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1991

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

Ald. Historical Commission

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Anniston Historic District other names/site number same

2. Location

street & number See map and continuation sheet city, town Anniston state Alabama code AL county Calhoun code 015 zip code 36201

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal. Category of Property: building(s), district, site, structure, object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 80, Noncontributing 65 buildings, sites, structures, objects. Total 80, 65. Name of related multiple property listing: Multiple Resources of Anniston, Alabama. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 13.

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office). Date: 4-17-91.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official. Date.

5. 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:). Entered in the National Register. Signature of the Keeper. Date of Action.

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade/Specialty StoreCommerce/Trade/Department StoreCommerce/Trade/BusinessGovernment/Post OfficeGovernment/Courthouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade/Specialty StoresCommerce/Trade/Department StoresCommerce/Trade/Business, ProfessionalGovernment/Courthouses**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Commercial StyleClassical RevivalArt Deco

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brickwalls Brickstoneroof Asphaltother terra cottagranite

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Downtown Anniston Historic District encompasses the town's central business district and the primary commercial area. It includes Noble Street--Anniston's "main street," named for town founder Samuel Noble--from Ninth to Fourteenth Streets, adjacent blocks to the west on Gurnee, Moore, and Walnut Avenues, as well as portions to the east and west on the numbered cross streets. Noble Street was an early artery connecting the northern and southern ends of Calhoun County. Moreover, it serves as the dividing point between East Anniston and West Anniston, with the cross streets designated accordingly. Using Noble Street as a beginning point, the town's founders utilized a simple grid pattern on compass points in laying out the streets in the level part of the valley between Coldwater and Blue Mountains. This basic plan was never altered. Each block is bisected with alleys, some with several. There is no central square. The central point of town traditionally has been the intersection of Tenth and Noble Streets. Most of the three blocks between Eleventh and Fourteenth Streets, and between Gurnee and Moore Avenues have been excluded from the district: Zinn Park, except for the southwest corner where the old scout hut (#4) is located, and two blocks where the old city hall, fire and police stations, jail, and stables once stood, but which are now occupied primarily by modern city and county buildings and their parking lots.

The district has been in a developmental mode for a century, between 1872 and 1975. The most significant period, however, has been between 1883, when the private company town opened to the general public, and the beginning of World War II in 1941, with the construction of the hotel annex (#155). Over the years, many buildings have burned down, or been razed for parking lots, or replaced, but the general spatial appearance as a cohesive and densely developed business district has never changed. It is characterized by sidewalks and uniform setback of all buildings, which are constructed in rows interrupted only by alleys, streets, or vacated lots, except for the service station (#67) and the court house (#32). Early on, the founders included trees on all the streets, and after an absence of many decades, trees were again added, as well as brick planters and landscaping along

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the sidewalks on Noble Street. An unfortunate modern addition was steel girders across the intersections on Noble Street for traffic signals, but there is a strong sentiment at the present time among townspeople to have the girders removed.

The district contains a concentration of one, two, and multi-story commercial buildings, almost all constructed on a modest scale. The predominant building material is brick, with liberal use of terra cotta or stone trim and some stucco. Major exceptions are the old post office building (#137), built of marble; one remaining wooden clapboard Victorian cottage used for business (#142); and a glazed tile Texaco service station (#67). Within this collection of commercial buildings, the evolution of styles from neoclassical to commercial to art deco to art moderne to modern is discernible, but the district has maintained a remarkable degree of compatibility of form and appearance. During the 1950s, however, Anniston went through the aluminum facade phase, and a distressing number of beautifully embellished older neoclassical buildings achieved anonymity behind the new utilitarian faces. Encouragingly, there is renewed impetus for restoration at the present. Two buildings already listed on the National Register, the Security Bank (#51) and the Peerless Saloon (#64), as well as #136 at 1125 Noble Street have within recent months undergone careful, historically sensitive renovations. Many buildings are vacant; a large number of those occupied on the first level have empty upper floors. Some of these need considerable upgrading to comply to building codes.

The boundary lines of the district contain 158 structures, of which 93 (59%) are contributing, and 65 (41%) are non-contributing. Included among the contributing buildings are 13 already individually listed on the National Register (#3, 10, 30, 32, 47, 51, 61, 64, 109, 111, 112, 137, and 144). The non-contributing list includes 43 which cannot be considered only because of facade remodeling, and 22 which are less than 50 years old.

The most important earlier neoclassical buildings are located in two primary areas: in the 900-1200 blocks of Noble Street and on 10th Street. They share typical design elements such as pilasters, breakfront entablatures, ornate parapets, arched or hooded windows, and varying brick patterns. The best of these are already listed on the National Register (see above). Of the remaining contributing buildings, one of the most outstanding is the Poland Soap Works (#82) on West Tenth Street, with its original store front display windows, multi-colored glass trimmed transoms, cast iron supports, elaborate windows, and star grills.

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The overall design is repeated in a companion structure in the same block, the Iron Belt Mercantile Building (#86). Others on West Tenth include Banks Bicycle Shop (#83) and a former drug store that was the largest in the country owned by a black (#81).

Other significant neoclassical structures in the 900 block of Noble are the 1884 building (#92), built next to the Opera House (now replaced), and #106, an early store which retains its original elements on the upper level. One of the oldest and most interesting buildings on that block is #101, which by the 1920s had lost its north half, and by 1935 had a remodeled brick facade. In the 1000-1200 blocks of Noble, noteworthy neoclassical store buildings are #23 with its rich details, trim, and moldings, as well as #54, #128, and #129.

The largest neoclassical building in the district is the 1890 Anniston City Land Company Building (#14) on West Thirteenth Street, built in 1890 as an interesting experiment in industrial speculative construction. In the next block and adjacent to the building that was once the Union Depot, is the Ritz Rooming House (#9), built soon after and which has continuously served as a resident hotel. A significant later neoclassical structure is the 1923 Masonic Temple--Radio Building (#1), at the northern end of the district on Noble Street.

Other more massive commercial structures with some neoclassical details include three wholesale buildings: Madden Poultry Company (#11), Anniston Mercantile--Mullinax Building (#33), Cudahy Packing--Calhoun Wholesale Grocery Building (#100); and one factory now converted to offices: the Brummel Carriage Factory (#143).

The buildings on Noble Street and Tenth Street were always more elaborate. The great preponderance of commercial buildings are simple one or two story structures, built in the resurgence of the economy at the time of World War I and in the 1920s. As the commercial area spread to the cross streets, numerous row buildings in units appeared, some with interesting details, such as variegated brick work (#37) or stepped or raked pediments (#16, 19, and 50). One story buildings with typical store fronts and brick decoration, such as #5, 16, 19, 31, 39, 48 and 79, became the most prevalent type of construction off Noble Street.

Two of the four art deco buildings on Noble Street are already listed on the Register, the Kress Building (#30), and the old Montgomery Ward Building (#144). Others are the South Cen-

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tral Bell Telephone Company (#157) significant for a stepped frontispiece with its bee hive and sunrise patterns, and the Manhattan Hotel--Heart of Anniston annex (#155) with its stone geometric insets and fluted cornice battered at either end.

In the past three decades, numerous buildings have either burned down or been razed, leaving vacant spaces, most of which is utilized for parking. For example, the middle of the east side of the 1300 block of Noble; the northwest corner of Noble Street and west 12th Street, together with the remainder of the south side of that block along 12th Street; the northwest corner of 11th Street and Noble; and part of the south side of 11th Street between Noble and Gurnee are all former sites of buildings and now parking areas. The entire south end of the city block between Moore and Walnut Avenues and bounded by 12th and 13th Streets is vacant land, once the site of commercial properties.

Over the years many of the large retail businesses have left the area. Many former smaller retail shops are now offices. Despite these changes and the addition of more parking space, the Downtown Anniston Historic District maintains its appearance and integrity as a viable central business district.

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INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE
DOWNTOWN ANNISTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
(93, including 13* already listed on the National Register)

1. 1330 Noble Street, 1923, Masonic Hall-Radio Building
Brick neoclassical building, three stories and a raised basement. Five bay front, second and third floors articulated by stone pilasters, arcuated windows with brick surrounds in the middle three bays with wrought iron balconies beneath the second story windows. Stone belt course between the first and second floors and a stone entablature above the third level, with decorative brick designs above that. The pattern continues on the side with eleven bays and ten pilasters. Architects: Lockwood, Poundstone, and Billy. Foundation erected by Algernon Blair of Montgomery. Built as a Masonic Building, later a theater, teenage canteen, now the Radio Building.
- *3. 1302 Noble Street, 1917, Lyric Square
Three story brick and stucco theater, restored and renovated as an office building.
4. 129 West 13th Street, c. 1920, Old Scout Hut
One story oversize brick on a raised basement with platform porch, high pitch hip roof, three bays by five, symmetrical arrangement with central doorway flanked by elongated sash windows, five over five and six over nine lights with transoms, two chimneys on the western elevation. Constructed on the southwest corner of Zinn Park, once part of the Anniston Inn grounds. Later the block between 13th and 14th Streets was designated a park, named for William H. Zinn, an early Anniston industrialist.
5. 200-202-204 West 13th Street, c. 1938
One story brick commercial row building in three units, each with a door and one window, transoms, and vents above. The 200-202 units have been painted white with replacement glass in windows, 204 is the original store front.
6. 206 West 13th Street, c. 1915
One story brick commercial row building, original store front, flat roof with stone coping on the parapet wall.
7. 208 West 13th Street, c. 1935
One story brick commercial row building with a central doorway, windows on each side, transoms above filled in with wood paneling, variegated brick designs on the parapet wall, finished with terra cotta coping.

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8. 214 West 13th Street, c. 1935
One story brick commercial style row building with store front, stepped parapet facade with brick coping.
9. 218 West 13th Street, c. 1895, Ritz Hotel
Two story brick neoclassical style, three bays by seven. Cafe store front on first level has a central door and large windows on each side, while small pilasters above the metal awning support a galvanized iron cornice; on the second level brick pilasters articulate the bays. Three square-headed windows have segmental relieving arches and brick sills, while brick corbeling embellishes the parapet. The pilastered wall design continues along the western side of the building on Walnut Avenue, with either two or three windows in each bay, as well as seven chimneys. It has operated continuously as a hotel or rooming house. In 1895 it was the Georgia Restaurant; 1898, the New England House; 1917, Union Hotel; 1922, Royal Hotel; since 1925, the Ritz.
- *10. 1300 Walnut, 1885, Union Depot and Freight House
Richardsonian Romanesque two story sandstone depot, steeply pitched hip roof, covered porch with Tuscan columns.
11. 208 West 12th Street, c. 1905, Madden Poultry Co.
Two story brick commercial style office and warehouse, exceptionally intact, three by three bays articulated with brick pilasters, and a central chimney. On the first level a covered platform leads to the entry, while a loading dock is situated on the east side. On the second level, the front facade has two windows in the middle bay, with one each in the side bays, all segmentally arched; above the second level windows is a brick belt course, and brick corbeling at the cornice level.
14. 126-130 West 13th Street, 1890, Anniston City Land Co. Bldg.
A large three story brick and stone neoclassical building on the southeast corner of 13th Street and Moore Avenue; essentially five bays on 13th Street, with a series of store fronts, and seven bays on the Moore Avenue side. Pilasters articulate the two primary facades: on the ground floor these are of brick, resting on a stone base and capped by a large bull's eye corner block; above, they are of stone, rising two stories in height to very elaborate terra cotta Ionic capitals and classical molding. Above that is an ornate frieze featuring terra cotta anthemions embellished with an elaborate guilloche design. Windows are double-hung with stone lintels and sills. A fourth story corner tower topped by a cupola was removed in the early 1940s; despite

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(#14 continued) this alteration the main mass of the building remains intact. Constructed by the Anniston Land Company, the structure was the town's first speculative industrial building, intended to encourage small industries to locate in the city. Failing in that, it served successively as a carriage factory, school, retail stores, warehouse, boarding house, and in the 1930s the Alabama Relief Administration occupied the building.

15. 122 West 13th Street, c. 1928, old WPA Recreation Center
One story brick-faced concrete block commercial building attached to #14 to the west, in two units, each with a central door and flanking windows with transoms above; variegated brick work and terra cotta coping.

16. 26-40 West 13th Street, c. 1920
One story brick commercial building with neoclassical design elements in eight units, some with a central doorway and store front windows, others with an off-center door; the fourth unit has a garage door, but with transoms above all units, articulated with brick pilasters carrying an entablature running the full width of the buildings with dentil molding and a galvanized iron cornice, above that a raked pediment and stepped parapet.

17. 24 West 13th Street, c. 1930
One story brick commercial style row building with stuccoed facade, store front with central doorway, vents above; stepped side parapet wall with three long and one short windows, all with brick sills.

18. 20 West 13th Street, c. 1920
One story brick commercial style row building, store front with central door and side windows, awning covering the transoms. The facade is pierced with two vents, decorative brick work with alternating soldier and stretcher courses on the parapet wall which extends about two feet above the flat roof.

19. 10-12-14 West 13th Street, c. 1920
One story brick detached commercial building in three units, each with store front doors and windows, transoms above covered with wood paneling, central unit has stepped parapet with stone coping, sides of building finished with terra cotta coping.

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22. 1226 Noble Street, c. 1900.

Two story brick commercial style row building, store front, on the upper level four double hung windows, two over two, with soldier brick lintels, grilled vents above, and an arched pediment with molded concrete coping. Original molded tin ceiling.

23. 1224 Noble Street, 1891

Two story brick and stone neoclassical row building with store front, four bays on the second level, arcuated windows with blind arches and sandstone surrounds surmounted by a pellet molding, with grilled rectangular vents above. Vermiculated sandstone pilasters at either side terminate above the roof line with molded stone finials bearing the date, 1891, and support an entablature enriched with both egg and dart and dentil moldings. Each pilaster has an Art Deco applied molded urn with a stylized fleur-de-lis design developing from it, dating from the 1930s. The building immediately to the south burned, exposing a rough finished brick fire wall.

26. 1214 Noble Street, c. 1900

Two story brick commercial row building with Italian Renaissance design elements, essentially three bays, first level store front with central door and transoms, on the second level the middle bay has three windows surmounted with a decorative molded triple window hood; individual hoods are over each of the paired windows in the side bays. The parapet is topped with an elaborate galvanized iron bracketed cornice.

*30. 1108 Noble Street, c. 1917, new facade 1930, Kress Building

Two story plus mezzanine brick building with Kress art deco facade of glazed tile, embellished pilasters, polychromatic geometric terra cotta design above the second level windows.

31. 15-19 West 11th Street, c. 1930

One story brick detached commercial style building in two units, each with store front, stepped side walls. The unit #19 is the town's famous social gathering spot, the Courthouse Cafe.

*32. 25 West 11th Street, 1900, Calhoun County Court House

Renaissance revival style court house, two story brick on a rough hewn stone raised basement, facade enriched with Corinthian pilasters articulating the bays, full entablature with denticulated cornice, projecting pedimented central pavilion with heavy arches in the entrance loggia, pediment embellished with an eagle medallion flanked by fasces and cornucopias.

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33. 1100 Moore Avenue, 1889

Anniston Mercantile Co.-Mullinax Building

Two story brick building on northwest corner of Moore Avenue and West 13th Street, built as a wholesale company. The front facade, essentially three bays, has some original windows on the first level and a replacement multi-light door with sidelights lights and transom, flanked by modern windows, original cast iron pilasters remain. Second level bays are punctuated with brick corbeled pilasters with decorative brick dentil design at bottom and across the raised parapet. --The fenestration on the front facade consists of three windows in the middle bay, pairs of windows in the side bays, while the West 11th Street side contains eleven windows and nine chimneys on the second level, smaller windows and two loading doors on the first level. All upper level windows are segmentally arched, one over one double hung sash, with stone sills, and segmental relieving arches above. At the attic level, vents appear above each window. The north side has two doorways cut into a solid wall, exposed when an adjoining building was razed. An interesting interior detail is an elaborate steel vault with decorative cast iron surrounds and the name "Anniston Mercantile Company" embedded above. The heavy door leads to a shallow vault, while a dummy door conceals a room beyond. For access to the second level, an elaborate single landing stair case from a razed 1880s house has been installed, with fluted newel post and turned spindles in the balustrade. The open second level is bisected longitudinally by massive heart pine posts and beams. Original heart pine floor. The building currently houses the Mullinax Art Studio and sign business.

35. 126 West 11th Street, c. 1935

One story brick row building, built as an addition to #36, with store front windows, brick facade.

36. 120 West 11th Street, c. 1920

One story brick row building with store front, central door flanked by windows, stepped parapet.

37. 110 West 11th Street, c. 1935

One story variegated brick three bay building, with a compound recessed central entry with double doors, transomed store window on the left and a balancing garage door on the right, all with decorative brick surrounds in alternating colors of bricks. The stepped parapet has a contrasting soldier brick course. Originally the Liberty Packard Company; now a furniture auction.

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39. 1026-1030 Gurnee Avenue, 1918-1925, Downing's
One story brick commercial style building in four units, separated by brick piers. The bay nearest the corner was constructed first, in 1918 on the site of a wagon yard. All units have a central doorway, storefront windows at each side, and transoms over all. All units have a common interior.
40. 1016 Gurnee Avenue, 1936
One story brick commercial style in three bays, raised parapet over the central entry, with galvanized iron coping; liberal use of glass brick surrounding the entry, multi-pane metal windows with stone sills and heads.
41. 1010 Gurnee Avenue, c. 1920
One story brick commercial style row building in four bays, each segmentally arched with double brick relieving arches above the openings and relieving panels below the windows. One has been bricked in. The parapet wall has stone coping.
42. 1008 Gurnee Avenue, 1908, Old Coca-Cola Bottling Plant.
Two story brick commercial style, three by three bays, although the first level of the facade has four segmentally arched openings with the entry in the third bay and transoms over all, including the double hung two over two sash windows. A belt course of corbeled brick separates the two stories while piers at each end rise above the parapet to stone finials. The windows on the south side as well as the second level front facade windows have recently been covered with plywood, although the windows are intact underneath. Original wooden ceiling remains. Two shed type buildings are connected to the rear, the whole being the original Coca-Cola Bottling Plant in Anniston from 1908 to 1931.
- *47. 36 West 11th Street, 1890, Nonnenmacher Bakery
Two story pressed brick neoclassical building with a basement containing the original ovens, cast iron supports on the first floor, pilasters on the upper, supporting a galvanized iron cornice with paired triangular consoles and modillions. Segmentally arched windows with vermiculated key stones.
48. 30-32-34 West 11th Street, c. 1920
One story brick commercial style row building in three units, the first and third with central doorway and flanking store front windows, the middle with off-center doorway, transoms over all. The units are punctuated with brick pilasters supporting an unadorned galvanized iron cornice. Above that the parapet is finished with stone coping.

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49. 26-28 West 11th Street, c. 1920

Two story brick building attached to #48 to the west, in two units, each with a central door, flanking windows and transoms over all and each articulated by soldier bricks, the two units separated by a middle doorway leading to the upper level offices. Seven windows on the second level are double hung sash, nine over one. Pilasters on either end of the building clasp a galvanized iron entablature whose cornice is embellished with dentil molding, then rise above the raked and stepped parapet which is finished with stone coping. The east side of the building, adjacent to an alley, has four bays, two capped chimneys, and the same window pattern.

50. 16-24 West 11th Street, 1918

Two story brick and stucco detached commercial style building in four units, each with off-center door and windows to the side, transoms over all, and a permanent awning stretching the width of the building. On the second level each bay contains triple wooden windows, double hung sash, eight over eight. The stepped and raked parapet is finished with stone coping.

*51. 1030 Noble Street, 1890, Security Bank Building

Three story neoclassical brick building with rusticated brick pilasters carrying very elaborate galvanized iron cornice with scroll brackets and paired consoles, a highly elaborated arched parapet. Recently restored.

54. 1024 Noble Street, 1888.

Levi-Woolworth Building-Dollar Store

Three story brick three bay building, attached to buildings on either side, but towering above them. Store front on first floor; above, central bay has paired windows, the side bays with triple windows, segmentally arched with double brick surrounds on the second floor, square heads on the third. The bays are articulated with brick pilasters embellished with medallions and variegated brick designs. At the parapet level above the third floor are a dentil molding and floriated terra cotta frieze. The middle unit of the facade rises in a raked pediment, battered at each end with stylized classical fan motif, and punctuated with geometric and floral decorative terra cotta triple panels. Woolworth's moved into the building from next door at 1026 in the 1929 and at that time modernized the store front and bricked in the windows on the upper levels.

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59. 1014 Noble Street, c. 1890, Constantine Building
Two story brick commercial style row building with modernized store front, triple windows in the center of the second floor, stepped brick corbeling at the cornice level. Windows have been boarded. Vacant.
- *61. 1010 Noble Street, 1883, Wikle Drug Store
Three story brick row building with a neoclassical facade enriched with Ionic pilasters and rusticated piers, carrying a breakfront entablature with moded architrave, wide frieze embellished with garlands and a molded cornice with bold, heavy dentils and egg and dart molding.
- *64. 13 West 10th Street, 1899, Peerless Saloon
Two story brick neoclassical building, richly ornamented facade with fluted galvanized iron pilasters on the first level, brick pilasters on the second with galvanized entablature, frieze with garlands, denticulation, modillions. Now being restored.
65. 15 West 10th Street, c. 1905
Two story brick neoclassical row building in three bays, with a store front first level punctuated with brick pilasters supporting an unadorned entablature. On the second level are three arched windows with stone lintels, sandstone key stone and impost blocks, boarded up. A dentil molding outlines the cornice level.
66. 17 West 10th Street, c. 1890
One story brick commercial building attached to #65 to the east, with an original store front, central entry, flanking windows, transoms above, recessed relieving panels with pierced vents, stepped parapet.
67. 33 West 10th Street, c. 1935
Gasoline station in the typical Texaco art moderne style with rounded corners, finished in glazed white tile with red stars, green trim, canopy over service area. Replaced an earlier gasoline station on the same site.
70. 109 West 10th Street, c. 1890
Two story stuccoed brick commercial style row building, three bays by five, replacement first level store front with awning, upper level front facade windows have been boarded, on the side original six over six sash windows remain. All windows have stone hood molds, circular grilled vents above, side parapet is stepped. Upper floor was originally a hotel.

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71. 115 West 10th Street, c. 1930

One story brick attached addition to the building next (#72) as an automobile shop, in two units with two bays each, garage doors, stepped parapet.

72. 115 West 10th Street, c. 1900

Two story brick commercial style row building, four bays with original store front door, windows and transoms, a single door to the left leads to the upper floor, now used for storage; upper level windows are two over two double hung sash, with pierced metal vents in recessed brick panels above, brick corbeling at the top of the parapet wall.

78. 210 West 10th Street, c. 1900

One story yellow brick commercial style office and warehouse situated on the northwest corner of West 20th Street between Moore Avenue and the railroad tracks. The facade is in two units, the left with a garage door and window, the right with a transomed central doorway and windows. Above are recessed relieving panels with brick dentil design below and dripped corbeling above. The whole design wraps around the truncated corner, which is topped with a decorative brick pedimented arch and two abbreviated columns with square caps. Along the Moore Avenue side are high segmentally arched windows and a garage door. The building originally housed a beer bottling plant in the front part and a cotton warehouse in the rear; by 1917 it was a hardware warehouse, still later an auto repair shop, now a flea market.

79. 130 West 10th Street, c. 1895

One story brick commercial style row building, two of a series of three, including non-contributing modernized #80, all housing Anniston Steel and Plumbing. These two have unaltered typical Victorian storefronts. Doorways have been cut in the intervening interior walls to provide common space.

81. 124 West 10th Street, c. 1895

Three story brick neoclassical building attached to the buildings to the west, two bays by eight, highly significant for its association with the Thomas Drug Store, the largest drug store owned and operated by a negro in the United States, according to a 1914 publication. The store had closed by the late 1920s, and the building was used for storage. The second and third floors served as a hotel for blacks. Dr. Thomas also owned the now razed building to the east. The original cast iron street level facade remains, complete with iron supports, al-

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(#81 continued) though all window glass has been boarded. A wooden dentil molding separates the second and third levels. Pairs of segmentally arched windows with brick hoods are in each bay of the facade, dripped corbeling embellishes the cornice level of the parapet. Along the east wall, which is stepped, windows are at the third level only. The first and second stories are an exposed fire wall, from a razed two story drug store which once abutted. Interior is largely intact, although used for storage for Anniston Steel and Plumbing (#79 and 80).

82. 114 West 10th Street, c. 1890, Poland Soap Works

Two story brick neoclassical building attached to #83 to the east, three bays by eleven, with one of the most intact original facades in the district. The original store front is articulated with decorative cast iron supports, the recessed entry has a cast iron foyer floor, double doors with wooden panels, the display windows have square transoms surrounded by multi-colored glass trim. Brick pilasters at either end have decorative brick designs and serve as chimneys. The three segmentally arched windows on the second level facade are emphasized by stone keystones and impost blocks. Plyboard has been placed over the windows with holes cut for light. The upper parapet is pierced with grilled circular vents carrying a star design with brick surrounds, above that decorative brick dripped corbeling. West wall has first level high small windows and loading doors, segmentally arched windows on the second level, and several more chimneys. The interior is unaltered. Much of the soap-making machinery, including the motors, drying engine, and metal hood over the soap pot, remain, as well as the distinctive soap aroma. Original heart pine floors on the second level are supported by massive heart pine beams running longitudinally through the building. Originally the building was used as a wholesale grocer, by 1917 it was a cotton manufacturing company, then by 1920 the soap works, and for a time the soap works extended to the next building. It is currently being used by Jack Suggs as his juke box repair shop.

83. 112 West 10th Street, c. 1905 Banks Bicycle Shop

Two story brick commercial style row building, with original store front, central doorway, display windows and transoms over all, the second floor is divided into three bays with paired windows in the middle bay, single windows in the side bays, all with square heads, six over one and one over one double hung sash. A single doorway at the west end of the facade, with "Jackson's" embedded in the tile floor leads to the second story.

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84. 108 West 10th Street, c. 1905

One story brick commercial building with a basement, attached to #83 to the west, in two units, one a loading area, the office side with paneled and transomed door, four three over one sash windows. The raked and stepped parapet is finished with stone coping, side walls have terra cotta finishing. Originally the Swift Packing Company.

85. 102 West 10th Street, c. 1890

One story brick commercial-style building, attached to #86 to the east, three bays, first level with central door and store front windows, board and batten inserts in the transom area. Vacant.

86. 100 West 10th Street, c. 1890

Iron Belt Mercantile Company-Tyson Glass Building

Two story red brick neoclassical building on the southwest corner of West 10th Street and Gurnee Avenue, three bays by eight. A narrow aluminum panel covers the facade over the store front entry, but original cast iron supports remain on either side of the doorway. The building is similar to #82, the Poland Soap Works, with the recurring motif of segmentally arched windows with stone impost block and keystone, round vents at the attic level with the same star grills and brick surrounds. At the top of the parapet wall are cruciform brick designs. The two street facade walls extend about eight feet above the flat roof. Used for storage for Tyson Glass, whose main office is across the street at 101 West 10th Street (#68).

87. 28 West 10th Street, c. 1935

Two story brick commercial style row building on the southeast corner of West 10th Street and Gurnee Avenue, three bays by four, now a part of Hall Building Supply and attached to #88. The middle bay has a loading door, triple windows on each side. The middle unit of the facade raises in a raked pediment, windows have brick sills and heads.

88. 26 West 10th Street, c. 1920

Two story brick commercial style row building, store front with central door and windows, transoms, decorative soldier brick course above, part of Hall Building Supply.

89. 24 West 10th Street, 1908

One story brick commercial style row building with store front, four bays with decorative brick work at the top of the parapet wall.

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92. 920 Noble Street, 1884

Two story brick with stuccoed facade commercial style row building, three bays, altered first level, single elongated arched windows with two over one wooden sashing and emphasized with hood molds in the side bays, a double hood mold in the middle bay over a replacement window. A decorative parapet across the front is clasped by two projecting pilaster-like terminations. The building is shown on the 1885 Sanborn map, and the 1887 Bird's-eye view map of Anniston pictures it as part of the "Opera House Block," standing next to the Opera House, which was built in 1883 and razed in 1963. It is now attached to non-contributing #91. Used for storage.

93. 914 Noble Street, c. 1905

Two story brick commercial style row building in two units, each with two multi-pane metal frame windows with soldier brick lintels and stone sills. The building could possibly be a new facade on a c. 1890 building, as the general configuration of the building matches one on the same location dating to that time, and the rear of the building conforms to that decision. The same windows have been identified in a 1930s photograph. Above the windows are elaborate gridded vents with brick surrounds, and above that decorative brick courses at the top of the parapet wall. Once a commercial store, it is now a lounge, with first floor facade covered with wood paneling.

94. 912 Noble Street, c. 1890

Two story commercial style brick row building in three bays, the first level storefront, on the second level the end units have single elongated windows, the middle bay with paired windows, all replacement six over six metal sash, but with original stone hood molds with corbel stops. Frieze windows at the attic level, boarded up, have the same hood mold design. The building is shown in an 1895 photograph with an elaborate galvanized iron cornice, removed before 1930.

95. 910 Noble Street, c. 1915

Two story commercial style brick row building, a music store, three bays by six, on the front facade each window is square headed with soldier brick lintels, pierced vents over each, the top of the parapet wall finished with stone coping over a soldier brick course. Second story of the south side of the building has segmentally arched windows and four capped chimneys. Separating the one-story building immediately to the south (#96) is a doorway to an outside stairway leading to the second story.

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96. 908 Noble Street, c. 1920

One story brick commercial style row building with interesting massing, a projecting entry pavilion on the left trimmed in stone and ramped at either end, windows on the right, both units with brick surrounds; stone belt course above, brick and stone coping.

97. 906 Noble Street, c. 1915

Two story brick commercial style row building with three bays, punctuated with brick pilasters, in each bay triple windows, twelve over one sash with brick surrounds, corbeled brick at the top of the parapet wall, terra cotta coping.

98. 902-904 Noble Street, c. 1920

Two story brick commercial style row building in two units separated by a stone pilaster. The left hand unit has a store front, the right hand unit has been closed, the transom area covered with aluminum paneling. Above, each unit has two bays with paired windows, nine over one sash. The top of the facade has been finished with corbeling and terra cotta coping.

100. 19 West Ninth Street, c. 1905

Large commercial style two story brick office and warehouse, situated between two alleys, with eight bays by six larger bays, originally occupied by the Cudahy Packing House, by 1910 it was the Calhoun Wholesale Grocery Company, later the Bell Dry Goods Store, now vacant. A central arched entry is flanked by small windows, while the remaining bays have larger segmentally arched windows, one over one sash, repeated on the second level, with relieving panels above delineating the bays. The east side has arched loading doors; the west side has a loading ell.

101. 901-903 Noble Street, 1884, remodeled facade 1939

An early two story brick building in two units on the northeast corner of Noble and Ninth Streets, part of the "Mobile Block," originally twice as large, which has undergone some interesting renovation. Sometime before 1917 the north half of the building was removed. In the late 1930s the ornate second level facade consisting of windows with square hood molds on one side and segmentally arched on the other side, was altered with replacement windows and new brick, with terra cotta coping. The frieze windows at the attic level were converted to vents on the Noble Street side, still visible under stucco on the Ninth Street side, and remain a part of the rear elevation. A one story brick building is attached to the rear, c. 1915. The problem of integrity is deemed less important locally than the historical connec-

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(#101 continued) tion of the building with the block, and with some of the businesses located in it, e.g. the King Motor Company Assembly Plant for Ford Automobiles in the 1920s, Jitney Jungle in the 1930s.

102. 905 Noble Street, c. 1925

Two story commercial style brick row building, five bays, constructed on the location of the north end of #101. Store front, with modern cedar shake awning, on the second level four windows in the middle bay, three in each of the two side bays, now boarded, with soldier brick headers, pierced vents above each bay, terra cotta coping. Second level originally used as a hall for meetings and dances. Now part of Kitchin's Stores.

105. 915 Noble Street, c. 1890

Two story brick commercial style row building in two units articulated with brick pilasters, the end ones rising above the parapet level which is finished with terra cotta. First level is store front, on second story each bay has two windows, which are replacement metal square headed with stone sills, above those are decorative grilled vents with brick surrounds. Standing between this building and the one to the south (#104) is a roofed over empty space a few feet wide.

106. 919 Noble Street, 1884

One of the most intact buildings on what was once styled the "Mobile Block." Two story brick neoclassical design row building with modernized store front, but original upper level, with four bays, stone hood molds over each square window, frieze windows at the attic level trimmed in stone, and above that a very massive cornice supported on each end by galvanized iron brackets, stylized, that extend from brick pilasters on each end. Used for storage.

108. 931 Noble Street, 1926, Liles-Wilson-AmSouth Building

Anniston's first skyscraper. The neoclassical building is in two parts: the left side on the Northeast corner of Noble and Tenth Streets is a ten story granite and brick building, highly significant as one of the first skyscrapers in northeast Alabama. The upper stories were remodeled in 1973 and vertical panels of composition material applied over the bricks between the windows. The right side, two stories high, was originally known as the "arcade," with a common facade and the same decorative granite treatment as the first two stories of the taller building. The first floor is arcuated with nice projecting scrolled acanthus leaf consoles functioning as key stones above each of the arches.

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(#108 continued) The distinguished main entrance has significant treatment. The diocletion arch is flanked with two tall windows with cast iron architrave carrying a series of palmettes worked in iron, with some light Corinthian touches. Above the cornice of the architrave of each window is a rod and acanthus leaf design and then flanking that are urn finials. In the dooway, a crest inset in the spandrel has an interesting escutchion of a beehive with flying bees. The entablature above is denticulated with egg and dart banding. Columns at each side of the entry are engaged Roman Doric. The frieze above the second floor is punctuated with rosettes. Despite the renovation of the upper floors, the building remains significant as the first skyscraper in the city.

*109. 15 East 10th Street, 1908

Cater Furniture-Couch's Jewelers

Three story brick neoclassical building, with ornate Ionic pilasters separating middle four bays from the projecting end pavilions, breakfront entablature embellished by swags, cornice with dentils and egg and dart molding.

*111. 1001 Noble Street, 1889, Caldwell Building

Three story brick and sandstone neoclassical building on northeast corner of Noble and Tenth, segmentally arched windows with sandstone key stone, elaborate raised galvanized iron cornice. Vacant.

*112. 1005 Noble Street, 1890, Bank of Anniston

Two story brick and stone neoclassical row building, distinguished by its upper level stone facade with arched windows defined by stone voussoirs accented by oversized raised key-stones, ornate modillions support the galvanized iron breakfront cornice, central pediment. Vacant.

113. 1007-1009 Noble Street, 1896

Two story brick commercial style row building, in two units on the first level, with one side closed in, the other restaurant front. The second level is in five bays, with arcuated windows separated by vermiculated sandstone. The top of the parapet wall is emphasized with variegated brick work, including a diagonally turned brick course as a frieze.

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123. 29 East 11th Street, c. 1905

Two story commercial style building on the northwest corner of east 11th Street and Wilmer Avenue, attached to non-contributing #122, three bays by seven, stucco over brick. The first level facade is modernized with mosaic tile, the upper floor bays are articulated with stuccoed pilasters, windows are segmentally arched and boarded up, a cornice is defined with brick courses and punctuated with diamond shaped designs.

125. 21-23 East 11th street, c. 1910

Two story brick commercial style row building in two units, each with three bays. Both have store fronts with cast iron supports and a concrete band across the top of the first level, decorative brick work at the top of the parapet wall.

126. 11-19 East 11th Street, c. 1925

Two story fire brick commercial style building attached to #124 to the east, the west wall is on an alley; in four units, each with a store front; windows on the upper story are one over one sash, square heads with brick sills above insets of diagonally laid bricks.

127. 1101 Noble Street., c. 1895

Anniston National Bank-Reynolds Building

Three story brick building on the northeast corner of Noble and Eleventh Streets, three bays by essentially eight, with a projecting middle bay on the Noble Street facade. Recessed corner entry with marble column, upper part of the store front has some aluminum paneling. Bays are articulated with vermiculated sandstone pilasters, the stone repeated as quoining. Windows are segmentally arched, with brick surrounds, and boarded up. The building extends 120 feet back to the alley with three first level store fronts at the back of the 11th Street side, each articulated with the same vermiculated sandstone pilasters. Some of the decorative elements were removed in the 1930s, such as window hood molds and an elaborate cast iron cornice. Despite this, the building remains architecturally significant as it stands. It is vacant.

128. 1105 Noble street, c. 1895

Two story brick neoclassical style, three bay row building, modernized store front first level, upper story segmentally arched windows have raised keystones and stone surrounds, small attic grills above. A full entablature of galvanized iron is enriched with dentils, dentil banding, egg and dart banding, then acanthus leaf brackets projecting to support the cornice above.

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129. 1107 Noble Street, c. 1905

Two story brick neoclassical row building, modernized first floor. Upper floor in three bays, paired windows in the middle bay and single ones in the side bays have raised keystones above flat arches. Decorative brick pilasters articulating the bays support an entablature of galvanized iron enriched with dentil molding.

133. 1117 Noble Street, c. 1915

Two story brick neoclassical style row building with store front and transoms, three bays articulated with brick corbeled pilasters beginning at the second level, the corbeling used at the top to carry an ornamental brick parapet with variegated brick and finished with terra cotta coping. The upper story windows are elongated and segmentally arched.

134. 1119-1121 Noble Street, c. 1915

Two story brick commercial style row building, first level in two units with store fronts, upper floor in four bays with segmentally arched windows and an ornamental brick parapet.

135. 1123 Noble Street, c. 1910

Two story brick neoclassical row building with modernized store front, three bays on the second level are articulated with stone pilasters, segmentally arched windows have been boarded, above that pierced brick vents, an elaborate corbeled brick parapet.

136. 1125 Noble Street, c. 1910

Two story brick commercial style building attached to #133 to the south, three bays by fifteen, beautifully restored recently to house law offices. First floor has arcuated bays with nine over nine sash windows. The entry has been moved to the north side of the building, which stands next to a parking lot separating it from the old U.S. Post Office (#135). Windows have flat stone sills and lintels, embellished with diamond shape stone inserts above.

*137. 1129 Noble Street, 1904-06,

U. S. Post Office-Federal Building

Three story marble neoclassical building, with three two story arched windows centering the facade, articulated with marble pilasters, with swags over each, an elaborate denticulated breakfront cornice.

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138. 20 East 12th Street, c. 1920

Two story brick commercial style detached building, hip roof, with first floor divided into two units, each with store fronts, second floor has four windows, one over one sash. A side stairway on the east side leads to the upper floor. The west parapet wall has high windows and one rear door on the first level, eight segmentally arched windows on the second level, which is centered with a nice raked pediment. The rear (southern) wall has a stepped parapet. Originally a doctor's office.

140. 24 East 12th Street, c. 1915

Two story brick commercial style detached building, flat roof, three bays, served as the telephone exchange until 1930 when the telephone company moved on Noble Street (#157). Recently restored as law offices. First floor has store front windows, paneled central door, second floor windows are one over one sash with transoms surmounted by brick fans. The east side is a solid brick wall, the west side has five elongated windows and two shorter ones with brick segmental relieving arches.

142. 1131 Wilmer Avenue, c. 1890

Victorian cottage located on the southeast corner of East 12th Street and Wilmer Avenue, one story, clapboard, gable roof with subordinate cross gables, front porch has been glassed in as display window for clothing store. Largely unaltered otherwise.

143. 112-114 East 12th Street, c. 1890

Two story brick commercial style detached building, originally a carriage factory with woodworking on the first level and painting on the second, which was reached by a ramp. The building has had several adaptive reuses, including a car repair shop, retail stores, and offices. The open second story was used during World War II as a USO, recently as an art studio loft, and now offices. The building has maintained its shape and general appearance, with some modernizing on the street level, divided into three units with store or office fronts. Second level windows are nine over nine sash, arranged in pairs or three's. Across the top of the facade of the building is a galvanized iron frieze and cornice. The east side of the building, abutting an alley, has the same windows in the first half and garage door in the rear.

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*144. 1201 Noble Street, 1927

Montgomery Ward-Alabama Power Company

Two story brick building with ornamented terra cotta art deco facade, three bays articulated by paneled pilasters topped by raised molded swags and crowned by urn finials.

147. 1211 Noble Street, c. 1910

Two story brick commercial style three bay row building, store front with central doorway, display windows, transoms. A separate door on the left leads to the second story. On the upper floor are single windows in the side bays, a group of four in the middle bay. Nice decorative stepped and raked pediment finished with stone coping. Largely unaltered interior, now an art gallery.

154. 1301 Noble Street, 1917

Manhattan Hotel-Heart of Anniston Inn

Three story brick commercial style hotel building located on the northeast corner of Noble and 13th Streets, with a nine bay facade and a truncated corner entry. Both street level facades have shops with store fronts. Upper level square headed windows are one over one sash with stone sills and lintels, including the 27 windows on the 13th Street side. The hotel lobby is largely intact with its original wood front desk, room key and mail slots. The list of celebrity guests is long, including vaudeville greats, as well as Andy Devine and Lorraine Day.

155. 1301 Noble Street, 1941-1942

Manhattan Hotel-Heart of Anniston Inn (annex)

Five story brick art deco building, nine by five bays, store front on the first level. An attempt to tie in the more modern building with its older neighbor has been the windows. On the second level are stone bracketed sills embellished with a geometric design, alternately segmentally arched and with raked pediments, all with molded concrete surrounds. Corner windows in the side bays on all upper floors are interspersed with geometrically designed molded concrete quoins. Stone circular disks are inset at the frieze level. The geometric design is repeated on the fluted stone cornice, battered at either end with a stylized fan motif. The art deco design, the connection of the annex to the main older hotel, and the close association of both buildings in Anniston's history have all been considered in deeming this to be a contributing building, despite the fact that it has not been completed quite 50 years.

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157. 1325 Noble Street, 1930

South Central Bell Telephone Company

Three story brick art deco detached building, five bays by essentially six. The facade is significant for its enriched molded concrete stepped frontispiece framing a recessed double door entry, and which is embellished with a beehive design as well as stylized sun ray pattern. Windows are six over six metal sash with concrete lintels. The facade has various brick patterns, and the stepped parapet is finished with stone coping.

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INVENTORY OF NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS IN THE
DOWNTOWN ANNISTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

(65)

2. 1316 Noble Street, 1918, old Lloyd's Bakery
Two story brick commercial building, modern facade.
12. 1220-1222 Moore Avenue, c. 1945
One story brick commercial row building in two units, the first with a typical store front and terra cotta coping, the second boarded up.
13. 1224 Moore Avenue, c. 1945
One story brick commercial row building in two units, each with central door flanked by a window on either side; decorative brick work above on the facade-parapet.
20. 1230 Noble Street, c. 1905, old Rainwater's Furniture Store
Two story brick commercial style building with store front windows and doorway, the second story front covered with an aluminum facade. Along the 13th Street side the first level arched windows are brick filled.
21. 1228 Noble Street, c. 1900
Two story commercial style building in rusticated concrete block with a modernized facade.
24. 1220 Noble Street, c. 1930, remodeled 1942, Calhoun Theater
One story stuccoed brick theater, stepped parapet, original marquee, now vacant and boarded up.
25. 1216 Noble Street, c. 1905
Three story brick building, at one time bearing one of the most elaborate facades on Noble Street; cornice has been removed and modern facade applied.
27. 1200 Noble Street, 1954.
Two story brick building stuccoed and remodeled facade, originally the site of the Alabama Hotel.
28. 1118 Noble Street, c. 1900
Two story brick commercial style, with modern aluminum facade, interior remodeled into the Old English Shopping Mall.
29. 1112 Noble Street, 1962
One story brick buildings in two units.

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34. 130 West 11th Street, c. 1950
One story concrete block row building built in two sections, used as part of the Anniston Auto Parts Company.
38. 106 West 11th Street, c. 1945
One story brick building with a modernized store front.
43. 1005 Gurnee Avenue, 1947
One story brick commercial style with a stepped parapet finished with stone coping.
44. 1009-1015 Gurnee Avenue, 1947
One story commercial style row building in two units.
45. 1025 Gurnee Avenue, 1947
One story commercial style building with a stepped parapet finished with terra cotta coping.
46. 1031 Gurnee Avenue, 1947
One story brick commercial style building.
52. 1028 Noble Street, c. 1895
Three story brick building with a modern aluminum facade applied over the original elaborate facade with segmentally arched windows and galvanized iron cornice. The interior has nineteen foot ceilings on the first floor. Originally the core of the building was open to a sky light above, now filled in on the second floor, but still apparent on the third. Between the second and third floors, an elaborate grand stair case centers the west end of the building with a balcony winding around the open area.
53. 1026 Noble Street, c. 1895
Three story brick building with a modern facade. Inside, an elaborate stair case rises from the second floor to the third, with newel posts, turned spindles and banisters, entering upon a foyer with tower and windows, then two smaller rooms at the front of the building and a ball room to the rear with transomed doors, original diagonal wooden floor planks and hardwood ceilings twelve feet high, fireplaces along the north wall. Supporting arched beams consisting of bolted two by fours added under the third floor at intervals of about fifteen feet, extend down the walls to the second floor. The arched window frames on the front facade are still intact on the inside.

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55. 1020 Noble Street, c. 1895
One story brick building remodeled to house the community theater; modern metal facade.
56. 1018 Noble Street, c. 1910
One story brick building with a modern vertical paneling facade.
57. 1016 1/2 Noble street, c. 1915
One story building with a modern ceramic tile facade.
Vacant.
58. 1016 Noble Street, c. 1915
Two story brick building with modern glazed tile facade.
Vacant.
60. 1012 Noble Street, c. 1890
Two Story brick building with a modern aluminum facade.
62. 1004-1006 Noble Street, 1889
Three story brick building with a modern aluminum facade.
At the rear of the building in the alley, the segmentally arched windows and brick corbeling at the cornice level are still visible.
63. 1000 Noble Street, 1940
Two story brick modern commercial building, built on the site of the famous first Constantine Building.
68. 101 West 10th Street, c. 1890
Two story brick, three bays by six, modern aluminum facade, side six bays original, articulated with brick pilasters, two windows in each bay, stone sills, segmental relieving arches.
69. 105-107 West 10th Street, c. 1890
One story brick commercial style with a modern glass brick and aluminum facade.
73. 119 West 10th Street, c. 1895
Three story brick building with basement, sharing a common modern facade and remodeled interior first floor with 121 (#74). Solid stucco panels have been added to the upper floors, but some decorative features can still be seen, as elaborate brick work, segmentally arched windows on the second level and square heads on the third, all with brick surrounds. The two buildings are now a funeral home.

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74. 121 West 10th Street, c. 1895

Three story brick building with basement (see #73), with modernized first level. Upper floors have been modernized, but still retain some original elements, as the segmental arches above the windows, elaborate circular vents with pierced metal and stepped corbeling at the top of the arched parapet.

75. 123 West 10th Street, c. 1890

Two story brick commercial style building, stuccoed with modern mock flagstone facade. -

76. 125 West 10th Street, 1943

One story brick commercial style building in two units, each with a garage door, doorway and windows, transoms, unadorned parapet with terra cotta coping.

77. 131 West 10th Street, c. 1930

One story brick service station, altered to be a produce market with a screened structure added in front.

80. 130 West 10th Street, c. 1895

One of a series of three buildings, all part of Anniston Steel and Plumbing. A modernized facade resembling a gabled house has been applied.

90. 22 West 10th Street, 1951, Killebrew Furniture Company

Two story brick commercial style, unadorned.

91. 930 Noble Street, 1975, Heilig-Myers Furniture Company

Two story brick and composition block commercial style building with modern concrete awning.

99. 900 Noble Street, c. 1920

Two story brick commercial style on the southwest corner of Noble and Ninth Street. The front facade has a store front first level, the second story is completely covered with stucco. Four bays on the south side still carry the two over two sash windows with square heads, relieving panels above.

103. 909 Noble street, c. 1940

Two story brick unadorned commercial style building with the street level completely bricked.

104. 911-913 Noble Street, c. 1953

Two story brick commercial style building in two units, replacement building for earlier one destroyed by fire.

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107. 921-923 Noble street, c. 1890
Two story brick building in two units with a modern facade.
110. 11 East 10th Street, c. 1920
One story brick building with remodeled store front, parapet wall covered with modern composition panels, permanent awning.
114. 1019 Noble Street, 1971
Two story brick store, with modern composition facade, serving as the annex for Huson's department store.
115. 1021 Noble street, 1936, Hudson's Department Store
Two story brick commercial building with modern facade.
116. 1023 Noble Street, c. 1905
Two story brick building completely covered with an aluminum facade.
117. 1025 Noble Street, c. 1900
Three story brick with an aluminum facade. Originally significant as the Palace Drug Store, with one of the most elaborate facades on Noble Street.
118. 1025a-b Noble street, c. 1905
One story brick commercial building, modern aluminum facade, modernized store front.
119. 1027a Noble Street, c. 1905
One story brick commercial building, fifteen feet wide, originally half of #118, modernized facade.
120. 1027b Noble Street, c. 1905
One story brick, modernized facade, now a part of #119.
121. 1029 Noble street, c. 1905, Sterling's Jewelers
One story brick building with a two story modern facade.
122. 1031 Noble Street, c. 1900
Three story brick and stucco commercial building on the southeast corner of Noble and Eleventh Streets, an early home of the First National Bank of Anniston, now the New World College, with the Noble Street facade covered with modern wooden panels and the Eleventh Street side stuccoed.

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124. 27 East 11th Street, c. 1910
Only the roof and side walls remain of this one story building which has been gutted to serve as parking for #121..
130. 1109 Noble Street, c. 1905
Two story brick commercial building with aluminum facade.
131. 1111-1113 Noble Street, c. 1960
One story brick commercial style building in two units.
132. 1115 Noble Street, c. 1915
Two story brick building with modernized facade.
139. 22 East 12th Street, c. 1950
One story brick commercial store, unadorned.
141. 30 East 12th Street, c. 1940
One story concrete block gas station, remodeled.
145. 1205-1207 Noble Street, c. 1915,
One story brick structure in three units, modernized facade.
146. 1209 Noble street, c. 1915
One story brick building, modernized two story facade, used as the County Law Library.
148. 1213-1217 Noble Street, c. 1920
Two story brick building in three units with a recent orange colored aluminum facade applied.
149. 1219 Noble Street, c. 1930
Two story brick commercial style building, modernized facade and bricked up second level.
150. 1221 Noble Street, c. 1930, Alabama Gas Corporation
Two story brick commercial building, modern facade.
151. 1225 Noble Street, 1962
One story brick modern office building.
152. 1227 Noble Street, 1962
One story commercial style building.
153. 1229 Noble Street, 1970, Sherwin-Williams Paint Store
One story brick commercial style modern building.

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156. 1319 Noble Street, c. 1930, East Alabama Shrine Club
Two story brick and stucco commercial style building with
modernized facade.

158. 1331 Noble Street, c. 1910, Moss Furniture
Two story brick building with a one story attachment, all
with a common modernized facade.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development
Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance
1883 - 1941

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown except where noted

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

CRITERION A: Community Planning and Development

The Downtown Anniston Historic District is highly significant as an example of community planning during the period following the Civil War and Reconstruction when the New South was emerging as a recovering and industrializing section. The town founders not only used a grid pattern on exact compass points to lay out the community, but consciously planned for geographic segregation according to function: business and commercial, industrial, and residential areas. They designated Noble Street as the chief commercial section. As the original train depot was situated straddling West Tenth Street (it has since been moved) at the railroad tracks, that area became the second most important commercial street, and the intersection of Tenth and Noble became the center of town. Closer to the railroad tracks along Moore Avenue, and one block on Ninth Street, became the primary areas for wholesale houses.

Anniston soon earned a national reputation as the "model city" primarily because of the careful community planning behind the development of the town. The plans were laid so well that the following generations of Annistonians who promulgated the image of the model city never really deviated from them. Noble Street still remains as the "main street," although subsequent growth has caused the central business district to spread to adjoining blocks.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Anniston Primary Sources:

Anniston City Directories, 1887 - present
Anniston City Land Company Maps, 1888, 1890
Bird's-Eye View maps of Anniston, 1887, 1888, 1903
Minutes of the Town of Anniston, December 3, 1873, through 1883
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1885 - 1935

Attractive Anniston. Chamber of Commerce, 1914.

Gates, Grace Hooten. The Model City of the New South: Anniston, Alabama, 1872-1900.
Huntsville, AL: Strode Publishers, 1978, 2nd ed. 1983.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Approximately 36.5 acres

UTM References

A

1,6	6,0,8 4,2,0	3,7 2,5 1,1,0
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

1,6	6,0,8 5,4,0	3,7 2,5 1,1,0
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

1,6	6,0,8 5,6,0	3,7 2,4 3,8,0
-----	-------------	---------------

D

1,6	6,0,8 2,2,0	3,7 2,4 4,7,0
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E 1 6 6 0 8 1 2 0 3 7 2 4 9 6 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(See Continuation sheet, Section 10)

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The broad boundaries are clearly distinguishable: The railroad tracks to the west mark the beginning of the industrial area; the alley beyond Wilmer to the east separates more modern fast food development on Quintard Avenue and the residential area beyond; and Ninth and Fourteenth Streets contain the business concentrations south and north respectively. Within those broad parameters, the district boundaries were drawn to exclude as much vacant land and modern development as possible.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Grace Hooten Gates/Historian; Melanie Betz/AHC Reviewer
organization City of Anniston date _____
street & number 36 Diana Hills Road telephone 236-6252
city or town Anniston state Alabama zip code 36201

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CRITERION A: Commerce

The historic district is significant as an example of a central business district that continued during the period of significance (and since) to fulfill its original purpose, despite the passage of time, evolving architectural styles, or even the changing shopping habits of the townspeople. The downtown area remained a mix of department stores; specialty shops such as clothing, jewelry, or gifts; restaurants; banking facilities; government offices; and professional services such as lawyers, accountants, realtors, and surveyors. Moreover, it had that special connotation of "downtown" in the minds of Annistonians who always have and continue still to perceive of the area as the centralized place where business and commerce are conducted.

CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE

The Downtown Anniston Historic District is significant architecturally for two reasons. Spatially, it is an outstanding example of the economy of scale without sacrificing design elements. The buildings, although comparatively small, nevertheless incorporate the characteristic embellishments of their times. The district is also an outstanding example of an area which has continued to serve the same purpose, but whose architecture has been modified from time to time according to changing styles and tastes. The result today is an interesting mixture of illustrations of representative architectural styles during the period of significance, 1883 - 1941. In addition, several of the architectural modifications to the older buildings carried out during this period have existed longer than the first faces (for example, #14 and #101). The original structures, those with modernized facades, and the newer buildings all stand side by side, affording textbook examples of the evolution of design and form. Function has not materially changed, and the overall integrity of the district is not seriously compromised. Some buildings have undergone interesting adaptive reuses; for example, a former theater is now an office complex, the old post office is now the Federal Building, former specialty shops and a bank now house lawyers' offices, another bank is now the Department of Human Resources. The remnants of the varying styles of the different time periods, moreover, afford a microcosmic glimpse into the past, enabling the present to perceive how Anniston's Downtown District was and continues to be.

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HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

Anniston is located in Calhoun County in the Piedmont region of northeast Alabama between the thirty-third and thirty-fourth parallels. An abundance of brown hematite iron ore, rolling hills of longleaf pine for charcoal, and the proximity of a railroad connection first attracted the town's founder. Samuel Noble, an Englishman by birth and iron master of Rome, Georgia, began buying land in the undeveloped and remote area in the late 1860s. The future site of Anniston was between the county's seat of government, Jacksonville, about twelve miles to the north, and Oxford, a small village at the southern end of the county.

Noble realized then the potential for industrial development at a time when the South was seeking to recover from the disastrous effects of the Civil War. Even before Reconstruction ended, in 1872 Noble joined with Daniel Tyler, a Connecticut investor and entrepreneur, to form the Woodstock Iron Company. They imported artisans and laborers to build and operate the first iron furnace, which was located near Eighth and Noble Streets. A second furnace followed in 1878. By 1881 they added a cotton textile mill.

Woodstock charcoal iron soon achieved a reputation for excellence in the trade, enabling the founders to amass capital. Because of their special persuasion, a blend of altruism, philanthropy, and utopianism, they used much of the income to develop their plans for a model city. They plowed company profits back into social overhead: civic improvements such as macadamized and lighted streets, paved sidewalks, landscaping, schools, churches, and cultural advantages. Noble and Tyler had already outlined the original town limits, a circle with a radius of 1.5 miles around a central point near Noble and Seventeenth Streets. Noble Street was along a section line, and the chief artery connecting the northern and southern ends of the county. The central geographic point selected for purposes of delineating the town perimeter was described as the "southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 5, township 16, range 8." Streets were laid out using a grid pattern.

In the early years of the private company town, the model city reputation was becoming known nationwide. One of the town's greatest advocates was New South enthusiast Henry Grady, who wrote glowingly of the model city in his Atlanta newspaper. Soon

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newsmen from afar were traveling to the town to see and then write of the results of careful planning in the model city.

The small community existed as a private company town until 1883 when outside forces prompted the opening of Anniston to the broader public. The chief motivating factor was the coming of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, which was being built from Atlanta to Birmingham. The railroad intersected with the north-south line, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, in late 1882, just south of Anniston. The opening of the town prompted an incoming rush of people, all anxious to cast their lot with the Woodstock Iron Company in the burgeoning new and prospering town. They bought land, erected commercial buildings and residences, all conforming to the "model city" concept set by Noble and Tyler.

Interestingly, Anniston's founding and development as an iron-producing town can in many ways be compared to Birmingham. The two communities were founded at about the same time, each to produce iron. There are two important differences, however. First, Anniston's success depended on the production of charcoal iron, utilizing the forests for fuel. The supply of trees was quickly depleted, and the Woodstock Iron Company attempted to switch to coke iron. The effort failed, both because of the distance coal had to be transported, and the coming of the economic depression of the 1890s, which was disastrous to the iron industry. Birmingham iron and later steel were produced with the use of coal, which was found in that area in great abundance.

Secondly, Anniston was founded through the primary efforts of one man, Samuel Noble, who with the financial and advisory help of Daniel Tyler and both of their families, planned for a model city, but on a small scale. Noble never envisioned a great metropolis. He once expansively remarked that he was building for 20,000 people. Every part of his plan showed an economy of scale, including the size of both the downtown area and the buildings in it. Moreover, control of all Anniston business remained in the hands of a very few people until the more recent trend to ownership by national companies. On the other hand, numerous powerful men and many iron and steel companies were involved in the development of Birmingham, which soon grew into a great city.

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Both Anniston and Birmingham grew at astonishing rates during the prosperous decade of the 1880s, although the following table shows that the "Model City" actually increased at a greater percentage rate than the "Magic City."

Comparative Growth Rates of Anniston and Birmingham

	Population		Percentage of Growth (%)
	1880	1890	
Anniston	942	9,998	961.4
Birmingham	3,086	26,178	748.3

Sources: U. S. Census Records, and Jesse M. Richardson, ed., Alabama Encyclopedia, Northport, Alabama: The American Southern Publishing Co., 1965, p. 337.

An important part of the model city plan was a geographic segregation by function. Noble Street was selected to be the main business and commercial center and the dividing point between East and West Anniston. The ore banks were situated to the west of the tracks. Hence, the western sector of town, west of the railroad tracks, was designated for industry, with adjacent concentrations of cottages for operatives. East of Noble Street was reserved for the larger residences of the elite. The plan worked, and basically remains in place to this day. The passage of time has blurred the lines of distinction in the residential areas, but the Downtown Anniston Historic District remains as the primary central business district.

In the growth pattern of Anniston, the geographic center of town did not turn out to be the business center. When the founders laid out Anniston, they used the central geographic point near Seventeenth and Noble streets. The actual business center of town, however, turned out to be the intersection of Noble and Tenth Streets. The most important commercial blocks in the early public town were on Noble Street between Ninth and Tenth, and West Tenth. In the 900 block of Noble Street, the west side of the street was called the "Opera House Block." In 1883, the Woodstock Iron Company owners built for the cultural development of their townspeople one of the most elaborate opera houses in the

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South. It was located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Tenth and Noble. It was unfortunately razed in 1963. The 1884 building next to the opera house (#92) and possibly the inner structure of #93 are the only remaining remnants of the Opera House Block. Some of the wealthy men who had moved to Anniston from Mobile in 1883 constructed several buildings across the street on the east side. That side of the street was designated the "Mobile Block." The Mobilians served Mobile oysters for their grand opening in 1884. The remaining two original buildings on that side of the block are #101, with a new facade dating from the 1930s, and #106, intact.

As the first depot straddled Tenth Street at the railroad tracks, that part of Tenth Street from the depot to Noble Street developed commercially along with Noble Street. The site of the first hotel in town, the Parker House, was located on the north side of the 100 block of West Tenth, where #76 now stands. The majority of the buildings on that block date to the 1890s; for example, #68, #69, #70, #73, #74, #75, #79, #80, #81, #82, #85, and #86. Interestingly, about the turn of the century that block became predominantly black oriented, with the largest drug store in the United States owned by a black doctor, #81, and a hotel for blacks across the street (#73 and #74) used today as a black funeral home.

In addition to the growth period of the 1880s, due to the opening of the town, Anniston had three other distinctive prosperous times. The downtown district, however, reflects an almost continuous development. Flush times around the turn of the century were brought about by both the Spanish-American War and Anniston's acquisition of the county seat. The neoclassical Court House (#32), and several buildings in the 1200 block of Noble Street resulted from this period. World War I brought renewed prosperity, including an increase in Anniston's leading industry at that time, cast iron pipe. By the 1920s Anniston was the world's largest producer of cast iron pipe. The third growth period came with World War II. Since then Anniston has shown a net population loss with each ensuing census enumeration. The cast iron pipe industry gradually yielded to plastic pipe. Despite the slowed progress, the Downtown Anniston Historic District has remained intact and continues the struggle to survive. Moreover, the model city syndrome persists in the minds of the present generation.

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Interviews with the following property owners, June - September, 1990:

Mrs. William Collins
Fred Couch
Robert Couch
Tom Downing
Hyman Gordon
Pete Haynes
Gray Hunter
Alfred L. Killebrew
Glenda Knight
Fred Lawrence
Mrs. Leonard H. Miller
Joe and Vera Mullinax
John Phillips
James Rosen
Doug Stewart
Sam Stewart, Sr.
Jack Suggs
Russell "Tombstone" Williams

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Verbal Boundary Description of the Downtown Anniston Historic District:

(Beginning at the north and moving in a clockwise direction)

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Noble and Fourteenth Streets, then east to the alley, then south along the alley line to East Twelfth Street, then east along the southern line of East Twelfth Street to the alley situated between Wilmer and Quintard Avenues, then south to the rear property line, then west along the property line to the alley situated between Noble Street and Wilmer Avenue, then south to the north line of the property facing East Eleventh Street, then east to Wilmer Avenue, south on Wilmer Avenue to the intersection of East Eleventh Street, west along East Eleventh Street to the alley situated between Noble Street and Wilmer Avenue, then south with the alley to Ninth Street, then west to the second alley between Noble Street and Gurnee Avenue to include the property facing West Ninth Street, then north along the alley line (Market Street) to the east-west alley situated south of West Tenth Street, then west along that alley to the railroad tracks, then following the tracks in a northwesterly direction to include the property situated on the northwest corner of West Tenth and Moore Avenue, then east along the south alley between Moore and Gurnee Avenues to the most eastern alley between Moore and Gurnee Avenues, then north along the alley to the north alley between Moore and Gurnee Avenues, then west to Moore Avenue, north to the intersection of West Eleventh Street and Moore Avenue, then west along West Eleventh Street to include the property on the northwest corner of Moore Avenue and West Eleventh Street, then east along the southern line of West Eleventh Street to Gurnee Avenue, then north along the east line of Gurnee Avenue to the east-west alley between Gurnee Avenue and Noble Street, then east along that alley to the alley known as Court Street, then north along that alley to the rear line of the property facing West Thirteenth Street, then west to Gurnee Avenue, then north to the intersection of Gurnee Avenue and West Thirteenth Street, then proceeding west on the south line of West Thirteenth Street to the alley situated between Gurnee and Moore Avenues, then south along the alley to the rear line of the property facing West Thirteenth Street, west along that line to Moore Avenue, then south along the western line of Moore Avenue to West Twelfth Street and to the south line of the property facing West Twelfth Street at the corner of Moore Avenue, then in a northwesterly direction along the railroad tracks to the northern line of the Seaboard property on Walnut Avenue at West Thirteenth Street,

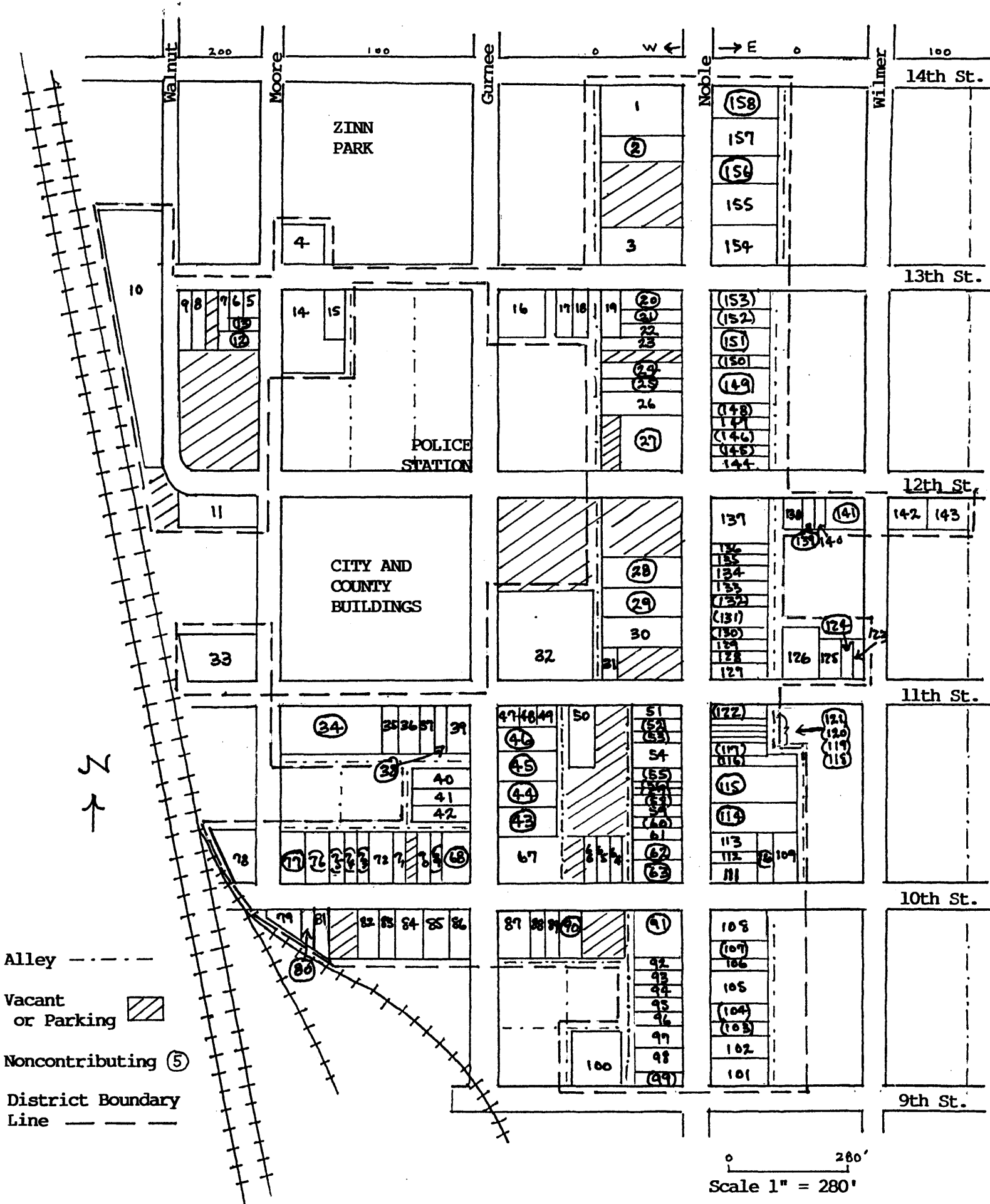
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then along the south line of West Thirteenth Street to the intersection of Moore, including that part of Zinn Park situated on the northwest corner of Moore Avenue and West Thirteen Street, then along the southern line of West Thirteenth Street to the alley situated between Noble Street and Gurnee Avenue, then north to West Fourteenth Street, then east along the southern line of Fourteenth Street to the point of beginning.

DOWNTOWN ANNISTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
ROUGH SKETCH MAP



Alley - - - - -

Vacant or Parking 

Noncontributing (5)

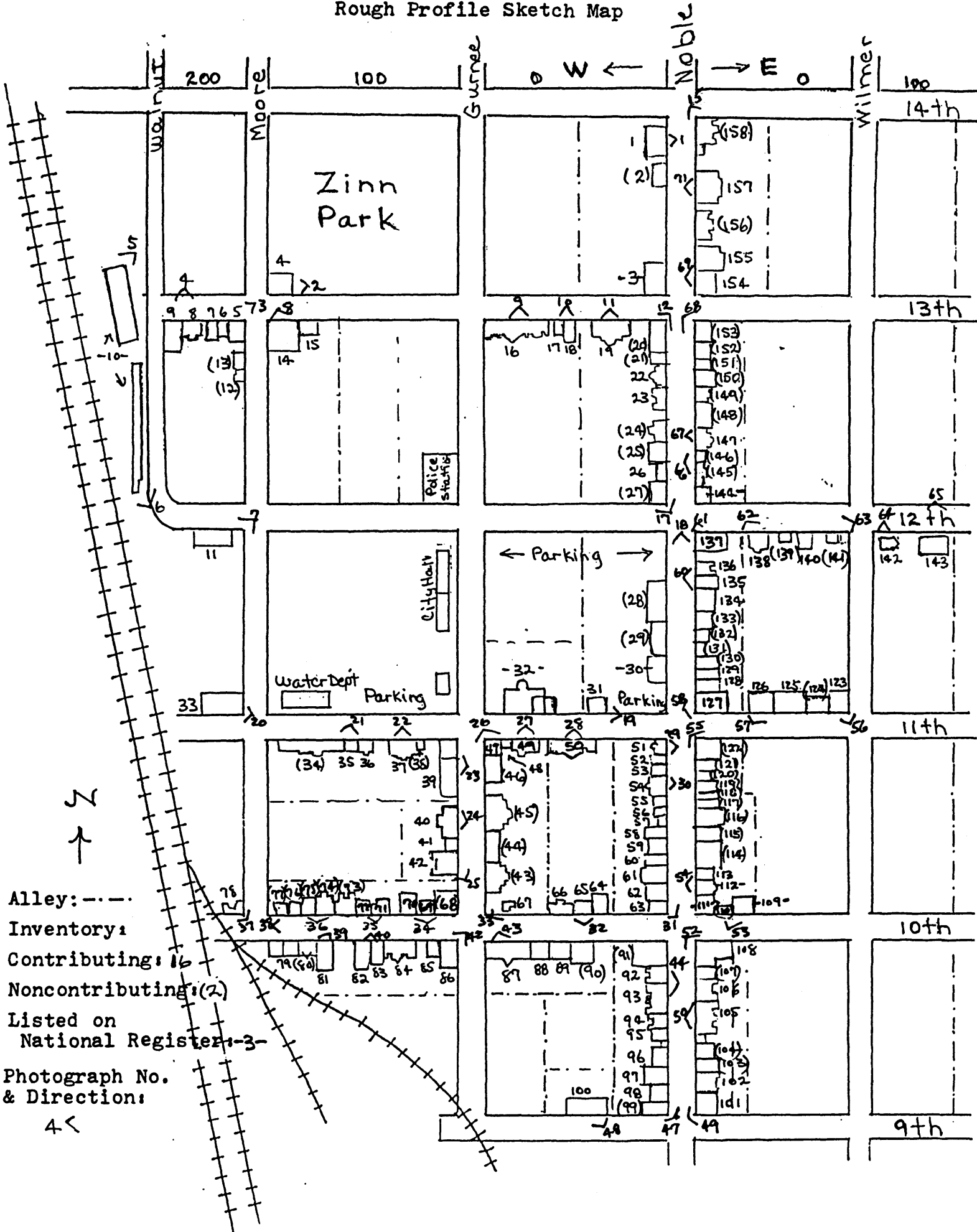
District Boundary Line - - - - -

0 280'

Scale 1" = 280'

DOWNTOWN ANNISTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

Rough Profile Sketch Map



Alley: ---
 Inventory: [Symbol]
 Contributing: [Symbol]
 Noncontributing: [Symbol]
 Listed on National Register: [Symbol]
 Photograph No. & Direction: [Symbol]

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graphs Page 1

Downtown Anniston
Historic District

Downtown Anniston Historic District

list of 5 x 7 black and white enlargements

Anniston, Calhoun County, Alabama

Photographer: William F. Gates

Dates: July-September 1990

Location of Negatives: Alabama Historical Commission

No. of Photo	Address or Description	Camera Facing	Inventory Number
1	Radio Building, 1330 Noble St.	W	1
2	Scout Hut, 129 W. 13th St.	W	4
3	200-204; 206; 208 W. 13th St.	S	5, 6, 7
4	214, 218 W. 13th St.	S	8, 9
5	Old Union Depot, 300 Walnut Ave.	SW	10
6	Union Depot Warehouse, 300 Walnut	W	10
7	Madden Poultry Co., 208 W. 12th St.	W	11
8	122; 126-130 W. 13th St.	SE	15, 14
9	26-40 W. 13th St.	S	16
10	20; 24 W. 13th St.	S	18, 17
11	10-14 W. 13th St.	S	19
12	West side 1200 Block Noble St. 1224; 1226; 1228; 1230 Noble St.	SW	23, 22, 21, 20
13	Center: 1226 Noble St.	W	22
14	1224 Noble St.	W	23
15	East side 1300 Block Noble St.	SE	158-154
16	1214; 1216; 1220 Noble St.	W	26, 25, 24
17	West side 1200 Block Noble St. 1200; 1214; 1216; 1220 Noble St.	W	27, 26, 25, 24

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No. of Photo	Description Or Address	Camera Facing	Inventory Number
18	Looking South on Noble Street at 12th St.	S	on L: 136-122 on R: 28-30, 51
19	15-19; 25 W. 11th St., (Court House)	NW	31, 32
20	Anniston Mercantile-Mullinax 1100 Moore Ave. (see also 20A-H)	W	33
21	120; 126; 130 W. 11th St.	S	36, 35, 34
22	110 W. 11th St.	S	37
23	1026-1030 Gurnee Ave.	W	39
24	1008; 1010; 1016 Gurnee Ave.	W	42, 41, 40
25	1008; 1010 Gurnee Ave.	W	42, 41
26	30-34; 36 W. 11th St.	S	48, 47
27	26-28 W. 11th St.	S	49
28	16-24 W. 11th St.	S	50
29	1024; 1026; 1028; 1030 Noble St.	W	54, 53, 52, 51
30	1024 Noble St.	W	54
31	West side, 1000 Block Noble St. from 10th Street	NW	63-51
32	17; 15; 13 W. 10th St.	N	66, 65, 64
33	33 W. 10th St.	NE	67
34	109; 105-107; 101 W. 10th St.	NE	70, 69, 68
35	115 W. 10th St.	N	72, 71
36	125; 123; 121; 119 W. 10th St.	N	76, 75, 74, 73
37	201 W. 10th St.	NW	78

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graphs Page 3 Downtown Anniston Historic District

Downtown Anniston Historic District

No. of Photo	Description Or Address	Camera Facing	Inventory Number
38	Looking east on W. 10th St.	E	on L: 75-68 on R: 79-86
39	124; 130 W. 10th St.	S	81, 80, 79
40	108; 112; 114 W. 10th St.	S	84, 83, 82
41	roof detail of 114 W. 10th St.	S	82
42	100; 102 W. 10th St.	SW	86, 85
43	South side of O Block, W. 10th St.	SE	90, 89, 88, 87
44	912; 914; 920 Noble St.	W	94, 93, 92
45	910 Noble St.	W	95
46	906; 908 Noble St.	W	97, 96
47	West side 900 Block Noble St. 900; 902-904; 906 Noble St.	NW	99, 98, 97
48	19 W. 9th St.	N	100
49	East side 900 Block Noble St.	NE	108-101
50	East side 900 Block Noble St.	NE	108-105
51	First level detail of 931 Noble St.	E	108
52	931 Noble St.,	SE	108
53	11; 15 E. 10th St.	NE	110, 109
54	1007-1009; 1005; 1001 Noble St.	E	113, 112, 111
55	East side 1000 Block Noble St.	SE	127-111
56	North side O Block E. 11th St. 21-23; 27; 29 E. 11th St.	N	125, 124, 123

