the top of the concrete block on the south east corner of the platform at the L. & N. Depot.... [and that thereafter] all grades established for any purpose [must comply with the datum]." He, and succeeding Mayor Arthur Holk, also pushed for a water works and sewerage system. In the summer of 1924, the town voted to hire civil engineer, R. J. Greenwood, to draw up plans for a sewerage system and assess all property that would be affected by it. Bids were received, and the job went to the Loxley Construction Company.<sup>13</sup> Mayors Dumas and Holk also focused on better roads. (See Criterion A, Commerce for further details on the design of roads in the Foley area.) The dream of better roads and public works was realized after the market crash of 1929 in public works projects intended to stimulate the economy. The mobilization of troops during World War II further stimulated Foley's economy due to its proximity to Fort Morgan, Barin Naval Field, and Mobile Bay. Military activity in the area incentivized the modernization of roads and highways in coastal Alabama. Following the war, with brand new highways and roads ready for civilian use, the ease of access to the Alabama Gulf Coast created a booming tourist economy.

Throughout the 1950s *to the present*, Foley and Baldwin County has experienced some dramatic, if not the most dramatic growth in the state. Roads and beach traffic remain its life's blood with the last phase of the Bayway (Interstate 10) having opened in 1977, and in 2000 the Foley Beach Express was finished. Such an abundance of traffic led, in the 1990s, to the development of huge outlet retail stores in Foley about a mile outside downtown. Such prosperity has brought enormous pressure to Foley to manage the preservation and protection of its historic resources, while building a profitable economic base.

### **Criterion A: Commerce**

The Foley Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its documentation of every phase of Foley's commercial development from 1909 to c. 1968. From 1909 to the mid-1940s, the town's economy was based predominantly on agriculture and trade. But, during the mid - late 1940s, Foley's economy virtually exploded as it shifted dramatically toward the tourist traffic headed ten miles south to Alabama's Gulf Beach coast.

In 1909, Foley's newspaper, the *Onlooker*, bragged that the town now had "a new 20 room hotel with bath and sample room, good livery, two general stores, drug, feed, furniture and hardware store, meat and fish market, cotton gin, rice and grist mill, pole and fence post office, two sawmills, painters, good school, local and long-distance telephones, doctor, weekly newspaper, barber, bakery, creamery, jeweler, bottling plant and two churches." The town still had a need for a doctor, butcher, cannery, pickle factory, lumberyard and barrel factory, nursery and greenhouse. Persons interested in filling any of these positions were advised to contact the Magnolia Springs Land Company in its Chicago office.<sup>14</sup>

In 1911, the State Bank of Foley opened for business and, with John Foley its president, moved into the Stelk Brothers building. The bank had "paid-in capital" of \$10,000 and was in a new two-story brick building one block south of the Magnolia Hotel and just north of the *Onlooker*. By 1912, the town had a two-room school, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic churches, a bank, four hotels, a fertilizer factory, a saw mill, a broom factory, a bottling works, a town hall, four general stores, hardware, furniture and agriculture implement stores, a meat market, a barber shop with bath and pool room, two liverys, an undertaker, a photograph gallery, two blacksmith shops, cotton and grist mills, a jewelry store, a doctor, a dentist, real estate and insurance agents, two shipping associations, a telephone system and line, and a newspaper.<sup>15</sup> Residents also

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. p. 5 – 6.

<sup>12</sup> L. J. Newcomb Cornings and Martha M. Albers, *A Brief History of Baldwin County*, Foley, AL: Baldwin County Historical Society, 1928.

<sup>13</sup> James T. Dumas, "History of Foley, Alabama," Unpublished personal history, July 2000, p. 6; 11.

<sup>14</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 20.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

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built homes including, according to Manufacturers Record, a number of bungalows in 1912 to 1914.<sup>16</sup> None remain in the downtown neighborhood.

While commerce remained strong in Foley, the success depended largely on the area's agricultural promise. According to the 1903 L & N publication, the soil in Baldwin County "is very fertile, it is a rich sandy loam, from 8 to 18 inches in depth, overlying a heavy clay which serves to retain moisture and fertilizer applied." In 1910, the Baldwin County Producers Corporation formed under a special act of the State legislature to act as buying and selling agent for vegetable growers all over the county. One year later, records showed that the railroad shipped 7,648 tons of farm projects or supplies. The next year, it had drastically increased its shipping to 11,412 tons. At the same time, membership in the producers' corporation had risen to 143 growers.<sup>17</sup>

One of the county's primary crops was potatoes (both sweet and Irish) which, until the late 1940s, was an economic staple in Foley. Potato sheds dotted the town's landscape until at least the 1960s, although only one remains.<sup>18</sup> Other important crops were peaches and oranges. According to a December 1908 edition of the *Onlooker*, "the New York Fruit Trade Journal, Kishi, a Japanese near Orange, Texas, had introduced from his native land some Satsuma oranges he claims are immune from frost and of fine flavor."<sup>19</sup> Just over a later, a Dr. W. H. Ludwig planted 2,000 orange trees just northwest of Foley which yielded 1,200 crates of the fruit less than three years later. That same year, in 1913, Foley's newspaper reported also that a J. Cudahy planted to plant 10,000 Satsuma orange trees, Other major Foley crops were velvet beans, 40 acres of which John Foley planted, pecans, and grapefruit trees.<sup>20</sup> Milk, too became an important agricultural product, and in 1912, the town looked forward to construction of a large dairy barn with feed troughs.<sup>21</sup>

By the mid-1920s, developers had begun to plan major beach projects that needed smooth access to the coast. In 1924, according to the Manufacturers Record, W R. Healie, president of Beverly Farms Corporation, acquired 508 acres of land on Perdido Bay and "contemplates" construction of a clubhouse at a cost of \$1,000,000. In 1927, a George C. Meyer was reported "interested in developing beach properties."<sup>22</sup>

In 1929, the stock market crashed, and the nation was plunged into its worst economic crisis ever to date. Even as late as 1930, though, according to a report from the Alabama Industrial Development Board, some believed that the catastrophe might not hit Foley. "Foley is a prosperous town.... It has excellent water and is served electricity by a local company. It has a compact business section and several fine homes, a nine-hole golf course and club house. Excellent fishing is available in the Gulf of Mexico and Perdido Bay." The report continued, saying "The Gulf and Bay shores offer recreational opportunities, particularly fishing, second to none in this entire Gulf section ... [but] there is not a first-class resort hotel or club in the county."<sup>23</sup>

The sunny outlook found in this report, though, was wrong. During the 1920s, crop prices had not risen for Foley farmers, while farm supplies had. Potatoes that had sold for \$1 dollar per hundred pounds in early 1931 had fallen to 65 cents by the end of the year. Corn fared no better, nor did cucumbers and other major crops, and the farmers were going under. County banks struggled to hold on, and in 1932, the Foley Farmers & Merchants Bank (formerly the State Bank of Foley) closed. Neither of these buildings are extant. According to local historian Tom Stoddard, "The two years following the banking crisis were disastrous. Baldwin County farmers shipped fewer than 1,000 cars of potatoes and only 1,872 cars of all produce in 1932. The following year was only slightly better." Owners of the beautiful Foley Hotel, which opened just five years, moreover, had their property seized and sold at auction.<sup>24</sup>

Public works projects were undertaken to stimulate the economy in Foley and the surrounding area during the Great Depression. In 1930, Governor Ben Miller visited the Gulf Beaches and expressed his desire to have a state park there where everyone in Alabama would be able to visit the coast and to "breathe the wonderful salt air." Getting the state

<sup>16</sup> "1912 – 1914," *Manufacturer's Record*, 1912-1928.

<sup>17</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 28 – 29.

<sup>18</sup> Pamela King, Interview with Charlie Ebert, October 30, 2003.

<sup>19</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 25 – 26.

<sup>20</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 25 – 26.

<sup>21</sup> "8-29-1912," *Manufacturer's Record*, 1912-1928.

<sup>22</sup> "9/11/1924 and 2/10/1927," *Manufacturer's Record*, 1912-1928.

<sup>23</sup> Tom Stoddard, *Foley Steps Forward: An Anecdotal History Since 1921*, Foley, AL: City of Foley, 2001, p. 45, p. 143.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.* p. 49 – 50.

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legislature to go along with the idea, however, proved problematic. According to George Meyer, a developer interested in the project, convincing the legislature proved one of the most challenging efforts of his life. Meyer's wife remembered "They couldn't understand, George said the day will come when you will understand."<sup>25</sup>

Meyer and his partner bought a large section of beach property and gave about 700 acres to the state. Facilities were sparse and only included seven camp buildings, a picnic shelter, two piers and a caretaker's house. There were also 40 acres where poisonous plants, snakes, alligators and feral pigs lived, according to the *Onlooker*. By 1937, Meyer had given or sold another 4,500 acres to the state, and at that time, the federal government and the U. S. Army contributed by sending 20 men to construct barracks for workers being sent down by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). By 1941, the CCC had completed roads into the state park, as well as cottages, and a "Big Casino."<sup>26</sup>

Other programs of the New Deal also supported Foley's new, beach economy and growth. Included were the Works Progress Administration's (WPA) effort to convert the winding sand trail from Gulf Shores to Fort Morgan into the Fort Morgan Highway. By 1937, 62 miles of surface road had been paved including the 15 miles from Foley to the Lillian Bridge. According to local historian Tom Stoddard, "Foley felt the growing popularity of the beach in increased road traffic...Crosby's Drug Store...became a popular stopping place for the ice cream made there, as well as a sweet orangeade the Crosbys whipped up."<sup>27</sup> Foley's economy was noticeably stimulated by the investment and excitement generated by these big, federally funded projects.

Private investment came too. In 1936, hospital facilities were completed in the second floor of the Stelk Brothers building and next door in a two-story stucco building. Together, they were dedicated as the Holmes Memorial Hospital.

By the 1940s and 1950s, Foley's economy experienced a major boom partly due to a revived agricultural climate that focused on potatoes, but also increasingly on harvesting gladiolas for sale, and the new tourist industry. In 1940, the census reported a population of 864; by 1950 it grew to 1,292. In 1940, according to Tom Stoddard, the economy was still based on "farming and small farms, at that."<sup>28</sup> In 1947, Governor Jim Folsom dedicated the Alabama Beach at Gulf State Park.<sup>29</sup> By the early 1950s, tourist traffic and the war industry boosted Foley's economy and development, and nearly tripled the population from 1950 to 1970. In 1951, Foley's National Guard unit was activated for the Korean War and Barin Field was reopened in Foley. At the same time, dozens of officer's quarters were constructed about a half mile east of the downtown district where they remain virtually intact.

Many of the district's contributing resources date from 1909 to the early 1940s, while the remaining date from the mid-1940s to c. 1968. There are three important remaining agricultural related buildings including the town's only remaining potato shed, the H.M. Hamburg & Sons Building (Inventory #2), and the Reimers grain processing company (Inventory #3). There are also many 1909 to c.1968 commercial buildings and commercial blocks; a 1909 depot (Inventory #1), the 1925 Foley Hotel (Inventory #94) in the Renaissance Revival style, the town's first post office (Inventory #64), c. 1921-1922, the c. 1925 Orange Crush Bottling Company (Inventory #71-74), and a 1936 hospital (Inventory #91). There is also a 1954 Dairy Queen (Inventory #111), several 1945 – 1960s automobile related buildings including four gas stations, three late 1940s garages, and one c. 1946-1947 Streamline Moderne automobile showroom (Inventory #82).

The economic development of Foley, Alabama is intimately intertwined with the growth of the automobile industry, the tourist industry, and the development of the US Highway system. The construction of US Highway 59 made Foley the last stop before reaching the Gulf Coast for many generations of tourists. Tourist traffic picked up in the area following World War II and several full-service gas stations were constructed up and down North and South McKenzie Street and on US Highway 59. For decades, this was the only route to Gulf Shores, making Foley an ideal market for tourist amusements such as outlet malls and amusement parks (located further south on 59). US Highway 98, also known as Alabama's Coastal Connection bisects Foley along east and west Laurel Avenue, bringing two major thoroughfares of tourist traffic together at the heart of the Foley Downtown Historic District. The thriving number of gas station and auto parts businesses along McKenzie today affirm that Foley is still readily impacted by the significance of US Highway 59.

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<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid. p. 55.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid. p. 65.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid. p. 144.

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The city's intimate ties with the US Highway system began in the early years of Foley's development. In 1909, Foley's newspaper, the *Onlooker*, and others had begun to pressure the government to build a military highway from Fort Morgan to Foley. In January 1909, Congressman Wiley introduced a bill to construct a road 28 miles long at a cost of \$200,000. According to a 1910 article in the *Onlooker* "A military road is needed. The road will open up 75 miles of coast; people from many states would buy summer homes."<sup>30</sup> Not much happened, though, and in 1914, the Alabama Good Roads Association worked to revive the project.<sup>31</sup>

By 1919, the subject of the town's poor roads began to attract substantial interest. Cars had appeared, but roads had not improved enough to accommodate them. Aside from the private toll road in nearby Lillian, most inland traffic was haphazard and rugged. According to Mayor Boller, the road from Foley to Bay Minette at that time crossed the railroad tracks 24 times, "I always said, " he later recalled, "the road builders were afraid they would lose sight of the railroad tracks and get lost."<sup>32</sup> Other citizens and groups began to mobilize and in April 1919, Baldwin County residents and some from Pensacola, met in Fairhope to discuss building an Interurban Road through Baldwin County. At its close, they resolved to endorse a Coast Interurban and motor highway linking New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, that Mobile and Baldwin Counties would cooperate, and that the road would go through Baldwin County. They also voted to apply for federal funding to build it.<sup>33</sup>

In October 1922, Mayor Dumas introduced a new "movement" to build a causeway to Mobile and "various towns in Baldwin County were asked to help bring pressure on the Highway Department to bring this about. The State Highway Department at this time consisted of twelve members and were in session at Mobile, to consider the feasibility of such a project." As a result, Dumas recalled, he headed a delegation to Mobile to invite the Highway Commission to a banquet at the Foley Progressive Hall... [There], he said, "we voiced our approval of connecting Baldwin and Mobile County by a highway." Frank Barchard Sr., owner of the *Onlooker*, however, according to Dumas, "was violently opposed to the building of this road, as he thought it would hurt Baldwin County merchants, never giving a thought that there were a hundred thousand people in Mobile, that were anxious to come across the Bay to live, and to commute to Mobile."<sup>34</sup>

Unfortunately for the *Onlooker* owner, according to Dumas, "on the day that the Highway Commission visited us the Onlooker came out with a special edition, with big headlines stating that the Foley Business Men went on record as favoring the building up of Mobile in preference to Baldwin County. The Foley business men took this as a slap in the face, and thirteen of them withdrew their advertising from the *Onlooker*."<sup>35</sup> However, after the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression began to take its economic toll on Foley, public works projects were undertaken to jump start the local economy. In 1930, workers began surveying the area between Perdido Bay and Mobile Bay, as the first step toward the long awaited for Intracoastal Waterway between Pensacola and Mobile Bay. But, before dredging could get underway in 1931, "Mobile interests" began to agitate for a more southerly route through Lake Shelby and Little Lagoon. South Baldwin groups opposed that, though, and "won the fight," according to Stoddard. Dredging soon began, he noted, but it was heavily "supervised" by Baldwin county residents Upon completion, Gulf Shores and Orange Beach "truly became an island."<sup>36</sup>

In the 1940s as a part of the war effort, roads continued to be improved including completion of the highway to Magnolia Springs, making it easier for industries of all sorts to get in and out of the coastal area. Because of that, as well as Foley's proximity to Mobile Bay, by 1941, the war industry began to make a significant impact on Foley's economy and growth. In 1941, Fort Morgan was reactivated, and a year later the Barin Naval Field was established with airstrips at Foley, Gulf Shores, Magnolia Springs, and Silverhill. Within two years, prisoner of war camps were established in Foley and Loxley. All resulted in new people in town, many of them with money to spend, and new travel up and down the highways connecting Foley to the beach and other county towns.<sup>37</sup> With car traffic, of course, came the need for fuel and car maintenance, and by the mid-1940s, Foley's downtown district became dotted with automobile-related business. By c. 1945, there were three gas stations on the way in or out of Foley, *including one on N. McKenzie Street*. These highways continue to be a vital part of Foley's economy and have been instrumental in making Foley the tourist hub it is today. The ease of reaching the Gulf

<sup>30</sup>Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 63-68.

<sup>31</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 63-68.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid. p. 47.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid. p. 150 – 151.

<sup>34</sup> James T. Dumas, "History of Foley, Alabama," Unpublished personal history, July 2000, p. 9.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid. p. 54.

<sup>37</sup>Ibid. p. 144.



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Coast created by these highways encouraged car culture and the tourist industry that began to define American culture in the 1950s.

### **Criterion C: Architecture**

The Foley Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion C, Architecture, for its very fine examples of 1909 to c. 1968 buildings some of which were designed by prominent architects. Many of Foley's best examples of architecture were constructed after the 1921 fire that nearly destroyed the downtown district. Within a year after the fire, Foley's first post office had been completed on the corner of Laurel Avenue and McKenzie Street (Inventory #64). *The* supervising architect was James A. Wetmore of Washington, D. C. and "local" designer was prominent Montgomery architect, Frank Lockwood. In 1925, three very important buildings were constructed downtown: the \$200,000 Renaissance Revival style hotel, designed by the prominent architectural firm of Warren, Knight & Davis, *that* included 46 rooms, 33 of which included private baths, a theatre, as well as six stores in what is likely the state's first indoor mall (Inventory #94); the two story Masonic Temple designed by George B. Rogers (Inventory #6); and the Orange Crush Bottling Company built by the George C. Randolph Company (Inventory #71-74).

Approximately half of the district's resources date from its 1940s economic boom, including some of its most well-articulated architecture. Included are commercial, industrial, governmental, health, and cultural architecture. The district has many simple weatherboard, brick and concrete block stores, commercial buildings, or commercial blocks; a c. 1925 two story brick bottling company with fine brick corbelling; a c. 1925 Masonic Temple designed by George B. Rogers; and an excellent Renaissance Revival hotel designed by prominent Birmingham architects, Warren, Knight, and Davis. There are also examples of residential architecture including one 1910s Colonial Revival style, two c. 1920s Tudor Revival homes, and several Craftsman style bungalows. These homes were converted to commercial spaces over time, reflecting the growth of the commercial core. There is an Art Deco/ Streamline Moderne automobile showroom designed by Frank Lockwood and a Streamline Moderne fuel sales office. There are several late 1940s Streamline Moderne buildings and an extremely well preserved 1954 Dairy Queen building.

The architecture included in the Foley Downtown Historic District is an eclectic mix of nationally popular, early to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century styles specifically adapted to the Alabama Gulf Coast environment. The Gulf Coast Vernacular iterations of the Academic Eclecticism Revivals, Art Deco, and Streamline Moderne styles visible in the Foley Downtown Historic District are some of the only examples that are extant. Other Gulf Coast communities have been decimated by hurricanes and development, destroying the vernacular architecture of their downtown districts. These midcentury buildings express the growth seen by this community, specifically, but the Gulf Coast more broadly. As Foley shifted its economy from an agricultural focus to once more centered on tourism, the architectural tastes shifted with it. The modern styles represented the future and these buildings, mostly housing aspects of the tourism industry, service stations, restaurants, and so on, were built to attract tourists driving through town on the way to the beach, rather than the farmer looking for a way to get his produce to market.

---

## **9. Major Bibliographic References**

**Bibliography** (cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

Alabama. May 26, 1950.

Comings, L. J. Newcomb, and Martha M. Albers. *A Brief History of Baldwin County*. Foley, AL: Baldwin County Historical Society, 1928.

Dumas, James T. "History of Foley, Alabama." Unpublished personal history. July 2000.

Heritage of Baldwin County. Clanton, AL: Heritage of Publishing Consultants, 2001.

King, Pamela. Interview with Charlie Ebert. October 30, 2003, April 8, 2004.

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)  
Name of Property

Baldwin, AL  
County and State

King, Pamela. Interview with Charlie Ebert. October 30, 2003.

King, Pamela. Interview with Marjorie Snook. October 30, 2003.

Manufacturer's Record. 1912-1928.

Rich, Doris. When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921? Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999.

Map. "Foley, Alabama." 1946. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1867-1970 – Alabama.

Stoddard, Tom. Foley Steps Forward: An Anecdotal History Since 1921. Foley, AL: City of Foley, 2001.

---

**Previous documentation of 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
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 85

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places.

- |              |           |            |            |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | 30.415164 | Longitude: | -87.684214 |
| 2. Latitude: | 30.415186 | Longitude: | -87.682956 |
| 3. Latitude: | 30.403124 | Longitude: | -87.683085 |
| 4. Latitude: | 30.403124 | Longitude: | -87.685364 |

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)  
Name of Property

Baldwin, AL  
County and State

**OR**  
**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

**NAD 1927**    or     **NAD 1983**

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
5. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The district spans McKenzie Street from Verbena Avenue to the south and Camphor Street to the north and Pine Street in the west to Chicago Street in the east.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

BI: The boundaries of the Foley Downtown Historic District were selected to envelope the greatest amount of resources that reflect the historic character of Downtown Foley. In 2011, the original 2004 boundaries were significantly decreased citing integrity issues. That finding was flawed, as the primary issues addressed were changes in property use, that did not reflect the physical integrity of the district. The 2011 boundaries failed to reflect the total history of Downtown Foley. The 2018 boundary expansion includes residences that have been converted to commercial businesses but retain their historic character and reflect the historic growth of historic residential neighborhoods and their conversion to commercial use and contribution to Foley's historic downtown.

AD: The boundary increase includes the greatest number of properties that reflect the commercial and architectural history of Foley inside the period of significance. This includes commercial buildings, service stations, residential buildings, churches, and the town's park.

---

**11. Form prepared by:**

Name/Title: Meri Beth Slaughter / Stephen McNair

Organization: McNair Historic Preservation, Inc.

Street & number: P.O. Box 2604

City/Town: Mobile State: AL Zip Code: 36652

Email: smcnair@mcnairhp.com Phone: 334-303-3029

Date: August 28, 2018 / January 2019

---

**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.

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)  
Name of Property

Baldwin, AL  
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 or Property: Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)  
City or Vicinity: Foley  
County: Baldwin State: AL  
Photographer: Meri Beth Slaughter  
Date Photographed: August 24, 2018

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

Photo #1 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_001)  
517 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #2 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_002)  
514 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #3 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_003)  
515 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #4 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_004)  
500 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #5 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_005)  
500 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #6 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_006)  
416 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #7 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_007)  
402 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #8 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_008)  
319 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #9 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_009)  
319 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #10 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_010)  
320 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #11 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_011)  
423 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #12 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_012)  
409 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #13 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_013)

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)

Baldwin, AL

Name of Property

County and State

303 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #14 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_014)  
217, 219, 221 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #15 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_015)  
203, 213 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #16 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_016)  
119 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #17 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_017)  
107 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #18 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_018)  
Corner of Laurel and McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #19 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_019)  
125 East Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #20 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_020)  
Heritage Park. Camera facing East.

Photo #21 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_021)  
Heritage Park. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #22 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_022)  
101, 103, 105, 107 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #23 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_023)  
109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #24 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_024)  
121 S Alston Street. Camera facing Northwest.

Photo #25 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_025)  
107 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #26 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_026)  
117, 119, 121 W Orange Ave. Camera facing South.

Photo #27 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_027)  
200, 214 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #28 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_028)  
201, 203 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #29 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_029)  
101, 103, 109-121 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #30 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_030)  
111, 113, 115, 117, 121 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #31 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_031)  
201, 207, 209 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Southwest.

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)  
Name of Property

Baldwin, AL  
County and State

Photo #32 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_032)  
209, 211, 223 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #33 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_033)  
225, 231 West Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #34 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_034)  
240, 246 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Northwest.

Photo #35 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_035)  
224, 230, 234 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #36 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_036)  
214, 216, 222 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #37 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_037)  
200 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing North.

Photo #38 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_038)  
112, 114, 116, 118 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing North.

Photo #39 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_039)  
114, 120 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #40 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_040)  
200, 214 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #41 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_041)  
218 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #42 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_042)  
101-103 South McKenzie Street, also 104, 106, 108 E Laurel Street. Camera facing South.

Photo #43 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_043)  
209, 211 West Jessamine Avenue. Camera facing South.

Photo #44 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_044)  
215, 217 W Jessamine Avenue. Camera facing South.

Photo #45 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_045)  
219 W Jessamine Avenue. Camera facing South.

Photo #46 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_046)  
208, 210 W Jessamine Avenue. Camera facing North.

Photo #47 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_047)  
113 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing South.

Photo #48 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_048)  
201 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing South.

Photo #49 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_049)  
205, 209 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing Southwest.

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)  
Name of Property

Baldwin, AL  
County and State

Photo #50 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_050)  
216 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing North.

Photo #51 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_051)  
210 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing North.

Photo #52 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_052)  
208 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing Northwest.

Photo #53 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_053)  
200 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing North.

Photo #54 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_054)  
321 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #55 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_055)  
302 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #56 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_056)  
316 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #57 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_057)  
111 West Myrtle Avenue. Camera facing South.

Photo #58 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_058)  
317, 319, 321, 323 S Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #59 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_059)  
311, 315 S Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #60 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_060)  
302 S Alston Street. Camera facing Northwest.

Photo #61 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_061)  
209, 213, 221, 223 S Alston Street. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #62 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_062)  
208, 212, 222 S Alston Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #63 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_063)  
108, 110 S Alston Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #64 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_064)  
115, 119 S Alston Street. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #65 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_065)  
109 S Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #66 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_066)  
106, 116 N Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #67 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_067)  
200 N Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #68 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_068)

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)  
Name of Property

Baldwin, AL  
County and State

218 N Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #69 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_069)  
201 N Alston Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #70 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_070)  
300, 308 N Alston Street. Camera facing North.

Photo #71 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_071)  
350-390, 358 N Alston Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #72 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_072)  
400 N Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #73 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_073)  
510 N Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #74 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_075)  
413 N Alston Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #75 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_076)  
500 N Alston Street. Camera facing East.

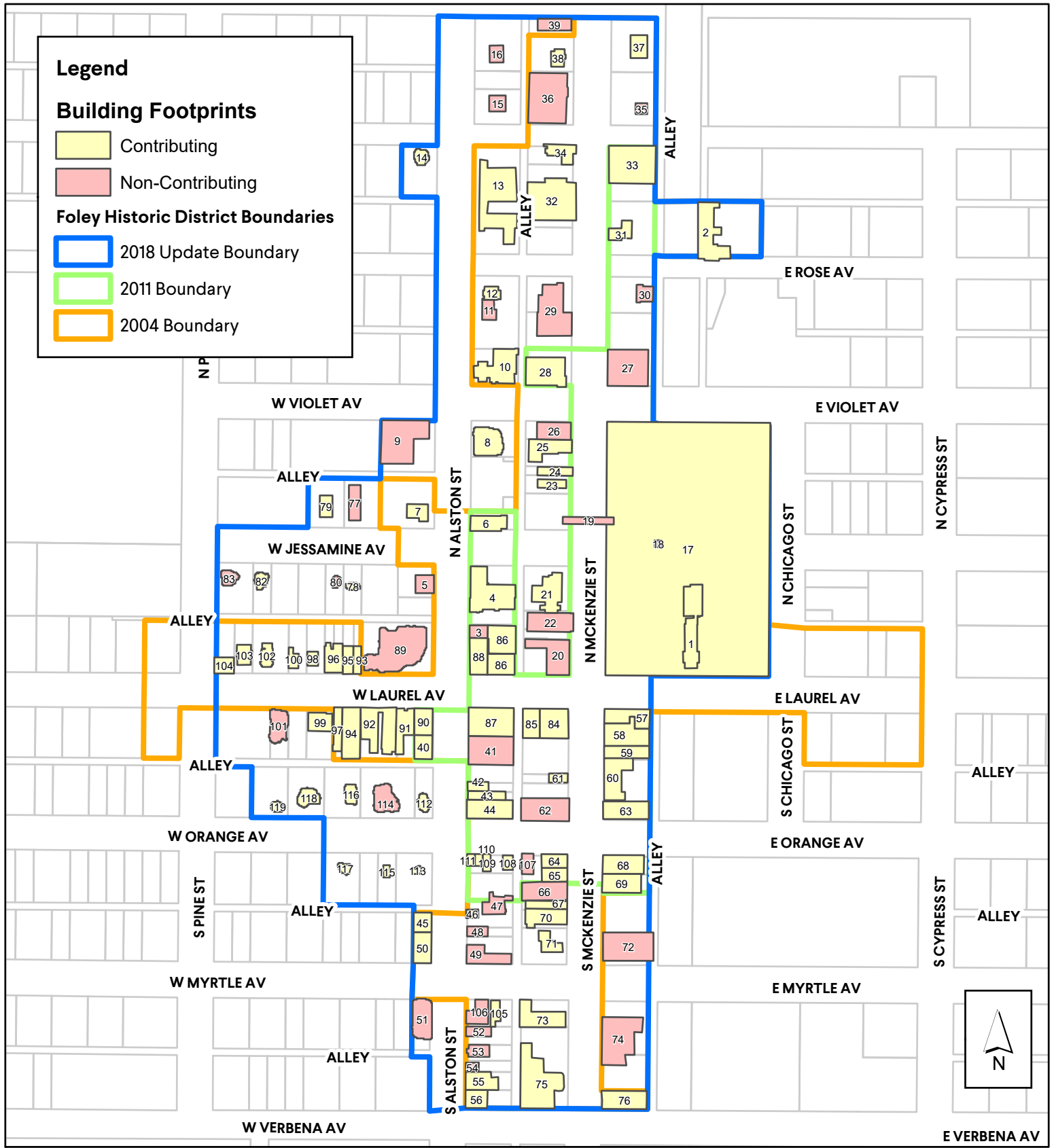
Photo #76 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_077)  
121 E Rose Avenue. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #77 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_078)  
121 E Rose Avenue. Camera facing Northwest.

**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.



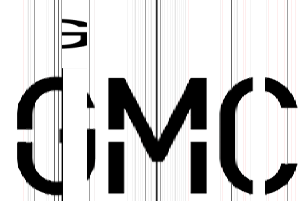


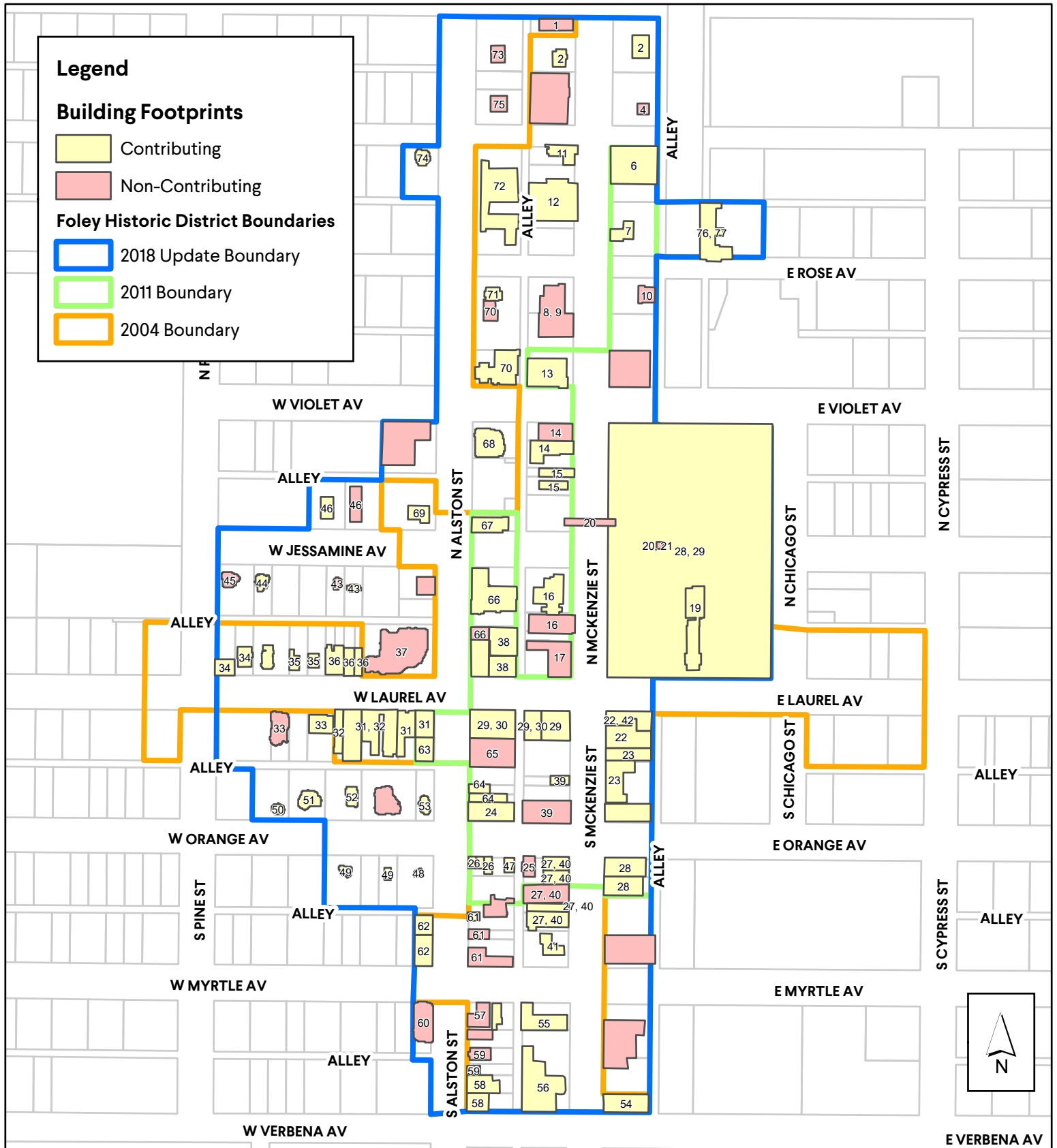
# HISTORIC DISTRICT STRUCTURES

FOLEY, ALABAMA

11 North Water Street, Suite 15250  
 Mobile, AL 36602  
 T 251.460.4006  
 GMCNETWORK.COM

DATE: July 23, 2019  
 AUTHOR: B. BIAS





### HISTORIC DISTRICT PHOTO LEGEND

FOLEY, ALABAMA

11 North Water Street, Suite 15250  
 Mobile, AL 36602  
 T 251.460.4006  
 GMCNETWORK.COM

DATE: July 23, 2019  
 AUTHOR: B. BIAS



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BOOK EXCHANGE BOOKS

BOOK EXCHANGE

BOOK EXCHANGE

BOOKS

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YIELD  
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TRUCKS  
OVER  
4 AXLES  
NO TURNS

NO TURN  
ON RED





FOLEY

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Refrigerators	Tables	Benches	Decorative
Stoves	Seating	Bar Stools	Accessories
Washers	Bar Stools	Bar Stools	Accessories
Dishwashers	Bar Stools	Bar Stools	Accessories
Freezers	Bar Stools	Bar Stools	Accessories
Refrigerators	Bar Stools	Bar Stools	Accessories
Washers	Bar Stools	Bar Stools	Accessories
Dishwashers	Bar Stools	Bar Stools	Accessories
Freezers	Bar Stools	Bar Stools	Accessories
Refrigerators	Bar Stools	Bar Stools	Accessories

ANTIQUES

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**HOLLIS** Orange Blossom Square  
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McKee St



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WALKWAY  
CROSSING

TOWN CENTER  
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MORTGAGE



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106



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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

*3/20/2019*

Requested Action: Resubmission

Property Name: Foley Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Multiple Name:

State & County: ALABAMA, Baldwin

Date Received: 8/6/2019      Date of Pending List:      Date of 16th Day:      Date of 45th Day: 9/20/2019      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: RS100003122

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      9/20/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Revised district boundary accepted.  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239

Date 9/20/19

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No      see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



A DIVISION OF OPC NEWS, LLC  
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FOLEY 251.943.2151  
The Courier – The Islander  
The Onlooker  
The Baldwin Times

RECEIVED  
SEP 13 2018  
LEGAL REP - 251-345-6805  
BY: \_\_\_\_\_

**PROOF OF PUBLICATION  
STATE OF ALABAMA • BALDWIN COUNTY**

Before me, the undersigned authority in and for said County, in said State, personally appeared April M. Wallace who, by me duly sworn, deposes and says that: she is the Legal Representative of the following newspaper listed below, a newspaper of GENERAL CIRCULATION, PUBLISHED and PRINTED in Baldwin County, Alabama, and that there was published in The Courier, The Islander, The Onlooker, & or The Baldwin Times in the issue/s of:

08/15/2018

a legal notice, a copy of which is hereto attached. The sum charged by the Newspaper for said publication does not exceed the lowest classified rate paid by commercial customers for an advertisement of similar size and frequency in the same newspaper(s) in which the public notice appeared.

There are no agreements between the Newspaper and the officer or attorney charged with the duty of placing the attached legal advertising notices whereby any advantage, gain or profit accrued to said officer or attorney.

X April M. Wallace  
April M. Wallace, Legal Ad Representative

X Amber Kimbler  
Amber Kimbler, Notary Public  
Baldwin County, Alabama  
My commission expires April 10, 2022



AMBER KIMBLER  
My Commission Expires  
April 10, 2022

Sworn and subscribed to on 08/15/2018.

CITY OF FOLEY, LEGAL ACCOUNT

Acct#: 983511

Ad#: 288469

Alabama's National Register Review Board

Amount of Ad: \$30.24

Legal File# Alabama

**Public Meeting Notice**

Alabama's National Register Review Board will consider an update to the Foley Downtown Historical nomination, Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama for the National Register of Historical Places.

When: September 27, 2018, 10:30 am

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

Properties listed in the National Register are:

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

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

August 15, 2018

Approved by \_\_\_\_\_  
P.O./Resolution # \_\_\_\_\_  
Account # \_\_\_\_\_  
Check # \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Paid \_\_\_\_\_



# ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 South Perry Street  
P.O. Box 300900  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900  
334-242-3184 / Fax: 334-240-3477

Lisa D. Jones  
Executive Director  
State Historic Preservation Officer

October 4, 2018



Ms. Joy Beasley  
National Park Service  
1849 C Street NW  
Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Beasley:

Enclosed please find an updated nomination and additional supporting documentation to update the following Alabama district in the National Register of Historic Places:

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD and BI)  
Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Lee Anne Wofford".

Lee Anne Wofford  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

LAW/nw

Enclosures

BC 3122



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

### 1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Foley Downtown Historic District Update (BI & AD)  
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: Parts of Alston Street (N&S); McKenzie Street (N&S); Laurel Street (US 98 E&W); Myrtle Avenue (W); Rose Avenue (E&W); Orange Avenue (W); Jessamine Avenue (W); Pine Street (N)  
City/Town: Foley State: AL County: Baldwin  
Not for Publication: \_\_\_\_\_ Vicinity: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination request \_\_\_\_\_ determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
I recommend this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
 National  Statewide  Local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D

Returned

Debra Renee Kofford /Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 10/4/18  
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

### 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

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**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

**Number of Resources Within Property:** (do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
96	38	Buildings
1		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
97	38	<b>TOTAL</b>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 29

**6. Function or Use / Historic Functions:** (enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling; hotel
- COMMERCE / TRADE: specialty store; warehouse; restaurant
- GOVERNMENT: city hall
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- RELIGIOUS: religious facility
- INDUSTRY / PROCESSING: manufacturing facility
- AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE: Storage
- HEALTH CARE: hospital
- TRANSPORTATION: road-related (vehicular)

**Current Functions:** (enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling; hotel
- COMMERCE / TRADE: specialty store; restaurant
- RELIGIOUS: religious facility
- RECREATION & CULTURE: museum; outdoor recreation
- TRANSPORTATION: road-related (vehicular)

**7. Architectural Classification:** (enter categories from instructions)

- LATE 19<sup>th</sup> and EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN REVIVALS
- COLONIAL REVIVAL
- TUDOR REVIVAL
- MISSION / SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL
- RENAISSANCE REVIVAL
- CRAFTSMAN
- MODERN
- STREAMLINE MODERNE
- ART DECO
- INTERNATIONAL STYLE

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions)

**Principal exterior materials of the property:** concrete, brick, asphalt, slate, terra cotta, stucco, weatherboard, stone, metal, aluminum, composite

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The district contains the following street numbers:

East Laurel Avenue: 125, 150

East Rose Avenue: 117, 121

Highway 98 (formerly East Laurel Avenue): 200-212

North Alston Street: 106, 116, 117-121, 200, 201, 218, 219/221, 300, 308, 350-390, 358, 400, 413, 500, 510, 600, Apartments (606, 608, 614, 616, 618, 620), 611, 815-825, 820

North Chicago Street: 106

North McKenzie Street: 100 and 200 blocks (park), 107, 115, 119, 203, 213, 217, 219-221, 300, 303, 319, 320, 402, 409, 420, 423, 500, 501, 514, 515, 517, 601, 609, 620-640, 700, 703, 721, 805, 812, 818, 819

South Alston Street: 108-110, 109, 115, 119, 121, 208-212, 209, 213, 221-223, 222, 302, 311, 315, 317-319, 321-323

South McKenzie Street: 101-103, 105-107, 109, 111-119, 114, 120, 121, 200, 201, 203, 214, 218, 219, 302, 307, 311, 316, 317, 321

West Jessamine Avenue: 208, 209, 210, 211, 215, 217, 219

West Laurel Avenue: 101-103, 109-111, 112-116, 113-121, 118, 200, 201, 207, 209, 211, 214, 216, 222, 223, 224, 225, 230, 231, 234, 240, 246

West Myrtle Avenue: 111

West Orange Avenue: 107, 113, 117, 119, 121, 200, 201, 202, 205, 208, 209, 210, 216

West Orchid Avenue: 201

### 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

There are 96 contributing buildings and 1 contributing site. There are 38 non-contributing buildings in the district. This number increases the district beyond the 2004 nomination which had 80 contributing resources. The nomination seeks to be more inclusive of historic buildings that owners have taken the initiative to sensitively renovate and adaptively reuse. In the 2011 nomination, buildings that had been renovated sensitively were removed from the district and claimed that they "lacked integrity" and the district was decreased to contain only 29 contributing resources. The Foley Downtown Historic District contains 135 parcels in total. The narrative description of the district continues in the extensive inventory of buildings included in the boundaries of Foley Downtown Historic District updated boundaries.

The Foley Downtown Historic District Update envelopes broad swaths of McKenzie Street and Alston Street, Orange Avenue, Laurel Street, Rose Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, and Jessamine Avenue highlighting the city's historic core. Contributing resources date from 1909 to 1968 and are primarily of the Academic Eclectic Revival Styles, Craftsman, Vernacular Traditional Minimal, Art Deco, Streamline Moderne, Modern, International Style, and Industrial sites. Commercial buildings comprise the bulk of contributing resources and are situated along the major arteries that bisect the district, McKenzie Street and Laurel Street. Other contributing resources include residences, two former post offices, a former hospital, a former Masonic Temple, and a former railroad depot. Architecturally, the most extraordinary examples of the historic architectural fabric of the district include the Old U.S. Post Office designed by James A. Wetmore of Washington D.C. in collaboration with Frank Lockwood of Montgomery, Alabama on McKenzie Street, the Masonic Temple, designed by George B. Rogers of Mobile on Alston Street, the L&N Railroad Depot on McKenzie Street, and the Renaissance Revival style Foley Hotel, designed by Birmingham architects Warren, Knight, and Davis on Laurel Street. The increasing importance of Foley as a hub of car culture is evidenced in the two excellent examples of Streamline Moderne showrooms – one for Butane Fuel to the north and one for cars to the south – that bookend the historic district.

Despite the expansion of highways and the booming commercial and residential development of Baldwin County in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Centuries, the architectural fabric and historic character of the district remains largely intact. The historic grid patterns remain prevalent in terms of planning and context, while the walkability and commercial purpose of the downtown remains as intended. The historic commercial center of Foley is remnant of a more agrarian and slower paced economic

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culture, while it has also adapted to the introduction and impact of the automobile culture and tourism. This community is located near the beaches of the Gulf of Mexico; however, it more closely resembles a typical small Alabama commercial center of the period. This character has not been compromised. The feeling of the community and varying architectural culture remains true to the varying periods of construction and period of significance.

The district retains a high level of integrity throughout the district. The buildings in the district retain aspects of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship. Few alterations have been made over time and the two primary corridors of the district, along McKenzie and Laurel, maintain the feeling and association of a historic commercial core with one and two story twentieth century commercial block buildings, sidewalks, and street parking. Over time, there was a significant attempt to adaptively re-use historic homes as businesses and update them to contemporary standards. Other than Heritage Park, there are not large swaths of open landscaping. To the west of McKenzie and Alston there are a great deal of historic residential structures that have been converted to commercial use. Landscaping is minimal and controlled. Streets are typically lined with sidewalks and diagonal street parking.

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### **Narrative Description**

This nomination represents an update and expansion of the Foley Downtown Historic District focusing primarily on commercial properties in and around the existing district. The historic district will return to the size as described in the 2004 nomination, which contained 80 contributing resources, and expanded north and south along McKenzie Street and Alston Street, further west on Orange Avenue, Laurel Street, Rose Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, and Jessamine Avenue. The main arteries of the district are Laurel Street and McKenzie Street, which feature one to three story early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings at the heart of the district, morphing to Streamline Moderne structures built to accommodate the burgeoning importance of the automobile and the emergence of the tourist economy in the mid-century. As one ventures East and West from McKenzie Street, the building stock turns to one-story residences surrounded by trees and greenery.

As stated previously, this nomination updates the district to include buildings removed from the original 2004/2005 listing (NR #04001496). Many of these buildings were subject to renovations and preservation to modernize but retain historic character. Regular maintenance and preservation practice on these historic buildings should not disqualify them from inclusion in the Foley Downtown Historic District. The cultural and aesthetic value of vernacular architecture and modern architecture will be fully reflected in this updated nomination. Vernacular traditional minimal homes constructed to the west of McKenzie Street in the 1930s and 1940s and converted to commercial retail or office sites. The expansion of the district north also includes an additional excellent example of a Streamline Moderne building as well as a Mission Revival style armory. The northward expansion includes more historic gas stations and auto-body shops built at the mid-century enforcing the emphasis on transportation and car culture as a significant cultural movement that shaped the built environment and economy of Foley, Alabama. The Foley Downtown Historic District update expands the definition of historically significant to be more inclusive of differing histories, architectural movements, and vernacular buildings. The Foley Downtown Historic District is an irregularly shaped area at the core of the community's central business district. The core of the district is located on McKenzie Street between Camphor Avenue to the north and Verbena Avenue to the south. To the east and west, the major artery is Laurel Avenue and is bordered to the west by North Pine Street and to the east by Armory Blvd. The borders are stepped in and irregular beyond those farthest reaches and include parcels on North and South Alston, East and West Rose Avenue, West Jessamine Avenue, West Orange Avenue, and West Myrtle Avenue. The district is urban and commercial in character with dense infill resulting in many adjoining commercial blocks.

### **INVENTORY**

† Included in 2004 Nomination as **Contributing**

\* Included in 2011 Nomination Update as **Contributing**

### **East Laurel Avenue**

1. 125 East Laurel Avenue. Depot/ now City of Foley History Museum (c. 1909; 1971; 1995). **CONTRIBUTING**. One story frame Craftsman style railroad depot with a hipped cross gable roof, brick chimney, 4/4 double hung windows throughout, decorative wood brackets, and a brick foundation. This structure was moved to Magnolia Springs in

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1971 but returned to its original location and orientation in 1995. The rail bed, location, association, setting, and feeling were restored once the depot was re-sited. Despite the move, the depot retains integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. †\*

2. 150 East Laurel Avenue. Post Office. (c.1995). **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One story brick U.S. Post Office with a glass atrium and standing seam metal roof. Structure includes loading docks and several pedestrian entrances, accessible from the side parking lot.

**East Rose Avenue**

3. 117 East Rose Avenue. B/E Aerospace Consumables Managements (1993) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One story, four-bay, aluminum shed converted into offices with two garage entrances on the right and a front entrance flanked by horizontal aluminum sliding windows.
4. 121 East Rose Avenue. H.M. Hamburg & Sons, Farmers Mutual Co-op/ now under careful renovation (c. 1915 – 1919) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story tin potato shed with a front gabled tin roof, right bay recessed front entrance, brick chimney, and a small left side c. 1940s addition about 1/3 back from the front. This is the only remaining potato shed in Foley. The building is currently undergoing a sensitive restoration and adaptive reuse process. †

**Highway 98 (formerly East Laurel Avenue)**

5. 200 - 212 Highway 98 East. Fortis College (c. 1940s c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing concrete block commercial building with a flat roof, original side entrance, 1960s aluminum windows and glass storefronts, and an aluminum awning. †

**North Alston Street**

6. 106 North Alston Street. Reimers Company/ now vacant (c. 1945; c. 2004 -2018) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing brick veneer building with a two-story grain elevator on the rear. The roof is flat throughout with glass store front and aluminum glass double doors. There is a black aluminum awning across the façade with prominent numbering. The Reimers Company grew, processed and distributed hybrid corn and garden seeds. They also manufactured insecticides. †
7. 116 North Alston Street. Gulf Telephone/ now Tennessee Valley Metals (1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two story brick building with a flat roof and no windows. †\*
8. 117-121 North Alston Street. Foley Recreation Department (1939) **CONTRIBUTING**. International style commercial duplex constructed of concrete and stucco. Two glass and aluminum store fronts with brick retaining wall accents flanking both doors. There is a decorative concrete sunscreen on the south side of the building.
9. 200 North Alston Street. Masonic Temple/ 766 Foley Lodge/ now City of Foley Building Department (1925) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two story brick veneer Mission Revival building with a hipped roof and central front parapet. The façade is 3 bays wide with a recessed entrance in the central bay flanked on each side by a pair of double hung sash windows on the first and second stories. There are 4/1 double hung windows on the second floor. The central bay has 3 decorative arched windows directly above the entrance and directly below the parapet. Architect: George B. Rogers of Mobile; contractor: Whaley and Brown. †\*
10. 201 North Alston Street; also 201 Jessamine Avenue. Office of the First Baptist Church of Foley; originally a single-family residence (1900; c. 1920s; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. A Craftsman style home with a screened in porch, three prominent battered columns, and a bay window facing the front porch. The front gabled roof with exposed brackets also has a rear cross gable. The home is two stories tall. Despite having been converted into an office space, this home retains a spectacular amount of architectural integrity. †
11. 218 North Alston Street. Post office/ now Avail, Cladwell Wenzel & Asthana, PC, Noel B. Leonard Attorney, LLC, Watermark Design Group, and Watkins Acy Strunk Design (1963) **CONTRIBUTING**. International style modern



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post office constructed of yellow brick with aluminum glass storefronts and double doors. The structure is rectilinear in form and horizontal in orientation.

12. 219, 221 North Alston Street; 211 West Violet Street. First Baptist Church of Foley (1907, 2006) **CONTRIBUTING**. A collection of buildings of various ages dominated by a contemporary style fellowship hall facing West Violet Street. Original Baptist sanctuary dates from 1907. The North Alston Street elevation features a more historic sanctuary and 1960s style learning center. †
13. 300 North Alston Street. Presbyterian Church/ now vacant and on the market as of April 25, 2018 (c. 1945; 1982) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story L-shaped brick veneer church with a cross gable roof. The church is Tudor Revival in style. There are decorative arched windows with limestone insets at the top of the arch. The sanctuary features abstract stained glass with ornamental metal. The Violet Street entrance was renovated in 1982 with new double wood doors and a projecting open brick entranceway. †
14. 308 North Alston Street. Sanders House/ now Church Dormitory (c.1920s; 2004) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two-story house with "dimpled faced" concrete block, 2004 vinyl siding on the upper half of the façade, and a side gable roof. There are 6/6 double hung wood windows, and a brick end chimney. There is a front gabled awning with a rounded arch over one of the main entrances, while the other has a portico with second story porch and Greek Revival columns. The unusual "dimple faced" concrete block was made at a brick plant in nearby Bon Secour which went out of business in the late 1930s because of the Great Depression. †
15. 350-390 North Alston Street. Commercial Buildings. (c.1980). **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Two-story commercial structure with residential features. Building includes vinyl windows, vinyl siding, a shingle roof, inoperable vinyl shutters, and a brick chimney.
16. 358 North Alston Street. Edwards Jones Investment. (c. 1975). **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One-story commercial structure with residential features, including two prominent oversized dormer windows. Building includes vinyl windows, vinyl siding, a shingle roof, inoperable vinyl shutters, and rough stone as an aesthetic feature on portions of the front elevation.
17. 400 North Alston Street. St. Paul's Lutheran Church (c. 1958) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story L-shaped church with steeply pitched, front gabled sanctuary. The front entrance has a pointed arch in the style of Gothic revival architecture and constructed of stone bricks. The church has a cross gable that forms the transept. There are also single pane wood and stained-glass windows with cut stone sills and stone brick lintels; the side windows are adorned with pointed Gothic arches. †
18. 413 North Alston Street. Single family residence (1955) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two-story house constructed of brick on the first floor and weather board on the second. The front of the home has two aluminum horizontal split picture windows. The second story dormer window is made of aluminum and is four-split. There is a first story hipped roof with a second story cross gable.
19. 500 North Alston Street. Single family residence; now Classy Critters Pet Grooming. Extensive remodeling (c. 1940) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One story, three-bay house with central entrance with three 2/8 windows to the right and two 8 pane windows to the left. The windows appear to be replacements made of vinyl. There is an accessibility ramp on the right side of the building. The front door appears to be a replacement as well. This home retains only the massing of a 1940s traditional minimal home.
20. 510 North Alston Street. Single family residence/ now Thomas E. Benson, CPA (1952; 1969; 2009) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One story traditional minimal house from the early 1950s with a side gabled roof and front gabled awning over the main entrance. There are three double hung windows to the left and there is one to the right. The windows and door have been replaced with contemporary windows and doors of poor quality degrading the architectural integrity of the home.
21. 600 North Alston Street. Single family residence (1964; 2007) **CONTRIBUTING**. Single story brick ranch home with horizontal orientation and front porch with decorative ironwork supports. The roof is side gabled with a front facing

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cross gable. There are two sets of aluminum picture windows to the left and right of the main entrance. There are two ribbon windows to the right of the right picture window. This home retains all the architectural integrity of a mid-century ranch home.

22. 606, 608, 614, 616, 618, 620 North Alston Street. Apartments (1977) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Single story multi-resident apartment building with vertical weatherboard and side gabled roof.
23. 611 North Alston Street. Single family residence. (1950) **CONTRIBUTING**. Single story house with hipped roof and front gable over main entrance. The home is three bays wide with one double hung sash window with pointed shutters to the left and two identical windows to the right flanking a front-facing stout chimney.
24. 815-825 North Alston Street. Commercial Office Building. (c. 2000). **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Two one-story commercial structures with residential features, constructed in a contemporary office-park setting with a large parking lot. Brick buildings includes vinyl windows, a shingle roof, inoperable vinyl shutters, and dormer windows.
25. 820 North Alston Street. Commercial office building. (1994) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Contemporary colonial revival office building duplex with hipped roof and six front facing columns. There are two central white doors with two 9/6 windows topped with a rounded fanlight on each side.

#### **North Chicago Street**

26. 106 North Chicago Street. The Copper Kettle Tea Bar. (1930; 1972) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Single story restaurant with front facing gable roof with an entrance on the right and a 6/6 window to the left with shutters. The building has been heavily altered to house the restaurant.

#### **North McKenzie Street**

27. 100 and 200 Blocks of North McKenzie Street. Heritage Park. (1935; 1935; 1990) **CONTRIBUTING**. Large open grassed park, at the corner of North McKenzie Street and Laurel Road. In the 1980s, the park was more than doubled to its current size. At that time, sidewalks were built inside the park, a tree canopy and low landscaping planted along the streets, and a wood comfort station (gazebo) constructed. †\*
28. 107 North McKenzie Street. Commercial Building. (1945). **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Heavily altered, six-bay façade commercial building constructed of brick with flat roof. There is a parapet above the front door. The building is undergoing extensive renovations that have stripped the structure to its original brick base. Once the renovation is complete, the structure could be reevaluated for inclusion in the Historic District.
29. 115 North McKenzie Street. Commercial Building. (c. 1980). **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Two-story brick commercial building that has traditionally operated as a restaurant. Front façade features a heavy iron gallery with a series of French casement doors and an undersized eyebrow window above the gallery roof.
30. 119 North McKenzie Street. Magnolia Hotel. (c. 1908, c. 1921; c. 1967; 2004; 2008). **CONTRIBUTING**. The main hotel building is **contributing**; the glass atrium connecting the original hotel and new commercial building, constructed in 2004 and 2008 respectively, are **non-contributing**.

Two and one-half story, seven-bay façade with two dormer windows (c. 1967) and a two-story wrap around porch (c. 1967). The roof is a side gable with flat roof covering the porch. There are five 1/1 double hung sash windows with an entrance flanked by sidelights and topped with a decorative pediment. Each of the windows has operable wood shutters. Each of the windows are also topped with a decorative pediment. The second floor has five identical windows at a smaller scale. The entrance is off center on both floors. There are two brick chimneys. The property is surrounded by an intricate iron fence with cornstalk design. To the left of the main house is a glass atrium structure that does not detract from the original building and could easily be removed without damaging the architectural integrity of the original structure. The atrium connects the main house with a brick event space built in 2008 in a historic style that compliments the other buildings on McKenzie Street. †

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31. 203 North McKenzie Street. Claude Peteet Real Estate. (c. 1935; c. 1960s; c. 1992) **CONTRIBUTING**. Raised foundation, one story, part concrete, three-bay façade, block building with wooden porch. There is a central entrance with a transom flanked by two new sash windows. There is an awning extending over the wooden porch. A parapet conceals a front facing gable roof with a chimney at the rear. The building is clad in weather board. †
32. 213 North McKenzie Street. Foley City Hall / now Foley Coffee Shop. (c. late 1930s). **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing three bay concrete block building with ridged aluminum parapet and awning. A sign for the Foley Coffee Shop is juts out from the center of the parapet and perched atop the awning. The central entrance is recessed with a transom and flanked by two angled sidelights. To the left and right of the door are large picture windows with four pane wooden transoms. †
33. 217 North McKenzie Street. Foley Onlooker / now Uptown Event Rentals. (1911; 1953). **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story, five-bay façade with protruding glass and aluminum store front windows and a side entrance door. Four windows on the southern elevation are painted over and sealed shut. The wall is adorned with decorative terracotta coping. †
34. 219-221 North McKenzie Street. ABC Store. (1992). **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One story commercial block building with a flat roof and aluminum and glass storefronts. †
35. 300 North McKenzie Street. Gatlin Lumber. (c. 1960s; c. 1980s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing concrete block building with c. 1980s brick veneer and weatherboard on the front. There is a flat roof, off central entrance flanked by two aluminum storefronts on the right and four on the left, left loading entrance on the right and a concrete block foundation. †\*
36. 303 North McKenzie Street. Wilson's Automotive. (c. 1945). **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing concrete block commercial building with a flat roof with a central parapet on the façade. There are three garage doors on the northern side of the façade and a storefront/ office on the southern end. There are two aluminum glass windows and a main entrance with two more glass windows to the south. On the southern elevation of the building there are two aluminum glass horizontal split windows, three garage doors with one 20 pane windows. The southern elevation is topped with a parapet and step detailing to the left. †\*
37. 319 North McKenzie Street. Commercial Building / now Terrazza Optical, Scuttlebutt Pub, and Pink's Ink Tattoo. (c. late 1950s; c. 1970s). **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One story freestanding shopping center with brick veneer and hipped awning. There are four bays with aluminum and glass storefronts. Attached to this shopping center is another with stucco veneer and four bays with parapet above the entrance. †
38. 320 North McKenzie Street. Tim's Auto. (1994) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing concrete block building with a flat roof, central entrance, and a concrete foundation. †
39. 402 North McKenzie Street. Kaiser Texaco. (1949) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story concrete block gas station with a flat roof, fixed wood storefront and wood transom at the front, fixed wood windows and wood transoms on the sides and a c. 1970s aluminum awning covering the front service bay. †\*
40. 409 North McKenzie Street. Doering Tire Company. (1946). **CONTRIBUTING**. One story brick veneer auto service shop with hipped aluminum roof and flat aluminum overhang supported by concrete pilasters with four bays, each with a garage door. This building also has an office/retail space. †
41. 420 North McKenzie Street. Warehouse/ now USA Pawn. (c. 1940s) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two story brick veneer, asbestos shingles and concrete block (on sides) free standing warehouse with a rounded tin roof and original metal windows throughout. There is a set of double aluminum glass doors at the central entrance. †\*
42. 423 North McKenzie Street. Vacant. Dr. Possehl Chiropractic Office previously. (c. 1910s; 1933; c. 1940s; c. 1960s). **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing medical office and apartment with weatherboard cladding. There are 4 horizontal split windows on the side of the building with two dormers. The building has a front gable roof with a flat awning. There are 1/1/1 windows on the front with transoms. There is also a c. 1940 rear addition. †

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43. 500 North McKenzie Street. Small shed/ vacant lot. (c. 1945; 1950) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Small shed with central entrance flanked by double hung windows with hipped roof. †
44. 501 North McKenzie Street. Benson's. (c. 1945; c. 1960s). **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing brick veneer building with a flat roof in the Streamline Moderne style. There are four bays of two which are rounded at the corners. Three of the bays have 1960s aluminum and glass storefronts, and the left bay has a wood garage opening. †
45. 514 North McKenzie Street. Gas Station/ now recycling plant. (c. 1945) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story concrete block gas station with metal casement windows on the sides, flat roof, and a concrete block foundation. †
46. 515 North McKenzie Street. Single family residence/ now Carly's Catering. (c. late 1920s; 1950; 1955) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two story brick veneer and stucco Tudor Revival style house with a cross gable roof with slate on the sides. There are two front gables with stucco and decorative wood cross timbers, and one gable on the sides with stucco and decorative wood cross timbers. There are also c. 1960s 1/1 double hung aluminum windows throughout including a window in each gable, original wood front door with lead glass, one brick chimney, and a c. 1920s brick veneer garage with a slate roof. This home retains an incredible amount of architectural integrity and is exceptionally well preserved. †
47. 517 North McKenzie Street. Baldwin Church of Christ. (1972). **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One story brick rectangular structure with aluminum awning on the left side and central steeple. A glass and aluminum door is to the right of the façade.
48. 601 North McKenzie Street. Gospel Lighthouse Bible Book Center. (1955) **CONTRIBUTING**. Brick, square office building with hipped roof and awning. The roof over the main building is constructed of metal and the overhang is composed of asphalt shingles. There is a single metal door for entry with horizontal split windows to the left, a boarded-up picture window to the right and an additional set of horizontal split windows to the right of that. There are six brick columns supporting the overhang.
49. 609 North McKenzie Street. Shell Station. (1985; 1989) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Rectangular convenience store constructed of cinderblock with glass store front windows and metal overhang. There is a metal covering supported by two metal columns covering the service pumps.
50. 620 – 640 North McKenzie Street. Baldwin County Federal Credit Union, Laura Pearson Photography, and USA Nails & Tan. (2002) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Contemporary shopping center constructed of stucco with a central parapet facing McKenzie street and an overhang supported by columns facing the parking lot.
51. 700 North McKenzie Street. United Way. (1991) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Contemporary five bay office building with hipped steeply pitched roof and two dormers. There is double door central entrance with two windows on each side with fixed shutters. The building is clad in both rick and vinyl siding. There is a small hipped awning over the central entrance supported by two columns.
52. 703 North McKenzie Street. Foley Carwash. (1970) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Three space car wash constructed of brick with an aluminum roof. There is a brick office between the second and third carwash ports.
53. 721 North McKenzie Street. Southern Rental and Storage. (2015) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Storage unit complex with aluminum roof and aluminum garage doors. The McKenzie Street facing building has brick facing. The other building is a long, industrial aluminum shed with garage doors.
54. 805 North McKenzie Street. Commercial building. (1994) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Colonial Revival contemporary office building composed of brick with four separate buildings, the outer two with two parapets and the inner two with three parapets. The roofs are side-gabled on each structure. The outermost structures each have a porch supported by five columns.
55. 812 North McKenzie Street. Foley Armory/ now Old Armory Antique Mall. (1950) **CONTRIBUTING**. Mission Revival style armory with decorative parapet and three-bay façade. Each bay is framed by minimal pilaster columns. There

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are sets of three, 1/1 windows in horizontal ribbon bands in each bay. The building is constructed of stucco and in the central bay the word "ARMORY" rendered in stucco adorns the building. There is a central entrance flanked by two contemporary sash windows. The front portion of the building is two stories and has a flat roof while the back wing of the window is a single story and has a pitched, front gable roof.

56. 818 North McKenzie Street. Foley Butane Co./ now Bon Secour Valley Ingredients, Gulf Kist Seed, Studio Lush Hair Salon, and Woerner Turf. (1954; 1984; 2004) **CONTRIBUTING**. An impeccable example of Streamline Moderne architecture constructed of red brick with stucco accents and rounded corners. The building is two stories tall and has a raised foundation. There are storefront windows wrapped around the front of the first floor of the building. There are glass blocks flanking each side of the entrance on the curved corner facing the south. There is a stucco overhang with a brick parapet across the façade of the building. The roof is flat. The second story is a later addition with more contemporary horizontal split windows but retains the stylistic integrity of the building with a flat roof and coordinating brick and stucco detailing. The building perfectly blends the stylistic tenants of Streamline Moderne with the horizontality of the International Style and Prairie Style. Foley Butane, an alternative fuel that could not be used in colder climates, name is mostly known for the model train freight cars that carried the gas.
57. 819 North McKenzie Street. Holk House; now Jennifer Claire Moore Foundation. Part of the Local Historic District. (1926) **CONTRIBUTING**. Exceptionally well-preserved Craftsman residence constructed of brick with a raised front porch supported by two prominent battered columns. The roof is hipped as well as the awning covering the porch. The home has a three-bay façade with a central entrance located to the left on the porch. The entrance is flanked on each side with three identical 3/1 double hung sash windows. There are brick steps on each side leading up to the porch. The home has since been converted to offices but still retains an impeccable degree of architectural integrity.

South Alston Street

58. 108 – 110 South Alston Street. Colorz Salon and Streets of Orleans Tanning Salon and Gift Shop. (c. late 1930s – early 1940s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story stucco commercial block with flat roof and terracotta coping and register detailing. There are two recessed wood storefronts, including the right one which is much larger than the left. †\*
59. 109 South Alston Street. Commercial Building, currently a seamstress shop and salon. (c. 2000). **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One-story brick commercial building, set back from the road within an office-park setting with a large parking lot. Building contains vinyl windows, inoperable vinyl shutters, and a hipped shingle roof.
60. 115 South Alston Street. Vares Services, LLC. (c. 1920 – 30s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof. There is one bay with a recessed central entrance flanked by wood storefronts and original wood door, decorative brickwork, and stepped fire sidewalls which create a decorative roofline on the northern elevation. There is also a metal awning spanning the width of the façade. †\*
61. 119 South Alston Street. Commercial business retail space. (c. 1938) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof. The central entrance is recessed with angled aluminum storefront windows acting as sidelights to the door. There are also two additional prominent storefront windows to the left and right of the door. There is a metal awning, painted over transom windows, and decorative brick work. †\*
62. 121 South Alston Street. Gill's Automotive. (1929; 1944; 1948) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two story free standing brick veneer building with a flat roof and low-pitched front gable stepped parapet. There is an open garage with concrete block walls inside the garage bay. The first floor has wood sash windows while the second floor has c. 1960s aluminum 1/1 windows. †\*
63. 208 – 212 South Alston Street. Paul's Barber Shop/ Classy Cutter. (c. late 1940s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing concrete block building with a stucco veneer on the façade. There are two entrances both of which are recessed. There are three sets of horizontal split windows. There is an interlocking key pattern on the corners of the façade of the building. †

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64. 209 South Alston Street. Bayou Cora Farms. (c. late 1920s – early 1940s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing brick veneer building with concrete block sides and recessed front entrance flanked by diagonal sidelights and glass and aluminum storefront windows. There is a blue metal awning and roofing. The stepped fire side walls create a decorative roofline on the north and south elevations of the building. †\*
65. 213 South Alston Street. Mike McConnell Homes. (c. 1980s; 1998) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One story brick veneer free standing building with wooden side gables, central entrance with gable, vinyl windows, and two columns flanking the main entrance. †
66. 221 – 223 South Alston Street. South Baldwin Patient Center. (c. 1920s; c. 1980s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One story building built in the 1920s, but completely re-surfaced in the 1980s with a synthetic stucco exterior. The roof is hipped, and the entrances are recessed and flanked on each side by large windows. The door and windows on the left side of the façade are new, replacement doors and windows, further disrupting the architectural integrity of the building. †
67. 222 South Alston Street. Commercial Building. (c. 1920s – 30s; c. 1970s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing brick veneer building with an angled front corner entrance bay with a wood entrance door, flat roof, and c. 1970s fixed vertical single paned windows on the left; windows on the right are boarded up. †
68. 302 South Alston Street. Commercial Building. (1985) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Two story apartment building with vinyl siding and windows. Central recessed porch and entrance on both stories. Two groups of three 1/1 sash vinyl windows on each side of the porch on both stories. The building has a flat roof.
69. 311 South Alston. Christian Science Church. (c. 1970s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing church with vinyl siding, front gable with a steeple, central gabled entrance, and a concrete foundation. †
70. 315 South Alston Street. Alston Street Market. (c. 1955; c. 1970s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing stucco commercial building with 1970s vertical weather board on the façade with a side-gabled pitched and singled over hang. The side elevation roofline is stepped, and the roof is flat. There is a set of double wooden front doors flanked on each side by a pair of single pane windows. †
71. 317 – 319 South Alston Street. Alabama Automotive/ now vacant (c. 1950) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing concrete block commercial buildings with a flat roof and metal awning. There are wooden double doors with a transom flanked by two large storefront glass windows on each side of the door. †
72. 321 – 323 South Alston Street. Perdido Antiques. (1953) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing concrete block commercial building with a flat roof and Streamline Moderne influences. There are two recessed entrance bays each with an elaborate stepped parapet, original wood doors and storefronts. The corner walls are also rounded. There is an aluminum awning supported by metal poles. †

### South McKenzie Street

73. 101 – 103 South McKenzie Street. Post office/ now Comic book store. (1921 – 1922; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. Address is also at 104, 106, 108 East Laurel Street. Two-story, two-part brick veneer commercial block with c. 1960s glazed tile on first floor front. There is a flat parapet roof with decorative brick corbelling at the roofline. There are circa 1960s 9/9 aluminum windows with limestone lintels throughout the second story and there are six chimneys at the roofline on the northern elevation, four of which have caps. On the western (front) elevation there are four brick chimneys. There is a central front entrance flanked by wooden storefront windows and a side rear wood storefront and an entrance door at the side front bay. James A. Wetmore of Washington, D.C. was the Acting Supervising Architect; Frank Lockwood of Montgomery was the “local” architect and George Holk was the contractor. †\*
74. 105 – 107 South McKenzie Street. Park Place Jewelry/ Covert Comics. (c. 1940s; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story one-part concrete block commercial block with a c. 1960s bulkhead and flat roof. There is a central aluminum entrance transom flanked by storefronts with c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefronts. To the left of the primary

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entrance is another metal entrance with transom flanked to the left with a large aluminum and glass storefront window. †\*

75. 109 South McKenzie Street. Sweetie Pie's. (c. 1920s; c. 1950s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story painted brick storefront with upper register parapet and flat roof. There is a recessed double door entrance with angled wood storefront windows and vertical single pane windows on each side of the door. There is a transom window above the double doors. There are two columns framing the main entrance. †\*
76. 111 – 119 South McKenzie Street. CFB Real Estate, Foley & Company, Foley Bike Shop. (1955; 1975; 2006 sensitive remodel) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story part brick veneer and part concrete block commercial block building with a flat parapet roof divided into four bays by brick pilasters. The two central bays are flanked by two wood storefronts with original wood doors and the two end bays are flanked by one wood storefront and original wood door. There are divided wood transoms above the entrance and storefront windows. †\*
77. 114 South McKenzie Street. L.A. Computers and Cellular. (c. 1940s; c. 1980s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing concrete block building with c. 1980s façade, stepped parapet roofline on the sides, brick quoins, central entrance flanked by wooden storefronts, and 2/2 double hung sash windows on the sides. †
78. 120 South McKenzie Street. Coastal Real Estate and Development. (1950; 1983; 1992) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One story building, originally a warehouse, that was completely remodeled c. 1980s with synthetic stucco, hip roof, and fixed aluminum windows. †
79. 121 South McKenzie Street. Commercial building. (c. 1940s; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story part concrete block commercial block with central parapet and terracotta coping. There is a double door central entrance flanked by wood storefronts on each side with shallow concrete sills. †\*
80. 200 South McKenzie Street. Orange Crush Bottling Company/ now Hollis.; Also 103, 105, West Orange Avenue. (c. 1922; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two story corner brick veneer commercial block with a flat roof with terracotta coping, rear addition with a flat roof and elaborate brick corbelling. There is a left side entrance and a storefront with c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefronts on the front, aluminum and glass storefronts on the side with operable standing wood shutters, a brick foundation, and a sign panel runs along the second floor. †
- Inv. 81-83 were constructed as separate buildings but are now part of the same business and share the same address.**
81. 200 South McKenzie Street. Commercial building/ now Hollis. (c. 1920s) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two-story two bay brick veneer commercial block with a flat roof with projecting front parapet and decorative brick corbelling. There are c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefronts with a sign panel running across the second floor. †
82. 200 South McKenzie Street. Commercial building/ now Hollis Interior Market Place. (c. 1970s). **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One story two bay commercial block with synthetic stucco facing, two entrances with aluminum and glass storefronts, flat roof, and concrete foundation. †
83. 200 South McKenzie Street Commercial building/ now Hollis Condominium Living Shop (c. late 1920s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story one-part brick veneer commercial block with a flat roof, lone bay with a recessed central entrance flanked by wooden storefronts and a sign panel above the central entrance.
84. 201 South McKenzie Street. McKenzie Street Florist & Specialty Rental, LLC. (1955). **CONTRIBUTING**. One story concrete block half of commercial block with flat roof and limestone coping, and central entrance with sidelights and transom flanked by three divided wooden storefronts on each side. There is an aluminum awning that wraps around the corner of the building. †
85. 203 South McKenzie Street. Napa Auto. (1955) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story concrete block half of commercial block with flat roof and raised parapet with metal flashing. There is an entrance on the right side of the façade with

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two storefront windows to the left and one storefront window filled in. There is an aluminum awning across the façade of the building. †\*

86. 214 South McKenzie Street. Wild Outdoor Collection; Sam Hollis & Sons Moving & Storage. (1950) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story one-part brick veneer commercial block with a flat roof that is stepped on the sides creating a decorative roofline. Recessed central entrance is flanked by divided wooden storefronts and decorative brickwork. †
87. 218 South McKenzie Street. Gas station/ now Drowsy Poet @ the Foley Station – Coffee & Tea. (1952) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story brick veneer gas station thoughtfully preserved and adaptively repurposed as a coffeeshop and café. It has a flat roof, metal casement windows on sides and rear, large glass store fronts, and glass garage doors. The gas station retains the original metal awning service area. †
88. 219 South McKenzie Street. Bungalows. (c. 1930s). **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story commercial building comprised of brick veneer and stone block. Flat roof with an escalating parapet wall on both sides of the front elevation. Recessed central storefront entrance, flanked by storefront windows, decorative brick-work, and a stone skirt.
89. 302 South McKenzie Street. Goodyear. (c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing building with a flat roof, central entrance with aluminum and glass storefronts on the front and front bay of the side facades. There is a prominent L-shaped auto service area in the rear of the building. †
90. 307, 311, & 317 South McKenzie Street. Gulf Trading. (1958; 1981; 1983) **CONTRIBUTING**. Freestanding, two story office building with non-operational street facing central entrance with lintel and two pilaster columns flanking each side of the entrance. Four sets of vertically oriented windows are on each side of the entrance and are framed with pilasters on both stories and topped with lintel. The operation entrance of the building faces Myrtle Avenue and has two front gable awnings supported with four columns on the right and two on the left. This addition dates to the 1980s and does not contribute to the overall architectural integrity of the structure. However, the McKenzie Street facing elevation retains enough architectural integrity to render this building contributing.
91. 316 South McKenzie Street. Volkert/ now Landmark. (1947; c. 1990s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing Art Deco building with c. 1990s synthetic stucco, flat roof with curved corners and a projecting central parapet, prominent curved show room with windows with c. 1990s aluminum and glass storefronts. There is a prominent vertically oriented neon sign affixed to the parapet over the central entrance. †
92. 321 South McKenzie Street A, B, C. Brunson's/ now Foley Fish Company and Portabellas Restaurant., (c. 1920s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing two bay brick veneer and concrete block commercial building with a flat roof. There are two central entrances, denoting two separate businesses, flanked by wood storefronts. There is a fixed flat aluminum awning the length of the façade. †

### West Jessamine Avenue

93. 208 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence. (1910; 1955; sensitive renovation 2000) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Two-story three-bay residence with central entrance and covered front porch. There is an original transom window to the left of the door. The roof is a side gable pitched metal roof with a front facing cross gable. There is a single 1/1 sash window on the cross gable. There are two small square windows to the left and right of the cross gable. The alterations to this home have diminished its architectural integrity.
94. 209 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence/ now Fundamental Financial Services. (1920) **CONTRIBUTING**. One and a half story Craftsman residence with central wooden entrance flanked on both sides by two 2/2 double hung sash windows. The home has a covered front porch with exposed rafter tails supported by three battered columns (one is missing). The roof is a front facing gable with two decorative brackets and two square horizontal split windows at the peak of the gable. The home is clad in weatherboard and has a raised foundation.
95. 210 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence/ now commercial offices. (1940) **CONTRIBUTING**. One and a half story Craftsman residence with central entrance flanked on both sides by two 3/1 double hung sash windows.



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There is a covered front porch supported by four battered columns with prominent brick bases. The roof is metal front gabled with a square 3/3 window at the peak of the gable. There is brick chimney on the side of the home. A ramp has been added to the porch to enhance accessibility.

96. 211 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence. (1920; 1947; 2000 garage; 2011 extensive renovation) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Front gabled single-story home with recessed entrance to the right and 6/1 window with fixed shutters to the left. The recessed entrance has the front door and 6/1 window to the right. The home has been extensively renovated and does not retain a significant amount of architectural integrity.
97. 215 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence. (1940) **CONTRIBUTING**. A three-bay single story Colonial Revival home with a covered front porch supported by four columns. The central entrance is topped with a fanlight and flanked with sidelights. There are 10/10 sash windows on each side. There is a brick chimney on the side of the home intersecting the peak of the side gable. There is a separate, two-car garage at the rear of the property.
98. 217 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence. (1930) **CONTRIBUTING**. Four bay Greek Revival Vernacular one and one-half story residence. There is a central entrance with two 1/1 sash windows to the right, and one 1/1 to the left. The central entrance is covered with a flat roof with dentil detailing supported by Ionic columns. There is a carport with a flat roof to the right supported by 3 Doric columns. The main roof is hipped with a hipped dormer with three square windows.
99. 219 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence. (1970) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. L-shaped single-story ranch home with side gable and hipped cross gable. There is a covered porch. The home is clad in vinyl siding with brick bulkhead. There are 1/1 sash windows used in pairs throughout the design of the home.

### West Laurel Avenue

100. 101 - 103 West Laurel Avenue. Stelk Building/ Holmes Memorial Hospital/ now Book Exchange of Foley. (1900; 1931; 2004) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two story stucco commercial building with a flat roof concealed by corbelled brick parapets; the building is a three by seven bay historic structure with a one story contemporary addition to the south. The building has a flat roof that is concealed with a decorative, corbelled brick parapet. There is a wraparound copper awning with a stucco band above. The windows on the second floor are 3/1 double hung sash windows with five contemporary 1/1 sash windows on the northern elevation. Each of the windows has fixed shutters. The first story is composed of aluminum glass storefront windows and has two main entrances: one at the corner and one facing McKenzie Street. †\*
101. 109 - 111 West Laurel Avenue. Gypsy Queen / Holmes Medical Museum. (1936) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two story free standing concrete block building with stucco façade and a flat roof with a series of four decorative wood vents across the top register of the façade. There are two brick chimneys, two bays each flanked by a storefront and a panel of five 1/1 double hung wood windows on the second floor and 1/1 double hung wood windows throughout. †\*
102. 112 – 116 West Laurel Avenue and 106 N. Alston Street. Meat Market, South Baldwin Chamber of Commerce. (c. 1924). **CONTRIBUTING**. One story commercial building that incorporates two formerly separate historic buildings along W. Laurel Ave. with a large rear historic addition with a rear gable extension that faces N. Alston St.; the buildings were in use as a single retail space by at least 1946 and remain under single ownership; currently, the rear additions are internally connected to 116 W. Laurel while 112 W. Laurel has been partitioned for a separate office; brick veneer facade with a shaped parapet, compatible modern storefronts; segmental arched window openings at 5 southern bays of east elevation, 2-story rear addition with painted concrete block walls; 1-story brick veneer extension to N. Alston St. has a single modern storefront and a modern pent roof at its upper façade.
103. 113 – 121 West Laurel Avenue. Foley Hotel. (c. 1925-1926). **CONTRIBUTING**. Two story brick veneer Italianate hotel with a central parapet and flat roof. There is a central front projecting entrance bay with a massive limestone arch supported by Solomonic columns flanked. The arch contains a divided metal and glass door that is flanked by two metal and glass store front windows. There are decorative limestone carvings inset in the arch and

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an enclosed balcony on the second story. There are 6/1 double hung wooden windows in the arch with stone sills and a brick shoulder course. There is also a two-story c. 1940s side brick veneer addition.

Architects: Warren, Knight & Davis and Chandler C. Yonge of Pensacola, and the contractor was C. A. Fulghum of Pensacola. †\*

104. 118 West Laurel Avenue. Tagsherer Bakery/ now Cactus Café. (c. late 1910s; 1945) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two-story two-part Mission Revival style brick veneer commercial block with a flat roof with a very decorative arched projecting parapet with stone insets. There are end projecting pilasters, central entrance flanked by wood storefronts with limestone lintels on the second floor, limestone sills, right bay recessed entrance, decorative brick work, and a brick foundation. There are arched limestone lintels on the second story windows which have been boarded up. Contractor: Arthur A. Holk †\*
105. 200 West Laurel. BB&T Bank. (1983) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Brutalist three story concrete bank with glass curtain walls. The bank should be reconsidered as contributing to the district once it is 50 years old.
106. 201 West Laurel Avenue. Red and White Grocery Store/ now Gift Horse Antique Stalls. (c.1940) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story one-part Art Moderne stucco commercial block with flat parapet roof and rounded corners. There are end projecting pilasters and a central recessed entrance bay flanked with wood storefronts and brick sills. There is an aluminum awning surrounding the entire building. †\*
107. 207 West Laurel Avenue. Manning Jewelry. (1962) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story one-part commercial block with synthetic stucco exterior, parapet flat roof with central projecting gable, central entrance flanked by aluminum and glass storefronts. †
108. 209 West Laurel Avenue. Progressive Club/ American Legion Post/ now Gift Horse Restaurant. (1917) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing weather board building with three front gables, one of which is set back from the front, with wood windows in the front gable. There is also a tin roof, wood cupola, 8/8 and 6/6 double hung wood windows, and a concrete foundation. Contractor: Matthew Sute. c. 1940 American Legion bought the building. †
109. 211 West Laurel Avenue. Store/ now Gift Horse Restaurant. (c. 1940s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing weatherboard store with a front gable, central entrance, and concrete foundation. †
110. 214 West Laurel Avenue. Desmond's Taste of Jamaica Restaurant. (1945; 1987; 2016) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story one bay free standing brick veneer and concrete block (on sides), front stepped parapet roof, slightly recessed central entrance, c. 1970s wood shingle awning. †
111. 216 West Laurel Avenue. Murchison Law, LLC. (1950; 2002) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing brick veneer and concrete block building with International style influences. There is a flat roof with terra cotta copping on one recessed entrance with two store front windows and brick sills. †
112. 222 West Laurel Avenue. Ebert Agency. (1957) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing concrete block and brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof, central entrance, aluminum and glass storefronts, and concrete foundation. †
113. 223 West Laurel Avenue. Gift Horse Antique Center. (1950) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story retail space with stucco front and concrete block on the sides. There is a flat roof with terra cotta that is stepped on the sides, central entrance with c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefronts, and a concrete foundation. †
114. 224 West Laurel Avenue. Single family residence/ now Ah Chiropractic & Wellness Center, Health Focus PC, and Kevin M. Hogan, DC. (1925) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two and one-half story house with Colonial Revival influences. There is an asbestos shingle exterior, hip roof with a central hipped dormer, 2/2 double hung windows, and a flat roof covered central entrance. †

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115. 225 West Laurel Avenue. Dayton Hart DMD. (1947; 1968; 2000) **CONTRIBUTING**. Single story stucco medical office with recessed entrance porch. There are three, three pane horizontal split ribbon windows at the top of the exterior façade wall. The building is topped with a hipped roof.
116. 230 West Laurel Avenue. Single family residence/ now Law Office. (c. 1940; 2018) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story house with a two-story rear bay, contemporary vinyl siding, front gable with 1/1 window on second story and gabled roof on bottom story with rafter tails and two 2/2 double hung sash windows flanking the central entrance. †
117. 231 West Laurel Avenue. Alfa Insurance. (c. 1980). **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One story brick commercial building with a metal roof. Building possibly served as a warehouse at some point, but the newly added storefront alterations and roof addition has compromised the historic integrity of this building.
118. 234 West Laurel Avenue. Single family residence. (c. 1920s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story brick and weatherboard two story Craftsman bungalow with front facing gables on both stories. The first story with the brick façade has a metal awning. The second weatherboard story have 2/2 double hung sash windows and a cross gable at the rear. †
119. 240 West Laurel Avenue. Single family residence/ now James Agency, Mid Performance Center, and Path to Wellness. (1920) **CONTRIBUTING**. Single story three bay Craftsman bungalow with recessed entrance porch and central entrance. There are two pairs of 4/1 windows with fixed shutters flanking the central entrance the building is constructed of brick and clad in some places with weatherboard. There are thick brick columns on the outside of the porch and to thin wooden columns with brick bases on the interior of the porch. The roof is front gabled with decorative brackets and exposed rafter tails.
120. 246 West Laurel Avenue. Dairy Queen, now Mamma Mia! Pizzeria. (1954; 1959). **CONTRIBUTING**. One story free standing brick veneer drive-in fast-food restaurant with a flat roof and c. 1960s aluminum windows and brick bulkhead. The corners of the restaurant angle inward. The brick work is irregular and naturally roughhewn. †

### West Myrtle Avenue

121. 111 Myrtle Avenue. Uptown Living Center. (c. 1980s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Two story brick L shaped building with second story gallery. There are 2/2 sash windows on each story. The roof is side gabled at opposite ends of the L.

### West Orange Avenue

122. 107 West Orange Avenue. Orange Blossom Square Apartment Building. (c. 1980s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Two story free standing building with synthetic stucco exterior, front gable, two story side balcony and stair system, and fixed wood windows. †\*
123. 113 West Orange Avenue. Rat Pack Barbershop. (c. 1945). **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story one-part frame commercial building with a gable industrial metal roof with exposed rafter ends (ca. 2000) concealed at the facade by a flat parapet; rectangular, faces north, freestanding; central entrance at the facade with an aluminum awning (ca. 1965) flanked to either side by single wood 2/2 windows with similar awnings, similar windows at side elevations; wood novelty siding with shingles at parapet.
124. 117 West Orange Avenue. Align Chiropractic and All About Massage Therapy (c. late 1910s – early 1920s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story two bay story with brick veneer and concrete block construction. There is terracotta coping at the roofline. The door is to the left of the façade and has fixed shutters on each side. There is a 16 pane store front window with fixed shutters. †\*
125. 119 West Orange Avenue. Orange Blossom. (c. late 1930s – early 1940s; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story one bay free standing brick veneer store with a wood front gable, central entrance flanked by c. 1970s multiple paned aluminum storefronts, c. 1940s rear screened addition. †\*

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126. 121 West Orange Avenue. John's Gyros. (c. 1920s; c. 1940s; c. 1970s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One story two bay free standing brick veneer store with terracotta copping and metal awnings over entrance to the left and storefront window to the right. †\*
127. 200 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence/ now Sew So Cute. (1920) **CONTRIBUTING**. One and one-half story Craftsman bungalow with hipped covered porch, hipped roof, and hipped dormer, all with exposed rafter tails. There is a central wooden door with groupings of three 2/2 double hung sash windows flanking each side of the door. The covered porch is supported with four pairs of Doric columns. The dormer has three square windows. The building is clad in weatherboard and has a raised foundation with concrete steps leading to the porch.
128. 201 West Orange Avenue. Le Chic Parlour. (1920; 1965; 1990; 2000; 2001). **CONTRIBUTING**. One and one-half story Craftsman bungalow with hipped roof extended to cover front porch and topped with a hipped dormer, all with exposed rafter tails. There are four wooden columns supporting the porch covering. There is a central door with 1/1 sash windows flanking each side of the door. There are three square windows on the dormer. There is a central brick chimney. The building is clad in weather board and has a raised foundation with stairs and a ramp to access the porch.
129. 202 West Orange Avenue. South Baldwin Family Practice. (1960; 1992) **CONTRIBUTING**. Single story medical building with decorative tile central entrance, brick bulkhead, and weatherboard cladding. There is a side gable aluminum roof and an extended cloth awning to the street.
130. 205 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence/ now Denise Baschab Morris, PC Attorney. (1920; 1964; 2008) **CONTRIBUTING**. One and one-half story weatherboard clad front gable with back L and side cross gable. The central entrance is covered with a flat awning and supported by wooden beams. There is a set of steps to the left to access the front door and a ramp to the right. There are 1/1 windows on each side of the central entrance and a 1/1 central window on the half story.
131. 208 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence. (1920) **CONTRIBUTING**. One and one-half story brick Tudor Revival Style home with steeply pitched front gable entrance way with rounded arch and rounded front door. There is a small pointed window above the arched doorway. There is a stone rounded arch porte cochere on the right and a thick battered chimney on the façade of the home. The roof is side gabled.
132. 209 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence. (1910; 1939) **CONTRIBUTING**. One and one-half story house clad in weatherboard with aluminum side gable roof. There is a covered enclosed porch with a hipped roof and a brick chimney in the center of the house.
133. 210 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence. (1944) **CONTRIBUTING**. Single story Traditional Ranch house with side gable roof and front gable covered porch supported by decorative iron work. The home is clad in weatherboard and 3/3 square windows with fixed shutters at each window. There are four of these windows to the right of the entrance and one to the left. There is a car port to the left of the home.
134. 216 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence. (1918 residence, 1950 garage) **CONTRIBUTING**. Single story home with screened in porch and front cross gable metal roof with shingle cladding. The main roof is side gabled.

### West Orchid Avenue

135. 201 West Orchid Avenue. Foley Church of Christ. (c. 1970). **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One story brick house of Christian worship with a metal framed storefront entrance and transom window. Front façade features decorative brick and a stone banding. Remainder of building uses a more utilitarian format of brick. Shingle roof and steeple adorn the roof.

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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  
ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance:**

c. 1909-1968  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person:** (complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect / Builder:**

Frank Lockwood; Knight, Davis, & Warren; James A. Whetmore;  
A.A. Holt; George Holt; Chandler C. Yonge; Matthew Sute;  
Waley & Brown; C.A. Fulghum

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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 Foley Downtown Historic District is significant at the local level in Criterion A, Commerce, Criterion A, Transportation, and Criterion C, Architecture. The cultural resources located in the updated historic district boundaries, signify all eras of Foley's development, from its humble beginnings with the first railroad depot constructed in 1908, to Foley's agrarian economy evidenced by the H.M. Hamburg & Sons potato shed circa 1915-1919, to Foley's burgeoning tourist economy created by the convenient new highways and car culture as evidenced by the circa 1940s gas stations along McKenzie Street and the Streamline Moderne Volkert Car Dealership built in 1947. Foley's robust economy is also evident in significant architecture of the Foley Downtown Historic District with the Foley Hotel designed by Warren, Knight & Davis in the Renaissance Revival Style and the Masonic Temple designed by George B. Rogers in the Mission Revival Style.

The period of significance spans from the date in which the oldest building in the district, the L&N Depot, now the City of Foley History Museum, was constructed in 1909 to 1968, the 50-year age limitation for historic significance as of the writing of this nomination. This corridor remains a vital part of the culture and economy of Foley today and, as time progresses, the Period of Significance should be increased to include more significant structures.

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

**General Foley Downtown Historic District Significance:** In September 1901, Chicago businessman, John Burton Foley met a south Alabama railroad agent, Col. J. M. Green, as they rode the rail to Washington, D.C., to attend the funeral of assassinated president, William McKinley. While traveling, Green told Foley about the economic potential of the sparsely settled, timber-rich lands in South Baldwin County, Alabama. One year later, Foley, president of Foley and Company which made and sold popular patented medicines, accepted Green's encouragement to visit Baldwin County. It was the Chicagoan's first visit to the South, and he was left so impressed with what he saw that he bought a 40,000 acre tract of timber land and named it "Foley." Located ten miles north of the Gulf of Mexico, 41 miles south of the town of Bay Minette, 21 miles east of Fairhope and Mobile Bay and about 30 miles west of Pensacola, Florida, the land was populated primarily with men working the turpentine stills and lumber camps scattered widely across the thick pine forests, and marshlands, which dominated the coastal plains.<sup>1</sup>

When Foley arrived in Baldwin County there were no roads, only dirt tracks and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad went only as far south of Bay Minette. The few people who visited the area were primarily wealthy northern families that vacationed in the resort community of Magnolia Springs, located just a few miles west of the land Foley bought. They usually reached Magnolia Springs by taking a train to Mobile, then taking a steamer boat across Mobile Bay to Fairhope and traveling the remainder of the trip by horse-and-buggy.<sup>2</sup>

Two years after he purchased his tract, Foley began to survey his land at his own expense and began construction of about 100 miles of dirt roadways. He also built a sawmill, sugar mill, a school and an experimental farm just outside the town limits none of which remains. In 1905, he formed and incorporated the Magnolia Springs Land Company and hired agents to sell the lands to Northerners. At the same time, he formed a partnership with F. P. Hamm of the Bay Minette and Ft. Morgan Railway, a branch of the L & N. The two approached the L & N about building a 36-mile spur south connecting Bay Minette and Foley. A deal was struck stipulating that Hamm and Foley would build the tracks if the L & N would operate the train.<sup>3</sup> The train ran initially only on the first and third Wednesdays of the month, and on those days, according to one account, residents all along the line were "agog" with excitement. As the train brought prospective buyers in, land agents greeted them to make their pitch. The same year the line was completed, Foley had its first depot; unfortunately, it was destroyed by fire in 1908.<sup>4</sup> Within the year, however, a new larger Craftsman style depot was constructed which remained in its original location until 1971 when it was moved to Magnolia Springs. In 1995, as part of its overall efforts to preserve downtown, the City of Foley brought the depot back its present site very where it originally sat.<sup>5</sup> The depot was sited in essentially the same place as it was originally located. It suffered a fire prior to its restoration, but comparison of historic photos and an evaluation

<sup>1</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 10-11.

<sup>2</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 10-11.

<sup>3</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 10-11.

<sup>4</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 13-14.

<sup>5</sup> Pamela King, Interview with Charlie Ebert, October 30, 2003.

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of its existing fabric indicated that most of its historic exterior materials were retained. The restoration was based upon and closely matches historic photographs of the building.

As hoped, the railroad brought growth and development to Foley primarily on the west side of the tracks. The east side remained swampland, a dilemma that challenged the town until the 1950s when much of it was drained and filled in.<sup>6</sup> [Two Sentences Deleted]. At the same time, the Magnolia Springs Land Company began construction of Foley's first hotel, the Magnolia Hotel. [Remainder of Paragraph Deleted]. Construction of the impressive hotel apparently signaled success of Foley's venture. In 1908, a L & N Railroad publication praised the attributes of the Foley area including its ideal climate, soil, bountiful fresh water supply, nearness to the Gulf of Mexico, and other natural wonders. Those qualities, the paper claimed, made Foley a virtual mecca for those whose suffered from rheumatism, catarrh, or Bright's disease. "There is an abundance of sparkling clear water," it read, "springs are common, and wells are easily dug and good water is found at twenty or thirty feet."<sup>7</sup>

In a 1909 article that appeared in the *Mobile Register*, a writer noted that "for a three-year-old, the Town of Foley scarcely has an equal in the whole country. It has a familiar look to one who has traveled through the western states where towns have sprung up as if by magic. The houses are all new, substantial and well painted. The streets are broad and laid out with system and everyone seems to be in a rush. One has to pause and reflect to remember the town is really in Alabama, so little does it resemble the typical Southern village."<sup>8</sup> The writer continued on in that vein by stating that a creamery was being started in the town and there were "good" churches and schools located there. Also, the writer noted that there was a shingle mill, a new bakery was under construction, and plans were under way to build a town hall with athletic quarters. In 1909, the Stelk brothers announced they would build a \$5,000 building at the corner of South McKenzie Street and West Laurel Avenue.

A 1910 article in the *Birmingham Age-Herald* appeared impressed by Foley's growth as it noted that the area had been nothing but marshlands four years earlier. "But, the railroad built down into the marsh and stopped. A supply store or two were established to supply the transient demands of the wandering adventurers, the vanguard of the mighty tide of immigration that was soon to set in. The sag (depression in the earth) was drained out, sidewalks thrown up, plank walks built and some more houses erected. The growth has been steady, almost unnoticed. The population in the immediate vicinity now will show something like 750. The town has never been incorporated. The people are too busy to think of such things."<sup>9</sup>

In January 1915, by a count of 21 - 6, citizens of Foley voted to incorporate. Although G.I. Weatherly was elected its first mayor, he had, by October resigned, and C. A. Boller was appointed to serve about a year. At that point, October 1916, he was elected to a four-year term. With that, the town had the power to plan for its future, and to regulate its growth, health and welfare. One of the most pressing problems was Foley's location in and around swamps that caused significant health problems related to influenza. As a result, in 1918, the town passed an ordinance, pursuant to a recommendation by the Governor, that privies be regulated, and that all premises be kept free of trash, and waste. In addition, waste containers were to be tightly shut and removed from the city limits at least once a month. The same year, the town voted to improve its electrical light system, install twelve new street lights, organize the town's first telephone exchange, and build its first concrete sidewalks at a cost of 11 cents per square foot.<sup>10</sup> As Foley and Baldwin County made plans for the future, many important commercial buildings and homes were constructed in town. In addition, c. 1915, John Foley deeded a major tract of land in the middle of town for a city park where baseball games, the Foley Fair, and other activities were held.

In 1920, Foley had a population of 242, but by the next year, it had soared to 441, and prosperity seemed at hand. On Friday, January 13, 1921, though, a devastating fire burned through downtown leaving most of the business district in ashes. Over a dozen businesses were affected. When the State Bank of Foley on the southwest corner of Laurel Avenue and McKenzie Street was threatened, the bank's president and local citizens removed all its deposits and most of its furnishings from the building. The fire moved from the south up the western side of McKenzie Street, the town's main north/south thoroughfare. Some of the businesses destroyed were Manning's barbershop, Huff news stand, the Idle Hour Theatre, and

<sup>6</sup> Pamela King, Interview with Charlie Ebert, October 30, 2003.

<sup>7</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 22.

<sup>8</sup> *Mobile Register*, 1909

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* p. 21.

<sup>10</sup> James T. Dumas, "History of Foley, Alabama," Unpublished personal history, July 2000, p. 2 - 4.

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Williams lunch stand. After the fire, Foley officials voted to require building permits, and wooden buildings could no longer be built within the business district.<sup>11</sup>

By 1928, Foley's population had nearly doubled.<sup>12</sup> As a result, perhaps of so much growth and development, one issue that worsened and persisted was Foley's inability to drain off excess surface water. According to then mayor James Dumas, "the town was experiencing growing pains." In 1920, the town adopted an ordinance to establish a datum which was established at "a level plane, at the same height above sea level, as point one hundred feet below the top of the concrete block on the south east corner of the platform at the L. & N. Depot.... [and that thereafter] all grades established for any purpose [must comply with the datum]." He, and succeeding Mayor Arthur Holk, also pushed for a water works and sewerage system. In the summer of 1924, the town voted to hire civil engineer, R. J. Greenwood, to draw up plans for a sewerage system and assess all property that would be affected by it. Bids were received, and the job went to the Loxley Construction Company.<sup>13</sup> Mayors Dumas and Holk also focused on better roads. (See Criterion A, Commerce for further details on the design of roads in the Foley area.) The dream of better roads and public works was realized after the market crash of 1929 in public works projects intended to stimulate the economy. The mobilization of troops during World War II further stimulated Foley's economy due to its proximity to Fort Morgan, Barin Naval Field, and Mobile Bay. Military activity in the area incentivized the modernization of roads and highways in coastal Alabama. Following the war, with brand new highways and roads ready for civilian use, the ease of access to the Alabama Gulf Coast created a booming tourist economy.

Throughout the 1950s *to the present*, Foley and Baldwin County has experienced some of the most dramatic, if not the most dramatic growth in the state. Roads and beach traffic remain its life's blood with the last phase of the Bayway (Interstate 10) having opened in 1977, and in 2000 the Foley Beach Express was finished. Such an abundance of traffic led, in the 1990s, to the development of huge outlet retail stores in Foley about a mile outside downtown. Such prosperity has brought enormous pressure to Foley to manage the preservation and protection of its historic resources, while building a profitable economic base.

**Criterion A, Commerce:** The Foley Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its documentation of every phase of Foley's commercial development from 1909 to c. 1968. From 1909 to the mid-1940s, the town's economy was based predominantly on agriculture and trade. But, during the mid- to late 1940s, Foley's economy virtually exploded as it shifted dramatically toward the tourist traffic headed ten miles south to Alabama's Gulf Beach coast.

In 1909, Foley's newspaper, the *Onlooker*, bragged that the town now had "a new 20 room hotel with bath and sample room, good livery, two general stores, drug, feed, furniture and hardware store, meat and fish market, cotton gin, rice and grist mill, pole and fence post office, two sawmills, painters, good school, local and long-distance telephones, doctor, weekly newspaper, barber, bakery, creamery, jeweler, bottling plant and two churches." The town still had a need for a doctor, butcher, cannery, pickle factory, lumberyard and barrel factory, nursery and greenhouse. Persons interested in filling any of these positions were advised to contact the Magnolia Springs Land Company in its Chicago office.<sup>14</sup>

In 1911, the State Bank of Foley opened for business and, with John Foley its president, moved into the Stelk Brothers building. The bank had "paid-in capital" \$10,000 and was located in a new two-story brick building one block south of the Magnolia Hotel and just north of the *Onlooker*. By 1912, the town had a two-room school, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic churches, a bank, four hotels, a fertilizer factory, a saw mill, a broom factory, a bottling works, a town hall, four general stores, hardware, furniture and agriculture implement stores, a meat market, a barber shop with bath and pool room, two liveries, an undertaker, a photograph gallery, two blacksmith shops, cotton and grist mills, a jewelry store, a doctor, a dentist, real estate and insurance agents, two shipping associations, a telephone system and line, and a newspaper.<sup>15</sup> Residents also built homes including, according to *Manufacturers Record*, a number of bungalows in 1912 to 1914.<sup>16</sup> None remain in the downtown neighborhood.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. p. 5 – 6.

<sup>12</sup> L. J. Newcomb Cornings and Martha M. Albers, *A Brief History of Baldwin County*, Foley, AL: Baldwin County Historical Society, 1928.

<sup>13</sup> James T. Dumas, "History of Foley, Alabama," Unpublished personal history, July 2000, p. 6; 11.

<sup>14</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 20.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> "1912 – 1914," *Manufacturer's Record*, 1912-1928.



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While commerce remained strong in Foley, the success depended largely on the area's agricultural promise. According to the 1903 L & N publication, the soil in Baldwin County "is very fertile, it is a rich sandy loam, from 8 to 18 inches in depth, overlying a heavy clay which serves to retain moisture and fertilizer applied." In 1910, the Baldwin County Producers Corporation formed under a special act of the State legislature to act as buying and selling agent for vegetable growers all over the county. One year later, records showed that the railroad shipped 7,648 tons of farm projects or supplies. The next year, it had drastically increased its shipping to 11,412 tons. At the same time, membership in the producers' corporation had risen to 143 growers.<sup>17</sup>

One of the county's primary crops was potatoes (both sweet and Irish) which, until the late 1940s, was an economic staple in Foley. Potato sheds dotted the town's landscape until at least the 1960s, although only one remains.<sup>18</sup> Other important crops were peaches and oranges. According to a December 1908 edition of the *Onlooker*, "the New York Fruit Trade Journal, Kishi, a Japanese near Orange, Texas, had introduced from his native land some Satsuma oranges he claims are immune from frost and of fine flavor."<sup>19</sup> Just over a later, a Dr. W. H. Ludwig planted 2,000 orange trees just northwest of Foley which yielded 1,200 crates of the fruit less than three years later. That same year, in 1913, Foley's newspaper reported also that a J. Cudahy planted to plant 10,000 Satsuma orange trees, Other major Foley crops were velvet beans, 40 acres of which John Foley planted, pecans, and grapefruit trees.<sup>20</sup> Milk, too became an important agricultural product, and in 1912, the town looked forward to construction of a large dairy barn with feed troughs.<sup>21</sup>

By the mid-1920s, developers had begun to plan major beach projects that needed smooth access to the coast. In 1924, according to the *Manufacturers Record*, W R. Healie, president of Beverly Farms Corporation, acquired 508 acres of land on Perdido Bay and "contemplates" construction of a clubhouse at a cost of \$1,000,000. In 1927, a George C. Meyer was reported "interested in developing beach properties."<sup>22</sup>

In 1929 the nation plunged into its worst economic crisis ever to date when the stock market crashed. Even as late as 1930, though, according to a report from the Alabama Industrial Development Board, some believed that the catastrophe might not hit Foley. "Foley is a prosperous town.... It has excellent water and is served electricity by a local company. It has a compact business section and a number of fine homes, a nine-hole golf course and club house. Excellent fishing is available in the Gulf of Mexico and Perdido Bay." The report continued, saying "The Gulf and Bay shores offer recreational opportunities, particularly fishing, second to none in this entire Gulf section ... [but] there is not a first-class resort hotel or club in the county."<sup>23</sup>

The sunny outlook found in this report, though, was wrong. During the 1920s, crop prices had not risen for Foley farmers, while farm supplies had. Potatoes that had sold for \$1 dollar per hundred pounds in early 1931 had fallen to 65 cents by the end of the year. Corn fared no better, nor did cucumbers and other major crops, and the farmers were going under. County banks struggled to hold on, and in 1932, the Foley Farmers & Merchants Bank (formerly the State Bank of Foley) closed. Neither of these buildings are extant. According to local historian Tom Stoddard, "The two years following the banking crisis were disastrous. Baldwin County farmers shipped fewer than 1,000 cars of potatoes and only 1,872 cars of all produce in 1932. The following year was only slightly better." Owners of the beautiful Foley Hotel, which opened just five years, moreover, had their property seized and sold at auction.<sup>24</sup>

Public works projects were undertaken to stimulate the economy in Foley and the surrounding area during the Great Depression. In 1930, Governor Ben Miller visited the Gulf Beaches and expressed his desire to have a state park there where everyone in Alabama would be able to visit the coast and to "breathe the wonderful salt air." Getting the state legislature to go along with the idea, however, proved problematic. According to George Meyer, a developer interested in the project, convincing the legislature proved one of the most challenging efforts of his life. Meyer's wife remembered "They couldn't understand, George said the day will come when you will understand."<sup>25</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 28 – 29.

<sup>18</sup> Pamela King, Interview with Charlie Ebert, October 30, 2003.

<sup>19</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 25 – 26.

<sup>20</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 25 – 26.

<sup>21</sup> "8-29-1912," *Manufacturer's Record*, 1912-1928.

<sup>22</sup> "9/11/1924 and 2/10/1927," *Manufacturer's Record*, 1912-1928.

<sup>23</sup> Tom Stoddard, *Foley Steps Forward: An Anecdotal History Since 1921*, Foley, AL: City of Foley, 2001, p. 45, p. 143.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.* p. 49 – 50.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*

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Meyer and his partner bought a large section of beach property and gave about 700 acres to the state. Facilities were sparse and only included seven camp buildings, a picnic shelter, two piers and a caretaker's house. There were also 40 acres where poisonous plants, snakes, alligators and feral pigs lived, according to the *Onlooker*. By 1937, Meyer had given or sold another 4,500 acres to the state, and at that time, the federal government and the U. S. Army contributed by sending 20 men to construct barracks for workers being sent down by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). By 1941, the CCC had completed roads into the state park, as well as cottages, and a "Big Casino."<sup>26</sup>

Other programs of the New Deal also supported Foley's new, beach economy and growth. Included were the Works Progress Administration's (WPA) effort to convert the winding sand trail from Gulf Shores to Fort Morgan into the Fort Morgan Highway. By 1937, 62 miles of surface road had been paved including the 15 miles from Foley to the Lillian Bridge. According to local historian Tom Stoddard, "Foley felt the growing popularity of the beach in increased road traffic...Crosby's Drug Store...became a popular stopping place for the ice cream made there, as well as a sweet orangeade the Crosbys whipped up."<sup>27</sup> Foley's economy was noticeably stimulated by the investment and excitement generated by these big, federally funded projects.

Private investment came too. In 1936, hospital facilities were completed in the second floor of the Stelk Brothers building and next door in a two-story stucco building. Together, they were dedicated as the Holmes Memorial Hospital.

By the 1940s and 1950s, Foley's economy experienced a major boom partly due to a revived agricultural climate that focused on potatoes, but also increasingly on harvesting gladiolas for sale, and the new tourist industry. In 1940, the census reported a population of 864; by 1950 it grew to 1,999. In 1940, according to Tom Stoddard, the economy was still based on "farming and small farms, at that."<sup>28</sup> In 1947, Governor Jim Folsom dedicated the Alabama Beach at Gulf State Park.<sup>29</sup> By the early 1950s, tourist traffic and the war industry boosted Foley's economy and development, and nearly tripled the population from 1950 to 1970. In 1951, Foley's National Guard unit was activated for the Korean War and Barin Field was reopened in Foley. At the same time, dozens of officer's quarters were constructed about a half mile east of the downtown district where they remain virtually intact.

Many of the district's contributing resources date from 1909 to the early 1940s, while the remaining date from the mid-1940s to c. 1968. There are three important remaining agricultural related buildings including the town's only remaining potato shed, the H.M. Hamburg & Sons Building (Inventory #3), the International Harvester Building (Inventory #4), and the Reimers grain processing company (Inventory #5). There are also many 1909 to c. 1968 commercial buildings and commercial blocks; a 1909 depot (Inventory #1), the 1925 Foley Hotel (Inventory #97) in the Renaissance Revival style, the town's first post office (Inventory #76), c. 1921-1922, the c. 1925 Orange Crush Bottling Company (Inventory #79), and a 1936 hospital (Inventory #96). There is also a 1954 Dairy Queen (Inventory #105), several 1945 – 1960s automobile related buildings including four gas stations, three late 1940s garages, and one c. 1946-1947 Streamline Moderne automobile showroom (Inventory #34).

The economic development of Foley, Alabama is intimately intertwined with the growth of the automobile industry, the tourist industry, and the development of the US Highway system. The construction of US Highway 59 made Foley the last stop before reaching the Gulf Coast for many generations of tourists. Tourist traffic picked up in the area following World War II and several full-service gas stations were constructed up and down North and South McKenzie Street and on US Highway 59. For decades, this was the only route to Gulf Shores, making Foley an ideal market for tourist amusements such as outlet malls and amusement parks (located further south on 59). US Highway 98, also known as Alabama's Coastal Connection bisects Foley along east and west Laurel Avenue, bringing two major thoroughfares of tourist traffic together at the heart of the Foley Downtown Historic District. The thriving number of gas station and auto parts businesses along McKenzie today affirm that Foley is still readily impacted by the significance of US Highway 59.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid. p. 55.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid. p. 65.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid. p. 144.

Foley Downtown Historic District Update

Baldwin, AL

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The city's intimate ties with the US Highway system began in the early years of Foley's development. In 1909, Foley's newspaper, the *Onlooker*, and others had begun to pressure the government to build a military highway from Fort Morgan to Foley. In January 1909, Congressman Wiley introduced a bill to construct a 28-mile road at a cost of \$200,000. According to a 1910 article in the *Onlooker* "A military road is needed. The road will open up 75 miles of coast; people from many states would buy summer homes."<sup>30</sup> Not much happened, though, and in 1914, the Alabama Good Roads Association worked to revive the project.<sup>31</sup>

By 1919, the subject of the town's poor roads began to attract substantial interest. Cars had appeared, but roads had not improved enough to accommodate them. Aside from the private toll road in nearby Lillian, most inland traffic was haphazard and rugged. According to Mayor Boller, the road from Foley to Bay Minette at that time crossed the railroad tracks 24 times, "I always said, " he later recalled, "the road builders were afraid they would lose sight of the railroad tracks and get lost."<sup>32</sup> Other citizens and groups began to mobilize and in April 1919, Baldwin County residents and some from Pensacola, met in Fairhope to discuss building an Interurban Road through Baldwin County. At its close, they resolved to endorse a Coast Interurban and motor highway linking New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, that Mobile and Baldwin Counties would cooperate, and that the road would go through Baldwin County. They also voted to apply for federal funding to build it.<sup>33</sup>

In October 1922, Mayor Dumas introduced a new "movement" to build a causeway to Mobile and "various towns in Baldwin County were asked to help bring pressure on the Highway Department to bring this about. The State Highway Department at this time consisted of twelve members and were in session at Mobile, to consider the feasibility of such a project." As a result, Dumas recalled, he headed a delegation to Mobile to invite the Highway Commission to a banquet at the Foley Progressive Hall... [There], he said, "we voiced our approval of connecting Baldwin and Mobile County by a highway." Frank Barchard Sr., owner of the *Onlooker*, however, according to Dumas, "was violently opposed to the building of this road, as he thought it would hurt Baldwin County merchants, never giving a thought that there were a hundred thousand people in Mobile, that were anxious to come across the Bay to live, and to commute to Mobile."<sup>34</sup>

Unfortunately for the *Onlooker* owner, according to Dumas, "on the day that the Highway Commission visited us the *Onlooker* came out with a special edition, with big headlines stating that the Foley Business Men went on record as favoring the building up of Mobile in preference to Baldwin County. The Foley business men took this as a slap in the face, and thirteen of them withdrew their advertising from the *Onlooker*."<sup>35</sup> However, after the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression began to take its economic toll on Foley, public works projects were undertaken to jump start the local economy. In 1930, workers began surveying the area between Perdido Bay and Mobile Bay, as the first step toward the long awaited for Intracoastal Waterway between Pensacola and Mobile Bay. But, before dredging could get underway in 1931, "Mobile interests" began to agitate for a more southerly route through Lake Shelby and Little Lagoon. South Baldwin groups opposed that, though, and "won the fight," according to Stoddard. Dredging soon began, he noted, but it was heavily "supervised" by Baldwin county residents Upon completion, Gulf Shores and Orange Beach "truly became an island."<sup>36</sup>

In the 1940s as a part of the war effort, roads continued to be improved including completion of the highway to Magnolia Springs, making it easier for industries of all sorts to get in and out of the coastal area. Because of that, as well as Foley's proximity to Mobile Bay, by 1941, the war industry began to make a significant impact on Foley's economy and growth. In 1941, Fort Morgan was reactivated, and a year later the Barin Naval Field was established with airstrips at Foley, Gulf Shores, Magnolia Springs, and Silverhill. Within two years, prisoner of war camps were established in Foley and Loxley. All resulted in new people in town, many of them with money to spend, and new travel up and down the highways connecting Foley to the beach and other county towns.<sup>37</sup> With car traffic, of course, came the need for fuel and car maintenance, and by the mid-1940s, Foley's downtown district became dotted with automobile-related business. By c. 1945, there were three gas stations on the way in or out of Foley, *including one on N. McKenzie Street*. These highways continue to be a vital part of Foley's economy and have been instrumental in making Foley the tourist hub it is today. The ease of reaching the Gulf

<sup>30</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 63-68.

<sup>31</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 63-68.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.* p. 47.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.* p. 150 – 151.

<sup>34</sup> James T. Dumas, "History of Foley, Alabama," Unpublished personal history, July 2000, p. 9.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.* p. 54.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.* p. 144.

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Coast created by these highways encouraged car culture and the tourist industry that began to define American culture in the 1950s.

**Criterion C, Architecture:** The Foley Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion C, Architecture, for its very fine examples of 1909 to c. 1968 buildings some of which were designed by prominent architects. Many of Foley's best examples of architecture were constructed after the 1921 fire that nearly destroyed the downtown district. Within a year after the fire, Foley's first post office had been completed on the corner of Laurel Avenue and McKenzie Street (Inventory #76). The supervising architect was James A. Wetmore of Washington, D. C. and "local" designer was prominent Montgomery architect, Frank Lockwood. In 1925, three very important buildings were constructed downtown: the \$200,000 Renaissance Revival style hotel, designed by the prominent architectural firm of Warren, Knight & Davis, that included 46 rooms, 33 of which included private baths, a theatre, as well as six stores in what is likely the state's first indoor mall (Inventory #97); the two story Masonic Temple designed by George B. Rogers (Inventory #8); and the Orange Crush Bottling Company built by the George C. Randolph Company (Inventory #79).

Approximately half of the district's resources date from its 1940s economic boom, including some of its most well-articulated architecture. Included are commercial, industrial, governmental, health, and cultural architecture. The district has many simple weatherboard, brick and concrete block stores, commercial buildings, or commercial blocks; a c. 1925 two story brick bottling company with fine brick corbelling; a c. 1925 Masonic Temple designed by George B. Rogers; and an excellent Renaissance Revival hotel designed by prominent Birmingham architects, Warren, Knight, and Davis. There are also examples of fine residential architecture including one 1910s Colonial Revival style, two c. 1920s Tudor Revival homes, and several Craftsman style bungalows. There is an Art Deco/ Streamline Moderne automobile showroom designed by Frank Lockwood and a Streamline Moderne fuel sales office. There are several late 1940s Streamline Moderne buildings and an extremely well preserved 1954 Dairy Queen building.

The architecture included in the Foley Downtown Historic District is an eclectic mix of nationally popular, early to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century styles specifically adapted to the Alabama Gulf Coast environment. The Gulf Coast Vernacular iterations of the Academic Eclecticism Revivals, Art Deco, and Streamline Moderne styles visible in the Foley Downtown Historic District are some of the only examples that are extant. Other Gulf Coast communities have been decimated by hurricanes and development, destroying the vernacular architecture of their downtown districts.

## 9. Major Bibliographic References

**Bibliography** (cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

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Foley Downtown Historic District Update  
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**Previous documentation of 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
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Returned

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 104

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places.

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 30.414945 | Longitude: -87.684609 |
| 2. Latitude: 30.415202 | Longitude: -87.682961 |
| 3. Latitude: 30.403127 | Longitude: -87.685440 |
| 4. Latitude: 30.403119 | Longitude: -87.683068 |

**OR**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927    or     NAD 1983

- |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 5. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The district spans McKenzie Street from Verbena Avenue to the south and Camphor Street to the north and Pine Street in the west to Chicago Street in the east.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries of the Foley Downtown Historic District were selected to envelope the greatest amount of current and future historic cultural resources as well as streamline the gerrymandered boundaries of the previous nominations' district boundaries. The district spans McKenzie Street from Verbena Avenue to the south and Camphor Street to the north to include more modern resources and buildings that represent Foley's significance in transportation. The district spans from Pine Street in the west to Chicago Street in the east to include a substantial amount of additional commercial resources while acknowledging the most significant residential resources.

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**11. Form prepared by:**

Name/Title: Meri Beth Slaughter; Stephen McNair  
Organization: McNair Historic Preservation, Inc.  
Street & number: P.O. Box 2604  
City/Town: Mobile State: AL Zip Code: 36652  
Email: Smcnair@mcnairhp.com Phone: 334.303.3029  
Date: August 28, 2018

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Foley Downtown Historic District Update

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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 or Property: Foley Downtown Historic District Update  
City or Vicinity: Foley  
County: Baldwin State: AL  
Photographer: Anna Marcum  
Date Photographed: February 27, 2018 / April 4, 2018

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

Photo #1(AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_001)  
Depot/ now City of Foley History Museum. 125 East Laurel Avenue (c. 1909; 1971; 1995)

Photo #2 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_002)  
H.M. Hamburg & Sons, Farmers Mutual Co-op/ now under careful renovation. 121 East Rose Avenue. (c. 1915 – 1919)

Photo #3 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_003)  
Foley Recreation Department. 121 North Alston Street. (1939)

Photo #4 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_004)  
Masonic Temple/ 766 Foley Lodge/ now City of Foley Building Department. 200 North Alston Street. (1925) Architect: George B. Rogers of Mobile; contractor: Whaley and Brown.

Photo #5 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_005)  
Office of the First Baptist Church of Foley; originally a single-family residence. 201 North Alston Street; also 201 Jessamine Avenue. (1900; c. 1920s; c. 1960s)

Photo #6 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_006)  
Post office/ now Avail, Cladwell Wenzel & Asthana, PC, Noel B. Leonard Attorney, LLC, Watermark Design Group, and Watkins Acy Strunk Design. 218 North Alston Street. (1963)

Photo #7 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_007)  
Presbyterian Church/ now vacant and on the market as of April 25, 2018. 300 North Alston Street. (c. 1945; 1982)

Photo #8 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_008)  
Sanders House/ now Church Dormitory. 308 North Alston Street. (c. 1920s; 2004)

Photo #9 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_009)  
John B. Foley Park. 104, 110, 198 North McKenzie Street. (1935; 1935; 1990). Adjacent to Heritage Park. Corner North McKenzie Street and Laurel Road. (1915; c. 1980s)

Photo #10 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_010)  
Gatlin Lumber. 300 North McKenzie Street. (c. 1920s; c. 1960s; c. 1980s)

Photo #11 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_011)  
Kaiser Texaco. 402 North McKenzie Street (1949)

Photo #12 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_012)  
Warehouse/ now USA Pawn and Auto and SERVPRO of Baldwin County. 416 – 420 North McKenzie Street. (1935)

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Photo #13 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_013)  
Gas Station/ now Wise Recycling. 514 North McKenzie Street. (c. 1945)

Photo #14 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_014)  
Single family residence/ now Carly's Catering. 515 North McKenzie Street. (c. late 1920s; 1950; 1955)

Photo #15 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_015)  
Benson's. 501 North McKenzie Street. (c. 1945; c. 1960s)

Photo #16 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_016)  
Dr. Possehl Chiropractic Office. 423 North McKenzie Street. (c. 1910s; 1933; c. 1940s; c. 1960s)

Photo #17 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_017)  
Doering Tire Company. 409 North McKenzie Street. (1946)

Photo #18 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_018)  
Wilson's Automotive Tire. 301 North McKenzie Street. (c. 1945)

Photo #19 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_019)  
Foley Onlooker/ now Uptown Event Rentals. 217 North McKenzie. (1911; 1918; 1950)

Photo #20 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_020)  
Foley City Hall/ now Foley Coffee Shop. 213 North McKenzie Street. (c. late 1930s)

Photo #21 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_021)  
Claude Peteet Real Estate. 203 North McKenzie Street. (c. 1935; c. 1960s; c. 1992)

Photo #22 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_022)  
Magnolia Hotel, 119 North McKenzie Street. (c. 1908; c. 1921; c. 1967; 2004; 2008)

Photo #23 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_023)  
Holk House; now Jennifer Claire Moore Foundation. 819 North McKenzie Street. Part of the Local Historic District. (1926)

Photo #24 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_024)  
Foley Armory/ now Old Armory Antique Mall. 812 North McKenzie Street. (1950)

Photo #25 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_025)  
Foley Butane Co./ now Bon Secour Valley Ingredients, Gulf Kist Seed, Studio Lush Hair Salon, and Woerner Turf. 818 North McKenzie Street. (1954; 1984; 2004)

Photo #26 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_026)  
Perdido Antiques. 321 – 323 South Alston Street. (1953)

Photo #27 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_027)  
CFB Real Estate, Foley & Company, Foley Bike Shop. 111 – 119 South McKenzie Street. (1955; 1975; 2006 sensitive remodel)

Photo #28 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_028)  
Post office/ now Comic book store. 101 – 103 South McKenzie Street. (1921 – 1922; c. 1960s). Address is also at 104, 106, 108 East Laurel Street.

Photo #29 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_029)



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Orange Crush Bottling Company/ now Hollis. 200 South McKenzie Street; Also 103, 105, West Orange Avenue. (c. 1922; c. 1960s)

Photo #30 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_030)

Commercial building/ now Hollis. 200 South McKenzie Street. (c. 1920s)

Commercial building/ now Hollis Furniture Interior. 200 South McKenzie Street. (c. late 1920s)

Photo #31 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_031)

Gas station/ now Drowsy Poet @ the Foley Station – Coffee & Tea. 218 South McKenzie Street. (1952)

Photo #32 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_032)

Goodyear. 302 South McKenzie Street. (c. 1960s)

Photo #33 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_033)

Volkert/ now Landmark. 316 South McKenzie Street. (1947; c. 1990s)

Photo #34 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_034)

Single family residence/ now Fundamental Financial Services. 209 West Jessamine Avenue. (1920)

Photo #35 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_035)

Stelk Building/ Holmes Memorial Hospital/ now Book Exchange of Foley. 101 - 103 West Laurel Avenue (1900; 1931; 2004)

Photo #36 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_036)

Baldwin Museum of Art. 111 West Laurel Avenue. (1936)

Photo #37 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_037)

Foley Hotel. 113 – 121 West Laurel Avenue. (1925 – 1926)

Photo #38 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_038)

Cactus Café. 118 West Laurel Avenue. (c. late 1910s; 1945)

Photo #39 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_039)

Red and White Grocery Store/ now Gift Horse Antique Stalls. 201 West Laurel Avenue. (c. 1940)

Photo #40 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_040)

Progressive Club/ American Legion Post/ now Gift Horse Restaurant. 209 West Laurel Avenue. (1917)

Photo #41 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_041)

Dairy Queen; now Mamma Mia! Pizzeria. 246 West Laurel Avenue. (1954; 1959)

Photo #42 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_042)

Single family residence/ now Ah Chiropractic & Wellness Center, Health Focus PC, and Kevin M. Hogan, DC. 224 West Laurel Avenue. (1925)

Photo #43 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_043)

Ebert Agency. 222 West Laurel Avenue. (1957); Murchison Law, LLC. 216 West Laurel Avenue. (1950; 2002); and Desmond's Taste of Jamaica Restaurant. 214 West Laurel Avenue. (1945; 1987; 2016).

Photo #44 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_044)

Goor House/ now Sew So Cute. 200 West Orange Avenue. (1920)

Photo #45 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_045)

Le Chic Parlour. 201 West Orange Avenue. (1920; 1965; 1990; 2000; 2001)

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Photo #46 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_046)  
Single family residence. 208 West Orange Avenue. (1920)

Photo #47 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_047)  
Single family residence. 210 West Orange Avenue. (1944)

Photo #48 (AL\_BaldwinCounty\_FoleyDowntownHistoricDistrictUpdate\_048)  
St. Paul's Lutheran Church Ford/Henderson House. 204 West Rose Avenue. (1946; 1994; 2006)

Returned

**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.

# Foley Downtown Historic District

Update 2018

## Legend

-  Non-Contributing
-  Contributing
-  National Register Boundary





YOUNG LIVES AT PLAY  
SAFETY

125 EAST LAUREL ST.

FOLEY RAILROAD STATION





City of  
**Foley**  
RECREATION DEPT.

117

121

HANDICAPPED  
PARKING  
ONLY

**PATTON**  
SALES & SERVICE



CITY OF FOLEY  
BUILDING DEPARTMENT

N Alston St

12345



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH  
OFFICE





work | place  
FOLEY  
CALDWELL  
WINZEL &  
ASTHANA  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
NBL

work | place







Edward Jones  
INVESTMENTS



FOLEY  
COMFORT STATION

FRISCO  
SLSF  
4722

GATLIN LUMBER

BLP MOBILE PAINTS  
GATLIN LUMBER CO.

NORTH  
59





REMEDIATING & REPAIRS

XPT





WISE  
RECYCLING  
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WE BUY BATTERIES

WISE  
RECYCLING  
850-577-5835





**BENSON'S**  
APPLIANCE CENTER

SUN CONTROL  
WINDOW TINTING

**BENSON'S**  
FACTORY SERVICE







MAFAC  
GOODRICH

SAVING THE BATTERY  
ASSOCIATION

CERTIFIED  
JTO REPAIR

DARTON  
DARTON  
Firestone

**WILSON'S AUTOMOTIVE**  
TIRE & EXHAUST  
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Wilson's  
Automotive





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Contact David Thompson

Another Quality Project By  
**Crimson Eagle Development, LLC**





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REAL ESTATE

PETEET  
ESTATE








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Vacancy

HOTEL  
Magnolia



 Jennifer Claire Moore  
FOUNDATION

819

Public Storage





ARMORY

The OLD  
ARMORY MALL  
ANTIQUES & GIFTS

812

ANTIQUES  
COLLECTABLES  
UNIQUE ITEMS  
MAN CAVE  
ITEMS



SALE



NIZIE ST

Slyster  
HAIR

818  
The Voerr  
GROUP

SPEED  
LIMIT  
30

PERDIDO  
EXPLORATIONS  
Research Center

ANTIQUARIAN

GOOD JUNK





Bicycle  
OPEN

Stenz

FLOWERS

FLOWERS

Stenz

Tropic Sun  
Salon

BOYS  
SOX

Nails



Action Game and Movie



PARKE PLACE JEWELRY

"We Buy Gold & Silver"



# HOLLIS Orange Blossom Square

FURNITURE SPECIALTY SHOPS BAKERY DELI ANTIQUES

Orange Blossom Square  
Courtyard & Shops

<b>ALL ABOUT MASSAGE THERAPY</b> John & Cyro Mediterranean Food	<b>Orange Blossom Hair Salon</b> J. Russell Pigott Attorney At Law
<b>Cherish</b> Breads & Bakes Bakery & Deli	<b>ANTIQUE</b>

ANTIQUES



SOUTH  
59

GOOD



**HOLLIS' INTERIORS**

**INTERIOR MARKET PLACE**

**HOLLIS**

**Orange Blossom Square**

**FURNITURE SPECIALTY SHOPS BAKERY DELI ANTIQUES**

Antiques  
Clerks

Antiques  
Clerks



Wild Outdoor  
COLLECTION  
CABIN Western  
SIPS LODGE  
Hunting Fishing  
LODGE DECOR  
PARK HERE



espresso

smoothies

coffee

espresso

coffee

**GOODYEAR**

**TIRE & SERVICE  
NETWORK**

**DUNLOP**

COMPANY CARS  
WELCOME!

FREE BRAKE  
INSPECTION

FREE  
ALIGNMENT CHECK

REPAIR  
EXPERIENCE





LANDMARK

S McKenzie St

LANDMARK



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Boundary Update

Property Name: Foley Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Multiple Name: \_\_\_\_\_

State & County: ALABAMA, Baldwin

Date Received: 10/9/2018      Date of Pending List: 10/25/2018      Date of 16th Day: 11/9/2018      Date of 45th Day: 11/23/2018      Date of Weekly List: \_\_\_\_\_

Reference number: BC100003122

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- |                                       |                                          |                                             |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal       | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver       | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other        | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
|                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |                                             |

Accept       Return       Reject      11/23/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Recommendation/  
Criteria \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewer Lisa Deline      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239      Date 11/23/18

DOCUMENTATION:      see attached comments Yes No      see attached SLR: Yes

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

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

**Comments  
Evaluation/Return Sheet**

**Property Name:** Foley Downtown Historic District - Boundary Increase (BI) and Additional Documentation (AD)

**Property Location:** Baldwin Co., AL

**Reference Number:** BC 3122 (Boundary Increase)  
SG12000316 (Additional Documentation)

**Date of Return:** December 10, 2018

**Reason for Return**

The Foley Downtown Historic District BI and AD is being returned for substantive and technical issues. The historic district was originally listed in 2005. In 2012, the district boundaries were decreased to remove properties that no longer retain integrity, were misidentified and tightened boundaries to exclude sections of noncontributing resources. This current nomination BI increases the boundaries to roughly those of the original 2005 district and updates the period of significance to 1968.

Amending documentation (AD) and boundary changes (BC) can be done on a single National Register form; however, each action needs to be clearly defined to avoid incorrect property resource counts, weak boundary justifications, confusing maps, and unclear narrative descriptions and statements of significance. This can be accomplished by using introductory paragraphs inserted before the narrative description and simple charts to clarify resource counts or done at the beginning of each section of the nomination, explaining the changes to be made for that section.

The Federal regulations are quite specific on circumstances that warrant boundary changes and the process for achieving them. Federal regulation 36 CFR 60.14(a)(2) states:

---

“(2) Four justifications exist for altering a boundary: Professional error in the initial nomination, loss of historic integrity, recognition of additional significance, additional research documenting that a larger or smaller area should be listed.”

The section continues with a clause that guards against capricious boundary increases that are not based on genuine significance, by requiring the new area to possess significance.

“No enlargement of a boundary should be recommended unless the additional area possesses previously unrecognized significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering or culture.”

Therefore, a BI will be evaluated on the basis of its own significance and integrity and is treated as a separate new action by the NR Keeper. Boundary increase documentation must outline specific characteristics of the BI area alone, such as:

- Number of resources
- Integrity
- Acreage
- Verbal Boundary Description
- Maps
- Lat/Longs
- Boundary Justification
- Statement of Significance consistent with original listing in time period, areas of significance, and criteria

For this return, the boundary increase issues will be detailed first.

#### The Foley Downtown H.D. Boundary Increase – BC 3122

The case has not been made for expanding the district boundaries. The boundary justification needs to provide a clear statement as to why the 2012 district decrease was in error and why this 2018 boundary increase is warranted. Photographs of properties within this increase must show that they retain historic integrity from the period of significance. Certain buildings considered “sensitively renovated” or that underwent “preservation to modernize” do not appear to retain sufficient historic character-defining features. The expanded district also includes large sections of noncontributing resources, misclassifies contributing/noncontributing resources, and includes former residential buildings that are now zoned commercial and likely were not commercial properties during the period of significance. These issues require revision.

Section 5. Please provide resource counts for the properties that are in the BI.

Section 7. The inventory and the district map are all renumbered making it challenging to compare the inventory from the 2012 historic district. Photos are not identified on the district map nor are they referenced in the current inventory description. Comparisons of properties even from the original 2005 district nomination is difficult. Please clarify.

Section 8. The NR form indicates areas of significance as commerce and architecture. The summary paragraph adds transportation. This should be added for the entire district. Explain how these BI resources support the areas of significance consistent with earlier nominations on file.

---

Section 10. Please clarify the acreage total for the boundary increase and provide latitude/longitude coordinates for only the areas being added. Provide a verbal boundary description and boundary justification for the addition of the BI resources and address why the 2015 boundary decrease was in error.

The current BI map boundaries should differentiate between what is being added and the 2015 historic district boundaries. We do not accept maps where boundaries are drawn to include “future historic cultural resources.” Please refer the National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* for guidelines on selecting boundaries and for what to illustrate in sketch map/district maps.

#### The Downtown Foley H. D. Additional Documentation

Before the Section 7 narrative, provide initial introductory paragraphs summarizing what the additional documentation is updating. Revise the historic district property resource counts for the entire district including the added resources from the BI. This can be done in a chart format.

The nomination form lists architecture and commerce as areas of significance. The text also lists transportation. Assuming this is for the entire historic district, please provide subsequent justification paragraphs under “Criterion A. Transportation” for the now revised period of significance. Add transportation to the areas of significance on the NR form.

Under Architecture, delete the reference to “fine residential architecture.” Discuss the significance of the commercial architecture and why these resources, particularly from the 1960s, are significant.

Section 10. Provide a VBD and BJ that now covers the entire historic district and is separate from the BI justification.

Maps. Please provide a district map keyed to the recent photographs. Distinguish on the map what is the boundary for the entire district and what area is the boundary increase.

Please call or e-mail me at <lisa\_deline@nps.gov> if you have any questions.

Lisa Deline, Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
(202) 354-2239



# ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 South Perry Street  
P.O. Box 300900  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900  
334-242-3184 / Fax: 334-240-3477

Lisa D. Jones  
Executive Director  
State Historic Preservation Officer

August 5, 2019

Ms. Joy Beasley  
National Park Service  
1849 C Street NW  
Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240



Dear Ms. Beasley:

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

Foley Downtown Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)  
Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

Reference Numbers:  
SG 12000316 & BC 3122

The nomination was returned to and received by our office on December 10, 2018. 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

Enclosure





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

### 1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Foley Downtown Historic District (AD and BI)  
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: Parts of Alston St (N&S); McKenzie St (N&S); Laurel St (US 98 E&W); Myrtle Ave (W); Rose Ave (E&W); Orange Ave (W); Jessamine Ave (W); Pine St (N)  
City/Town: Foley State: AL County: Baldwin  
Not for Publication: \_\_\_\_\_ Vicinity: \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination request \_\_\_\_\_ determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
I recommend this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
 National  Statewide  Local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C \_\_\_\_\_

Returned

Lee Anne Wofford /Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer 02/01/2019  
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

### 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)  
Name of Property

Baldwin, AL  
County and State

**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

**Number of Resources Within Property:** (do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
67	30	Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
67	30	<b>TOTAL</b>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 29

**6. Function or Use / Historic Functions:** (enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage
- DOMESTIC: single dwelling; hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, warehouse, restaurant
- GOVERNMENT: city hall
- HEALTH CARE: hospital
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: manufacturing facility
- RELIGIOUS: religious facility
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- TRANSPORTATION: road-related (vehicular)

Returned

**Current Functions:** (enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling; hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, warehouse, restaurant
- RELIGIOUS: religious facility
- RECREATION & CULTURE: museum, outdoor recreation

**7. Architectural Classification:** (enter categories from instructions)

- LATE 19<sup>th</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVAL: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Mission / Spanish Colonial Revival, Renaissance Revival, Craftsman
- MODERN: Streamline Moderne, Art Deco, International Style

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions)

**Principal exterior materials of the property:** concrete, brick, asphalt, slate, terracotta, stucco, weatherboard, stone, metal, aluminum, composite

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)

Name of Property

Baldwin, AL

County and State

### **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.)

---

### **Summary Paragraph**

There are 96 total contributing buildings and 1 contributing site. 67 contributing buildings are being added to this nomination with the boundary increase. There are 30 non-contributing buildings in expanded district. This number increases the district beyond the 2004 nomination which had 80 contributing resources. The Foley Downtown Historic District contains 126 parcels in total. The narrative description of the district continues in the inventory of buildings included in the boundaries of Foley Downtown Historic District updated boundaries.

The Foley Downtown Historic District Update envelopes broad swaths of McKenzie Street and Alston Street, Orange Avenue, Laurel Street, Rose Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, and Jessamine Avenue highlighting the city's historic core. Contributing resources date from 1909 to 1968 and are primarily of the Academic Eclectic Revival Styles, Craftsman, Vernacular Traditional Minimal, Art Deco, Streamline Moderne, Modern, International Style, and Industrial. Commercial buildings comprise the bulk of contributing resources and are situated along the major arteries that bisect the district, McKenzie Street and Laurel Street. Other contributing resources include residences, two former post offices, a former hospital, a former Masonic Temple, and a former railroad depot. Architecturally, the most extraordinary examples of the historic architectural fabric of the district include the Old U.S. Post Office designed by James A. Wetmore of Washington D.C. in collaboration with Frank Lockwood of Montgomery, Alabama on McKenzie Street, the Masonic Temple, designed by George B. Rogers of Mobile on Alston Street, the L&N Railroad Depot on McKenzie Street, and the Renaissance Revival style Foley Hotel, designed by Birmingham architects Warren, Knight, and Davis on Laurel Street. The increasing importance of Foley as a hub of car culture is evidenced by the two excellent examples of Streamline Moderne showrooms – one for Butane Fuel to the north and one for cars to the south – that bookend the historic district.

Despite the expansion of highways and the booming commercial and residential development of Baldwin County in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Centuries, the architectural fabric and historic character of the district remains largely intact. The historic grid patterns remain prevalent in terms of planning and context, while the walkability and commercial purpose of the downtown remains as intended. The historic commercial center of Foley is remnant of a more agrarian and slower paced economic culture, while it has also adapted to the introduction and impact of the automobile culture and tourism. This community is located near the beaches of the Gulf of Mexico; however, it more closely resembles a typical small Alabama commercial center of the period. This character has not been compromised and as Foley has grown, the traditional commercial core has expanded, as well. The feeling of the community and varying architectural culture remains true to the varying periods of construction and period of significance.

This boundary increase and additional documentation are meant as a correction to a previous boundary decrease in 2011. After evaluating that decrease, it was determined, too much of the historic downtown was removed from the nominated area and it failed to adequately document the commercial and economic history of the downtown. This update is meant to correct that mistake and further the understanding of the historic development of the downtown Foley area.

---

### **Narrative Description**

This nomination represents an update and expansion of the Foley Downtown Historic District focusing primarily on commercial properties in and around the existing district. The historic district will return to the size as described in the 2004 nomination, which contained 80 contributing resources, and expanded north and south along McKenzie Street and Alston Street, further west on Orange Avenue, Laurel Street, Rose Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, and Jessamine Avenue. The main arteries of the district are Laurel Street and McKenzie Street, which feature one to three story early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial buildings at the heart of the district, morphing to Streamline Moderne structures built to accommodate the burgeoning importance of the automobile and the emergence of the tourist economy in the mid-century. As one ventures East and West from McKenzie Street, the building stock turns to one-story residences surrounded by trees and greenery.

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)

Baldwin, AL

Name of Property

County and State

This nomination seeks to be more inclusive of historic buildings that owners have taken the initiative to sensitively renovate and adaptively reuse. In the 2011 nomination, buildings that had been renovated sensitively were removed from the district and claimed that they "lacked integrity" and the district was decreased to contain only 29 contributing resources. Regular maintenance and preservation practice on these historic buildings should not disqualify them from inclusion in the Foley Downtown Historic District. The cultural and aesthetic value of vernacular architecture and modern architecture will be fully reflected in this updated nomination. Vernacular traditional minimal homes constructed to the west of McKenzie Street in the 1930s and 1940s have been converted to commercial retail or office sites. The expansion of the district north also includes an additional excellent example of a Streamline Moderne building as well as a Mission Revival style armory. The northward expansion includes more historic gas stations and auto-body shops built at the mid-century enforcing the emphasis on transportation and car culture as a significant cultural movement that shaped the built environment and economy of Foley, Alabama. The Foley Downtown Historic District update expands the definition of historically significant to be more inclusive of differing histories, architectural movements, and vernacular buildings. The Foley Downtown Historic District is an irregularly shaped area at the core of the community's central business district. The core of the district is located on McKenzie Street between Camphor Avenue to the north and Verbena Avenue to the south. To the east and west, the major artery is Laurel Avenue and is bordered to the west by North Pine Street and to the east by Armory Blvd. The borders are stepped in and irregular beyond those farthest reaches and include parcels on North and South Alston, East and West Rose Avenue, West Jessamine Avenue, West Orange Avenue, and West Myrtle Avenue. The district is urban and commercial in character with dense infill resulting in many adjoining commercial blocks.

Fortunately, the district retains a high level of architectural integrity along McKenzie and Laurel – the two corridors of the district which contain the most interesting and significant properties in the district. The rest of the district possesses a fair level of architectural integrity, making a significant attempt to adaptively re-use historic homes as businesses and update them to contemporary standards. Other than Heritage Park, there are not large swaths of open landscaping. To the west of McKenzie and Alston there are a great deal of historic residential structures that have been converted to commercial use. Landscaping is minimal and controlled. Streets are typically lined with sidewalks and diagonal street parking.

The district contains the following street numbers:

East Laurel Avenue: 125

East Rose Avenue: 121

North Alston Street: 106, 116, 117-121, 200, 201, 218, 219/221, 300, 308, 350-390, 358, 400, 413, 500, 510, 600, 611

North McKenzie Street: 100 and 200 blocks (park), 107, 115, 119, 203, 213, 217, 219-221, 300, 303, 319, 320, 402, 409, 420, 423, 500, 501, 514, 515, 517, 601, 609, 620-640, 700, 703, 812, 818, 819

South Alston Street: 108-110, 109, 115, 119, 121, 208-212, 209, 213, 221-223, 222, 302, 311, 315, 317-319, 321-323

South McKenzie Street: 101-103, 105-107, 109, 111-119, 114, 120, 121, 200, 201, 203, 214, 218, 219, 302, 307, 311, 316, 317, 321

West Jessamine Avenue: 208, 209, 210, 211, 215, 217, 219

West Laurel Avenue: 101-103, 109-111, 112-116, 113-121, 118, 200, 201, 207, 209, 211, 214, 216, 222, 223, 224, 225, 230, 231, 234, 240, 246

West Myrtle Avenue: 111

West Orange Avenue: 107, 113, 117, 119, 121, 200, 201, 202, 205, 208, 209, 210, 216

West Orchid Avenue: 201

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)  
Name of Property

Baldwin, AL  
County and State

## INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

The inventory numbers from the 2011 Foley Historic District update have been added in italicized parentheses

† Included in 2004 Nomination as **Contributing**

\* Included in 2011 Nomination Update as **Contributing**

### East Laurel Avenue

1. 125 East Laurel Avenue. Depot now City of Foley History Museum. (c. 1909; 1971; 1995) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 *Inventory #9*). One-story frame Craftsman style railroad depot with a hipped cross gable roof, brick chimney, 4/4 double hung windows throughout, decorative wood brackets, and a brick foundation. This structure was moved to Magnolia Springs in 1971 but returned to its original location and orientation in 1995. The rail bed, location, association, setting, and feeling were restored once the depot was re-sited. Despite the move, the depot retains integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. †\*

### East Rose Avenue

2. 121 East Rose Avenue. H.M. Hamburg & Sons, Farmers Mutual Co-op / now under careful renovation. (c. 1915 – 1919) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story tin potato shed with a front gabled tin roof, right bay recessed front entrance, brick chimney, and a small left side c. 1940s addition about 1/3 back from the front. This is the only remaining potato shed in Foley. The building is currently undergoing a sensitive restoration and adaptive reuse process. †

### North Alston Street

3. 106 North Alston Street. Reimers Company/ now vacant. (c. 1945; c. 2004 -2018) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing brick veneer building with a two-story grain elevator on the rear. The roof is flat throughout with glass store front and aluminum glass double doors. There is a black aluminum awning across the façade with prominent numbering. The Reimers Company grew, processed and distributed hybrid corn and garden seeds. They also manufactured insecticides. †
4. 116 North Alston Street. Gulf Telephone/ now Tennessee Valley Metals. (1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 *Inventory #1*). Two-story brick building with a flat roof and no windows. †\*
5. 117-121 North Alston Street. Vacant/ Foley Recreation Department. (1939) **CONTRIBUTING**. International style commercial duplex constructed of concrete and stucco. Two connected glass and aluminum store fronts with brick retaining wall accents flanking both doors. There is a decorative concrete sunscreen on the south side of the building.
6. 200 North Alston Street. Masonic Temple/ 766 Foley Lodge/ now City of Foley Building Department. (1925) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 *Inventory #2*). Two-story brick veneer Mission Revival building with a hipped roof and central front parapet. The façade is 3 bays wide with a recessed entrance in the central bay flanked on each side by a pair of double hung sash windows on the first and second stories. There are 4/1 double hung windows on the second floor. The central bay has 3 decorative arched windows directly above the entrance and directly below the parapet. Architect: George B. Rogers of Mobile; contractor: Whaley and Brown. †\*
7. 201 North Alston Street; also 201 Jessamine Avenue. Office of the First Baptist Church of Foley; originally a single-family residence. (1900; c. 1920s; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. A Craftsman style home with a screened in porch, three prominent battered columns, and a bay window facing the front porch. The front gabled roof with exposed brackets also has a rear cross gable. The home is two stories tall. Despite having been converted into an office space, this home retains a spectacular amount of architectural integrity. †
8. 218 North Alston Street. Post Office/ now Avail, Cladwell Wenzel & Asthana, PC, Noel B. Leonard Attorney, LLC, Watermark Design Group, and Watkins Acy Strunk Design. (1963) **CONTRIBUTING**. International style modern post office constructed of yellow brick with aluminum glass storefronts and double doors. The structure is rectilinear in form and horizontal in orientation.

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)

Baldwin, AL

Name of Property

County and State

9. 219, 221 North Alston Street; 211 West Violet Street. First Baptist Church of Foley. (1907, 2006) **CONTRIBUTING**. A collection of buildings of various ages dominated by a contemporary style fellowship hall facing West Violet Street. Original Baptist sanctuary dates from 1907. The North Alston Street elevation features a more historic sanctuary and 1960s style learning center. All the buildings have been heavily altered over the years denigrating the architectural integrity of the collection of buildings. †
10. 300 North Alston Street. Presbyterian Church/ now vacant and on the market as of April 25, 2018. (c. 1945; 1982) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story L-shaped brick veneer church with a cross gable roof. The church is Tudor Revival in style. There are decorative arched windows with limestone insets at the top of the arch. The sanctuary features abstract stained glass with ornamental metal. The Violet Street entrance was renovated in 1982 with new double wood doors and a projecting open brick entranceway. †
11. 308 North Alston Street. Sanders House/ now Church Dormitory. (c. 1920s; 2004) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two-story house with "dimpled faced" concrete block, 2004 vinyl siding on the upper half of the façade, and a side gable roof. There are 6/6 double hung wood windows, and a brick end chimney. There is a front gabled awning with a rounded arch over one of the main entrances, while the other has a portico with second story porch and Greek Revival columns. The unusual "dimple faced" concrete block was made at a brick plant in nearby Bon Secour which went out of business in the late 1930s because of the Great Depression. †
12. 350-390 North Alston Street. Commercial Buildings. (c.1980) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Two-story commercial structure with residential features. Building includes vinyl windows, vinyl siding, a shingle roof, inoperable vinyl shutters, and a brick chimney
13. 358 North Alston Street. Edward Jones Investments. (c.1975) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One-story commercial structure with residential features, including two prominent oversized dormer windows. Building includes vinyl windows, vinyl siding, a shingle roof, inoperable vinyl shutters, and rough stone as an aesthetic feature on portions of the front elevation.
14. 400 North Alston Street. St. Paul's Lutheran Church. (c. 1958) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story L-shaped church with steeply pitched, front gabled sanctuary. The front entrance has a pointed arch in the style of Gothic revival architecture and constructed of stone bricks. The church has a cross gable that forms the transept. There are also single pane wood and stained-glass windows with cut stone sills and stone brick lintels; the side windows are adorned with pointed Gothic arches. †
15. 413 North Alston Street. Single family residence/ now vacant. (1955) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two-story house constructed of brick on the first floor and weather board on the second. The front of the home has two aluminum horizontal split picture windows. The second story dormer window is made of aluminum and is 4 split. There is a first story hipped roof with a second story cross gable.
16. 500 North Alston Street. Single family residence. Extensive remodeling. (c. 1940) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One-story, three-bay house with central entrance with three 2/8 windows to the right and two 8 pane windows to the left. The windows appear to be replacements made of vinyl. There is an accessibility ramp on the right side of the building. The front door appears to be a replacement as well. This home retains only the massing of a 1940s traditional minimal home.
17. 510 North Alston Street. Single family residence/ now Thomas E. Benson, CPA. (1952; 1969; 2009) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One-story traditional minimal house from the early 1950s with a side gabled roof and front gabled awning over the main entrance. There are three double hung windows to the left and there is one to the right. The windows and door have been replaced with contemporary windows and doors of poor quality degrading the architectural integrity of the home.
18. 600 North Alston Street. Single family residence. (1964; 2007) **CONTRIBUTING**. Single story brick ranch home with horizontal orientation and front porch with decorative ironwork supports. The roof is side gabled with a front facing cross gable. There are two sets of aluminum picture windows to the left and right of the main entrance. There

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)

Baldwin, AL

Name of Property

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are two ribbon windows to the right of the right picture window. This home retains all the architectural integrity of a mid-century ranch home.

19. 611 North Alston Street. Single family residence. (1950) **CONTRIBUTING**. Single story house with hipped roof and front gable over main entrance. The home is three bays wide with one double hung sash window with pointed shutters to the left and two identical windows to the right flanking a front-facing stout chimney.

### North McKenzie Street

20. 100 and 200 Blocks of North McKenzie Street. Heritage Park. (1935; 1935; 1990) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #17). Contributing site. Large open grassed park, at the corner of North McKenzie Street and Laurel Road. In the 1980s, the park was more than doubled to its current size. At that time, sidewalks were built inside the park, a tree canopy and low landscaping planted along the streets, and a wood comfort station (gazebo) constructed. †\*
21. 107 North McKenzie Street. Commercial building. Heavily altered. (1945) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Six bay façade commercial building constructed of brick with flat roof. There is a parapet above the front door. The building is undergoing extensive renovations that have stripped the structure to its original brick base. Once the renovation is complete, the structure could be reevaluated for inclusion in the Historic District.
22. 115 North McKenzie Street. Commercial Building. (c.1980) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Two-story brick commercial building that has traditionally operated as a restaurant. Front façade features a heavy iron gallery with a series of French casement doors and an undersized eyebrow window above the gallery roof.
23. 119 North McKenzie Street. Magnolia Hotel, (c. 1908; c. 1921; c. 1967; 2004; 2008) **CONTRIBUTING**. The main hotel building is **contributing**; the glass atrium connecting the original hotel and new commercial building, constructed in 2004 and 2008 respectively, are **not contributing**. Two and one-half story, seven bay façade with two dormer windows (c. 1967) and a two-story wrap around porch (c. 1967). The roof is a side gable with flat roof covering the porch. There are five 1/1 double hung sash windows with an entrance flanked by sidelights and topped with a decorative pediment. Each of the windows has operable wood shutters. Each of the windows are also topped with a decorative pediment. The second floor has five identical windows at a smaller scale. The entrance is off center on both floors. There are two brick chimneys. The property is surrounded by an intricate iron fence with cornstalk design. To the left of the main house is a glass atrium structure that does not detract from the original building and could easily be removed without damaging the architectural integrity of the original structure. The atrium connects the main house with a brick event space built in 2008 in a historic style that compliments the other buildings on McKenzie Street. †
24. 203 North McKenzie Street. Claude Peteet Real Estate. (c. 1935; c. 1960s; c. 1992) **CONTRIBUTING**. Raised foundation, one-story, part concrete, three bay façade, block building with wooden porch. There is a central entrance with a transom flanked by two new sash windows. There is an awning extending over the wooden porch. A parapet conceals a front facing gable roof with a chimney at the rear. The building is clad in weather board. †
25. 213 North McKenzie Street. Foley City Hall/ now Foley Coffee Shop. (c. late 1930s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing three bay concrete block building with ridged aluminum parapet and awning. A sign for the Foley Coffee Shop is juts out from the center of the parapet and perched atop the awning. The central entrance is recessed with a transom and flanked by two angled sidelights. To the left and right of the door are large picture windows with four pane wooden transoms. †
26. 217 North McKenzie Street. Foley Onlooker / now Uptown Event Rentals. (1911; 1953) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story, five bay façade with protruding glass and aluminum store front windows and a side entrance door. Four windows on the southern elevation are painted over and sealed shut. The wall is adorned with decorative terracotta coping. †
27. 219-221 North McKenzie Street. ABC Store. (1992) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One-story commercial block building with a flat roof and aluminum and glass storefronts. †

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28. 300 North McKenzie Street. Gatlin Lumber. (c. 1960s; c. 1980s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #19). One-story free-standing concrete block building with c. 1980s brick veneer and weatherboard on the front. There is a flat roof, off central entrance flanked by two aluminum storefronts on the right and four on the left, left loading entrance on the right and a concrete block foundation. †\*
29. 303 North McKenzie Street. Wilson's Automotive. (c. 1945) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #20). One-story free-standing concrete block commercial building with a flat roof with a central parapet on the façade. There are three garage doors on the northern side of the façade and a storefront/ office on the southern end. There are two aluminum glass windows and a main entrance with two more glass windows to the south. On the southern elevation of the building there are two aluminum glass horizontal split windows, three garage doors with one 20 pane windows. The southern elevation is topped with a parapet and step detailing to the left. †\*
30. 319 North McKenzie Street. Commercial Building/ now Terrazza Optical, Scuttlebutt Pub, and Pink's Ink Tattoo. (c. late 1950s; c. 1970s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One-story freestanding shopping center with brick veneer and hipped awning. There are four bays with aluminum and glass storefronts. Attached to this shopping center is another with stucco veneer and four bays with parapet above the entrance. †
31. 320 North McKenzie Street. Cash Loans. (1994) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #22). One-story free-standing concrete block building with a flat roof, central entrance, and a concrete foundation. †
32. 402 North McKenzie Street. Kaiser Texaco. (1949) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #23). One-story concrete block gas station with a flat roof, fixed wood storefront and wood transom at the front, fixed wood windows and wood transoms on the sides and a c. 1970s aluminum awning covering the front service bay. †\*
33. 409 North McKenzie Street. Doering Tire Company. (1946) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story brick veneer auto service shop with hipped aluminum roof and flat aluminum overhang supported by concrete pilasters with four bays, each with a garage door. This building also has an office/retail space. †
34. 420 North McKenzie Street. Warehouse/ now USA Pawn. (c. 1940s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #24). Two-story brick veneer, asbestos shingles and concrete block (on sides) free-standing warehouse with a rounded tin roof and original metal windows throughout. There is a set of double aluminum glass doors at the central entrance. †\*
35. 423 North McKenzie Street. Now Vacant. Dr. Possehl Chiropractic Office previously. (c. 1910s; 1933; c. 1940s; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing medical office and apartment with weatherboard cladding. There are 4 horizontal split windows on the side of the building with two dormers. The building has a front gable roof with a flat awning. There are 1/1/1 windows on the front with transoms. There is also a c. 1940 rear addition. †
36. 500 North McKenzie Street. Small shed/ vacant lot. (c. 1945; 1950) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Small shed with central entrance flanked by double hung windows with hipped roof. †
37. 501 North McKenzie Street. Benson's. (c. 1945; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing brick veneer building with a flat roof in the Streamline Moderne style. There are four bays of two which are rounded at the corners. Three of the bays have 1960s aluminum and glass storefronts, and the left bay has a wood garage opening. †
38. 514 North McKenzie Street. Gas Station/ now recycling plant. (c. 1945) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story concrete block gas station with metal casement windows on the sides, flat roof, and a concrete block foundation. †
39. 515 North McKenzie Street. Single family residence/ now Carly's Catering. (c. late 1920s; 1950; 1955) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two-story brick veneer and stucco Tudor Revival style house with a cross gable roof with slate on the sides. There are two front gables with stucco and decorative wood cross timbers, and one gable on the sides with stucco and decorative wood cross timbers. There are also c. 1960s 1/1 double hung aluminum windows throughout including a window in each gable, original wood front door with lead glass, one brick chimney, and a c. 1920s brick veneer garage with a slate roof. This home retains an incredible amount of architectural integrity and is exceptionally well preserved. †



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40. 517 North McKenzie Street. Baldwin Church of Christ. (1972). **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One-story brick rectangular structure with aluminum awning on the left side and central steeple. A glass and aluminum door is to the right of the façade.
41. 601 North McKenzie Street. Top Hat Gifts Thrifts and Oddities. (1955) **CONTRIBUTING**. Brick, square office building with hipped roof and awning. The roof over the main building is constructed of metal and the overhang is composed of asphalt shingles. There is a single metal door for entry with horizontal split windows to the left, a boarded-up picture window to the right and an additional set of horizontal split windows to the right of that. There are six brick columns supporting the overhang.
42. 609 North McKenzie Street. Shell Station. (1985; 1989) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Rectangular convenience store constructed of cinderblock with glass store front windows and metal overhang. There is a metal covering supported by two metal columns covering the service pumps.
43. 620-640 North McKenzie Street. Baldwin County Federal Credit Union, Laura Pearson Photography, and USA Nails & Tan. (2002) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Contemporary shopping center constructed of stucco with a central parapet facing McKenzie street and an overhang supported by columns facing the parking lot.
44. 700 North McKenzie Street. United Way. (1991) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Contemporary five bay office building with hipped steeply pitched roof and two dormers. There is double door central entrance with two windows on each side with fixed shutters. The building is clad in both brick and vinyl siding. There is a small hipped awning over the central entrance supported by two columns.
45. 703 North McKenzie Street. Foley Carwash. (1975) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Three space carwash constructed of brick with an aluminum roof. There is a brick office between the second and third carwash ports.
46. 812 North McKenzie Street. Foley Armory/ now Old Armory Antique Mall. (1950) **CONTRIBUTING**. Mission Revival style armory with decorative parapet and three bay façade. Each bay is framed by minimal pilaster columns. There are sets of three, 1/1 windows in horizontal ribbon bands in each bay. The building is constructed of stucco and in the central bay the word "ARMORY" rendered in stucco adorns the building. There is a central entrance flanked by two contemporary sash windows. The front portion of the building is two stories and has a flat roof while the back wing of the window is a single story and has a pitched, front gable roof.
47. 818 North McKenzie Street. Foley Butane Co./ now Bon Secour Valley Ingredients, Gulf Kist Seed, Studio Lush Hair Salon, and Woerner Turf. (1954; 1984; 2004) **CONTRIBUTING**. An impeccable example of Streamline Moderne architecture constructed of red brick with stucco accents and rounded corners. The building is two stories tall and has a raised foundation. There are storefront windows wrapped around the front of the first floor of the building. There are glass blocks flanking each side of the entrance on the curved corner facing the south. There is a stucco overhang with a brick parapet across the façade of the building. The roof is flat. The second story is a later addition with more contemporary horizontal split windows but retains the stylistic integrity of the building with a flat roof and coordinating brick and stucco detailing. The building perfectly blends the stylistic tenants of Streamline Moderne with the horizontality of the International Style and Prairie Style. Foley Butane, an alternative fuel that could not be used in colder climates, name is mostly known for the model train freight cars that carried the gas.
48. 819 North McKenzie Street. Holk House; now Jennifer Claire Moore Foundation. Part of the Local Historic District. (1926) **CONTRIBUTING**. Exceptionally well-preserved Craftsman residence constructed of brick with a raised front porch supported by two prominent battered columns. The roof is hipped as well as the awning covering the porch. The home has a three-bay façade with a central entrance located to the left on the porch. The entrance is flanked on each side with three identical 3/1 double hung sash windows. There are brick steps on each side leading up to the porch. The home has since been converted to offices but still retains an impeccable degree of architectural integrity.

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**South Alston Street**

49. 108-110 South Alston Street. Colorz Salon and Streets of Orleans Tanning Salon and Gift Shop. (c. late 1930s to early 1940s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #3). One-story stucco commercial block with flat roof and terracotta coping and register detailing. There are two recessed wood storefronts, including the right one which is much larger than the left. †\*
50. 109 South Alston Street. Commercial building, currently a seamstress shop and salon. (c.2000) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One-story brick commercial building set back from the road within an office-park setting with a large parking lot. Building contains vinyl windows, inoperable vinyl shutters, and a hipped shingle roof.
51. 115 South Alston Street. Vares Services, LLC. (c. 1920 – 30s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #4). One-story free-standing brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof. There is one bay with a recessed central entrance flanked by wood storefronts and original wood door, decorative brickwork, and stepped fire sidewalls which create a decorative roofline on the northern elevation. There is also a metal awning spanning the width of the façade. †\*
52. 119 South Alston Street. Commercial business retail space. (c. 1938) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #5). One-story free-standing brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof. The central entrance is recessed with angled aluminum storefront windows acting as sidelights to the door. There are also two additional prominent storefront windows to the left and right of the door. There is a metal awning, painted over transom windows, and decorative brick work. †
53. 121 South Alston Street. Gill's Automotive. (c. 1939; 1944; 1948) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #6). Two-story free-standing brick veneer building with a flat roof and low-pitched front gable stepped parapet. There is an open garage with concrete block walls inside the garage bay. The first floor has wood sash windows while the second floor has c. 1960s aluminum 1/1 windows. †\*
54. 208-212 South Alston Street. Paul's Barber Shop/ Class Cutter. (c. late 1940s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing concrete block building with a stucco veneer on the façade. There are two entrances both of which are recessed. There are three sets of horizontal split windows. There is an interlocking key pattern on the corners of the façade of the building. †
55. 209 South Alston Street. Bayou Cora Farms/ now vacant. (c. late 1920s – early 1940s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #7). One-story free-standing brick veneer building with concrete block sides and recessed front entrance flanked by diagonal sidelights and glass and aluminum storefront windows. There is a blue metal awning and roofing. The stepped fire side walls create a decorative roofline on the north and south elevations of the building. †\*
56. 213 South Alston Street. Mike McConnell Homes. (c. 1980s; 1998) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One-story brick veneer free-standing building with wooden side gables, central entrance with gable, vinyl windows, and two columns flanking the main entrance. †
57. 221-223 South Alston Street. South Baldwin Patient Center. (c. 1920s; c. 1980s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One-story building built in the 1920s, but completely re-surfaced in the 1980s with a synthetic stucco exterior. The roof is hipped, and the entrances are recessed and flanked on each side by large windows. The door and windows on the left side of the façade are new, replacement doors and windows, further disrupting the architectural integrity of the building. †
58. 222 South Alston Street. Commercial Building. (c. 1920s – 30s; c. 1970s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing brick veneer building with an angled front corner entrance bay with a wood entrance door, flat roof, and c. 1970s fixed vertical single paned windows on the left; windows on the right are boarded up. †
59. 302 South Alston Street. Commercial Building. (1985) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Two-story apartment building with vinyl siding and windows. Central recessed porch and entrance on both stories. Two groups of three 1/1 sash vinyl windows on each side of the porch on both stories. The building has a flat roof.

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60. 311 South Alston Street. Christian Science Church. (c. 1970s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing church with vinyl siding, front gable with a steeple, central gabled entrance, and a concrete foundation. †
61. 315 South Alston Street. Alston Street Market/ now vacant. (c. 1955; c. 1970s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing stucco commercial building with 1970s vertical weather board on the façade with a side-gabled pitched and singled over hang. The side elevation roofline is stepped, and the roof is flat. There is a set of double wooden front doors flanked on each side by a pair of single pane windows. †
62. 317-319 South Alston Street. Alabama Automotive/ now vacant. (c. 1950) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing concrete block commercial buildings with a flat roof and metal awning. There are wooden double doors with a transom flanked by two large storefront glass windows on each side of the door. †
63. 321-323 South Alston Street. Perdido Antiques. (1953) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing concrete block commercial building with a flat roof and Streamline Moderne influences. There are two recessed entrance bays each with an elaborate stepped parapet, original wood doors and storefronts. The corner walls are also rounded. There is an aluminum awning supported by metal poles. †

### **South McKenzie Street**

64. 101-103 South McKenzie Street. Post office/ now Comic book store. (1921 – 1922; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING** *Address is also at 104, 106, 108 East Laurel Street. (2011 Inventory #25)*. Two-story, two-part brick veneer commercial block with c. 1960s glazed tile on first floor front. There is a flat parapet roof with decorative brick corbelling at the roofline. There are c.1960s 8/8 aluminum windows with limestone lintels throughout the second story and there are six chimneys at the roofline on the northern elevation, four of which have caps. On the western (front) elevation there are four brick chimneys. There is a central front entrance flanked by wooden storefront windows and a side rear wood storefront and an entrance door at the side front bay. James A. Wetmore of Washington, D.C. was the Acting Supervising Architect, Frank Lockwood of Montgomery was the “local” architect and George Holk was the contractor. †\*
65. 105-107 South McKenzie Street. Park Place Jewelry/ Covert Comics. (c. 1940s; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #26). One-story one-part concrete block commercial block with a c. 1960s bulkhead and flat roof. There is a central aluminum entrance transom flanked by storefronts with c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefronts. To the left of the primary entrance is another metal entrance with transom flanked to the left with a large aluminum and glass storefront window. †\*
66. 109 South McKenzie Street. Kit & Kaboodle (c. 1920s; c. 1950s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #27). One-story painted brick store front with upper register parapet and flat roof. There is a recessed double door entrance with angled wood storefront windows and vertical single pane windows on each side of the door. There is a transom window above the double doors. There are two columns framing the main entrance. †\*
67. 111-119 South McKenzie Street. Stenz Flowers, Tempurpedic Mattress Center, Foley Bike Shop. (1955; 1975; 2006 sensitive remodel) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #28). One-story part brick veneer and part concrete block commercial block building with a flat parapet roof divided into four bays by brick pilasters. The two central bays are flanked by two wood storefronts with original wood doors and the tow end bays are flanked by one wood storefront and original wood door. There are divided wood transoms above the entrance and storefront windows. †\*
68. 114 South McKenzie Street. L.A. Computers and Cellular. (c. 1940s; c. 1980s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #29). One-story free-standing concrete block building with c. 1980s façade, stepped parapet roofline on the sides, brick quoins, central entrance flanked by wooden storefronts, and 2/2 double hung sash windows on the sides. †
69. 120 South McKenzie Street. Coastal Real Estate and Development. (1950; 1983; 1992) **NON- CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #30). One-story building, originally a warehouse, that was completely remodeled c. 1980s with synthetic stucco, hip roof, and fixed aluminum windows. †

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70. 121 South McKenzie Street. Commercial building. (c. 1940s; c.1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #31). One-story part concrete block commercial block with central parapet and terracotta coping. There is a double door central entrance flanked by wood storefronts on each side with shallow concrete sills. †

***Inventory 71 - 74 were constructed as separate buildings but are now part of the same business and share the same address.***

71. 200 South McKenzie Street; Also 103, 105 West Orange Avenue. Orange Crush Bottling Company/ now Hollis. (c. 1922; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #32). Two-story corner brick veneer commercial block with a flat roof with terra cotta coping, rear addition with a flat roof and elaborate brick corbelling. There is a left side entrance and a storefront with c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefronts on the front, aluminum and glass storefronts on the side with operable standing wood shutters, a brick foundation, and a sign panel runs along the second floor. †
72. 200 South McKenzie Street. Commercial building/ now Hollis. (c. 1920s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #32). Two-story two bay brick veneer commercial block with a flat roof with projecting front parapet and decorative brick corbelling. There are c. 1960saluminum and glass storefronts with a sign panel running across the second floor. †
73. 200 South McKenzie Street. Commercial building/ now Hollis Interior Market Place. (c. 1970s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #32). One-story two bay commercial block with synthetic stucco facing, two entrances with aluminum and glass storefronts, flat roof, and concrete foundation. †
74. 200 South McKenzie Street. Commercial building/ now Hollis Condominium Living Shop. (c. late 1920s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #32). One-story one-part brick veneer commercial block with a flat roof, lone bay with a recessed central entrance flanked by wood storefronts and a sign panel above the central entrance.
75. 201 South McKenzie Street. McKenzie Street Florist & Specialty Rental, LLC. (1955) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #33). One-story concrete block half of commercial block with flat roof and limestone coping, and central entrance with sidelights and transom flanked by three divided wooden storefronts on each side. There is an aluminum awning that wraps around the corner of the building. †
76. 203 South McKenzie Street. Napa Auto. (1955) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #34). One-story concrete block half of commercial block with flat roof and raised parapet with metal flashing. There is an entrance on the right side of the façade with two storefront windows to the left and one storefront window filled in. There is an aluminum awning across the façade of the building. †
77. 214 South McKenzie Street. Wild Outdoor Collection; Sam Hollis & Sons Moving & Storage. (1950) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story one-part brick veneer commercial block with a flat roof that is stepped on the sides creating a decorative roofline. Recessed central entrance is flanked by divided wooden storefronts and decorative brickwork. †
78. 218 South McKenzie Street. Gas station/ now Drowsy Poet @ the Foley Station – Coffee & Tea. (1952) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story brick veneer gas station thoughtfully preserved and adaptively repurposed as a coffeeshop and café. It has a flat roof, metal casement windows on sides and rear, large glass store fronts, and glass garage doors. The gas station retains the original metal awning service area. †
79. 219 South McKenzie Street. Bungalows. (c. 1930) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story commercial building comprised of brick veneer and stone block. Flat roof with an escalating parapet wall on both sides of the front elevation. Recessed central storefront entrance, flanked by storefront windows, decorative brick-work, and a stone skirt.
80. 302 South McKenzie Street. Goodyear. (c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing building with a flat roof, central entrance with aluminum ad glass storefronts on the front and front bay of the side facades. There is a prominent L shaped auto service area in the rear of the building. †

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81. 307, 311, & 317 South McKenzie Street. (1958; 1981; 1983) **CONTRIBUTING**. Freestanding, two-story office building with non-operational street facing central entrance with lintel and two pilaster columns flanking each side of the entrance. Four sets of vertically oriented windows are on each side of the entrance and are framed with pilasters on both stories and topped with lintel. The operation entrance of the building faces Myrtle avenue and has two front gable awnings supported with four columns on the right and two on the left. This addition dates to the 1980s and does not contribute to the overall architectural integrity of the structure. However, the McKenzie Street facing elevation retains enough architectural integrity to render this building contributing.
82. 316 South McKenzie Street. Volkert/ now Landmark. (1947; c. 1990s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing Art Deco building with c. 1990s synthetic stucco, flat roof with curved corners and a projecting central parapet, prominent curved show room with windows with c. 1990s aluminum and glass storefronts. There is a prominent vertically oriented neon sign affixed to the parapet over the central entrance. †
83. 321 South McKenzie Street. Brunson's/ now Foley Fish Company and Portabellas Restaurant. A, B, C. (c. 1920s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing two bay brick veneer and concrete block commercial building with a flat roof. There are two central entrances, denoting two separate businesses, flanked by wood storefronts. There is a fixed flat aluminum awning the length of the façade. †

#### West Jessamine Avenue

84. 208 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence/ now Christian Counseling Center. (1910; 1955; sensitive renovation 2000) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Two-story three bay residence with central entrance and covered front porch. There is an original transom window to the left of the door. The roof is a side gable pitched metal roof with a front facing cross gable. There is a single 1/1 sash window on the cross gable. There are two small square windows to the left and right of the cross gable. The alterations to this home have diminished its architectural integrity.
85. 209 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence/ now Fundamental Financial Services. (1920) **CONTRIBUTING**. One and a half story Craftsman residence with central wooden entrance flanked on both sides by two 2/2 double hung sash windows. The home has a covered front porch with exposed rafter tails supported by three battered columns (one is missing). The roof is a front facing gable with two decorative brackets and two square horizontal split windows at the peak of the gable. The home is clad in weatherboard and has a raised foundation.
86. 210 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence/ now commercial offices. (1940) **CONTRIBUTING**. One and a half story Craftsman residence with central entrance flanked on both sides by two 3/1 double hung sash windows. There is a covered front porch supported by four battered columns with prominent brick bases. The roof is metal front gabled with a square 3/3 window at the peak of the gable. There is brick chimney on the side of the home. A ramp has been added to the porch to enhance accessibility.
87. 211 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence. (1920; 1947; 2000 garage; 2011 extensive renovation) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Front gabled single-story home with recessed entrance to the right and 6/1 window with fixed shutters to the left. The recessed entrance has the front door and 6/1 window to the right. The home has been extensively renovated and does not retain a significant amount of architectural integrity.
88. 215 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence. (1940) **CONTRIBUTING**. A three-bay single story Colonial Revival home with a covered front porch supported by four columns. The central entrance is topped with a fanlight and flanked with sidelights. There are 10/10 sash windows on each side. There is a brick chimney on the side of the home intersecting the peak of the side gable. There is a separate, two car garage at the rear of the property.
89. 217 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence. (1930) **CONTRIBUTING**. Four bay Greek Revival Vernacular one and one-half story residence. There is a central entrance with two 1/1 sash windows to the right, and one 1/1 to the left. The central entrance is covered with a flat roof with dentil detailing supported by Ionic columns. There is a carport with a flat roof to the right supported by 3 Doric columns. The main roof is hipped with a hipped dormer with three square windows.

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90. 219 West Jessamine Avenue. Single family residence. (1970) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. L shaped single-story ranch home with side gable and hipped cross gable. There is a covered porch. The home is clad in vinyl siding with brick bulkhead. There are 1/1 sash windows used in pairs throughout the design of the home.

### **West Laurel Avenue**

91. 101-103 West Laurel Avenue. Stelk Building/ now Book Exchange of Foley and Mane Attractions Salon. (1900; 1931; 2004) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #10). Two-story stucco commercial building with a flat roof concealed by corbelled brick parapets; the building is a three by seven bay historic structure with a one-story contemporary addition to the south. The building has a flat roof that is concealed with a decorative, corbelled brick parapet. There is a wraparound copper awning with a stucco band above. The windows on the second floor are 3/1 double hung sash windows with five contemporary 1/1 sash windows on the northern elevation. Each of the windows has fixed shutters. The first story is composed of aluminum glass storefront windows and has two main entrances: one at the corner and one facing McKenzie Street. †\*
92. 109-111 West Laurel Avenue. Gypsy Queen/Holmes Medical Museum. (1936) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #11). Two-story free-standing concrete block building with stucco façade and a flat roof with a series of four decorative wood vents across the top register of the façade. There are two brick chimneys, two bays each flanked by a storefront and a panel of five 1/1 double hung wood windows on the second floor and 1/1 double hung wood windows throughout it. \*
93. 112-116 West Laurel Ave. and 106 N. Alston Street. Meat Market, South Baldwin Chamber of Commerce. (ca. 1924) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #12). One-story commercial building that incorporates two formerly separate historic buildings along W. Laurel Ave. with a large rear historic addition with a rear gable extension that faces N. Alston St.; the buildings were in use as a single retail space by at least 1946 and remain under single ownership; currently, the rear additions are internally connected to 116 W. Laurel while 112 W. Laurel has been partitioned for a separate office; brick veneer facade with a shaped parapet, compatible modern storefronts; segmental arched window openings at 5 southern bays of east elevation, 2-story rear addition with painted concrete block walls; 1-story brick veneer extension to N. Alston St. has a single modern storefront and a modern pent roof at its upper façade.
94. 113-121 West Laurel Avenue. Foley Hotel. (1925 – 1926) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #13). Two-story brick veneer Italianate hotel with a central parapet and flat roof. There is a central front projecting entrance bay with a massive limestone arch supported by Solomonic columns flanked. The arch contains a divided metal and glass door that is flanked by two metal and glass store front windows. There are decorative limestone carvings inset in the arch and an enclosed balcony on the second story. There are 6/1 double hung wooden windows in the arch with stone sills and a brick shoulder course. There is also a two-story c. 1940s side brick veneer addition. Architects: Warren, Knight & Davis and Chandler C. Yonge of Pensacola, and the contractor was C. A. Fulghum of Pensacola. †\*
95. 118 West Laurel Avenue. Tagsherer Bakery/ now Cactus Café. (c. late 1910s; 1945) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #14). Two-story two-part Mission Revival style brick veneer commercial block with a flat roof with a very decorative arched projecting parapet with stone insets. There are end projecting pilasters, central entrance flanked by wood storefronts with limestone lintels on the second floor, limestone sills, right bay recessed entrance, decorative brick work, and a brick foundation. There are arched limestone lintels on the second story windows which have be boarded up. Contractor: Arthur A. Holk †\*
96. 200 West Laurel Avenue. BB&T Bank. (1983) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Brutalist three story concrete bank with glass curtain walls. The bank should be reconsidered as contributing to the district once it is 50 years old.
97. 201 West Laurel Avenue. Red and White Grocery Store/ now Gift Horse Antique Stalls. (c. 1940) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 Inventory #15). One-story one-part Art Moderne stucco commercial block with flat parapet roof and rounded corners. There are end projecting pilasters and a central recessed entrance bay flanked with wood storefronts and brick sills. There is an aluminum awning surrounding the entire building. †\*

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98. 207 West Laurel Avenue. Manning Jewelry. (1962) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story one-part commercial block with synthetic stucco exterior, parapet flat roof with central projecting gable, central entrance flanked by aluminum and glass storefronts. †
99. 209 West Laurel Avenue. Progressive Club/ American Legion Post/ now Gift Horse Restaurant. (1917) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing weather board building with three front gables, one of which is set back from the front, with wood windows in the front gable. There is also a tin roof, wood cupola, 8/8 and 6/6 double hung wood windows, and a concrete foundation. Contractor: Matthew Sute. c. 1940 American Legion bought the building. †
100. 211 West Laurel Avenue. Store/ now Gift Horse Restaurant. (c. 1940s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing weatherboard store with a front gable, central entrance, and concrete foundation. †
101. 214 West Laurel Avenue. Desmond's Taste of Jamaica Restaurant. (1945; 1987; 2016) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story one-bay free-standing brick veneer and concrete block (on sides), front stepped parapet roof, slightly recessed central entrance, c. 1970s wood shingle awning. †
102. 216 West Laurel Avenue. Murchison Law, LLC. (1950; 2002) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing brick veneer and concrete block building with International style influences. There is a flat roof with terra cotta copping on one recessed entrance with two store front windows and brick sills. †
103. 222 West Laurel Avenue. Ebert Agency. (1957) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing concrete block and brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof, central entrance, aluminum and glass storefronts, and concrete foundation. †
104. 223 West Laurel Avenue. Gift Horse Antique Center. (1950) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story retail space with stucco front and concrete block on the sides. There is a flat roof with terra cotta that is stepped on the sides, central entrance with c. 1960s aluminum and glass storefronts, and a concrete foundation. †
105. 224 West Laurel Avenue. Single family residence/ now Ah Chiropractic & Wellness Center, Health Focus PC, and Kevin M. Hogan, DC. (1925) **CONTRIBUTING**. Two- and one-half story house with Colonial Revival influences. There is an asbestos shingle exterior, hip roof with a central hipped dormer, 2/2 double hung windows, and a flat roof covered central entrance. †
106. 225 West Laurel Avenue. Dayton Hart DMD. (1947; 1968; 2000) **CONTRIBUTING**. Single story stucco medical office with recessed entrance porch. There are three, three pane horizontal split ribbon windows at the top of the exterior façade wall. The building is topped with a hipped roof.
107. 230 West Laurel Avenue. Single family residence/ now Law Office. (c. 1940; 2018) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story house with a two-story rear bay, contemporary vinyl siding, front gable with 1/1 window on second story and gabled roof on bottom story with rafter tails and two 2/2 double hung sash windows flanking the central entrance. †
108. 231 West Laurel Avenue. Alfa Insurance. (c.1980) **NON- CONTRIBUTING**. One-story brick commercial building with a metal roof. Building possibly served as a warehouse at some point, but the newly added storefront alterations and roof addition has compromised the historic integrity of this building.
109. 234 West Laurel Avenue. Single family residence. (c. 1920s) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story brick and weatherboard two-story Craftsman bungalow with front facing gables on both stories. The first story with the brick façade has a metal awning. The second weatherboard story have 2/2 double hung sash windows and a cross gable at the rear. †
110. 240 West Laurel Avenue. Single family residence/ now James Agency, Mid Performance center, and Path to Wellness. (1920) **CONTRIBUTING**. Single story three bay Craftsman bungalow with recessed entrance porch and central entrance. There are two pairs of 4/1 windows with fixed shutters flanking the central entrance the building is constructed of brick and clad in some places with weatherboard. There are thick brick columns on the outside of

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the porch and to thin wooden columns with brick bases on the interior of the porch. The roof is front gabled with decorative brackets and exposed rafter tails.

111. 246 West Laurel Avenue. Dairy Queen; now Mamma Mia! Pizzeria. (1954; 1959) **CONTRIBUTING**. One-story free-standing brick veneer drive-in fast-food restaurant with a flat roof and c. 1960s aluminum windows and brick bulkhead. The corners of the restaurant angle inward. The brick work is irregular and naturally roughhewn. †

### West Myrtle Avenue

112. 111 Myrtle Avenue. Uptown Living Center. (c. 1980s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. Two-story brick L shaped building with second story gallery. There are 2/2 sash windows on each story. The roof is side gabled at opposite ends of the L.

### West Orange Avenue

113. 107 West Orange Avenue. Orange Blossom Square Apartment Building. (c. 1980s) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 *Inventory #36*). Two-story free-standing building with synthetic stucco exterior, front gable, two-story side balcony and stair system, and fixed wood windows. †\*
114. 113 West Orange Avenue. Rat Pack Barbershop. (ca. 1945) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 *Inventory #37*). One-story one-part frame commercial building with a gable industrial metal roof with exposed rafter ends (ca. 2000) concealed at the facade by a flat parapet; rectangular, faces north, freestanding; central entrance at the facade with an aluminum awning (ca. 1965) flanked to either side by single wood 2/2 windows with similar awnings, similar windows at side elevations; wood novelty siding with stripes at parapet.
115. 117 West Orange Avenue. Align Chiropractic and All About Massage Therapy, (c. late 1910s – early 1920s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 *Inventory #38*). One-story two bay story with brick veneer and concrete block construction. There is terracotta coping at the roofline. The door is to the left of the facade and has fixed shutters on each side. There is a 16 pane store front window with fixed shutters. †\*
116. 119 West Orange Avenue. Orange Blossom. (c. late 1930s – early 1940s; c. 1960s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 *Inventory #39*). One-story one bay free-standing brick veneer store with a wood front gable, central entrance flanked by c. 1970s multiple paned aluminum storefronts, c. 1940s rear screened addition. †\*
117. 121 West Orange Avenue. John's Gyros. (c. 1920s; c. 1940s; c. 1970s) **CONTRIBUTING**. (2011 *Inventory #40*). One-story two bay free-standing brick veneer store with terracotta coping and metal awnings over entrance to the left and storefront window to the right. †\*
118. 200 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence/ now Sew So Cute. (1920) **CONTRIBUTING**. One- and one-half story Craftsman bungalow with hipped covered porch, hipped roof, and hipped dormer, all with exposed rafter tails. There is a central wooden door with groupings of three 2/2 double hung sash windows flanking each side of the door. The covered porch is supported with four pairs of Doric columns. The dormer has three square windows. The building is clad in weatherboard and has a raised foundation with concrete steps leading to the porch.
119. 201 West Orange Avenue. Le Chic Parlour. (1920; 1965; 1990; 2000; 2001) **CONTRIBUTING**. One- and one-half story Craftsman bungalow with hipped roof extended to cover front porch and topped with a hipped dormer, all with exposed rafter tails. There are four wooden columns supporting the porch covering. There is a central door with 1/1 sash windows flanking each side of the door. There are three square windows on the dormer. There is a central brick chimney. The building is clad in weather board and has a raised foundation with stairs and a ramp to access the porch.
120. 202 West Orange Avenue. South Baldwin Family Practice. (1960; 1992) **CONTRIBUTING**. Single story medical building with decorative tile central entrance, brick bulkhead, and weatherboard cladding. There is a side gable aluminum roof and an extended cloth awning to the street.



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121. 205 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence/ now Dr. Michael Williams Family Practice. (1920; 1964; 2008) **CONTRIBUTING**. One and one-half story weatherboard clad front gable with back L and side cross gable. The central entrance is covered with a flat awning and supported by wooden beams. There is a set of steps to the left to access the front door and a ramp to the right. There are 1/1 windows on each side of the central entrance and a 1/1 central window on the half story.
122. 208 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence. (1920) **CONTRIBUTING**. One and one-half story brick Tudor Revival Style home with steeply pitched front gable entrance way with rounded arch and rounded front door. There is a small pointed window above the arched doorway. There is a stone rounded arch porte cochere on the right and a thick battered chimney on the façade of the home. The roof is side gabled.
123. 209 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence. (1910; 1939) **CONTRIBUTING**. One and one-half story house clad in weatherboard with aluminum side gable roof. There is a covered enclosed porch with a hipped roof and a brick chimney in the center of the house.
124. 210 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence. (1944) **CONTRIBUTING**. Single story Traditional Ranch home with side gable roof and front gable covered porch supported by decorative iron work. The home is clad in weatherboard and 3/3 square windows with fixed shutters at each window. There are four of these windows to the right of the entrance and one to the left. There is a car port to the left of the home.
125. 216 West Orange Avenue. Single family residence. (1918 residence, 1950 garage) **CONTRIBUTING**. Single story home with screened in porch and front cross gable metal roof with shingle cladding. The main roof is side gabled.

**West Orchid Avenue**

126. 201 West Orchid Avenue. Foley Church of Christ (c.1970) **NON-CONTRIBUTING**. One-story brick house of Christian worship with a metal framed storefront entrance and transom window. Front façade features decorative brick and a stone banding. Remainder of building uses a more utilitarian format of brick. Shingle roof and steeple adorn the roof.

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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)

ARCHITECTURE  
COMMERCE

**Period of Significance:**

c. 1909-1968

**Significant Dates:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person:** (complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect / Builder:**

Frank Lockwood  
Knight, Davis, and Warren  
James A. Whetmore  
A.A. Holt  
George Holt  
Chandler C. Yonge  
Matthew Sute  
Waley & Brown  
C.A. Fulgham

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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 Foley Downtown Historic District is significant at the local level in Criterion A for Commerce and for contributing to the broad pattern of history and Criterion C for Architecture. The cultural resources located in the updated historic district boundaries, signify various eras of Foley's development, from its humble beginnings with the first railroad depot constructed in 1908, to Foley's agrarian economy evidenced by the H.M. Hamburg & Sons potato shed c. 1915-1919, to Foley's burgeoning tourist economy created by the convenient new highways and car culture as evidenced by the c. 1940s gas stations along McKenzie Street and the Streamline Moderne Volkert Car Dealership built in 1947. Foley's robust economy is also evident in significant architecture of the Foley Downtown Historic District with the Foley Hotel designed by Warren, Knight & Davis in the Renaissance Revival Style and the Masonic Temple designed by George B. Rogers in the Mission Revival Style. The period of significance spans from the date in which the oldest building in the district, the L&N Depot, now the City of Foley History Museum, was constructed in 1909 to 1968, the 50-year age limitation for historic significance as of the writing of this nomination. This corridor remains a vital part of the culture and economy of Foley today and, as time progresses, the Period of Significance should be increased to include more significant structures.

This Additional Documentation is meant to expand our understanding of the Foley's historic downtown by documenting previously ignored buildings and their contribution to downtown and the commercial life of the town. The information provided looks at the growth of Foley during several pivotal periods in the life of the town and of the Gulf Coast.

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

**General Foley Downtown Historic District Significance:** In September 1901, Chicago businessman, John Burton Foley met a south Alabama railroad agent, Col. J. M. Green as they rode the rail to Washington, D.C., to attend the funeral of assassinated president, William McKinley. While traveling, Green told Foley about the economic potential of the sparsely settled, timber-rich lands in South Baldwin County, Alabama. One year later, Foley, president of Foley and Company which made and sold popular patented medicines, accepted Green's encouragement to visit Baldwin County. It was the Chicagoan's first visit to the South, and he was left so impressed with what he saw that he bought a 40,000- acre tract of timber land and named it "Foley." Located ten miles north of the Gulf of Mexico, 41 miles south of the town of Bay Minette, 21 miles east of Fairhope and Mobile Bay and about 30 miles west of Pensacola, Florida, the land was populated primarily with men working the turpentine stills and lumber camps scattered widely across the thick pine forests, marshlands dominated the coastal plains.<sup>1</sup>

When Foley arrived in Baldwin County there were no roads, only dirt tracks and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad went only as far south of Bay Minette. The few people who visited the area were primarily wealthy northern families that vacationed in the resort community of Magnolia Springs, located just a few miles west of the land Foley bought. They usually reached Magnolia Springs by taking a train to Mobile, then taking a steamer boat across Mobile Bay to Fairhope and traveling the remainder of the trip by horse-and-buggy.<sup>2</sup>

Two years after he purchased his tract, Foley began to survey his land at his own expense and began construction of about 100 miles of dirt roadways. He also built a sawmill, sugar mill, a school and an experimental farm just outside the town limits none of which remains. In 1905, he formed and incorporated the Magnolia Springs Land Company and hired agents to sell the lands to Northerners. At the same time, he formed a partnership with F. P. Hamm of the Bay Minette and Ft. Morgan Railway, a branch of the L & N. The two approached the L & N about building a 36-mile spur south connecting Bay Minette and Foley. A deal was struck stipulating that Hamm and Foley would build the tracks if the L & N would operate the train.<sup>3</sup> The train ran initially only on the first and third Wednesdays of the month, and on those days, according to one account, residents all along the line were "agog" with excitement. As the train brought prospective buyers in, land agents greeted them to make their pitch. The same year the line was completed, Foley had its first depot; unfortunately, it was destroyed by fire in 1908.<sup>4</sup> Within the year, however, a new larger Craftsman style depot was constructed which remained in its original location until 1971 when it was moved to Magnolia Springs. In 1995, as part of its overall efforts to preserve downtown, the

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<sup>1</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 10-11.

<sup>2</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 10-11.

<sup>3</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 10-11.

<sup>4</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 13-14.

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City of Foley brought the depot back its present site very where it originally sat.<sup>5</sup> The depot was sited in essentially the same place as it was originally located. It suffered a fire prior to its restoration, but comparison of historic photos and an evaluation of its existing fabric indicated that most of its historic exterior materials were retained. The restoration was based upon and closely matches historic photographs of the building.

As hoped, the railroad brought growth and development to Foley primarily on the west side of the tracks. The east side remained swampland, a dilemma that challenged the town until the 1950s when much of it was drained and filled in.<sup>6</sup> [*Two Sentences Deleted*]. At the same time, the Magnolia Springs Land Company began construction of Foley's first hotel, the Magnolia Hotel. [*Remainder of Paragraph Deleted*]. Construction of the impressive hotel apparently signaled success of Foley's venture. In 1908, a L & N Railroad publication praised the attributes of the Foley area, in particular, its ideal climate, soil, bountiful fresh water supply, nearness to the Gulf of Mexico, and other natural wonders. Those qualities, the paper claimed, made Foley a virtual mecca for those who suffered from rheumatism, catarrh, or Bright's disease. "There is an abundance of sparkling clear water," it read, "springs are common, and wells are easily dug and good water is found at twenty or thirty feet."<sup>7</sup>

In a 1909 article that appeared in the *Mobile Register*, a writer noted that "for a three-year-old, the Town of Foley scarcely has an equal in the whole country. It has a familiar look to one who has traveled through the western states where towns have sprung up as if by magic. The houses are all new, substantial and well painted. The streets are broad and laid out with system and everyone seems to be in a rush. One has to pause and reflect to remember the town is really in Alabama, so little does it resemble the typical Southern village."<sup>8</sup> The writer continued on in that vein by stating that a creamery was being started in the town and there were "good" churches and schools located there. Also, the writer noted that there was a shingle mill, a new bakery was under construction, and plans were under way to build a town hall with athletic quarters. In 1909, the Stelk brothers announced they would build a \$5,000 building at the corner of South McKenzie Street and West Laurel Avenue.

A 1910 article in the Birmingham Age-Herald appeared impressed by Foley's growth as it noted that the area had been nothing but marshlands four years earlier. "But, the railroad ~~built~~ down into the marsh and stopped. A supply store or two were established to supply the transient demands of the wandering adventurers, the vanguard of the mighty tide of immigration that was soon to set in. The sag (depression in the earth) was drained out, sidewalks thrown up, plank walks built and some more houses erected. The growth has been steady, almost unnoticed. The population in the immediate vicinity now will show something like 750. The town has never been incorporated. The people are too busy to think of such things."<sup>9</sup>

In January 1915, by a count of 21 - 6, citizens of Foley voted to incorporate. Although G.I. Weatherly was elected its first mayor, he had, by October resigned, and C. A. Boller was appointed to serve about a year. At that point, October 1916, he was elected to a four-year term. With that, the town had the power to plan for its future, and to regulate its growth, health and welfare. One of the most pressing problems was Foley's location in and around swamps that caused significant health problems related to influenza. As a result, in 1918, the town passed an ordinance, pursuant to a recommendation by the Governor, that privies be regulated, and that all premises be kept free of trash, and waste. In addition, waste containers were to be tightly shut and removed from the city limits at least once a month. The same year, the town voted to improve its electrical light system, install twelve new street lights, organize the town's first telephone exchange, and build its first concrete sidewalks at a cost of 11 cents per square foot.<sup>10</sup> As Foley and Baldwin County made plans for the future, many important commercial buildings and homes were constructed in town. In addition, c. 1915, John Foley deeded a major tract of land in the middle of town for a city park where baseball games, the Foley Fair, and other activities were held.

In 1920, Foley had a population of 242, but by the next year, it had soared to 441, and prosperity seemed at hand. On Friday, January 13, 1921, though, a devastating fire burned through downtown leaving most of the business district in ashes. Over a dozen businesses were affected. When the State Bank of Foley on the southwest corner of Laurel Avenue and McKenzie Street was threatened, the bank's president and local citizens removed all its deposits and most of its furnishings

<sup>5</sup> Pamela King, Interview with Charlie Ebert, October 30, 2003.

<sup>6</sup> Pamela King, Interview with Charlie Ebert, October 30, 2003.

<sup>7</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 22.

<sup>8</sup> *Mobile Register*, 1909

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* p. 21.

<sup>10</sup> James T. Dumas, "History of Foley, Alabama," Unpublished personal history, July 2000, p. 2 - 4.

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from the building. The fire moved from the south up the western side of McKenzie Street, the town's main north/south thoroughfare. Some of the businesses destroyed were Manning's barbershop, Huff news stand, the Idle Hour Theatre, and Williams lunch stand. After the fire, Foley officials voted to require building permits, and wooden buildings could no longer be built within the business district.<sup>11</sup>

By 1928, Foley's population had nearly doubled.<sup>12</sup> As a result, perhaps of so much growth and development, one issue that worsened and persisted was Foley's inability to drain off excess surface water. According to then mayor James Dumas, "the town was experiencing growing pains." In 1920, the town adopted an ordinance to establish a datum which was established at "a level plane, at the same height above sea level, as point one hundred feet below the top of the concrete block on the south east corner of the platform at the L. & N. Depot.... [and that thereafter] all grades established for any purpose [must comply with the datum]." He, and succeeding Mayor Arthur Holk, also pushed for a water works and sewerage system. In the summer of 1924, the town voted to hire civil engineer, R. J. Greenwood, to draw up plans for a sewerage system and assess all property that would be affected by it. Bids were received, and the job went to the Loxley Construction Company.<sup>13</sup> Mayors Dumas and Holk also focused on better roads. (See Criterion A, Commerce for further details on the design of roads in the Foley area.) The dream of better roads and public works was realized after the market crash of 1929 in public works projects intended to stimulate the economy. The mobilization of troops during World War II further stimulated Foley's economy due to its proximity to Fort Morgan, Barin Naval Field, and Mobile Bay. Military activity in the area incentivized the modernization of roads and highways in coastal Alabama. Following the war, with brand new highways and roads ready for civilian use, the ease of access to the Alabama Gulf Coast created a booming tourist economy.

Throughout the 1950s to the present, Foley and Baldwin County has experienced some dramatic, if not the most dramatic growth in the state. Roads and beach traffic remain its life's blood with the last phase of the Bayway (Interstate 10) having opened in 1977, and in 2000 the Foley Beach Expressway was finished. Such an abundance of traffic led, in the 1990s, to the development of huge outlet retail stores in Foley about a mile outside downtown. Such prosperity has brought enormous pressure to Foley to manage the preservation and protection of its historic resources, while building a profitable economic base.

### **Criterion A: Commerce**

The Foley Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its documentation of every phase of Foley's commercial development from 1909 to c. 1968. From 1909 to the mid-1940s, the town's economy was based predominantly on agriculture and trade. But, during the mid - late 1940s, Foley's economy virtually exploded as it shifted dramatically toward the tourist traffic headed ten miles south to Alabama's Gulf Beach coast.

In 1909, Foley's newspaper, the *Onlooker*, bragged that the town now had "a new 20 room hotel with bath and sample room, good livery, two general stores, drug, feed, furniture and hardware store, meat and fish market, cotton gin, rice and grist mill, pole and fence post office, two sawmills, painters, good school, local and long-distance telephones, doctor, weekly newspaper, barber, bakery, creamery, jeweler, bottling plant and two churches." The town still had a need for a doctor, butcher, cannery, pickle factory, lumberyard and barrel factory, nursery and greenhouse. Persons interested in filling any of these positions were advised to contact the Magnolia Springs Land Company in its Chicago office.<sup>14</sup>

In 1911, the State Bank of Foley opened for business and, with John Foley its president, moved into the Stelk Brothers building. The bank had "paid-in capital" of \$10,000 and was in a new two-story brick building one block south of the Magnolia Hotel and just north of the *Onlooker*. By 1912, the town had a two-room school, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic churches, a bank, four hotels, a fertilizer factory, a saw mill, a broom factory, a bottling works, a town hall, four general stores, hardware, furniture and agriculture implement stores, a meat market, a barber shop with bath and pool room, two liverys, an undertaker, a photograph gallery, two blacksmith shops, cotton and grist mills, a jewelry store, a doctor, a dentist, real estate and insurance agents, two shipping associations, a telephone system and line, and a newspaper.<sup>15</sup> Residents also

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. p. 5 – 6.

<sup>12</sup> L. J. Newcomb Cornings and Martha M. Albers, *A Brief History of Baldwin County*, Foley, AL: Baldwin County Historical Society, 1928.

<sup>13</sup> James T. Dumas, "History of Foley, Alabama," Unpublished personal history, July 2000, p. 6; 11.

<sup>14</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 20.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

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built homes including, according to Manufacturers Record, a number of bungalows in 1912 to 1914.<sup>16</sup> None remain in the downtown neighborhood.

While commerce remained strong in Foley, the success depended largely on the area's agricultural promise. According to the 1903 L & N publication, the soil in Baldwin County "is very fertile, it is a rich sandy loam, from 8 to 18 inches in depth, overlying a heavy clay which serves to retain moisture and fertilizer applied." In 1910, the Baldwin County Producers Corporation formed under a special act of the State legislature to act as buying and selling agent for vegetable growers all over the county. One year later, records showed that the railroad shipped 7,648 tons of farm projects or supplies. The next year, it had drastically increased its shipping to 11,412 tons. At the same time, membership in the producers' corporation had risen to 143 growers.<sup>17</sup>

One of the county's primary crops was potatoes (both sweet and Irish) which, until the late 1940s, was an economic staple in Foley. Potato sheds dotted the town's landscape until at least the 1960s, although only one remains.<sup>18</sup> Other important crops were peaches and oranges. According to a December 1908 edition of the *Onlooker*, "the New York Fruit Trade Journal, Kishi, a Japanese near Orange, Texas, had introduced from his native land some Satsuma oranges he claims are immune from frost and of fine flavor."<sup>19</sup> Just over a later, a Dr. W. H. Ludwig planted 2,000 orange trees just northwest of Foley which yielded 1,200 crates of the fruit less than three years later. That same year, in 1913, Foley's newspaper reported also that a J. Cudahy planted to plant 10,000 Satsuma orange trees. Other major Foley crops were velvet beans, 40 acres of which John Foley planted, pecans, and grapefruit trees.<sup>20</sup> Milk, too became an important agricultural product, and in 1912, the town looked forward to construction of a large dairy barn with feed troughs.<sup>21</sup>

By the mid-1920s, developers had begun to plan major beach projects that needed smooth access to the coast. In 1924, according to the Manufacturers Record, W R. Healey, president of Beverly Farms Corporation, acquired 508 acres of land on Perdido Bay and "contemplates" construction of a clubhouse at a cost of \$1,000,000. In 1927, a George C. Meyer was reported "interested in developing beach properties."<sup>22</sup>

In 1929, the stock market crashed, and the nation was plunged into its worst economic crisis ever to date. Even as late as 1930, though, according to a report from the Alabama Industrial Development Board, some believed that the catastrophe might not hit Foley. "Foley is a prosperous town.... It has excellent water and is served electricity by a local company. It has a compact business section and several fine homes, a nine-hole golf course and club house. Excellent fishing is available in the Gulf of Mexico and Perdido Bay." The report continued, saying "The Gulf and Bay shores offer recreational opportunities, particularly fishing, second to none in this entire Gulf section ... [but] there is not a first-class resort hotel or club in the county."<sup>23</sup>

The sunny outlook found in this report, though, was wrong. During the 1920s, crop prices had not risen for Foley farmers, while farm supplies had. Potatoes that had sold for \$1 dollar per hundred pounds in early 1931 had fallen to 65 cents by the end of the year. Corn fared no better, nor did cucumbers and other major crops, and the farmers were going under. County banks struggled to hold on, and in 1932, the Foley Farmers & Merchants Bank (formerly the State Bank of Foley) closed. Neither of these buildings are extant. According to local historian Tom Stoddard, "The two years following the banking crisis were disastrous. Baldwin County farmers shipped fewer than 1,000 cars of potatoes and only 1,872 cars of all produce in 1932. The following year was only slightly better." Owners of the beautiful Foley Hotel, which opened just five years, moreover, had their property seized and sold at auction.<sup>24</sup>

Public works projects were undertaken to stimulate the economy in Foley and the surrounding area during the Great Depression. In 1930, Governor Ben Miller visited the Gulf Beaches and expressed his desire to have a state park there where everyone in Alabama would be able to visit the coast and to "breathe the wonderful salt air." Getting the state

<sup>16</sup> "1912 - 1914," *Manufacturer's Record*, 1912-1928.

<sup>17</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 28 - 29.

<sup>18</sup> Pamela King, Interview with Charlie Ebert, October 30, 2003.

<sup>19</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 25 - 26.

<sup>20</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 25 - 26.

<sup>21</sup> "8-29-1912," *Manufacturer's Record*, 1912-1928.

<sup>22</sup> "9/11/1924 and 2/10/1927," *Manufacturer's Record*, 1912-1928.

<sup>23</sup> Tom Stoddard, *Foley Steps Forward: An Anecdotal History Since 1921*, Foley, AL: City of Foley, 2001, p. 45, p. 143.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.* p. 49 - 50.

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legislature to go along with the idea, however, proved problematic. According to George Meyer, a developer interested in the project, convincing the legislature proved one of the most challenging efforts of his life. Meyer's wife remembered "They couldn't understand, George said the day will come when you will understand."<sup>25</sup>

Meyer and his partner bought a large section of beach property and gave about 700 acres to the state. Facilities were sparse and only included seven camp buildings, a picnic shelter, two piers and a caretaker's house. There were also 40 acres where poisonous plants, snakes, alligators and feral pigs lived, according to the *Onlooker*. By 1937, Meyer had given or sold another 4,500 acres to the state, and at that time, the federal government and the U. S. Army contributed by sending 20 men to construct barracks for workers being sent down by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). By 1941, the CCC had completed roads into the state park, as well as cottages, and a "Big Casino."<sup>26</sup>

Other programs of the New Deal also supported Foley's new, beach economy and growth. Included were the Works Progress Administration's (WPA) effort to convert the winding sand trail from Gulf Shores to Fort Morgan into the Fort Morgan Highway. By 1937, 62 miles of surface road had been paved including the 15 miles from Foley to the Lillian Bridge. According to local historian Tom Stoddard, "Foley felt the growing popularity of the beach in increased road traffic...Crosby's Drug Store...became a popular stopping place for the ice cream made there, as well as a sweet orangeade the Crosbys whipped up."<sup>27</sup> Foley's economy was noticeably stimulated by the investment and excitement generated by these big, federally funded projects.

Private investment came too. In 1936, hospital facilities were completed in the second floor of the Stelk Brothers building and next door in a two-story stucco building. Together, they were dedicated as the Holmes Memorial Hospital.

By the 1940s and 1950s, Foley's economy experienced a major boom partly due to a revived agricultural climate that focused on potatoes, but also increasingly on harvesting gladiolas for sale, and the new tourist industry. In 1940, the census reported a population of 864; by 1950 it grew to 1,292. In 1940, according to Tom Stoddard, the economy was still based on "farming and small farms, at that."<sup>28</sup> In 1947, Governor Jim Folsom dedicated the Alabama Beach at Gulf State Park.<sup>29</sup> By the early 1950s, tourist traffic and the war industry boosted Foley's economy and development, and nearly tripled the population from 1950 to 1970. In 1951, Foley's National Guard unit was activated for the Korean War and Barin Field was reopened in Foley. At the same time, dozens of officer's quarters were constructed about a half mile east of the downtown district where they remain virtually intact.

Many of the district's contributing resources date from 1909 to the early 1940s, while the remaining date from the mid-1940s to c. 1968. There are three important remaining agricultural related buildings including the town's only remaining potato shed, the H.M. Hamburg & Sons Building (Inventory #2), and the Reimers grain processing company (Inventory #3). There are also many 1909 to c.1968 commercial buildings and commercial blocks; a 1909 depot (Inventory #1), the 1925 Foley Hotel (Inventory #94) in the Renaissance Revival style, the town's first post office (Inventory #64), c. 1921-1922, the c. 1925 Orange Crush Bottling Company (Inventory #71-74), and a 1936 hospital (Inventory #91). There is also a 1954 Dairy Queen (Inventory #111), several 1945 – 1960s automobile related buildings including four gas stations, three late 1940s garages, and one c. 1946-1947 Streamline Moderne automobile showroom (Inventory #82).

The economic development of Foley, Alabama is intimately intertwined with the growth of the automobile industry, the tourist industry, and the development of the US Highway system. The construction of US Highway 59 made Foley the last stop before reaching the Gulf Coast for many generations of tourists. Tourist traffic picked up in the area following World War II and several full-service gas stations were constructed up and down North and South McKenzie Street and on US Highway 59. For decades, this was the only route to Gulf Shores, making Foley an ideal market for tourist amusements such as outlet malls and amusement parks (located further south on 59). US Highway 98, also known as Alabama's Coastal Connection bisects Foley along east and west Laurel Avenue, bringing two major thoroughfares of tourist traffic together at the heart of the Foley Downtown Historic District. The thriving number of gas station and auto parts businesses along McKenzie today affirm that Foley is still readily impacted by the significance of US Highway 59.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid. p. 55.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid. p. 65.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid. p. 144.

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The city's intimate ties with the US Highway system began in the early years of Foley's development. In 1909, Foley's newspaper, the *Onlooker*, and others had begun to pressure the government to build a military highway from Fort Morgan to Foley. In January 1909, Congressman Wiley introduced a bill to construct a road 28 miles long at a cost of \$200,000. According to a 1910 article in the *Onlooker* "A military road is needed. The road will open up 75 miles of coast; people from many states would buy summer homes."<sup>30</sup> Not much happened, though, and in 1914, the Alabama Good Roads Association worked to revive the project.<sup>31</sup>

By 1919, the subject of the town's poor roads began to attract substantial interest. Cars had appeared, but roads had not improved enough to accommodate them. Aside from the private toll road in nearby Lillian, most inland traffic was haphazard and rugged. According to Mayor Boller, the road from Foley to Bay Minette at that time crossed the railroad tracks 24 times, "I always said, " he later recalled, "the road builders were afraid they would lose sight of the railroad tracks and get lost."<sup>32</sup> Other citizens and groups began to mobilize and in April 1919, Baldwin County residents and some from Pensacola, met in Fairhope to discuss building an Interurban Road through Baldwin County. At its close, they resolved to endorse a Coast Interurban and motor highway linking New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, that Mobile and Baldwin Counties would cooperate, and that the road would go through Baldwin County. They also voted to apply for federal funding to build it.<sup>33</sup>

In October 1922, Mayor Dumas introduced a new "movement" to build a causeway to Mobile and "various towns in Baldwin County were asked to help bring pressure on the Highway Department to bring this about. The State Highway Department at this time consisted of twelve members and were in session at Mobile, to consider the feasibility of such a project." As a result, Dumas recalled, he headed a delegation to Mobile to invite the Highway Commission to a banquet at the Foley Progressive Hall... [There], he said, "we voiced our approval of connecting Baldwin and Mobile County by a highway." Frank Barchard Sr., owner of the *Onlooker*, however, according to Dumas, "was violently opposed to the building of this road, as he thought it would hurt Baldwin County merchants. Never giving a thought that there were a hundred thousand people in Mobile, that were anxious to come across the Bay to live and to commute to Mobile."<sup>34</sup>

Unfortunately for the *Onlooker* owner, according to Dumas, "on the day that the Highway Commission visited us the *Onlooker* came out with a special edition, with big headlines stating that the Foley Business Men went on record as favoring the building up of Mobile in preference to Baldwin County. The Foley business men took this as a slap in the face, and thirteen of them withdrew their advertising from the *Onlooker*."<sup>35</sup> However, after the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression began to take its economic toll on Foley, public works projects were undertaken to jump start the local economy. In 1930, workers began surveying the area between Perdido Bay and Mobile Bay, as the first step toward the long awaited for Intracoastal Waterway between Pensacola and Mobile Bay. But, before dredging could get underway in 1931, "Mobile interests" began to agitate for a more southerly route through Lake Shelby and Little Lagoon. South Baldwin groups opposed that, though, and "won the fight," according to Stoddard. Dredging soon began, he noted, but it was heavily "supervised" by Baldwin county residents Upon completion, Gulf Shores and Orange Beach "truly became an island."<sup>36</sup>

In the 1940s as a part of the war effort, roads continued to be improved including completion of the highway to Magnolia Springs, making it easier for industries of all sorts to get in and out of the coastal area. Because of that, as well as Foley's proximity to Mobile Bay, by 1941, the war industry began to make a significant impact on Foley's economy and growth. In 1941, Fort Morgan was reactivated, and a year later the Barin Naval Field was established with airstrips at Foley, Gulf Shores, Magnolia Springs, and Silverhill. Within two years, prisoner of war camps were established in Foley and Loxley. All resulted in new people in town, many of them with money to spend, and new travel up and down the highways connecting Foley to the beach and other county towns.<sup>37</sup> With car traffic, of course, came the need for fuel and car maintenance, and by the mid-1940s, Foley's downtown district became dotted with automobile-related business. By c. 1945, there were three gas stations on the way in or out of Foley, *including one on N. McKenzie Street*. These highways continue to be a vital part of Foley's economy and have been instrumental in making Foley the tourist hub it is today. The ease of reaching the Gulf

<sup>30</sup>Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 63-68.

<sup>31</sup> Doris Rich, *When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921*, Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999, p. 63-68.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid. p. 47.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid. p. 150 – 151.

<sup>34</sup> James T. Dumas, "History of Foley, Alabama," Unpublished personal history, July 2000, p. 9.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid. p. 54.

<sup>37</sup>Ibid. p. 144.



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Coast created by these highways encouraged car culture and the tourist industry that began to define American culture in the 1950s.

### **Criterion C: Architecture**

The Foley Downtown Historic District is significant under Criterion C, Architecture, for its very fine examples of 1909 to c. 1968 buildings some of which were designed by prominent architects. Many of Foley's best examples of architecture were constructed after the 1921 fire that nearly destroyed the downtown district. Within a year after the fire, Foley's first post office had been completed on the corner of Laurel Avenue and McKenzie Street (Inventory #64). *The* supervising architect was James A. Wetmore of Washington, D. C. and "local" designer was prominent Montgomery architect, Frank Lockwood. In 1925, three very important buildings were constructed downtown: the \$200,000 Renaissance Revival style hotel, designed by the prominent architectural firm of Warren, Knight & Davis, *that* included 46 rooms, 33 of which included private baths, a theatre, as well as six stores in what is likely the state's first indoor mall (Inventory #94); the two story Masonic Temple designed by George B. Rogers (Inventory #6); and the Orange Crush Bottling Company built by the George C. Randolph Company (Inventory #71-74).

Approximately half of the district's resources date from its 1940s economic boom, including some of its most well-articulated architecture. Included are commercial, industrial, governmental, health, and cultural architecture. The district has many simple weatherboard, brick and concrete block stores, commercial buildings, or commercial blocks; a c. 1925 two story brick bottling company with fine brick corbelling; a c. 1925 Masonic Temple designed by George B. Rogers; and an excellent Renaissance Revival hotel designed by prominent Birmingham architects, Warren, Knight, and Davis. There are also examples of residential architecture including one 1910s Colonial Revival style, two c. 1920s Tudor Revival homes, and several Craftsman style bungalows. These homes were converted to commercial spaces over time, reflecting the growth of the commercial core. There is an Art Deco/ Streamline Moderne automobile showroom designed by Frank Lockwood and a Streamline Moderne fuel sales office. There are several late 1940s Streamline Moderne buildings and an extremely well preserved 1954 Dairy Queen building.

The architecture included in the Foley Downtown Historic District is an eclectic mix of nationally popular, early to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century styles specifically adapted to the Alabama Gulf Coast environment. The Gulf Coast Vernacular iterations of the Academic Eclecticism Revivals, Art Deco, and Streamline Moderne styles visible in the Foley Downtown Historic District are some of the only examples that are extant. Other Gulf Coast communities have been decimated by hurricanes and development, destroying the vernacular architecture of their downtown districts. These midcentury buildings express the growth seen by this community, specifically, but the Gulf Coast more broadly. As Foley shifted its economy from an agricultural focus to once more centered on tourism, the architectural tastes shifted with it. The modern styles represented the future and these buildings, mostly housing aspects of the tourism industry, service stations, restaurants, and so on, were built to attract tourists driving through town on the way to the beach, rather than the farmer looking for a way to get his produce to market.

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### 9. Major Bibliographic References

#### Bibliography (cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

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Comings, L. J. Newcomb, and Martha M. Albers. A Brief History of Baldwin County. Foley, AL: Baldwin County Historical Society, 1928.

Dumas, James T. "History of Foley, Alabama." Unpublished personal history. July 2000.

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King, Pamela. Interview with Charlie Ebert. October 30, 2003, April 8, 2004.

King, Pamela. Interview with Charlie Ebert. October 30, 2003.

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Manufacturer's Record. 1912-1928.

Rich, Doris. When Foley Was Very Young, 1900-1921. Foley: Underwood Printing Company, 1999.

Map. "Foley, Alabama." 1946. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1867-1970 – Alabama.

Stoddard, Tom. Foley Steps Forward: An Anecdotal History Since 1921. Foley, AL: City of Foley, 2001.

Returned

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#### Previous documentation of 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
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 85

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84:

Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places.

1. Latitude:	30.415164	Longitude:	-87.684214
2. Latitude:	30.415186	Longitude:	-87.682956
3. Latitude:	30.403124	Longitude:	-87.683085
4. Latitude:	30.403124	Longitude:	-87.685364

**OR**

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

**NAD 1927**    or     **NAD 1983**

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
5. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:

### Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The district spans McKenzie Street from Verbena Avenue to the south and Camphor Street to the north and Pine Street in the west to Chicago Street in the east.

### Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

BI: The boundaries of the Foley Downtown Historic District were selected to envelope the greatest amount of resources that reflect the historic character of Downtown Foley. In 2011, the original 2004 boundaries were significantly decreased citing integrity issues. That finding was flawed, as the primary issues addressed were changes in property use, that did not reflect the physical integrity of the district. The 2011 boundaries failed to reflect the total history of Downtown Foley. The 2018 boundary expansion includes residences that have been converted to commercial businesses but retain their historic character and reflect the historic growth of historic residential neighborhoods and their conversion to commercial use and contribution to Foley's historic downtown.

AD: The boundary increase includes the greatest number of properties that reflect the commercial and architectural history of Foley inside the period of significance. This includes commercial buildings, service stations, residential buildings, churches, and the town's park.

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### 11. Form prepared by:

Name/Title: Meri Beth Slaughter / Stephen McNair

Organization: McNair Historic Preservation, Inc.

Street & number: P.O. Box 2604

City/Town: Mobile State: AL Zip Code: 36652

Email: smcnair@mcnairhp.com Phone: 334-303-3029

Date: August 28, 2018 / January 2019

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#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

#### Photographs

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

#### Photo Log

Name or Property: Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)  
City or Vicinity: Foley  
County: Baldwin State: AL  
Photographer: Meri Beth Slaughter  
Date Photographed: August 24, 2018

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

Photo #1 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_001)  
819 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #2 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_002)  
812 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #3 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_003)  
818 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #4 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_004)  
818 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

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Photo #5 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_005)  
703 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #6 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_006)  
700 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #7 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_007)  
620-640 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #8 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_008)  
609 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #9 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_009)  
517 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #10 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_010)  
514 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #11 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_011)  
601 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #12 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_012)  
515 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #13 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_013)  
501 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #14 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_014)  
500 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #15 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_015)  
500 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #16 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_016)  
420 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #17 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_017)  
402 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #18 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_018)  
319 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #19 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_019)  
319 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #20 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_020)  
300 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #21 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_021)  
320 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #22 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_022)  
423 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

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Photo #23 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_023)  
409 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #24 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_024)  
303 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #25 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_025)  
217, 219, 221 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #26 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_026)  
203, 213 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #27 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_027)  
115, 119 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #28 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_028)  
107 N McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #29 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_029)  
Corner of Laurel and McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #30 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_030)  
125 East Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo#31 AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_031)  
Heritage Park. Camera facing East.

Photo #32 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_032)  
Heritage Park. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #33 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_033)  
101, 103, 105, 107 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #34 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_034)  
109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #35 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_035)  
121 S Alston Street. Camera facing Northwest.

Photo #36 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_036)  
107 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #37 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_037)  
117, 119, 120 W Orange Ave. Camera facing South.

Photo #38 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_038)  
200, 214 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #39 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_039)  
219 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #40 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_040)  
201, 203 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Northeast.

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Photo #41 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_041)  
101, 103, 109-121 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #42 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_042)  
111, 113, 115, 117, 121 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #43 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_043)  
201, 207, 209 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #44 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_044)  
209, 211, 223 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #45 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_045)  
225, 231 West Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #46 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_046)  
240, 246 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Northwest.

Photo #47 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_047)  
224, 230, 234 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #48 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_048)  
214, 216, 222 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #49 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_049)  
200 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing North.

Photo #50 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_050)  
112, 114, 116, 118 W Laurel Avenue. Camera facing North.

Photo #51 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_051)  
114, 120 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #52 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_052)  
200, 214 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #53 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_053)  
218 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #54 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_054)  
104, 106, 108 E Laurel Street. Camera facing South.

Photo #55 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_055)  
209, 211 West Jessamine Avenue. Camera facing South.

Photo #56 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_056)  
215, 217 W Jessamine Avenue. Camera facing South.

Photo #57 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_057)  
219 W Jessamine Avenue. Camera facing South.

Photo #58 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_058)  
208, 210 W Jessamine Avenue. Camera facing North.

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)  
Name of Property

Baldwin, AL  
County and State

Photo #59 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_059)  
113 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing South.

Photo #60 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_060)  
201 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing South.

Photo #61 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_061)  
205, 209 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #62 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_062)  
216 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing North.

Photo #63 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_063)  
210 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing North.

Photo #64 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_064)  
208 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing Northwest.

Photo #65 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_065)  
202 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #66 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_066)  
200 W Orange Avenue. Camera facing North.

Photo #67 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_067)  
307, 311, 317 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #68 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_068)  
321 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #69 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_069)  
302 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #70 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_070)  
316 S McKenzie Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #71 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_071)  
111 Myrtle Avenue. Camera facing South.

Photo #72 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_072)  
317, 319, 321, 323 S Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #73 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_073)  
311, 315 S Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #74 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_074)  
302 S Alston Street. Camera facing Northwest.

Photo #75 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_075)  
209, 213, 221, 223 S Alston Street. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #76 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_076)  
208, 212, 222 S Alston Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Returned



Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)  
Name of Property

Baldwin, AL  
County and State

Photo #77 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_077)  
108, 110 S Alston Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #78 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_078)  
115, 119 S Alston Street. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #79 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_079)  
109 S Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #80 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_080)  
121 N Alston Street. Camera facing Southwest.

Photo #81 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_081)  
106, 116 N Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #82 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_082)  
200 N Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #83 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_083)  
218 N Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #84 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_084)  
201 N Alston Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #85 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_085)  
219, 221 N Alston Street. Camera facing Northwest.

Photo #86 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_086)  
300, 308 N Alston Street. Camera facing North.

Photo #87 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_087)  
350-390, 358 N Alston Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #88 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_088)  
400 N Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #89 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_089)  
510 N Alston Street. Camera facing Northeast.

Photo #90 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_090)  
201 W Orchid Avenue. Camera facing North.

Photo #91 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_091)  
600 N Alston Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #92 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_092)  
413 N Alston Street. Camera facing West.

Photo #93 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_093)  
500 N Alston Street. Camera facing East.

Photo #94 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_094)  
121 E Rose Avenue. Camera facing Northeast.

Returned

Foley Downtown Historic District (AD & BI)  
Name of Property

Baldwin, AL  
County and State

Photo #95 (AL\_Baldwin County\_Foley Downtown Historic District\_095)  
121 E Rose Avenue. Camera facing Northwest.

**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.

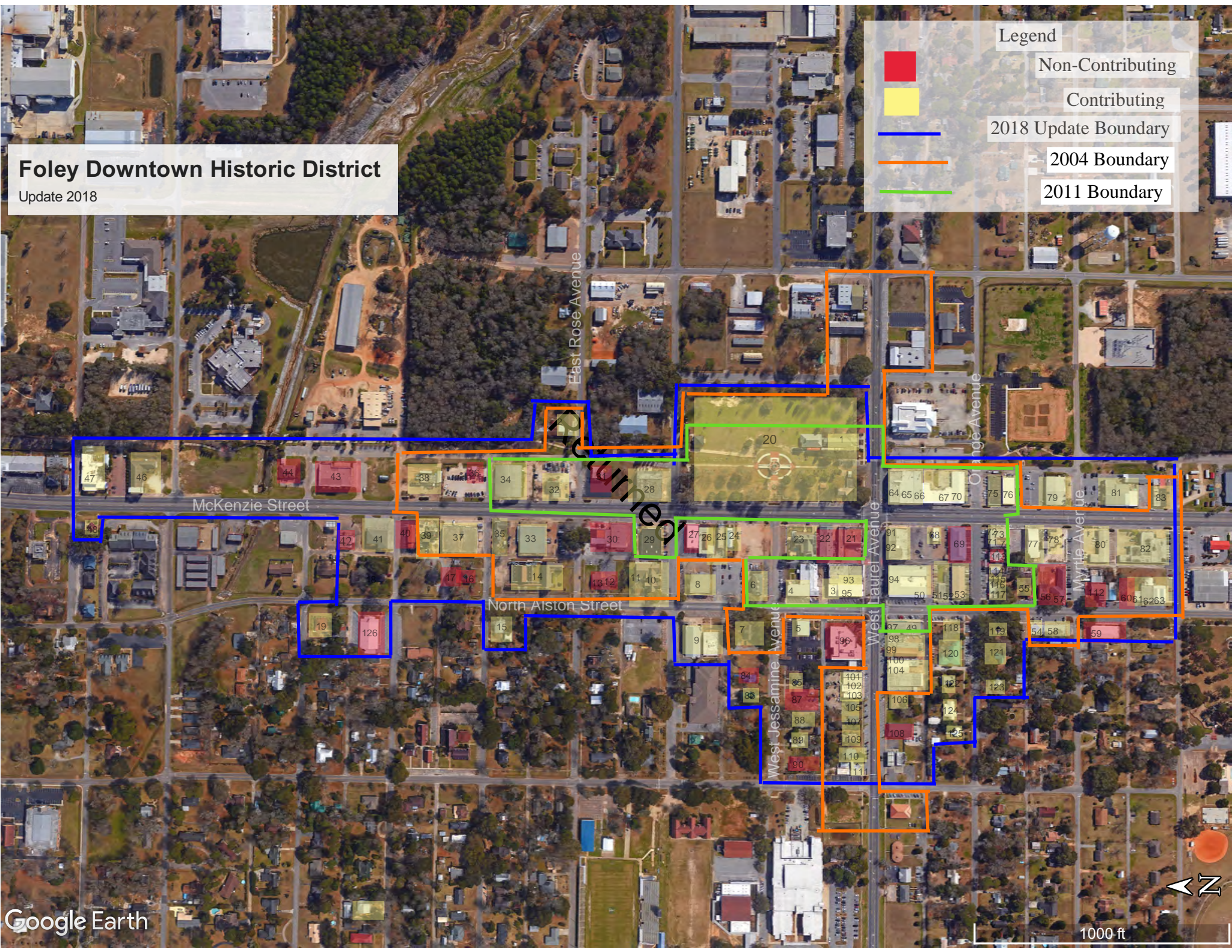
Returned

# Foley Downtown Historic District

Update 2018

## Legend

- Non-Contributing
- Contributing
- 2018 Update Boundary
- 2004 Boundary
- 2011 Boundary

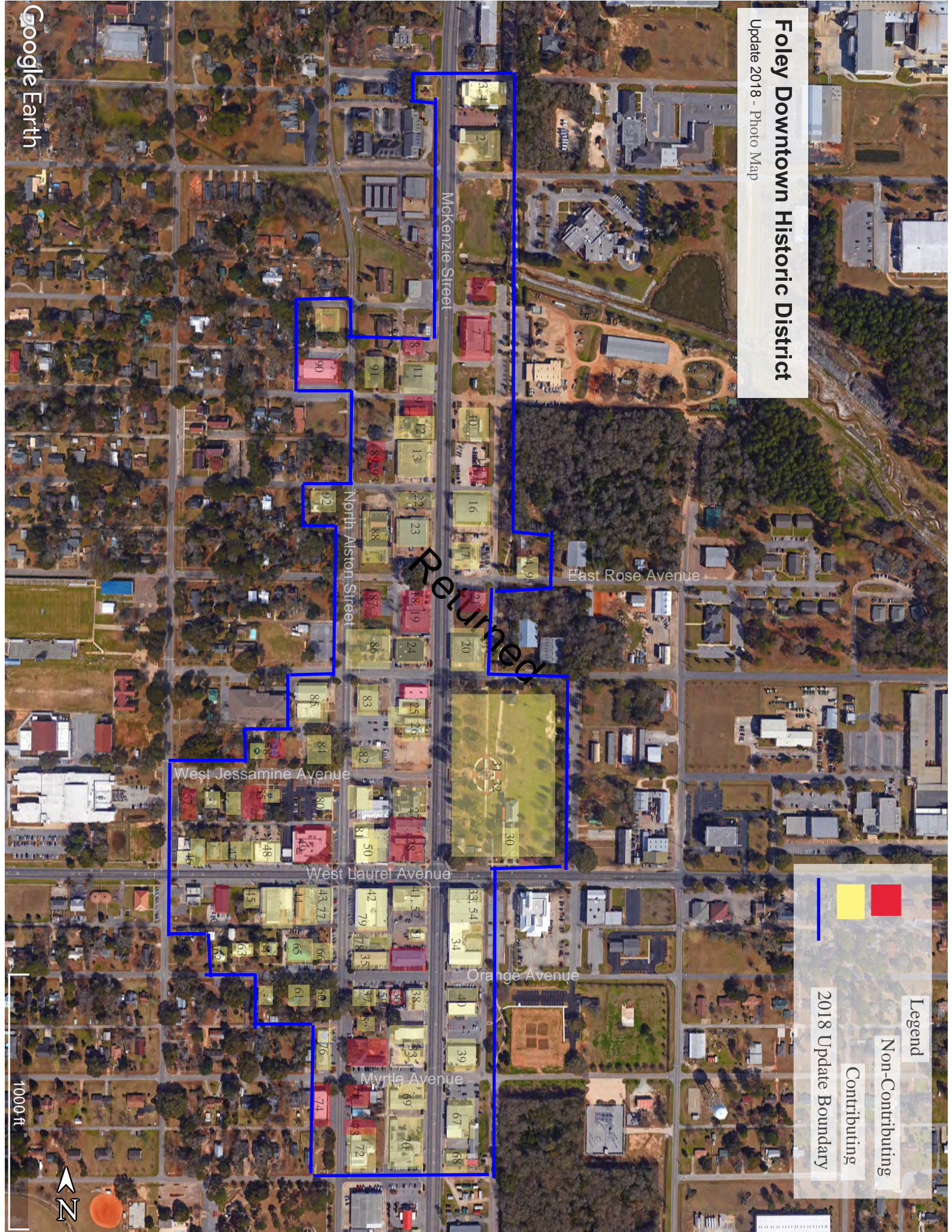


# Foley Downtown Historic District

Update 2018 - Photo Map

**Legend**

- Non-Contributing
- Contributing
- 2018 Update Boundary



Mckenzie Street

North Alston Street

East Rose Avenue

West Jessamine Avenue

West Laurel Avenue


Orange Avenue

Myrtle Avenue

Google Earth

10000 ft



 Jennifer Claire Moore  
FOUNDATION

819



ARMORY

The Old  
ARMORY MALL  
ANTIQUES & GIFTS

ANTIQUE

ANTIQUE



Studio Hair  
HAIR SALON

HAIR SALON



Sally's Hair Salon  
HAIR SALON

SENSIBILITY  
KEMESUM

ST. JOHNS  
200 W. 10TH ST.



FOLEY  
CAR  
WASH

FOLEY  
CARWASH

The image shows a car wash facility with a blue roof and brick walls. A silver SUV is being washed by a blue automated system. A person in a blue shirt is standing next to the SUV. To the left, there are two red and white car wash stations. In the foreground, there is a concrete drainage ditch in a grassy area. The background shows a clear blue sky, trees, and a utility pole.





TEB NAILS & TAN  
202-978-8822

NORTHSIDE SQUARE



Shell



Regular 2.529  
Mid 2.428  
Diesel 3.128

MOUNTAIN HILLS PIZZERIA

MARINE FUEL

10%

Church of Christ  
At South Baldwin

SUN	9 AM	10 AM
SUN		5 PM
WED		7 PM





WISSE  
RECYCLING  
943-4204

WISSE RECYCLING

STOP



**TOP HAT**  
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**YARD SALE**

**ARTS & CRAFTS**

**OPEN**

**MEALS**

**OPEN**



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507

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SUN CONTROL  
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TATTOOS	BODY ART	PIERCINGS



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LENSES

Terrezza  
Optical

SUN GLASSES



GALVIN LUMBER





RESTAURANT SIGNAGE

RESTAURANT SIGNAGE

OPEN

RESTAURANT SIGNAGE



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OIL CHANGES

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AUTO  
LIFTED  
PAIR

10000 lbs  
2 Post

10000 lbs  
2 Post

10000 lbs  
2 Post



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Center

Diagnosics Alignments Exhaust





ABC BEVERAGES

ABC BEVERAGES











LEFT TURN SIGNAL

TRUCKS OVER 4 AXLES NO TURNS

AUREL ST

HOLMES MEDICAL MUSEUM  
BIRMINGHAM COUNTY'S 1st HISTORY & ART MUSEUM

HOLMES MEDICAL MUSEUM  
BIRMINGHAM COUNTY'S 1st HISTORY & ART MUSEUM

BOOK EXCHANGE BOOKS

BOOK EXCHANGE

BOOK EXCHANGE

BUY • SELL • TRADE  
BOOKS • RECORDS • GAMES

BOOKS

LEFT TURN YIELD TO PEDESTRIAN

TRUCKS OVER 4 AXLES NO TURNS

NO TURN ON RED





FOLEY

**FOLEY RAILROAD STATION**  
HISTORIC DEPOT MUSEUM  
Mon - Sat 10 AM - 3 PM  
"0" GAUGE Model Train Exhibit  
TRAIN RIDE around the Park  
Tue, Thurs, and Sat  
10 AM - 2 PM  
**FREE ADMISSION**







Action Game and Movie

PARKE PLACE JEWELRY



FOLEY  
LIONS  
TOUR

Walley  
Wrapper





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COOPER TIRES



ORANGE  
BLOSSOM SQUARE







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TROPICAL  
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# HOLLIS Orange Blossom Square

FURNITURE SPECIALTY SHOPS BAKERY DELI ANTIQUES

**Orange Blossom Square**  
A Community of Shops

Auto Detailing	Auto Wash	Change Oil	Hand Dryer
Car Wash	Car Wash	Car Wash	Car Wash
Car Wash	Car Wash	Car Wash	Car Wash
Car Wash	Car Wash	Car Wash	Car Wash
Car Wash	Car Wash	Car Wash	Car Wash

WELCOME

**NAPA AUTO PARTS**





Bungalows

Bungalows  
Outlet



**NAPA** **AUTO PARTS**

*McKee Street Florist*



Mary's Boutique

GYPSY QUEEN

OLD BAKERY

Welcome  
Foley  
ALABAMA



Jan's Art Studio

Uptown Salon

ART CLASSES ART SUPPLIES

MACEY'S RECALL DRUGS



ANTIQUE STALLS

MISSISSIPPI  
JEWELRY





NG  
RY

The City  
of  
Macon  
Georgia  
Historical  
Society  
Macon  
Georgia  
Historical  
Society

CENTRE











EXIT AGENCY

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TRD  
SPORT



**HOLLIS** Orange Blossom Square  
FURNITURE SPECIALTY SHOPS BAKERY DELI ANTIQUES

**HOLLIS** Orange Blossom Square  
FURNITURE SPECIALTY SHOPS BAKERY DELI ANTIQUES

HOLLIS  
PRIORS

59

59  
S. McKean St





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SUN 9-2



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201





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**TIRE & SERVICE NETWORK**

**OIL CHANGE PERFORMED HERE**

**TIRE REPAIR MAINTENANCE FREE**

**WASH & WAX**

**TIRE & SERVICE EXPERTS**

**GOODYEAR**

**WELCOME**





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• Radon Testing  
• Termite Inspection  
• Air Quality Testing  
• Asbestos Testing  
• Lead Paint Testing  
• Sewer Scoping  
• Roof Inspection  
• Foundation Inspection  
• Electrical Inspection  
• Plumbing Inspection  
• HVAC Inspection  
• Pest Control  
• Window Installation  
• Door Installation  
• Drywall Repair  
• Ceiling Repair  
• Floor Repair  
• Painting Services  
• Handyman Services  
• General Contracting  
• Remodeling Services  
• Kitchen Remodeling  
• Bathroom Remodeling  
• Basement Finishing  
• Attic Conversion  
• Deck Construction  
• Fencing Installation  
• Landscaping Services  
• Lawn Maintenance  
• Tree Trimming  
• Snow Removal  
• Gutter Installation  
• Siding Installation  
• Siding Repair  
• Window Treatments  
• Blinds Installation  
• Shutters Installation  
• Custom Cabinetry  
• Custom Closets  
• Custom Bookshelves  
• Custom Benches  
• Custom Staircases  
• Custom Railings  
• Custom Fences  
• Custom Gates  
• Custom Driveways  
• Custom Patios  
• Custom Pools  
• Custom Hot Tubs  
• Custom Fireplaces  
• Custom Barbeques  
• Custom Outdoor Kitchens  
• Custom Outdoor Living  
• Custom Outdoor Lighting  
• Custom Outdoor Seating  
• Custom Outdoor Tables  
• Custom Outdoor Umbrellas  
• Custom Outdoor Screens  
• Custom Outdoor Curtains  
• Custom Outdoor Blinds  
• Custom Outdoor Shutters  
• Custom Outdoor Blinds  
• Custom Outdoor Shutters  
• Custom Outdoor Blinds  
• Custom Outdoor Shutters

HOME BOSS  
INSPECTION



Blue street sign with illegible text.

TOWN CENTER  
EMERALD COAST  
MORTGAGE



PERDIDO  
EXPLORATIONS  
Research Center

ANTIQUES

GOOD JUNK

OPEN

324







FOR SALE

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FINANCING AVAILABLE





The  
BARBER  
SHOP



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Streets of ORLEANS  
Tanning Salon & Gifts

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THE GIFT HORSE ANTIQUE STALLS









106



W Anglin St  
W Jackson St





FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH  
**OFFICE**





FOLEY YOUTH

20

First Baptist Church  
WEDNESDAY IS OUR DAY  
EVERYONE WELCOME

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH



**For Sale**  
1,000 sq ft  
Zoned "B-1"  
Now \$624,900  
"Move in Ready"



308

308 - 310

Education  
Services  
Center







CHURCH OF CHRIST  
WALKER

WALKER  
CHURCH OF CHRIST  
WALKER











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

3rd Return

Requested Action: Resubmission

Property Name: Foley Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Multiple Name:

State & County: ALABAMA, Baldwin

Date Received: 2/6/2019      Date of Pending List:      Date of 16th Day:      Date of 45th Day: 3/25/2019      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: RS100003122

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      3/15/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary      Boundary issues.  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239

Date 4/4/19

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No      see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

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

**Comments  
Evaluation/Return Sheet**

**Property Name:** Foley Downtown Historic District - Boundary Increase (BI) and Additional Documentation (AD)

**Property Location:** Baldwin Co., AL

**Reference Number:** BC 3122 (Boundary Increase)  
SG12000316 (Additional Documentation)

**Date of Return:** April 4, 2019

Re: [EXTERNAL] Foley email return comment

Thu, Apr  
4, 2:31  
PM

to Collier Neeley, AL SHPO

Hi Collier - I'm listing several photos that we (NPS NR Reviewers) had some questions about. I'll list the photo number and then indicate what is needed or if it is not eligible.

#11 - Not eligible

#13 - Historic photo needed to assess integrity

#20 - Not eligible

#31/32 - The historic park is contributing site; however, the clock tower and the pedestrian bridge are noncontributing structures.

#39 - Historic photo needed to assess integrity

- #65 - Historic photo needed to assess integrity
- #67 - Not eligible unless there's an historic photo integrity
- #73- Historic photo needed of Building 315.
- #80 - Historic photo needed to assess integrity
- #81 - Historic photo needed of Building 106.
- #85 - Historic photo needed of the church.

There are 94 photos and the photo log goes to 95. Is photo #94 counted twice?

Once you get back, let's arrange for a conference call to review some of these concerns and the steps forward. While the buildings in photos 1-4 are historic, there is too much gap between them and the historic commercial downtown buildings. We need to discuss how to address them. Also, we will need to talk further about those resources that are residential and seemingly just "added on" (see photo #91).

Thanks for checking these!

Lisa

On Thu, Apr 4, 2019 at 9:57 AM Neeley, Collier <[Collier.Neeley@ahc.alabama.gov](mailto:Collier.Neeley@ahc.alabama.gov)> wrote:

Lisa,

I'm down in Foley today and tomorrow. Do you have your comments on the buildings that concern you in the Foley update? It would be easy for me to evaluate them on the ground and get our response back fairly quickly.

Thanks,  
Collier



Deline, Lisa &lt;lisa\_deline@nps.gov&gt;

**Re: [EXTERNAL] Foley**

1 message

**Deline, Lisa** <lisa\_deline@nps.gov>  
To: "Neeley, Collier" <Collier.Neeley@ahc.alabama.gov>

Thu, Apr 4, 2019 at 2:31 PM

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Thanks,  
Collier

--

Lisa Deline, MA, MLA  
Architectural Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
[www.nps.gov/subjects/NationalRegister](http://www.nps.gov/subjects/NationalRegister)

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# ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 South Perry Street  
P.O. Box 300900  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900  
334-242-3184 / Fax: 334-240-3477

Lisa D. Jones  
Executive Director  
State Historic Preservation Officer

August 5, 2019

Ms. Joy Beasley  
National Park Service  
1849 C Street NW  
Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240



Dear Ms. Beasley:

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

Foley Downtown Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)  
Foley, Baldwin County, Alabama

Reference Numbers:  
SG 12000316 & BC 3122

The nomination was returned to and received by our office on December 10, 2018. 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

Enclosure