## 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:
Magnolia Avenue South Historic District
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: Magnolia Avenue South bounded by Richard Arrington, Jr. Blvd. and $24^{\text {th }}$ Street South

| City/Town: Birmingham |
| :--- |
| Not for Publication: $\quad$ State: AL County: Jefferson |
| $\quad$ Vicinity: ___ |

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: $x$ A _ B $x$ C $\quad \mathrm{D}$

| Signature of certifying official/Title |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| /Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer | June 22, 2018 |
| 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 |  |
| Title | State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government |

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
I entered in the National Register
__determined eligible for the National Register
__determined not eligible for the National Register
-removed from the National Register
-_other (explăin):


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District
Jefferson, AL
Name of Property
County and State
5. Classification / Ownership of Property: (check as many boxes as apply)

## $\times$ Private

Public-Local
Public-State

- Public-Federal

Category of Property: (check only one box)
Building(s)
x
District
Site

- Structure
_ Object
Number of Resources Within Property: (do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing <br> 16 | Non-Contributing <br> 2 | Buildings <br> 1 <br>  <br> 17 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Sites <br> Structures | Objects | TOTAL |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0
6. Function or Use / Historic Functions: (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Multiple Dwelling
COMMERCE / TRADE / business; professional; specialty store
RECREATION AND CULTURE / park

Current Functions: (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC / Multiple Dwelling
COMMERCE / TRADE / business; professional; specialty store
RECREATION AND CULTURE / park
7. Architectural Classification: (enter categories from instructions) LATE 19 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ and EARLY 20 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS / Bungalow / Craftsman MODERN MOVEMENT / Modern

Materials: (enter categories from instructions)
Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; WOOD; STUCCO; STONE; ASPHALT; CAST IRON

The district contains the following street numbers:

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10th Avenue South: 2114, 2316, 2324, 2335, }242
22nd Street South: }100
23rd Street South: 900, 902, 910, 959, 961, 1006, 1010
244}\mp@subsup{}{}{\mathrm{ th S}}\mathrm{ Street South: }91
Magnolia Avenue South: 2100, 2200, 2211, 2229, }223
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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.)

## Summary Paragraph

The irregularly shaped area contains approximately 13.8 acres of land. The topography of the district is hilly and rises from the southwest to the east, north, and south. Commercial buildings at the west end of the district are typically set at zero lot lines and are separated from the street by concrete sidewalks. Residential properties along 10th Ave. S. typically have front, side, and rear yards with a mix of mature shrubs and trees. Resources include a park, four office buildings, a light industrial building, four residences, two apartment buildings, and six retail buildings.

## Narrative Description

The Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Historic District is located east of the Five Points Historic District in Birmingham's Southside neighborhood and incorporates a mix of light industrial, commercial, and residential resources that border Magnolia Avenue between its intersection with Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd. S. and the extension of Magnolia Avenue as 10th Ave. S. to 10th Ct. S. Several additional resources line 23rd St. S. adjacent to its intersection with Magnolia Avenue. The southernmost block adjoins the Five Points Historic District diagonally across the street intersection (Magnolia Ave. and Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd. S).

The irregularly shaped area contains approximately 13.8 acres of land. The topography of the district is hilly and rises from the southwest to the east, north, and south. Commercial buildings at the west end of the district are typically set at zero lot lines and are separated from the street by concrete sidewalks. Magnolia Park (now Brother Bryan Park, Resource \#15, Photo \#1) extends along the north side of Magnolia Avenue at the west end of the district and is flanked to the south by a series of modern commercial buildings that are excluded to the district boundaries. A single historic office building mid-block to the north of the park (Resource \#1, Photo \#5) is bounded to either side by vacant lots with one non-historic commercial building outside the district at the northwest corner of $10^{\text {th }}$ Avenue S . and $22^{\text {nd }}$ Street S . Larger historic commercial buildings are located the northeast and southeast corner of Magnolia Avenue and $22^{\text {nd }}$ Street S: the Family Laundry Service Building (Resource \#16, Photos \#1 and \#2) at the northeast corner, a two-story brick Early $20^{\text {th }}$ century Commercial building with a cutaway corner and angled elevations that response to the street pattern; and the Linde Air Products Co. Building (Resource \#6, Photos \#1 and \#3) at the southeast corner, a large two-story brick commercial building on a raised basement level. Smaller scale one-story early and mid-20 th century brick and brick veneer commercial buildings line the remainder of the 2200 block of Magnolia Avenue and the western side of $23^{\text {rd }}$ Street S. (Photos \#7-16). Two one-story brick veneer early 20 $0^{\text {th }}$ century commercial rows are located at the northwest (Resource \#19, Photo \#8) and southwest (Resource \#18, Photo \#9) corners of the intersection at $233^{\text {rd }}$ Street S. As constructed, the two buildings were architecturally similar, with Resource \#19 having been altered in recent years.
$23^{\text {rd }}$ Street S . slopes upward to the southeast from its intersection with Magnolia Avenue S. A small modern commercial building (Resource \#12, Photo \#18) and a two-story apartment house (Resource \#13, Photo \#19) are located along its south side, with the apartment sitting above the street grade. Two frame shotgun style houses (Resources \#10-11, Photo \#17). are located at the northeast corner of the intersection. $10^{\text {th }}$ Street $S$ east of $3^{\text {rd }}$ Street S. slopes upward to before bending to the east. A small mid-20 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ century commercial building (Resource \#2, Photo \#21) is centered at the north side of the street mid-block with a one-story frame Craftsman style dwelling at the northwest corner of $24^{\text {th }}$ Street S. (Resource \#3, Macke,

Anthony A., House II, Photo \#22). The south side of $10^{\text {th }}$ Avenue S. between $23^{\text {rd }}$ and $24^{\text {th }}$ Street $S$ is vacant and has been excluded from the district. A single two-story masonry Craftsman style dwelling (Resource \#4, Macke, Anthony A., House I, Photo \#24) is located on a raises site to the southeast of the intersection. The residential properties along $10^{\text {th }}$ Ave. S. typically have front, side, and rear yards with a mix of mature shrubs and trees. A mid- $20^{\text {th }}$ century one-story brick veneer commercial building (Resource \#14, Triangle Food Store, Photo \#23) is located along the west side of 23th Street S. just north of $10^{\text {th }}$ Avenue N . and a two-story brick veneer apartment building is located along the north side of $10^{\text {th }}$ Avenue S . just to the east of the intersection (Resource \#5, Sallyea Apartments, Photo \#25).

## Integrity

The Magnolia Avenue South Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The resources within the district typically remain in their original location. The basic designs of the resources within the district are largely unaltered from the district's period of significance and 17 of the 19 ( $89 \%$ ) resources in the inventory are classified as contributing. Of the noncontributing resources, one was constructed after the district's period of significance and one has been altered to the degree where it no longer retained integrity. The district's setting is largely unchanged from 1961, although there have been several resources lost to demolition at the northeast end of the district and their sites remain vacant. Resources within the district typically retain their historic materials and workmanship. Given the overall retention of its historic appearance and character, the district also retains integrity of feeling and association.

Resources include a park, four office buildings, a light industrial building, four residences, two apartment buildings, and six retail buildings.

## Inventory

The district includes 19 resources, 17 ( $89 \%$ ) of which are contributing and 2 are noncontributing ( $11 \%$ ). Contributing resources date from the following periods: 1890-1910, 3; 1911-1930, 9 ; and 1945-1961, 8 . None of the resources were previously listed in the National Register.

One of the noncontributing resources was constructed after the district's period of significance and the other was significantly remodeled in recent years.

## $10^{\text {th }}$ Avenue South

1. 2114 10th Ave. S. 2114 Building, 1961. Contributing. Two-story masonry Mid-century Modern style commercial building with a flat roof, Miesian influence but lacking extensive glazing; faces south; set within a hill that slopes to the rear exposing a full brick veneer first floor level with an off center aluminum storefront system flanked to either side by continuous ribbon clerestory windows, the upper level projects to the front over a drive-through and is clad with cast concrete panels finished with pebble stones, 5 metal posts support the overhanging upper level and extend to the roofline is exposed pilasters; concrete slab foundation.
2. 2316 10th Ave. S. Lavette-Shields Real Estate \& Insurance Building, 1959. Contributing. One-story masonry Postwar Modern style enframed window wall form commercial building with a flat roof; faces south; recessed storefront system with a central limestone panel flanked to the west by an aluminum and glass door and to the east by a single storefront window, full-width transom extends across the entire storefront; exposed brick exterior side walls set common bond with cut tone facing at the portions flanking the recessed storefront; concrete slab foundation
3. 2324 10th Ave. S. Macke, Anthony A., House II, c. 1921. Contributing. One-story frame Craftsman style dwelling with a side gable composition shingle roof with angle bracketed eaves and exposed rafter ends; faces south, $2 \times 2$ bay core with side gable projection at the rear bays of the side elevations and a rear shed extension its west side; less than full facade gable porch with stone pillars and apron wall; central entrance at the facade with sidelights flanked either side by single 6/6 aluminum replacement windows (ca. 2010), similar windows of the side elevations; applied aluminum siding (ca. 1970); stone veneer foundation.
4. 2335 10th Ave. S. Macke, Anthony A., House I, c. 1918. Contributing Two-story masonry Craftsman style dwelling with a front-facing gable composition shingle roof with angle bracketed eaves; faces north, $4 \times 4$ bay core with an off center $4 \times 2$ bay front projection, rear one story frame addition (ca. 1943); less than full facade gable porch with stone veneer pillars and apron wall, recessed porch at the two eastern bays of the second level within insect screening; off-center entrance at the facade with sidelights flanked to the east by a single $9 / 1$ window and a secondary entrance, with a 9 -light over paneled door, and to the west by a similar single window, similar windows at the 2 western bays of the second floor level and at the side elevations; distinctive cut stone veneer exterior walls; similar stone veneer foundation; frame garage to the rear.
5. 2420 10th Ave. S. Sallyea Apartments, c. 1925. Contributing. Two story brick veneer apartment building with a flat roof with a pent composition shingle roof at its facade that wraps to the front bays of side elevations; faces south, $5 \times 1$ bay core with a $3 \times 1$ bay projection centered at its facade, flanking rear $1 \times 2$ bay wings form a U -shaped core, rear U with frame infill flanking a central recessed bay; recessed central bay with an entrance with double leaf doors that its first floor level and an open porch at its second level; triple horizontal $2 / 2$ aluminum replacement windows (ca. 1960) at all remaining bays of the facade, similar single and double windows at its side elevations; exposed brick veneer exterior walls; continuous stucco foundation.

## $\underline{22^{\text {nd }} \text { Street South }}$

6. 1001 22nd St. S. Linde Air Products Co. Building, 1930. Contributing. Two story brick for near early $20^{\text {th }}$ century commercial style office building with a flat roof concealed by flat parapets with stone parapet caps, off center brick flue with corbelled cap; faces west, rectangular $9 \times 3$ bay core, dark red tapestry brick exterior walls, the outer corner bays of the facade are articulated by wide pilasters that rise corbelled parapet tops with patterned brickwork below, narrower brick pilasters rise between each of the inner bays to stone caps at the second floor window head line; central entrance at the facade with double leaf doors and single $1 / 1$ side windows flanked to either side by three sets of triple $1 / 1$ steel windows with buff colored bricks sills, three narrow similar $1 / 1$ windows are grouped at each level of each outer bay and are separated by thin pilasters with stone caps, similar windows are located at each bay of the north elevation, similar triple windows at the south and rear elevations; brick veneer foundation.

## 23 ${ }^{\text {rd }}$ Street South

7. 90023 rd St. S. Commercial Building, Not Named, c. 1930. Contributing. One and story frame over masonry commercial building with a front facing gable composition shingle roof; corner building that abuts an adjacent commercial building to the south; faces east, 3-bay facade; entrance at the north Bay of the facade with double leaf aluminum frame doors with transom and sidelight flanked to the south by a former entrance that has been filled with stucco with a transom, and a fixed storefront window on a low brick bulkhead, continuous shed corrugated metal awning across the storefront; painted brick veneer at the facade with painted stucco at the side elevation and cementitious shingle siding at the upper level; foundation not visible
8. 90223 rd St. S. Commercial Strip, Not Named, 1949. Contributing One story brick veneer Postwar Modern style commercial row with a flat roof; faces east, four storefront bays; the building abuts adjacent buildings to other side; tan colored brick veneer facade wall intermediate peers separating the storefronts; each storefront has an identical shed canvas awning; storefronts typically have entrances that their southern bays flanked by fixed storefront windows on low brick bulkheads; concrete slab foundation.
9. 910 23rd St. S. Vogue Cleaners, 1950. Contributing. One story brick veneer Postwar Modern style commercial building with a flat roof; faces east, 3-bay wide facade with a 1-bay wide extension to the south (ca. 1950); the building abuts an adjacent buildings to the north; dark red colored brick veneer facade; central entrance at the facade flanked to either side by fixed display windows on low brick bulkheads with a single window to the south, windows have similar shed canvas awnings, projecting barrel arched awning at the entrance below a historic projecting neon sign; concrete slab foundation.
10. 959 23rd St. S. House, Not Named, c. 1900. Contributing. One story frame shotgun form dwelling with a front facing gable composition shingle roof; faces west, $2 \times 3$ bay core with a rear gable extension; less than full facade shed porch with wood posts; entrance at the south bay of the facade flanked to the north by a single horizontal $2 / 2$
replacement window (ca. 1960), similar windows of the side elevations; plain weatherboard siding; brick pie foundation.
11. 961 23rd St. S. House, Not Named, c. 1900. Contributing. One story frame shotgun form dwelling with a front facing gable composition shingle roof; faces west, $2 x 3$ bay core with a rear gable extension; less than full facade shed porch with wood posts; entrance at the south bay of the facade flanked to the north by a single horizontal $2 / 2$ replacement window (ca. 1960), similar windows of the side elevations; plain weatherboard siding; brick pie foundation.
12. 1006 23rd St. S. Alabama Art Supply Building, 1975. Noncontributing. One story brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof; faces east, 4-bay wide facade; brick veneer facade; off-center entrance at the facade flanked to the north by a garage door, an entrance, and a garage door; concrete slab foundation.
13. 1010 23rd St. S. Harvey, The, Apartments, c. 1921. Contributing. Two story brick veneer apartment building with a hipped composition shingle roof; site slopes to the rear to expose a full basement; faces north, $3 \times 5$ bay core; full facade 2-tier recessed porch with brick pillars and apron wall with pierced wood slat railing at the upper floor; three entrances at the center bays of the facade flanked to either side by single $6 / 1$ windows, similar $6 / 1$ and $8 / 1$ single, double, and tripartite windows at the upper level and the side elevations; brick veneer exterior walls; stucco foundation.

## $24^{\text {th }}$ Street South

14. 910 24th St. S. Triangle Food Store, 1947. Contributing. One story brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof with flat parapets with clay tile caps; faces east; corner entrance with double leaf doors, display window at the east elevation now infilled with plywood, three clerestory windows at the north elevation; painted brick veneer exterior walls; concrete slab foundation.

## Magnolia Avenue South

15. 2100 Magnolia Ave. Magnolia Park (now Brother Bryan Park), c. 1908. Contributing. 2.5-acre urban park bounded to the south by Magnolia Ave., to the west by Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd. S, to the north by 10th Ave. S, and to the east by 22nd St. S.; relatively flat site slopes gently to the northwest; this site is covered by lawns interspersed with mature trees and shrubs, concrete sidewalks, shallow pools, a playground, and a low brick and concrete amphitheater to the northwest; a tunnel at the west side leads to Five Points South.
16. 2200 Magnolia Ave. Family Laundry Service Building, c. 1929. Contributing. Two-story brick commercial building with early $20^{\text {th }}$ century Commercial style influences; faces south, $11 \times 5$ bay 2 -story generally rectangular core with a cutaway corner and its west bay angled in response to the street pattern; original 6-bay wide one story extension to the north with a low-pitch gable built-up roof, the facade of which is recessed 1 bay from the street with a projecting flat metal canopy; original 4 bay wide extension to the east with the built-up roof for the raised center section; 3 bay wide one story irregular shaped addition to the east (ca. 1949) with a low pitch low pitched built up roof; corner entrance at the southwest of the core flanked along its west and south elevations with large steel industrial windows that are now covered with plywood; historic storefronts and entrances at the north extension with the southern bays obscured by a modern concrete block addition; similar windows at the west bays of the east extension with garage openings in the 2 eastern bays; central garage opening at the addition flanked by similar windows; steel industrial windows at the east and north elevations.
17. 2211 Magnolia Ave. Perryman, W. J., Insurance Co. Building, 1951. Contributing. One-story masonry Postwar Modern style commercial building with a flat roof; faces north, $3 x 7$ core with an $L$ wing/addition to the east (1956); central entrance at the facade with double leaf doors flanked to either side by display windows on low bulkheads, modern full-width shed canopy; single and triple aluminum windows at the side elevations; brick veneer exterior walls; concrete slab foundation; the facade is been altered are the relocation of the entrance to its center bay and the addition of the awning, the building retains its overall integrity.
18. 2229 Magnolia Ave. Magnolia Point Building, 1915. Contributing. One story early $20^{\text {th }}$ century Commercial style commercial row with a flat roof concealed by shaped parapets; faces north, six storefront bays across the facade with two at the east elevation; storefronts typically retain their historic transoms, although the entrances and windows have typically been modified, the second store front bay from the east has a single window with transom below a small upper window; exposed brick veneer exterior walls with paneled pilasters separating the bays, corbelled bands at the lower edge of the parapet, patterned decorative brickwork, and cast stone decorative elements and parapet; foundation not visible.
19. 2234 Magnolia Ave. Commercial Building, Not Named, c. 1914. Non-contributing. Altered one story early $20^{\text {th }}$ century Commercial style commercial row with a flat roof concealed by shaped parapets, modern composition shingle pent roof (ca. 1980); faces north, five storefront bays across the facade with three at the east elevation; storefronts have typically been modified (c. 1980); original paneled pilasters separating the bays remain exposed; foundation not visible. The façade is thought to be intact beneath the modern pent roof and the resource might be re-classified as contributing if the pent were to be removed.

## Archaeological Component

Although no formal archaeological survey has been made of this area, the potential for subsurface remains is good. Buried portions may contain significant information that may be useful in interpreting the entire area.

Magnolia Avenue South Historic District

Jefferson, AL
County and State

## 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)
x 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.
x
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)
$\square$ 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
COMMUNITY PLANNING \& DEVELOPMENT

## Period of Significance:

c. 1890-1961

## Significant Dates:

$\qquad$

Significant Person: (complete only if Criterion B is marked above)
$\qquad$
Cultural Affiliation:
$\qquad$

## Architect / Builder:

## Period of Significance (Justification)

The period of significance for the Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Historic District extends from circa 1890, the date of construction of its earliest surviving resources, through 1961, when the last contributing resource was constructed, after which there was no additional development in the district until 1975.

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 Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development as it illustrates the transitioning of a small portion of the Southside neighborhood from a predominantly residential area in the late $19^{\text {th }}$ century to an area of mixed uses that included residential, light industrial, office, and retail in the early to mid-20th century. The district is also locally significant under criterion C for its representative examples of late-19 th to early $20^{\text {th }}$ century residential and early to mid- $20^{\text {th }}$ century commercial architecture.

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

## Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

The Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as it illustrates the gradual transformation of a small section of the Southside neighborhood from a predominantly residential area to one of mixed uses that included residential, light industrial, office, and retail in the early to mid- $20^{\text {th }}$ century.

Originally developed in the late-19th century as a residential area to the east of a small city park (Magnolia Park, Resource \#15), the area was racially segregated by topography, with more affluent middle-class whites living atop the hillside at the east end of the district and less affluent blacks living down the hill to the west. The 1902 Sanborn map shows this area as residential, with only a livery stable at the northeast corner of Magnolia Avenue and 22nd Street S., the present location of Resource \#16. The site of Magnolia Park is shown as undeveloped, but the park is shown for the first time on George Kelly's 1903 Map of Birmingham, Alabama and Adjacent Suburbs. ${ }^{1}$ The city directory for 1902 records a mix of black and white residents, with blacks living along the west side of $23^{\text {rd }} \mathrm{St}$. S. and along the north side of Magnolia Avenue and whites living on the east side of $23^{\text {rd }} \mathrm{St}$. S. of the latter, only two houses survive (Resources \#11-12), small frame shotgun style dwellings. The pattern is consistent with Michael W. Fazio assertion in Landscape of Transformations: Architecture in Birmingham, Alabama that "Birmingham's Victorian citizenry had an almost military obsession with high ground," as the area to the east is a hilltop that overlooks the city and the area to the west slopes downward before rising again to the west toward Five Points.

By the time the 1911 Sanborn map was prepared, the area was still residential, but more densely developed. Three of the houses along the west side of $23^{\text {rd }} \mathrm{St}$. S. replaced earlier dwellings on their sites and several small ancillary apartments had been added to the interiors of the blocks. Houses had been built along both sides of $10^{\text {th }}$ Ave. S. between $23^{\text {rd }}$ St. S. and $24^{\text {th }} \mathrm{St}$. S., with a series of two-story houses along the south side on a hill which then likely afforded relatively unobstructed views of the city.

With increased residential development in the area, the intersection of $23^{\text {rd }}$ St. S. and Magnolia Ave. S. began to change about 1914, as service businesses sought new customers. A commercial strip (Resource \#19) was constructed at northwest corner that year. The first occupants were recorded as C. O. Adams and the Hayden Plumbing Co. It was occupied by a drycleaner the following year and was later expanded to the west by 1920. Within a year, a similar multi-unit commercial building, known as Magnolia Point (Resource \#18), was developed on the opposite corner to the south. Originally occupied by the Walton-Morrow grocery company, it was later the long-time site of the W. B. Edmond \& Son Grocery Co.

[^0]The evolving residential pattern in the district continued with the construction of a four-unit apartment building, known as The Harvey Apartments (Resource \#13), at $101024^{\text {th }}$ St. S. about 1921. Another eight-unit apartment building, called the Sallyea (Resource \#5), was added at $242010^{\text {th }}$ Avenue S. by 1925. The city directory for that year continues to record black families living on the block bounded by $23^{\text {rd }}$ St. S. and Magnolia Ave., with white families living to the east and on the hills along $10^{\text {th }}$ Ave. S. and along $23^{\text {rd }}$ St. south of Magnolia.

Light industrial and office uses were introduced into the area starting with the construction of a large light industrial/commercial rental building (Resource \#16) about 1928 by the Fies Realty Company on the site of the former stable at the northeast corner of Magnolia Avenue and $22^{\text {nd }}$ Street S . The original occupants of the building were Dickinson \& Riddle, auto repairs and storage, and a large addition housing the Family Service Laundry, was added at the corner by 1929. The Linde Air Products Company added a large two-story office building (Resource \#6) at the southeast corner of the intersection of Magnolia Ave. and $22^{\text {nd }}$ Street S. about 1930.

In the mid-1920s, the dwellings along Magnolia Avenue, most of which had been occupied by blacks, were replaced by businesses, only one of which, a shoe shop, had a black proprietor. In the mid-1930s, a cluster of small shotgun houses along Magnolia Court in the center of the block were developed for black residents, as were a row of duplexes to their west along $22^{\text {nd }}$ Place S .

The development of Southtown Court in 1941, a 455 -unit public housing project immediately adjacent to the north side of the district, likely added considerably to the population of the area and helped to spur the commercial development that occurred along the west side of $23^{\text {rd }} \mathrm{St}$. S. within that decade. Residences along the west side of $23^{\text {rd }} \mathrm{St} \mathrm{S}$. began to be replaced with businesses in the late-1940s. By the late-1950s, the only residential properties remaining in the district were two dwellings and two small rental shotgun houses east of $23^{\text {rd }}$ Street $S$. and the apartment buildings. Additional offices had developed to the north of the park and at the east end of the district. No additional buildings were constructed within the district after 1961 until the Alabama Arts Supply company built a building (Resource \#12, Noncontributing) at $100623^{\text {rd }}$ St. S. in 1975.

The surviving pre-1961 buildings have withstood a shift in the surrounding blocks to larger office buildings on lots assembled from smaller sites. Numerous properties to the northwest and southwest of the district have been cleared in anticipation of potential future redevelopment. With the resurgence of the Five Points South Historic District to the west in recent years, development pressure is increasing within the district. The district's surviving historic resources represent excellent opportunities for adaptive reuse.

## Criterion C: Architecture

The district is also eligible under Criterion C for its collection of relatively modest residential and commercial buildings that reflected changes that occurred within the neighborhood from the late $19^{\text {th }}$ to the mid- $20^{\text {th }}$ centuries. Residences include two simple late-19 th century shotgun houses and two houses from the early $20^{\text {th }}$, both of which are distinctive due to their use of stone work relating to their builder who was a stone cutter by trade and owned a marble works. Other buildings illustrate the evolving commercial design that transitioned early-20 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ century commercial style to Post War Modern styles.

The older of the two, the two-story stone, Craftsman style, Anthony A. Macke House (Resource \#1), dates from circa 1918 and rests on an imposing setting on a hilltop at the east end of the district (Resources \#4, Photo \#24). This house reflects the popular Craftsman style of the time with a bracketed roofline on the front porch, exposed rafter tails and 9 over 1, double hung windows. Somewhat in the spirit of the Craftsman style, but different from typical examples, the Macke House is clad entirely with marble block. The simpler, frame one-story bungalow (Anthony A. Macke House \#2, Resources \#3, Photo \#22), dating from circa 1921, retains stone porch elements and chimneys. These two houses reflect Mr. Macke's trade and chosen business, but also reflects typical building practices at the time, builders and home owners built houses indicative of national trends, but used the materials that were readily available.

The larger apartment buildings, the Harvey Apartments (Resource \#13, Photo \#19) and the Sallyea Apartments (Resource \#5, Photo \#25) are typical of the 1920s period. Both buildings retain Neoclassical elements and are framed buildings clad in brick. As basic apartment buildings, they represent the transitioning of this area from a largely residential, somewhat suburban neighborhood to a denser, urban neighborhood. These two buildings reflect similar trends as the commercial
buildings and represent not only the change in the fabric of the neighborhood, but also the common construction methods and architectural trends of the early- $20^{\text {th }}$ century.

The commercial buildings illustrate the evolving commercial design that transitioned the early- $20^{\text {th }}$ century commercial style to Post War Modern styles. Commercial buildings representative of the early-20 th century include the Magnolia Point Building (1915, Resource \#18, Photo \#8). Larger early-20 th century commercial/industrial buildings at the west end of the district include the Family Laundry Service Building (circa 1928, Resource \#16, Photos \#1 and \#2) and the Linde Air Products Co. Building (Resource \#6, Photos \#1 and \#3). Of these two, the most notable is the Linde Air Building. It is of heavy brick construction, the east and west wings reflect hints of Gothic Revival with the corbelled parapets, and slender $1 \times 1$ windows spaced together in groups of three. However, the stoned capped pilasters and the larger tri-partied windows of the center portion of this building are indicative of art deco. The size and scale of this building as well as date of construction firmly place this as unique example of an art deco building, built entirely of red brick. This building also stands as the beginning of the transition into more streamlined Mid-Century commercial buildings including the commercial strip in the 900 block of $23^{\text {rd }}$ Street S. (1949, Resource \#8, Photo \#15), the Vogue Cleaners Building (1950, Resource \#9, Photo \#16), and W. J., Perryman Insurance Co. Building (1951, Resource \#17, Photo \#6). The full transition to Mid-Century Modern is represented by the 2114 Building (1961, Resource \#1, Photo \#). Only one noncontributing post-1961 resource is located within the district, the Alabama Art Supply Building (1975, Resource \#12, Photo \#18), a simple modern commercial building. With the transition into modern types and styles, the neighborhood has almost entirely transitioned into a commercial district by the mid-1970s.

## Developmental History/Additional historic context information

Much of the district was located on a parcel of land that was owned by George W. Clift in $1870 .{ }^{2}$ The area was largely undeveloped until the mid-1880s when local developers began looking for alternative areas in which to expand the city. Michael W. Fazio in Landscape of Transformations: Architecture in Birmingham, Alabama states:

In the 1880s, while busily increasing their individual fortunes, Birmingham's well-to-do broke out of the Elyton Land Company's downtown grid north of the rail reservation and, following the newest mule-drawn-streetcar lines, began positioning their residences principally along two corridors of prosperity: Twentieth and Twenty-first streets south. Among them was Robert Jemison Sr., who in 1884 built his first home in the city, a Queen Anne style profusion of blocky masses, angular roofs, and seemingly endless glassy windows and spindled porches. ${ }^{3}$

Fazio continues:
In 1884, as the Elyton Land Company began promoting the "South Highlands" for their relatively healthy elevation above the Magic City's smoke and grime and some of its heat, the first Birmingham neighborhoods appeared that were separated-both in the reality of local geography and, perhaps more important, in imagining of local minds-from downtown and its attendant heavy industry. In 1887, on land purchased from the Elyton Land Company, citizens fleeing Jones Valley established the town of Highlands around the southward extension of Twentieth Street at Eleventh Avenue (north and west of today's Five Points South). Overlooking the restive city to the north, this new community became a fulcrum for residential construction to the east and west. ${ }^{4}$

The 1887 Atlas of the City of Birmingham and Suburbs shows this area as being part of what was then called South Highlands. The present street pattern was fully developed by that time. Unfortunately, this area is not depicted in the detailed maps within the atlas, but areas slightly to the west adjacent to Highland Avenue are shown with larger residential structures on large lots. ${ }^{5}$ The area is also shown on the 1888 Map of the City of Birmingham, Alabama and Suburbs with the block

[^1]that later became Magnolia Park shown being subdivided into four lots. The extension of $10^{\text {th }}$ Ave. S along the north side of the present-day park is labeled "Palmetto" St. ${ }^{6}$

This area is only shown in sketch form on the 1891 Sanborn map as part of a larger area still referred to as South Highlands. The city line is shown as then extending along the centerline of Magnolia Avenue. Little development appears to have occurred within the district until the late- 1890s and the area is shown as being relatively sparsely developed with dwellings and a stable building on the 1902 Sanborn map. Only one house is shown along $10^{\text {th }}$ Ave. S. in 1902 (then also known as Avenue J), a one-story frame dwelling (no longer extant), occupied, as recorded in the city directory of that year, by Anthony Albert Macke (1877-1953), secretary of the Oak Hill Marble and Stone Works at $111519^{\text {th }}$ St. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Macke was the son of German immigrant Frederick G. Macke (1841-1895) and his wife Caroline Von der Becke Macke (1840-1895). The Macke family relocated to Birmingham in 1880 and are listed as residing on the west side of $24^{\text {th }} \mathrm{St}$. S. and $10^{\text {th }}$ Ave. S., likely in the house depicted on the 1902 Sanborn Map. The elder Macke's occupation was listed as a drayman and his eldest son, then a clerk at the post office, is also recorded in the directory.

Notice in paper Feb. 12,1895. Death of Well Known Citizen Last Night. Mr. F. G. Macke, after an illness of several weeks died last night at his residence on Twenty-fourth street and Avenue J. The funeral will take place at 9 o-clock tomorrow from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, on 14th Street and Avenue E. Mr. Macke was born in Cloppenberg, Germany, fifty-four years ago. He came to America in early manhood and resided in Cincinnati. OH. until 1878, when he removed South. He came to Birmingham in 1880 and from that time until his death he was substantial and wellknown citizen of the city. He leaves a wife, three sons, Fred G, Anthony A. and Frank C. and a daughter Augusta, who have the sincere sympathy of their many friends. ${ }^{7}$

Macke's children continued to live in the house after their father's death. The 1897 city directory records Anthony A. Macke as a stonecutter with the Oak Hill Company. Macke married Helena Elizabeth Loving (1876-1962) on April 7, 1904 and the couple resided in the house along with his sister Augusta. ${ }^{8}$ Macke later became the proprietor of the Macke Marble \& Granite Works "Cut Stone Iron Fencing Cement Work and Lawn Furniture" at 2125 3rd Avenue and owner of the Macke Real Estate \& Investment Co.

Macke built a two-story stone veneer house on the hill at 2335 10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ St. S. (Resource \#4) about the year 1918. Located opposite the intersection of $24^{\text {th }} \mathrm{St}$. S., the site likely had the best view of all the houses in the row. It remains as the only house standing on that side of the street. By 1921, Anthony Macke built the house at 2324 10th Ave. S (Resource \#3) and relocated there. J. F. Swindle, an insurance agent, and his wife Maude, are listed at $233510^{\text {th }}$ St. S.

The Fies Realty Company constructed a commercial rental building at the northeast corner of Magnolia Avenue and $22^{\text {nd }}$ Street S. in three phases starting in 1928. The first portion, a one-story brick veneer building that houses an automotive garage was located at the north side of the site and was joined by the present two-story brick veneer addition at the corner the following year. Two one-story additions were constructed to the east circa 1930 and circa 1939. Realty Company was established by Marx Fies (also listed as Max, 1867-1950) in 1909. The National Register nomination for the Birmingham Wholesale Warehouse Loop (West) Historic District sates:

Fies operated a sales stable at the corner of 16th Street and 2nd Avenue, known as J. Fies and Sons, that had been established by his father, Jacob Fies. He was also a prominent real estate developer who founded multiple real estate companies, including the Eighth Avenue Realty Company, Fies Realty Company (1909), and the Valley View Realty Company (1942). In addition, Marx Fies was involved with the creation of the Debardeleben Coal Corporation, was a principal in the Columbia Coal Company (1927) and the Montgomery Mule Company (1930), and was involved in banking and other business interests. Fies developed more than thirty commercial buildings in the city including a garage for the Greyhound bus company and a facility for the Southern Bell Telephone \& Telegraph Company.

[^2]Fies Realty Co. transferred the property to Marx Fies wife Hannah M. Fies on May 1, 1936 for $\$ 10,000$. A 1940 photograph in the Jefferson County Board of Equalization records still shows the corner portion occupied by Family Service Laundry with Dickinson \& Riddle auto repairs and storage in the northern portion. By that time, the principal entrance to Family Service Laundry was centered along the Magnolia Ave. S. elevation in the corner entrance had been abandoned. An addition to the east of the building, then known as 2218 Magnolia, was added to the site by the time the Sanborn map was updated in March 1950 and is listed in 1952 as Drennen Motors, Inc. warehouse.

Another large two-story commercial building, the Linde Air Products Co. Building, was added at the southeast corner of the intersection circa 1930. Linde was founded in Germany in 1879 and is currently the world's largest distributor of industrial gases. The building originally housed offices for the Linde Air Products Co., the Prest-O-Lite Co., O-Weld Acetylene Co., Union Carbide Sales Co., and J. B. Colt Lighting Systems.

About 1947, the northernmost of three identical one-story pyramidal form duplexes at the southwest corner of 23 rd St . S. and $9^{\text {th }}$ Ave. S. appears to have been raised to accommodate the construction of a one-story concrete block commercial building with a brick veneer façade below. The resulting building (Resource \#7) is shown in a photograph in the Board of Equalization records dated November 17,1947, the first floor of which was then occupied by Leonard's Sundries. Within two years, the two duplexes to the south had been torn down and replaced by a one-story brick veneer commercial strip (Resource \#8) that is shown in a 1949 photo with the following occupants: Quality Paint Co., Star Variety Store, Alabama Oxygen Therapy Service, and the Peerless White Swan Laundry \& Cleaners. In late 1949, another concrete block commercial building with a brick veneer façade was constructed to the south of the commercial strip to house a branch of Vogue Cleaners (Resource \#9). Vogue Cleaners was established by Frank and Evelyn McKissac in in 1947.

Another brick store was constructed at the northeast corner of $24^{\text {th }} \mathrm{St}$. S. and $9^{\text {th }} \mathrm{Ct}$. S in 1947. Anthony Caruso acquired the property formerly owned by Anthony Macke at $232410^{\text {th }}$ Ave. S and built the store on the rear corner of the lot. Caruso operated it as the Triangle Food Store, acknowledging the triangular intersection formed by $10^{\text {th }}$ Ave. S, as it jogs to the east and $24^{\text {th }}$ St. S. In 1951, a one-story brick veneer office building (Resource \#17) was added on the south side of Magnolia Avenue and was first occupied by the W. J. Perryman Insurance Company. Lavette-Shields Real Estate and Insurance added another small office building at $231610^{\text {th }}$ Ave. $S$ in 1959 and the 2114 Corporation developed an office building at $211410^{\text {th }}$ Ave. S in 1961. The company was formed by for doctors, Drs. Donald Englebert, Hollis N. Geiger, Wilson Bellenger, and Tom Jones, for their offices.

In recent years, Southern Research Institute, located one block north of the district, began to acquire properties in the area generally bounded by 9th Ave. S., the rear property lines along the west side of 23 rd St . S. and the north side of Magnolia Ave., and Richard Arrington Jr. Blvd., and it gradually demolished most of the buildings on those sites. In addition, all the former dwellings along the south side of $10^{\text {th }}$ Ave. S., east of $23^{\text {rd }}$ St. S., except Anthony Macke's first house in the neighborhood (Resource \#4), have been demolished and the site now presents an opportunity for modern commercial development. With the recent development of large-scale modern office facilities south of the district, the Magnolia Avenue South Historic District continues face the threat of additional demolition and incompatible development. However, with the proposed redevelopment of Southtown Court, there appears to be an opportunity to reverse this trend and enhance the surviving historic resources within the district. Macke's dwelling, especially, might benefit as it retains an excellent view of the city.

## Context

The Magnolia Avenue South Historic District is contiguous with the Five Points Historic District. Together, the two historic districts that record the core developed commercial area of the Five Points South area of the city.

## 9. Major Bibliographic References

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Magnolia Avenue South Historic District

Jefferson, AL
County and State

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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 \# $\qquad$ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey \# $\qquad$

## Primary location of additional data:

x State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other
Name of repository: $\qquad$

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Magnolia Avenue South Historic District
Jefferson, AL
Name of Property

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 13.8
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: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

## OR

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):


| 1. Zone: | 16 | Easting: | 518877 | Northing: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. Zone: | 16 | Easting: | 519155 | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | 16 | Easting: | 519395 | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | 16 | Easting: | 519441 | Northing: |
| 5. Zone: | 16 | Easting: | 519008 |  |

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
The boundary of the Magnolia Avenue South Historic District is shown on the accompanying map, entitled " Magnolia Avenue South Historic District ". The scale is 1 " equals 300'.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)
The nominated property contains properties that are historically associated with Magnolia Avenue South Historic District.

## 11. Form prepared by:



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 $1600 \times 1200$ pixels (minimum), $3000 \times 2000$ 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: | Magnolia Avenue South Historic District |
| :--- | :--- |
| City or Vicinity: | Birmingham |
| County: Jefferson | State: AL |
| Photographer: | David Schneider |
| Date Photographed: | March 2017 |

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

```
Photo #1 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0001.tif)
    Streetscape, Selma Ave., 300 Block, S side, camera facing southwest.
    Photo #1 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0001.tif)
    Streetscape, Ācross Magnōlia Park (now Brother Bryan Park), camera facing East.
    Photo #2 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0002.tif)
    Resource #16, Family Laundry Service Building, camera facing north.
    Photo #3 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0003.tif)
    Resource #6, Linde Air Products Co. Building, camera facing east.
    Photo #4 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0004.tif)
    Resource #1\overline{5},Magnolia Pärk (now Brother Bryan Park), camera facing northeast.
    Photo #5 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0005.tif)
    Resource #1, 2114 Building, camera facing northwest.
    Photo #6 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0006.tif)
    Resource #174, Perryman,W. J., Insurance Co. Building, camera facing east.
    Photo #7 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0007.tif)
    Streetscape, Magnolia Ave. S, camera facing northeast.
    Photo #8 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0008.tif)
    Resource #1\overline{8},Magnolia Pōint Building, camera south.
    Photo #9 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0009.tif)
    Resource #1\overline{9},\mathrm{ Commercial Building, Not Named, 2234 Magnolia Ave., camera west.}
    Photo #10 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0010.tif)
    Streetscape, Magnolia Ave. \overline{S}, camera facing southwest from 23rd St. S.
    Photo #11 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0011.tif)
    Streetscape, 2\overline{3rd St. S, camera facing south from Magnolia Ave. S.}
    Photo #12 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0012.tif)
    Streetscape, 23rd St. S, 100, 900 blocks, south side, camera facing northwest.
    Photo #13 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0013.tif)
    Streetscape, 23rd St. S, 900 block, south side, camera facing northwest.
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$\frac{\text { Magnolia Avenue South Historic District }}{\text { Name of Property }} \quad \frac{\text { Jefferson, AL }}{\text { County and State }}$

Photo \#14 (AL JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0014.tif)
Streetscape, 23rd St. S, 900, 1000 blocks, south side, camera facing south.
Photo \#15 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0015.tif)
Streetscape, 23 rd St. S, 900 block, south side, camera facing south.
Photo \#16 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0016.tif)
Resource \#9, Vogue Cleaners, camera west.
Photo \#17 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0017.tif)
Resources \#10-11, 959-961 23rd St. S, camera northeast.
Photo \#18 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0018.tif)
Resource \#12, Alabama Art Supply Building, camera facing southwest.
Photo \#19 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0019.tif)
Resource \#13, The Harvey Apartments, camera facing southwest.
Photo \#20 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0020.tif)
Streetscape, 10th Ave. S, 2300 Block, N side, camera northeast.
Photo \#21 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0021.tif)
Resource \#2, Lavette-Shields Real Estate \& Insurance Building, camera facing north.
Photo \#22 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0022.tif)
Streetscape, 10th Ave. S at 24th St. S, camera west.
Photo \#23 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0023.tif)
Resource \#14, Triangle Food Store, camera facing southwest.
Photo \#24 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0024.tif)
Resource \#4, Anthony A Macke House II, camera facing southeast.
Photo \#25 (AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0025.tif)
Resource \#5, Sallyea Apartments. 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.

## MAGNOLIA AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama
PROPOSED NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT • 2017

KEY<br>Contributing Resource Noncontributing Resource 2004 District Boundary - Potential Current NR Eligible Area/Site

| $1 "=300$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $100^{\prime}$ | $100^{\prime}$ | $300^{\prime}$ |

Version: 6 June 2017

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## MAGNOLIA AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama
PROPOSED NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT • 2017

KEY<br>Contributing Resource Noncontributing Resource 2004 District Boundary - Potential Current NR Eligible Area/Site

| $1 "=300 \prime$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $100^{\prime}$ | $100^{\prime}$ | $300^{\prime}$ |

Version: 6 June 2017

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Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \#01
Streetscape, Across Magnolia Park (now Brother Bryan Park), camera facing East.

Image: AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0001.tif


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston. AL 36207

Photo \#02
Resource \#16, Family Laundry Service Building, camera facing north.


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \#03
Resource \#6, Linde Air Products Co. Building, camera facing east.

Image: AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0003.tif


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St.. Anniston. AL 36207

Photo \#04
Resource \#15, Magnolia Park (now Brother Bryan
Park), camera facing northeast.


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \#05
Resource \#1, 2114 Building, camera facing northwest.

Image: AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0005.tif


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston. AL 36207

Photo \#06
Resource \#174, Perryman, W. J., Insurance Co.
Building, camera facing east.


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \#07
Streetscape, Magnolia Ave. S, camera facing northeast.

Image: AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0007.tif


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St.. Anniston. AL 36207

Photo \#08
Resource \#18, Magnolia Point Building, camera south.


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \#09
Resource \#19, Commercial Building, Not Named, 2234 Magnolia Ave., camera west.

Image: AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0009.tif


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St.. Anniston. AL 36207

Photo \#10
Streetscape, Magnolia Ave. S, camera facing southwest from 23rd St. S.


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \# 11
Streetscape, 23rd St. S, camera facing south from Magnolia Ave. S.

Image: AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0011.tif


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston. AL 36207

Photo \# 12
Streetscape, 23rd St. S, 100, 900 blocks, south side, camera facing northwest.


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \# 13
Streetscape, 23rd St. S, 900 block, south side, camera facing northwest.

Image: AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0013.tif


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St.. Anniston. AL 36207

Photo \# 14
Streetscape, 23rd St. S, 900, 1000 blocks, south side, camera facing south.


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \#15
Streetscape, 23rd St. S, 900 block, south side, camera facing south.

Image: AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0015.tif


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston. AL 36207

Photo \# 16
Resource \#9, Vogue Cleaners, camera west.


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \# 17
Resources \#10-11, 959-961 23rd St. S, camera northeast.

Image: AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0017.tif


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \# 18
Resource \#12, Alabama Art Supply Building, camera facing southwest.


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \# 19
Resource \#13, The Harvey Apartments, camera facing southwest.

Image: AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0019.tif


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \#20
Streetscape, 10th Ave. S, 2300 Block, N side, camera northeast.


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \#21
Resource \#2, Lavette-Shields Real Estate \& Insurance Building, camera facing north.

Image: AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0021.tif


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \#22
Streetscape, 10th Ave. S at 24th St. S, camera west.


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \#23
Resource \#14, Triangle Food Store, camera facing southwest.


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider
March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston. AL 36207

Photo \#24
Resource \#4, Anthony A Macke House II, camera facing southeast.


Magnolia Avenue South Historic District Birmingham, Jefferson Co., Alabama David B. Schneider March 2017
411 E. $6^{\text {th }}$ St., Anniston, AL 36207

Photo \#25
Resource \#5, Sallyea Apartments. camera facing northwest.

Image: AL_JeffersonCo_MagnoliaAveHD_0025.tif

























# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET


Abstract/Summary POS: c. 1890-1961, AOS: Community Planning and Development, Architecture, LOS: Comments: local

Recommendation/ National Register Criteria A \& C Criteria


Telephone (202)354-2239

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

Discipline Historian

Date

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

June 22, 2018

Ms. Lisa Deline
Keeper of the National Register
U. S. Department of the Interior, NPS

Cultural Resources
National Register, History \& Education Programs

## RECEIVED 2280

## JUN 252018

I20I "I" Street NW (2280)
Washington, D. C. 20005
Dear Ms. Deline:
Enclosed please find the nomination and supporting documentation to be considered for listing the following Alabama resource in the National Register of Historic Places:

Magnolia Avenue South Historic District
Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama
Your consideration of the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination is appreciated.
Sincerely,
Jeanne WotporQ
Lee Anne Wofford
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
LAW/nw

Enclosures

ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

July 23, 2018

## RECEIVED 2280

NAT. REELSTER OF HISTURIC PIACE

## Lisa Deline

National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C St. NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240
Lisa,
Included in this package are the revised disks you requested once you received our initial submissions. Apart of this package are photo discs for Blue Bird Hardware, Mobile County, Riverview HD, Dallas County, and Magnolia Ave. South HD, Jefferson County.

Please let me know if there is anything else you need from me.

## Thank You,



[^3]
[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ George B. Kelley, Map of Birmingham, Alabama and Adjacent Suburbs (Birmingham, AL: n.p., 1903), W.S. Hoole Special Collections Library, http://alabamamaps.ua.edu.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Robert L. Totten, Totten's Map of Birmingham and Vicinity (Birmingham: Roberts and Son, 1921; annotated with overlay of original land owners of 1870), Birmingham Public Library Cartography Collection, http://alabamamaps.ua.edu.
    ${ }^{3}$ Michael W. Fazio, Landscape of Transformations: Architecture in Birmingham, Alabama (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 2010), p. 75.
    ${ }^{4}$ Ibid., pp. 75-76
    ${ }^{5}$ Atlas of the City of Birmingham and Suburbs (New York, Beers, Ellis, and Co., 1887), Birmingham Public Library Cartography Collection, http://alabamamaps.ua.edu.

[^2]:    ${ }^{6}$ Schoel, H., Map of the City of Birmingham, Alabama and Suburbs (Chicago: Rand McNally \& Co., 1888; for the Elyton Land Co.), Alabama Department of Archives and History, http://alabamamaps.ua.edu.
    ${ }^{7}$ https://www.findagrave.com/
    ${ }^{8}$ Ancestry.com. Alabama, Select Marriages, 1816-1942 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc, 2014.

[^3]:    Collier Neeley

