

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name Downtown Anniston Historic District (Update and Boundary Increase)
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Bounded by Wilmer & Walnut Aves., W. 9th & 14th Sts. not for publication N/A
city or town Anniston vicinity N/A
state Alabama code AL county Calhoun code 015 zip code 36201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. I recommend that this property
be considered significant ☒ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Signature of certifying official/Title

April 1, 2010
Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for
additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other (explain): _____

Don Delino 5/24/10

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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name of property:	<u>Downtown Anniston Historic District</u>
county and State	<u>Calhoun County, AL</u>

2. Location, Continued

The Downtown Anniston Historic District is centered along Noble Street between 9th and 14th Streets and extends eastward to Wilmer Avenue and westward to a former railroad corridor to the west of Walnut Avenue.

The district contains the following street numbers:

10 th St. East	11 - 15
10 th St. West	13 - 210
11 th St. East	11 - 29
11 th St. West	15 - 134
12 th St. East	20 - 30
12 th St. West	19 - 209
13 th St. West	10 - 217
14 th St. East	30
14 th St. West	100 - 231
Atlanta Ave.	1015 - 1023
Gurnee Ave.	906 - 1311
Moore Ave.	1008 - 1224
Noble St.	900 - 1330
Walnut St.	1200 - 1300
Williams St.	1111
Wilmer Ave.	1108 - 1322

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
☒ private	☐ building(s)	<u>72</u>	<u>48</u> buildings
☒ public-local	☒ district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
☐ public-State	☐ site	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> structures
☒ public-Federal	☐ structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	☐ object	<u>74</u>	<u>48</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:**81**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	Sub: <u>specialty store; financial institution; business; professional</u>
<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>industrial storage</u>
<u>RECREATION & CULTURE</u>	<u>theatre</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>courthouse; city hall; correctional facility</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>single dwelling</u>
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	<u>rail related; road related</u>
<u>SOCIAL</u>	<u>clubhouse</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	Sub: <u>specialty store; financial institution; business; professional</u>
<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>industrial storage</u>
<u>RECREATION & CULTURE</u>	<u>theatre; outdoor recreation</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>courthouse; city hall; correctional facility</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>single dwelling</u>
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	<u>rail related; road related</u>
<u>SOCIAL</u>	<u>clubhouse</u>

7. Description**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival; Late Gothic Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: concrete; brick

roof: asphalt

walls: wood

brick

stucco

other: _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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7. Narrative Description

The Downtown Anniston Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1991. The district then encompassed 36.5 acres and included 158 resources. A number of intermediate and adjacent blocks within the downtown were excluded from that district boundary due to their relatively high concentration of resources dating from after the original nomination's period of significance that ended in 1941. Historic resource survey work completed for this project indicated that many of these blocks retained sufficient concentrations of contributing resources relating to the expanded period of significance to warrant inclusion in the revised boundaries. This nomination expands the boundaries of the Downtown Anniston Historic District to include a total of 66 acres and 203 resources and provides additional documentation that was not available in 1991. Of the resources included in the 1991 nomination, eleven have since been demolished. Fifty-five resources have been added as part of this update.

Narrative information from the 1991 nomination is indicated in italics in the following text. Resource numbers from the original nomination have been updated to reflect the revised inventory and map developed for this nomination.

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 served 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.

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 (Resource #186). 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 (Resource #10) and the court house (Resource #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 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 [they were subsequently 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 (Resource #164), built of marble; two remaining

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wooden clapboard, Victorian cottages used for businesses (Resource #196 & Resource #199); and a glazed tile Texaco service station (Resource #10). 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 1960s and 1970s, 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.

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 fifteen already individually listed on the National Register (Resource #2, 3, 32, 35, 94, 125, 128, 130, 147, 152, 164, 166, 185, 192, and 193). The non-contributing list includes forty-three which cannot be considered only because of facade remodeling, and twenty-two which are less than fifty 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 (Resource #16) on West Tenth Street, with its original store front display windows, multi-colored glass trimmed transoms, cast iron supports, elaborate windows, and star grills. Also located on West Tenth are Banks Bicycle Shop (Resource #15) and a former drug store that was the largest in the country owned by a black (Resource #19).

Other significant neoclassical structures in the 900 block of Noble are the Alabama Penny Savings Bank building (Resource #120, now altered), built next to the Opera House (now replaced), and Resource #119, an early store which retains its original elements on the upper level. One of the oldest and most interesting buildings on that block is Resource #107 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 Resource #177 with its rich details, trim, and moldings, as well as Resources #139, #150, and #151.

The largest neoclassical building in the district is the 1890 Anniston City Land Company Building (Resource #61) 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 (Resource #68), built soon after the depot and which has continuously served as a resident hotel. A significant later neoclassical structure is the 1923 Masonic Temple--Radio Building (Resource #190), 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 (Resource #51), Anniston Mercantile--Mullinax Building (Gone), Cudahy Packing--Calhoun Wholesale Grocery Building (gone); and one factory now converted to offices: the Brummel Carriage Factory (since remodeled and excluded from revised boundaries).

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

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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 (Resource #37) or stepped or raked pediments (Resources #31, 52, and 56). One-story buildings with typical store fronts and brick decoration, such as Resources #30, 34, 52, and 63, 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 (Resource #152), and the old Montgomery Ward Building (Resource #166). Others are the South Central Bell Telephone Company (Resource #189) significant for a stepped frontispiece with its bee hive and sunrise patterns, and the Manhattan Hotel – Heart of Anniston annex (Resource #186) 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.

Boundary Expansion Narrative Description:

The Downtown Anniston Historic District is being expanded to include historic resources adjacent to the original boundaries. The proposed new boundary includes seven resources on Wilmer Avenue along the eastern edge of the original boundary (Resources 196-202); a building on 14th Street East (Resource #69); buildings on 13th Street West including a circa 1960 labor hall (Resource #58); five resources at the northwest corner of the original boundary, Resources #67, #71-73 and Zinn Park (Resource #70), where significant Civil Rights activities occurred in the 1960s); five warehouses in the southwest corner of the original boundary, four of which are contributing (Resources #22, 23, 25, 76, and 77), and a section east of the original boundary's midsection that includes the 1955 police station (Resource #89) which is strongly associated with the Civil Rights era. There are also two buildings on Atlanta Avenue and one on an alley to the rear south of 13th Street West, in the center of the district, that were omitted erroneously from the original nomination (Resources #57, 74, and 75). The boundaries were also slightly reduced in two areas. The 1991 district included a lone resource to the east of Wilmer Avenue that was subsequently remodeled and has been deleted due to the nature of its alteration. Another minor adjustment was made at the southern end of the district where a resource present in 1991 was subsequently demolished.

In addition, a resurvey of the original boundary has revealed that a number of resources, categorized as non-contributing, are now fifty years old or older and have been reclassified as contributing. All of these are between Gurnee Avenue and Noble Street between 10th and 13th Streets West. Included are the 1955

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Killibrew Furniture Store on 10th Street (Resource #13); the 1939-1940 stucco filling station on 12th Street (Resource #47); Anniston Auto Parts, an excellent automotive-related L-shaped structure constructed in 1942 on 10th Street West (Resources #38-42); King's Hardware (Resource #112, circa 1942-45), Springer and Springer Optometry (Resource #45, 1950-51), Western Auto (Resource #124); the Calhoun Theatre (Resource #175); the Sherwin Williams buildings on Noble Street (Resources #180 and 182); and Resources #20, 21, 104, 105, 140, 142, 145, 154, 160, 167, 168, 180, 182, 183, 191, and 200. There are also four buildings on Gurnee Avenue that are now contributing. The most important of these, perhaps, is the 1960 Greyhound Bus Station where the Ku Klux Klan attacked Civil Rights Freedom Riders in 1961 (Resource #86).

Four additional resources have been reclassified as contributing because of their particular historic importance to the district and because they retain their overall historic character. These are Resource #120, which was also the site of the African American Alabama Penny Savings Bank; Resources #11 and 106 which are corner buildings whose side elevations remain intact along cross streets and contribute to their respective streetscapes; and Resource #136 which is relatively intact and now within the period of significance.

Unfortunately, eleven buildings are no longer extant. These include Union Depot where 13th Street West dead-ends into Walnut Avenue, which burned in January 2009, as well as resources listed in the 1991 nomination as resources #33, 72, 73, 74, 79, 85, 80, 86, 100, 116, and 142. No resources have become non-contributing due to inappropriate alterations.

All of the resources in the expanded boundary are one or two stories and include corrugated tin warehouses, brick commercial blocks, a stucco filling station, and freestanding brick and/or concrete block commercial buildings. All have the set-back and scale typical of the original district.

The district includes 155 contributing buildings and forty-eight noncontributing buildings.

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|---|---|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 1 | 10th St. E, 11 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1920 ca. | contributing |
| | <i>One story brick building with remodeled storefront, parapet wall covered with modern composition panels, permanent awning. The alterations to the facade were removed after the district was listed in the NR and the building has been returned to much of its historic appearance.</i> | | | |
| 2 | 10th St. E, 15 | Bagley-Cater Building | 1908 | contributing |
| | <i>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. Also listed individually in the National Register.</i> | | | |
| 3 | 10th St. W, 13 | Peerless Saloon | 1899 | contributing |
| | <i>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. Also listed individually in the National Register. [photo 31]</i> | | | |
| 4 | 10th St. W, 15 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1905 ca. | contributing |

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Two story brick neoclassical row building in three bays, with a storefront first level punctuated with brick pilasters supporting an unadorned entablature. On the second level are three arched windows with stone lintels, sandstone keystone and impost blocks, boarded up. A dentil molding outlines the cornice level.

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|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| 5 | 10th St. W, 17 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1890 ca. | contributing |
| <i>One story brick commercial building attached to #4 to the east, with an original storefront, central entry, flanking windows, transoms above, recessed relieving panels with pierced vents, stepped parapet.</i> | | | | |
| 6 | 10th St. W, 22 | Killebrew Furniture Company | 1954-55 | contributing |
| <i>Two story brick commercial style, unadorned. The present facade appears to be original to the building's construction in 1954-1955.</i> | | | | |
| 7 | 10th St. W, 24 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1908 | contributing |
| <i>One story brick commercial style row building with storefront, four bays with decorative brick work at the top of the parapet wall.</i> | | | | |
| 8 | 10th St. W, 26 | Hall Building Supply | 1920 ca. | contributing |
| <i>Two story brick commercial style row building, storefront with central door and windows, transoms, decorative soldier brick course above, part of Hall Building Supply.</i> | | | | |
| 9 | 10th St. W, 28 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1935 ca. | contributing |
| <i>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 #8. 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.</i> | | | | |
| 10 | 10th St. W, 33 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1935 ca. | contributing |
| <i>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.</i> | | | | |
| 11 | 10th St. W, 101 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1890 ca. | contributing |
| <i>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. Despite the covering of the W. 10th Street facade with a modern metal system, the prominent east elevation along Gurnee Avenue remains relatively intact and contributes to the street's overall streetscape.</i> | | | | |
| 12 | 10th St. W, 105 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1890 ca. | non-contributing |
| <i>One story brick commercial style with a modern glass brick and aluminum facade.</i> | | | | |
| 13 | 10th St. W, 108 | Swift Packing Company | 1905 ca. | contributing |

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One story brick commercial building with a basement, attached to #15 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.

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|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| 14 | 10th St. W, 109 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1890 ca. | contributing |
| <i>Two story stuccoed brick commercial style row building, three bays by five, replacement first level storefront 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.</i> | | | | |
| 15 | 10th St. W, 112 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1905 ca. | contributing |
| <i>Two story brick commercial style row building, with original storefront, 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.</i> | | | | |
| 16 | 10th St. W, 114 | Poland Soap Works | 1890 ca. | contributing |
| <i>Two story brick neoclassical building attached to #15 to the east, three bays by eleven, with one of the most intact original facades in the district. The original storefront 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. 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. In 1991, the interior was unaltered. Much of the soap-making machinery, including the motors, drying engine, and metal hood over the soap pot, remained, 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. [photo 36]</i> | | | | |
| 17 | 10th St. W, 115 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1930 ca. | contributing |
| <i>One story brick attached addition to the building next door (115 West 10th) as an automobile shop, in two units with two bays each, garage doors, stepped parapet. Note: 115 West 10th has since been demolished.</i> | | | | |
| 18 | 10th St. W, 123 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1890 ca. | non-contributing |
| <i>Two story brick commercial style building, stuccoed with modern mock flagstone facade.</i> | | | | |
| 19 | 10th St. W, 124 | Thomas, Dr. Charles E, Drug Store | 1895 ca. | contributing |
| <i>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</i> | | | | |

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also owned the now razed building to the east. The original cast iron street level facade remains, complete with iron supports, although all windows have been replaced with modern aluminum windows. 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 corbelling 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. [photo 35]

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|----|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|--|
| 20 | 10th St. W, 125 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1943 | contributing | <i>One story brick commercial style building in two units, each with a garage door, doorway and windows, transoms, unadorned parapet with terra cotta coping.</i> |
| 21 | 10th St. W, 131 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1930 ca. | contributing | <i>One story brick service station, altered to be a produce market with a screened structure added in front.</i> |
| 22 | 10th St. W, 180 | Industrial Building, Not Named | 1935 ca. | contributing | <i>One-story industrial metal mill building with a gable roof; rectangular core with secondary one story wing to the northwest; industrial metal windows and corrugated metal siding.</i> |
| 23 | 10th St. W, 180 rear | Industrial Building, Not Named | 1950 ca. | contributing | <i>Rectangular one story industrial metal mill building with a gable roof; open pole shed to the northwest.</i> |
| 24 | 10th St. W, 201 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1900 ca. | contributing | <i>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 corbelling 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.</i> |
| 25 | 10th St. W, 210 | Southern Freight Depot | 1930 ca. | contributing | <i>Rectangular one story brick railroad station with a flat roof; rectangular 1x3 bay core with a 7-bay deep extension to the south; loading platform along length of west elevation extends beyond the building to the north; 6-unit grouped window at north elevation of core, recessed central entrance at east elevation of core flanked to either side by 4-unit grouped windows, cargo entrances at east elevation of extension and along the entire west elevation. [photo 52]</i> |
| 26 | 11th St. E, 11 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1925 ca. | contributing | <i>Two story fire brick commercial style building attached to #27 to the east, the west wall is on an alley; in four units, each with a storefront; windows on the upper story are one over one sash, square heads with brick sills above insets of diagonally laid bricks.</i> |
| 27 | 11th St. E, 21-23 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1910 ca. | contributing | |

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Two story brick commercial style row building in two units, each with three bays. Both have storefronts 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.

- 28 11th St. E, 27 Commercial Building, Not Named 1910 ca. contributing
Rectangular one-story commercial building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet. The building has lost its historic storefront but the facade is otherwise intact.
- 29 11th St. E, 29 Commercial Building, Not Named 1905 ca. contributing
Two story commercial style building on the northwest corner of East 11th Street and Wilmer Avenue, attached to #28, 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.
- 30 11th St. W, 15-19 Courthouse Cafe 1930 ca. contributing
One story brick detached commercial style building in two units, each with storefront, stepped sidewalls. The building is the town's famous social gathering spot, the Courthouse Cafe.
- 31 11th St. W, 16-24 Commercial Building, Not Named 1918 contributing
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.
- 32 11th St. W, 25 Calhoun County Courthouse 1900 ca. contributing
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. Also listed individually in the National Register. [photo 38]
- 33 11th St. W, 26-28 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. contributing
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.
- 34 11th St. W, 30-34 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. contributing
One story brick commercial style row building in three units, the first and third with central doorway and flanking storefront windows, the middle with off-center doorway, transoms over all. The units are

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punctuated with brick pilasters supporting an unadorned galvanized iron cornice. Above that the parapet is finished with stone coping.

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| 35 | 11th St. W, 36 | Nonnenmacher Bakery | 1890 | contributing | |
| <i>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 keystones. Also listed individually in the National Register.</i> | | | | | |
| 36 | 11th St. W 106 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1945 ca. | non-contributing | |
| <i>One story brick building with a modernized storefront.</i> | | | | | |
| 37 | 11th St. W, 110 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1935 ca. | contributing | |
| <i>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.</i> | | | | | |
| 38 | 11th St. W, 120 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1942 | contributing | |
| <i>One story concrete block row building built in two sections, used as part of the Anniston Auto Parts Company. Sanborn maps indicate that this building was built as three separate buildings at 120, 124-126, 128, and 134-136 W. 11th St.</i> | | | | | |
| 39 | 11th St. W, 124-126 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1940 ca. | contributing | |
| <i>One story concrete block row building built in two sections, used as part of the Anniston Auto Parts Company. Sanborn maps indicate that this building was built as three separate buildings at 120, 124-126, 128, and 134-136 W. 11th St.</i> | | | | | |
| 40 | 11th St. W, 128 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1942 | contributing | |
| <i>One story concrete block row building built in two sections, used as part of the Anniston Auto Parts Company. Sanborn maps indicate that this building was built as three separate buildings at 120, 124-126, 128, and 134-136 W. 11th St.</i> | | | | | |
| 41 | 11th St. W, 131 | Water Works & Sewer Authority | 1985 ca. | non-contributing | |
| <i>Modern rectangular one story stucco office building with a flat roof.</i> | | | | | |
| 42 | 11th St. W, 134-136 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1942 | contributing | 1991 |
| <i>One story concrete block row building built in two sections, used as part of the Anniston Auto Parts Company. Sanborn maps indicate that this building was built as three separate buildings at 120, 124-126, 128, and 134-136 W. 11th St.</i> | | | | | |
| 43 | 12th St. E, 20 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1920 ca. | contributing | |
| <i>Two story brick commercial style detached building, hip roof, with first floor divided into two units, each with storefronts, second floor has four windows, one over one sash. A side stairway on the east side</i> | | | | | |

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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.

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| 44 | 12th St. E, 21 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 2006 | non-contributing | |
| | Modern rectangular one story split-faced concrete block commercial building with a flat roof, faces south. | | | | |
| 45 | 12th St. E, 22 | Springer & Springer Optometry | 1950-51 | contributing | |
| | <i>One story brick commercial store, unadorned.</i> | | | | |
| 46 | 12th St. E, 24 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1915 ca. | contributing | |
| | <i>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 (#189). Recently restored as law offices. First floor has storefront 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.</i> | | | | |
| 47 | 12th St. E, 30 | Service Station, Not Named | 1939-40 | contributing | |
| | <i>One story concrete block gas station, remodeled.</i> | | | | |
| 48 | 12th St. W, 19 | Crescent Stages Bus Terminal | 1930 ca. | contributing | |
| | <i>Irregular-shaped one story one-part commercial block with a flat roof concealed by flat parapets; faces south; central entrance at façade flanked to either side by large display windows on low brick bulkheads, similar window at canted southeast corner, series of infilled openings along exposed east elevation, west elevation abuts an adjacent building; painted brick exterior walls.</i> | | | | |
| 49 | 12th St. W, 21 | Adams-McCargo Motor Company | 1930 ca. | contributing | |
| | <i>Rectangular one story one-part commercial block with a flat roof concealed by a shaped parapet at its facade and flat side parapets; faces south; central entrance bay with aluminum storefront system flanked to either side by large display windows on low brick bulkheads, modern flat aluminum canopy; painted brick facade with pilasters flanking the central entrance bay and at the corners that rise slightly above the parapet line, small gable parapet between interior pilasters, pent clay tile roof at upper façade, painted concrete block west elevation, east elevation abuts an adjacent building. [photo 50]</i> | | | | |
| 50 | 12th St. W, 113 | Garage, Not Named | 1945 ca. | contributing | |
| | <i>Rectangular one story concrete block garage building with an arched roof concealed by stepped parapets; faces south 4-bay wide core; off-center garage entrance flanked to the east by an industrial metal window and to the west by a single pedestrian entrance and an infilled garage door; painted stucco façade with painted brick parapet cap; lower level of exposed west elevation is painted brick with stucco above.</i> | | | | |
| 51 | 12th St. W, 208 | Madden Poultry Co. | 1905 ca. | contributing | |
| | <i>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</i> | | | | |

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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 corbelling at the cornice level.

- 52 13th St. W, 10-14 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. contributing
One story brick detached commercial building in three units, each with storefront 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.
- 53 13th St. W, 17-35 Commercial Building, Not Named 1945 ca. contributing
Rectangular one story brick veneer commercial row with 10 retail units with a flat roof concealed by flat parapets with clay tile caps; faces south; aluminum framed storefront systems at each retail unit typically with a central entrance flanked by storefront windows on low brick bulkheads, continuous flat aluminum canopy with stepped breaks at eastern units following grade change at street; exposed brick exterior walls; building was constructed in 2 phases as evidenced by a midpoint break in its façade: the eastern 5 retail units were constructed circa 1945 and the remaining units were added circa 1951. [photo 51]
- 54 13th St. W, 20 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. contributing
One story brick commercial style row building, storefront 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."
- 55 13th St. W, 24 Commercial Building, Not Named 1930 ca. contributing
One story brick commercial style row building with stuccoed facade, storefront with central doorway, vents above; stepped side parapet wall with three long and one short windows, all with brick sills.
- 56 13th St. W, 26-28 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. contributing
One story brick commercial building with neoclassical design elements in eight units, some with a central doorway and storefront 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.
- 57 13th St. W, 26-1/2 Commercial Building, Not Named 1945 ca. contributing
Rectangular one story stucco commercial building with a monopitch roof concealed by a flat parapet at its façade and stepped side parapets; faces east; off-center entrance at façade, 4 window openings at south elevation, of which the 3 western openings have been infilled.
- 58 13th St. W, 110 Machinist Union Hall Local #291 1960 ca. contributing
Rectangular one story brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof; faces north; slightly recessed lower level of façade with an aluminum frame entrance at its eastern bay flanked to the west by 3 single aluminum horizontal 2/2 windows, flat metal canopy above first level with coved upper level clad with metal siding; painted brick veneer at façade, painted concrete block at remaining elevations.

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| 59 | 13th St. W, 120 | Warehouse, Not Named | 1955 ca. | non-contributing |
| Modern one story frame shed with a gable corrugated metal roof, open outsheds at side elevations. | | | | |
| 60 | 13th St. W, 122 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1928 ca. | contributing |
| <i>One story brick-faced concrete block commercial building attached to #61 [Anniston City Land Co.] to the west, in- two units, each with a central door and flanking windows with transoms above variegated brickwork and terra cotta coping.</i> | | | | |
| 61 | 13th St. W, 126-130 | Anniston City Land Company Bld. | 1890 | contributing |
| <i>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 storefronts, 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 this alteration the main mass of the building remains intact.</i> | | | | |
| 62 | 13th St. W, 129 | Old Scout Hut | 1920 ca. | contributing |
| <i>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.</i> | | | | |
| 63 | 13th St. W, 200-204 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1938 ca. | contributing |
| <i>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 storefront.</i> | | | | |
| 64 | 13th St. W, 206 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1915 ca. | contributing |
| <i>One story brick commercial row building, original storefront, flat roof with stone coping on the parapet wall.</i> | | | | |
| 65 | 13th St. W, 208 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1935 ca. | contributing |
| <i>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.</i> | | | | |
| 66 | 13th St. W, 214 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1935 ca. | contributing |
| <i>One story brick commercial style row building with storefront, stepped parapet facade with brick coping.</i> | | | | |
| 67 | 13th St. W, 217 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1955 ca. | contributing |
| <i>Rectangular one story brick veneer building with a flat roof; faces south; off-center storefront below modern canvas awning, storefront is faced with stone and has an aluminum storefront system at its west side with a central entrance flanked by sidelights and with a continuous transom, 2-panel storefront</i> | | | | |

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windows on a low stone bulkhead at its east side; seven double 1/1 light aluminum awning windows banked within a continuous cast surround with intermediate brick panes at east end of façade; mix of metal industrial windows at entrances at west elevation, off-center entrance at east elevation; exposed brick veneer exterior walls.

- 68 13th St. W, 218 Ritz Hotel 1895 ca. contributing
NR Nomination: "Two-story brick neoclassical style, three bays by seven. Cafe storefront 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 corbelling 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. "
- 69 14th St. E, 30 Commercial Building, Not Named 1960 ca. contributing
Rectangular one story brick veneer building with a flat roof; faces north; aluminum framed entrance with transom at east end of façade flanked to the west by an aluminum framed storefront window, similar 2-panel window off-center at east elevation facing Wilmer Ave.; exposed brick exterior walls at facade & east elevation, concrete block secondary elevations.
- 70 14th St. W, 100 block Zinn Park 1950 ca. contributing
Large open park with scattered mature trees that covers most of the block bounded by W. 14th and W. 15th Streets and Moore & Gurnee Avenues; modern pavilion centered along W. 14th Street with a modern restroom building to the west. [photo 45]
- 71 14th St. W, 210 Commercial Building, Not Named 1950 ca. contributing
Modern one-story concrete block building with a flat roof.
- 72 14th St. W, 230 Acme Weaving Mills 1930 contributing
Irregular-shaped brick industrial building; central core with a sawtooth roof, long low-pitched gable section to the east of the core, front gable section to the west of the core; metal industrial windows at the core, infilled arched window openings at the low-pitched section; exposed and painted exterior walls.
[photo 46]
- 73 14th St. W, 231 Warehouse, Not Named 1945 ca. contributing
One-story concrete block warehouse building with a flat roof concealed it is façade by a stepped parapet; faces north, rectangular core with a secondary extension at the rear bay of its west elevation; 2 cargo doors at the western bays of the façade flanked to the east by a window, a pedestrian entrance, a window, a cargo door, and 2 windows; painted concrete block exterior walls.
- 74 Atlanta Ave., 1015 Commercial Building, Not Named 1987 ca. non-contributing
Rectangular one story frame concrete block commercial building with a brick veneer at its façade and a front-facing gable roof; faces west, rectangular core paired entrances at the southern bays of the façade flanked to the north by a display window; continuous flat metal canopy.

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| 75 | Atlanta Ave., 1023 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1950 ca. | contributing |
| Rectangular one story frame brick commercial building with a flat roof concealed at its façade by a flat parapet with a clay tile cap; faces west, rectangular core with rear extensions; 2 wood framed storefront systems at the facade, southern storefront is longer, both have central entrances flanked to either side by display windows, continuous aluminum shed awning; painted brick exterior walls. | | | | |
| 76 | Gurnee Ave., 906 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1920 ca. | non-contributing |
| Rectangular one story frame warehouse building with a gable roof; extensively altered with replacement metal siding and windows. | | | | |
| 77 | Gurnee Ave., 914 | Owens Flour & Feed Co. | 1905 ca. | contributing |
| Rectangular one story brick warehouse building with a low-pitched gable roof concealed at its façade by a flat parapet with a corbelled cap; faces east, 4x2 bay core with a modern concrete block shed addition to the south; central pedestrian entrance at the façade flanked to the north by an infilled cargo entrance and with single industrial metal windows at its outer bays; painted brick exterior walls. [photo 53] | | | | |
| 78 | Gurnee Ave., 1005-07 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1947 | contributing |
| <i>One story brick commercial style with a stepped parapet finished with stone coping.</i> | | | | |
| 79 | Gurnee Ave., 1008 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1908 | contributing |
| <i>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 corbelled 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.</i> | | | | |
| 80 | Gurnee Ave., 1009-15 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1947 | contributing |
| <i>One story commercial style row building in two units. Property is currently separated into two tax parcels.</i> | | | | |
| 81 | Gurnee Ave., 1010 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1920 ca. | contributing |
| <i>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.</i> | | | | |
| 82 | Gurnee Ave., 1016 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1936 | contributing |
| <i>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.</i> | | | | |
| 83 | Gurnee Ave., 1016 rear | Garage, Not Named | 1942 ca. | contributing |

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One-story concrete block commercial garage building with a gable roof; rectangular core with a metal clad shed addition along its west elevation; south elevation has a central garage door flanked by industrial metal windows, east & north elevations are similar.

- 84 Gurnee Ave., 1025-29 Commercial Building, Not Named 1947 contributing
One story commercial style building with a stepped parapet finished with terra cotta coping.
- 85 Gurnee Ave., 1026-30 Medders Grocery/Downing's Store 1918-25 ca. contributing
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.
- 86 Gurnee Ave., 1031 Greyhound Bus Station 1957 ca. contributing
One story brick commercial style building with a flat roof. Off-center entrance at façade flanked to the north by two storefront windows. Retains aluminum bus canopy along south elevation. [photo 56]
- 87 Gurnee Ave., 1120 Calhoun County Public Health Center 1946 contributing
Rectangular 1 and 2 story building with a side gable roof; faces east, 2x1 bay 2-story core with 2x1 bay one story extension to the south; off-center entrance flanked by louvered openings, glass block window above entrance flanked to north by a 10-unit grouped window; exposed brick veneer exterior walls.
- 88 Gurnee Ave., 1128 USO Club/City Hall 1942 ca. contributing
Irregular shaped 1 and 2 story building with a front gable and flat roofs; faces east; off-center recessed entrance with a vast panel above flanked by single and double aluminum replacement windows, secondary entrance to north, rounded southwest corner with glass block windows; exposed brick veneer exterior walls. [photo 48]
- 89 Gurnee Ave., 1200 Police Department 1955 ca. contributing
Rectangular 3-story brick veneer building with a flat roof; faces east; recessed central storefront below a slightly projecting upper level bay faced with darker brick, aluminum framed storefront, 5 aluminum windows at upper level within continuous horizontal band; similar windows at side elevations set within slightly recessed vertical bands; exposed brick veneer exterior walls. [photo 47]
- 90 Gurnee Ave., 1200 rear Police Department Garage 1995 ca. non-contributing
Rectangular one story industrial metal building with a gable roof.
- 91 Gurnee Ave., 1224 Anniston Steam Laundry 1938 ca. contributing
Rectangular 1 and 2 story brick industrial building; faces east, 4x2 bay rectangular 2-story core with flat roof, rear one story arched roof extension; entrance and boarded up window at south bay of façade, large boarded up windows in remaining bays, paired industrial metal windows at each bay of upper level, covered windows at side elevations of core; 5 cargo openings at north elevation, similar openings at east end of south elevation; painted brick exterior walls.

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| 92 | Gurnee Ave., 1229 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1920 ca. | contributing |
| Included as part of resource #56 in the 1991 NR nomination. Rectangular one story brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof; faces west; entrance at south bay of the facade flanked to the north by a display window, aluminum awning. | | | | |
| 93 | Gurnee Ave., 1231 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1930 ca. | contributing |
| Included as part of resource #56 in the 1991 NR nomination. Rectangular 2-story brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof with a stepped parapet at its facade; faces west; entrances at the outer bays of the facade flank a display window, aluminum awning; 4 window openings at 2 nd floor, 3 of which are covered with plywood, the 4 th is a 3/1 sash window. | | | | |
| 94 | Gurnee Ave., 1311 | Nonnenmacher House | 1902 | contributing |
| The Nonnenmacher House is a symmetrical two and a half story classical design with pressed brick laid in stretcher bond with a hipped roof, and three chimneys with splayed design. The foundation is native sandstone ashlar. The projecting one-story porch across the three bay facade has a sloping roof, with a grouping of three Tuscan columns on either side of the entry and individual columns at the sides (interspersed with wooden balustrades) supporting an entablature topped by a replacement wrought iron balustrade. The trabeated half-glass front door has a transom and side lights of etched glass and the entire ensemble design is echoed directly above at the second stage. Each door has a stone lintel and the double hung tall windows with one over one sashing have stone lintels and sills, as well as original shutters. A large central projecting dormer at the roof line has a gabled roof, paired beveled glass windows treated as an awning window and a half circle louvered vent in the gable. The projecting dormer at the rear of the house has a hipped roof and a six light awning window. The back porch repeats the same sloping roof, squared posts and balustrade. Also listed individually in the National Register. | | | | |
| 95 | Moore Ave., 1008 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1945 ca. | non-contributing |
| Much altered one story rectangular industrial building with a flat roof; faces east. | | | | |
| 96 | Moore Ave., 1010 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1945 ca. | non-contributing |
| Much altered one story rectangular industrial building with a low pitched shed roof; faces east. | | | | |
| 97 | Moore Ave., 1011 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1945 ca. | contributing |
| Rectangular one story concrete block commercial building with a brick veneer façade and a truncated gable roof concealed by stepped parapets with clay tile caps; faces west; central entrance bay flanked to either side by three large glass block windows. | | | | |
| 98 | Moore Ave., 1014 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1935 ca. | contributing |
| Rectangular one story brick veneer and stucco commercial building with a flat roof concealed at its façade by a stepped parapet; faces east, south elevation abuts an adjacent building; garage door centered at façade and flanked to the south by a pedestrian entrance and a display window, and to the north by an infilled display window and a pedestrian entrance; exposed brick veneer at façade, stucco at north elevation. | | | | |

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- 99 Moore Ave., 1020 Commercial Building, Not Named 1950 ca. contributing
L-shaped one story garage building with a flat roof; building fronts to the south and extends northward then angles to the NW; central garage door at south elevation flanked by industrial metal windows, similar windows and entrances along side elevations; part of a complex of 2 buildings that served as a tire store, 2nd building is located to the NE of this building and served as the store.
- 100 Moore Ave., 1026 Commercial Building, Not Named 1950 ca. contributing
Rectangular 1 and 2 story building with a flat roof; faces east, 1 story front portion with rear 2-story portion; storefront at façade covered with plywood, upper level covered with signage, single window at lower level of north elevation, 2 industrial metal windows at upper level, similar windows at side elevations; painted brick exterior walls; part of a complex of 2 buildings that served as a tire store, 2nd building is located to the rear and south of this building and served as a garage.
- 101 Moore Ave., 1108 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. non-contributing
Much altered brick commercial building with a monopitch roof concealed by a flat parapet at its façade and stepped parapets at its side elevations.
- 102 Moore Ave., 1112-16 Anniston Hide and Tallow Co. 1920 ca. non-contributing
Much altered brick commercial building with a monopitch roof concealed by a flat parapet at its façade and stepped parapets at its side elevations.
- 103 Moore Ave., 1201 Warehouse, Not Named 1950 ca. contributing
Rectangular one story concrete block garage building with a low-pitched gable roof; faces south, 6x3 bay core with 3x2 bay 2-story extension to east, southern bay of 6-bay wide core is slightly taller than the remaining bays; garage entrance at 3rd bay of façade, blank wall at 1st bay, and double industrial metal windows at remaining bays, paired windows at the 2 western bays of the extension; painted concrete block walls.
- 104 Moore Ave., 1220-22 Commercial Building, Not Named 1945 ca. contributing
One story brick commercial row building with a typical storefront that has been boarded up.
- 105 Moore Ave., 1224 Commercial Building, Not Named 1945 ca. contributing
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.
- 106 Noble St., 900 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. contributing
Two story brick commercial style on the southwest corner of Noble and Ninth Street. The front facade has a storefront 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. Despite its altered facade, the building's relatively intact south elevation contributes to the overall streetscape.
- 107 Noble St., 901-903 Trailways Bus Terminal 1920 ca. contributing

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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, circa 1915. The problem of integrity is deemed less important locally than the historical connection 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. The building was also the site of the Trailways Freedom Rides bus incident in Anniston.

- 108 Noble St., 902-904 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. contributing
Two story brick commercial style row building in two units separated by a stone pilaster. The left hand unit has a storefront, 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 corbelling and terra cotta coping.
- 109 Noble St., 905 Commercial Building, Not Named 1925 ca. contributing
Two story commercial style brick row building, five bays, constructed on the location of the north end of #107. Storefront, 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.
- 110 Noble St., 906 Commercial Building, Not Named 1915 ca. contributing
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, corbelled brick at the top of the parapet wall, terra cotta coping.
- 111 Noble St., 908 Anniston Manufacturing Co. Offices 1920 ca. contributing
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.
- 112 Noble St., 909 King's Hardware Co. 1942-45 ca. contributing
Two story brick unadorned commercial style building with the street level completely bricked. The first floor has since been reopened for commercial use.
- 113 Noble St., 910 Commercial Building, Not Named 1915 ca. contributing
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

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segmentally arched windows and four capped chimneys. Separating the one-story building immediately to the south (#111) is a doorway to an outside stairway leading to the second story."

- 114 Noble St., 911 Commercial Building, Not Named 1943 ca. non-contributing
Two story brick commercial style building in two units, replacement building for earlier one destroyed by fire. Now a separate parcel from 913 Noble. The facade has been significantly altered.
- 115 Noble St., 912 Commercial Building, Not Named 1890 ca. contributing
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.
- 116 Noble St., 913 Commercial Building, Not Named 1943 ca. contributing
Two story brick commercial style building in two units, replacement building for earlier one destroyed by fire. Now a separate parcel from 911 Noble.
- 117 Noble St., 914 Commercial Building, Not Named 1905 ca. contributing
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 circa 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 grilled vents with brick surrounds, and above that decorative brick courses at the top of the parapet wall.
- 118 Noble St., 915 Commercial Building, Not Named 1890 ca. contributing
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 storefront, 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 (#116) is a roofed over empty space a few feet wide.
- 119 Noble St., 919 Mobile Block 1884 contributing
One of the most intact buildings on what was once styled the "Mobile Block." Two story brick neoclassical design row building with modernized storefront, 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. [photo 4]
- 120 Noble St., 920 Alabama Penny Savings Bank 1884 contributing
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

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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. Despite changes to the upper level fenestration and the application of a modern stucco finish, the upper level retains some of its historic character and detailing. This building has significance relating to Anniston's African American history as the site of the Alabama Penny Savings Bank from circa 1913 to 1915.

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| 121 | Noble St., 921-923 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1890 ca. | non-contributing |
| | <i>Two story brick building in two units with a modern facade.</i> | | | |
| 122 | Noble St., 930 | Heilig-Myers Furniture Company | 1975 | non-contributing |
| | <i>Two story brick and composition block commercial style building with modern concrete awning.</i> | | | |
| 123 | Noble St., 931 | Liles-Wilson Building | 1926 | contributing |
| | <i>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 keystones above each of the arches. 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 doorway, a crest inset in the spandrel has an interesting escutcheon 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.</i>
[photo 5] | | | |
| 124 | Noble St., 1000 | Western Auto | 1950-51 | contributing |
| | <i>Two story brick modern commercial building, built on the site of the famous first Constantine Building. 1004 Noble is a separate resource.</i> | | | |
| 125 | Noble St., 1001 | Caldwell Building | 1889 | contributing |
| | <i>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. Also listed individually in the National Register.</i> [photo 12] | | | |
| 126 | Noble St. 1004 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1940 | non-contributing |
| | <i>Two story brick modern commercial building, built on the site of the famous first Constantine Building.</i> | | | |
| 127 | Noble St., 1006 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1889 | non-contributing |
| | <i>Three story brick building with a modern aluminum facade. At the rear of the building in the alley, the segmentally arched windows and brick corbelling at the cornice level are still visible.</i> | | | |

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| 128 | Noble St., 1005 | Bank of Anniston | 1890 | contributing |
| | <i>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. Also listed individually in the National Register.</i> | | | |
| 129 | Noble St., 1007-09 | Columbian Building | 1895 | contributing |
| | <i>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 brickwork, including a diagonally turned brick course as a frieze.</i> | | | |
| 130 | Noble St., 1010 | Wikle Drug Store | 1883 | contributing |
| | <i>Three story brick row building with a neoclassical façade enriched with Ionic pilasters and rusticated piers, carrying a breakfront entablature with molded architrave, wide frieze embellished with garlands and a molded cornice with bold, heavy dentils and egg and dart molding. [photo 7]</i> | | | |
| 131 | Noble St., 1012 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1890 ca. | non-contributing |
| | <i>Two story brick building with a modern aluminum facade.</i> | | | |
| 132 | Noble St., 1014 | Constantine Building | 1890 ca. | contributing |
| | <i>Two story brick commercial style row building with modernized storefront, triple windows in the center of the second floor, stepped brick corbelling at the cornice level. Windows have been boarded.</i> | | | |
| 133 | Noble St., 1016 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1915 ca. | non-contributing |
| | <i>Two story brick building with modern glazed tile facade.</i> | | | |
| 134 | Noble St., 1016.5 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1915 ca. | non-contributing |
| | <i>One story building with a modern ceramic, tile facade.</i> | | | |
| 135 | Noble St., 1018 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1910 ca. | non-contributing |
| | <i>One story brick building with a modern vertical paneling façade.</i> | | | |
| 136 | Noble St., 1019 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1971 | non-contributing |
| | <i>Two story brick store, with, modern composition façade.</i> | | | |
| 137 | Noble St., 1020 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1895 ca. | non-contributing |
| | <i>One story brick building; modern metal facade.</i> | | | |
| 138 | Noble St., 1021 | Hudson's Department Store | 1936 | non-contributing |
| | <i>Two story brick commercial building with modern facade.</i> | | | |
| 139 | Noble St., 1024 | Levi-Woolworth Building | 1888 | contributing |

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Three story brick three bay building attached to buildings on either side. Storefront 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 windows on the upper levels. [photo 8]

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| 140 | Noble St., 1025 | Palace Drug Store | 1900 ca. | contributing |
| <i>Three story brick with an aluminum facade. Originally significant as the Palace Drug Store, with one of the most elaborate facades on Noble Street. The alterations to the facade were removed after the district was listed in the NR and the building has been returned to much of its historic appearance. Rectangular brick commercial building with a flat roof concealed by a low flat parapet at its facade and stepped parapets at its sidewalls. The principal east facade is three bays wide and is surmounted by an elaborate pressed metal cornice. The center bay is wider than the outer bays. Pilasters with decorative capitals flank each bay and support arches with decorative headmoldings with finials. An arched triple one-over-one light double hung sash window is located in the central bay of the third floor and is flanked by similar single windows at the outer bays. Similar rectangular windows are located at the second floor level. Decorative panels extend across the spandrels between the second and third floors. The storefront level has been altered in recent years. A wide blank band extends full-width below the second floor pilasters above a narrower blank signage band. Outer piers flank a single large opening at the north end of the street level and a small pedestrian entrance to the south. A modern aluminum and glass storefront system is recessed approximately thirteen feet into the building.</i> [photo 13] | | | | |
| 141 | Noble St., 1025A | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1905 ca. | non-contributing |
| One story brick commercial building, modern aluminum facade, modernized storefront. | | | | |
| 142 | Noble St., 1026 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1895 ca. | contributing |
| <i>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. The false aluminum facade was removed from the building after the original NR listing took place. The building now reflects its overall historic appearance and has round arched windows in each of the three bays of its upper levels, a painted brick facade, and a modern storefront.</i> | | | | |
| 143 | Noble St., 1027 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1905 ca. | non-contributing |
| One story brick commercial building, fifteen feet wide, modernized facade. | | | | |
| 144 | Noble St., 1027A | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1905 ca. | non-contributing |
| One story brick, modernized facade. | | | | |

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- 145 Noble St., 1028 Commercial Building, Not Named 1895 ca. contributing
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 staircase centers the west end of the building with a balcony winding around the open area. The false aluminum facade was removed from the building after the original NR listing took place. The building now reflects its overall historic appearance and has rectangular windows in each of the three bays of its upper levels, a painted brick facade, full-height pilasters and a modern storefront.
- 146 Noble St., 1029 Commercial Building, Not Named 1905 ca. non-contributing
One story brick building with a two story modern facade.
- 147 Noble St., 1030 Security Bank Building 1890 contributing
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. Also listed individually in the National Register. [photo 9]
- 148 Noble St., 1031 First National Bank Building 1900 ca. non-contributing
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, with the Noble Street facade covered with modern wooden panels and the Eleventh Street side stuccoed.
- 149 Noble St., 1101 McKleroy Building 1889 ca. contributing
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 storefront 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 storefronts 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 hoodmolds and an elaborate cast iron cornice. Despite this, the building remains architecturally significant as it stands. Modern replacement windows have been added at the 2nd floor.
- 150 Noble St., 1105 Commercial Building, Not Named 1895 ca. contributing
Two story brick neoclassical style, three bay row building, modernized storefront 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.
- 151 Noble St., 1107 Commercial Building, Not Named 1905 ca. contributing
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.

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Decorative brick pilasters articulating the bays support an entablature of galvanized iron enriched with dentil molding.

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| 152 | Noble St., 1108 | Kress Building | 1917 ca. | contributing |
| <i>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. Also listed individually in the National Register. [photo 17]</i> | | | | |
| 153 | Noble St., 1109 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1905 ca. | non-contributing |
| <i>Two story brick commercial building with aluminum facade.</i> | | | | |
| 154 | Noble St., 1111 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1950 ca. | contributing |
| <i>One story brick commercial style building.</i> | | | | |
| 155 | Noble St., 1112 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1962 | non-contributing |
| <i>One story brick building. Altered.</i> | | | | |
| 156 | Noble St., 1113 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1950 ca. | non-contributing |
| <i>One story brick commercial style building. Modern facade.</i> | | | | |
| 157 | Noble St., 1115 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1950 ca. | non-contributing |
| <i>Two story brick building with modernized facade.</i> | | | | |
| 158 | Noble St., 1116 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1962 | non-contributing |
| <i>One story brick building. Altered.</i> | | | | |
| 159 | Noble St., 1117 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1915 ca. | contributing |
| <i>Two story brick neoclassical style row building with storefront and transoms, three bays articulated with brick corbelled pilasters beginning at the second level, the corbelling 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.</i> | | | | |
| 160 | Noble St., 1118 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1900 ca. | contributing |
| <i>Two story brick commercial style, with modern aluminum facade. The false aluminum facade was removed from the building after the original NR listing took place. The building now reflects its overall historic appearance and with its facade divided into three sections by pilasters. Each section has three rectangular window openings with 1/1 sash and decorative hoods. The storefront is modern.</i> | | | | |
| 161 | Noble St., 1119-21 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1915 ca. | contributing |
| <i>Two story brick commercial style row building, first level in two units with storefronts, upper floor in four bays with segmentally arched windows and an ornamental brick parapet.</i> | | | | |
| 162 | Noble St., 1123 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1910 ca. | contributing |

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Two story brick neoclassical row building with modernized storefront, three bays on the second level are articulated with stone pilasters, segmentally arched windows, above that pierced brick vents, an elaborate corbelled brick parapet.

- 163 Noble St., 1125 Commercial Building, Not Named 1910 ca. contributing
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 (#164). Windows have flat stone sills and lintels, embellished with diamond shape stone inserts above.
- 164 Noble St., 1129 U. S. Post Office 1904-06 contributing
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. Also listed individually in the National Register. [photo 18]
- 165 Noble St., 1200 Commercial Building, Not Named 1954 non-contributing
Two story brick building stuccoed and remodeled facade, originally the site of the Alabama Hotel.
- 166 Noble St., 1201 Montgomery Ward 1927 contributing
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. Also listed individually in the National Register.
- 167 Noble St., 1205-07 Commercial Building, Not Named 1915 ca. contributing
One story brick structure in three units, modernized facade.
- 168 Noble St., 1209 Commercial Building, Not Named 1915 ca. contributing
One story brick building, modernized two story facade.
- 169 Noble St., 1211 Commercial Building, Not Named 1910 ca. contributing
Two story brick commercial style three bay row building, storefront 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.
- 170 Noble St., 1213-15 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. non-contributing
Two story brick building in three units with a recent orange colored aluminum facade applied. Alterations were later reversed but a new stucco facade was added in recent years.
- 171 Noble St., 1214 Commercial Building, Not Named 1900 ca. contributing
Two story brick commercial row building with Italian Renaissance design elements, essentially three bays, first level storefront with central door and transoms, on the second level the middle bay has three

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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.

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| 172 | Noble St., 1216 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1905 ca. | non-contributing |
| <i>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.</i> | | | | |
| 173 | Noble St., 1217 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1920 ca. | non-contributing |
| <i>Two story brick building in three units with a recent orange colored aluminum facade applied. Alterations were later reversed but a new stucco facade was added in recent years.</i> | | | | |
| 174 | Noble St., 1219 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1930 ca. | contributing |
| <i>Two story brick commercial style building, modernized facade and bricked up second level. Historic brick façade with a stepped parapet. Three rectangular window openings at the second level have corbelled tops and have been infilled with brick. The building has a modern storefront. Despite these alterations, the building contributes to the overall streetscape.</i> | | | | |
| 175 | Noble St., 1220 | Calhoun Theatre | 1942 | contributing |
| <i>One story stuccoed brick theatre, stepped parapet, original marquee, now vacant and boarded up. Only the facade and a portion of the rear structure of the building remain, however the somewhat altered facade continues to contribute to the overall streetscape. The façade retains its historic marquee, recessed entrance with four doors, attraction boards, and simple upper façade.</i> [photo 23] | | | | |
| 176 | Noble St., 1221 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1930 ca. | non-contributing |
| <i>Two story brick commercial building, modern facade.</i> | | | | |
| 177 | Noble St., 1224 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1891 | contributing |
| <i>Two story brick and stone neoclassical row building with storefront, 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 roofline 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 firewall.</i> | | | | |
| 178 | Noble St., 1225 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1965 | non-contributing |
| <i>One story brick modern office building. Altered after 1965.</i> | | | | |
| 179 | Noble St., 1226 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1900 ca. | contributing |
| <i>Two story brick commercial style row building, storefront, 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.</i> | | | | |

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| 180 | Noble St., 1227 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1953 | contributing |
| <i>One story commercial style building.</i> | | | | |
| 181 | Noble St., 1228 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1900 ca. | non-contributing |
| <i>Two story commercial style building in rusticated concrete block with a modernized facade.</i> | | | | |
| 182 | Noble St., 1229 | Sherwin-Williams Paint Store | 1962 | contributing |
| <i>One story brick commercial style modern building.</i> | | | | |
| 183 | Noble St., 1230 | Rainwater's Furniture Store | 1905 ca. | contributing |
| <i>Two story brick commercial style building with storefront 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. The aluminum facade was removed and the upper level was renovated to a design that was loosely based on documented historic conditions. Despite conjectural nature of the decorative pressed metal ornamentation at the upper facade, the lower facade and expansive north elevation remain largely intact. [photo 22]</i> | | | | |
| 184 | Noble St., 1301 | Manhattan Hotel | 1917 | contributing |
| <i>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 storefronts. 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.</i> | | | | |
| 185 | Noble St., 1302 | Lyric Theatre | 1917 | contributing |
| <i>Three story brick and stucco theatre, renovated as an office building. Also listed individually in the National Register.</i> | | | | |
| 186 | Noble St., 1307 | Manhattan Hotel Annex | 1941-42 | contributing |
| <i>Five story brick art deco building, nine by five bays, storefront 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.</i> | | | | |
| 187 | Noble St., 1316 | Lloyd's Bakery | 1918 | non-contributing |
| <i>Two story brick commercial building, modern facade.</i> | | | | |
| 188 | Noble St., 1319 | Commercial Building, Not Named | 1930 ca. | non-contributing |
| <i>Two story brick and stucco commercial style building with modernized facade.</i> | | | | |

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- 189 Noble St., 1325 Bell Telephone Company 1930 contributing
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. [photo 28]
- 190 Noble St., 1330 Masonic Hall-Radio Building 1923 contributing
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. [photo 27]
- 191 Noble St., 1331 Commercial Building, Not Named 1910 ca. contributing
Two story brick building with a one story attachment, all with a common modernized facade. Despite these alterations, the building contributes to the overall streetscape.
- 192 Walnut St., 1200 L & N Freight House 1889 contributing
Rectangular one and two-story brick warehouse building with a hipped roof at the two-story section and a side gable roof at the one-story section. Segmental arched cargo openings at lower level with segmental arched windows at the two-story section. The L&N Freight House was also listed individually as part of the listing for Union Depot. The latter building was destroyed by fire in January 2009. Also remaining on the site is a cast iron trolley bumper (Resource #193).
- 193 Walnut St., 1300 Trolley Bumper 1900 ca. contributing
Iron trolley bumper. The trolley bumper is located on the site of the individually NR listed Union Depot but was not mentioned in the nomination. It is the only documented resource relating to Anniston's street railway system located within the Downtown Anniston Historic District.
- 194 Walnut St., 1316 Commercial Building, Not Named 1940 ca. non-contributing
Rectangular one story concrete block commercial building with a brick veneer at its facade and a flat roof; faces east; facade completely altered circa 1975.
- 195 Walnut St., 1318 Commercial Building, Not Named 1959 contributing
Irregular shaped one story brick veneer commercial building with a flat roof; faces east; off-center entrance with projecting concrete surround.
- 196 Williams St., 1111 Commercial Building, Not Named 1920 ca. contributing
Rectangular 1-story brick commercial building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its facade and stepped side parapets; faces west; modern aluminum storefront system with entrance to the south flanked by display windows; modern pent roof across storefront; painted brick exterior walls.

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- 197 Wilmer Ave., 1108 Commercial Building, Not Named 1960 ca. non-contributing
Rectangular one story brick commercial building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its façade and stepped side parapets; faces east; modern aluminum storefront system with two storefront bays each with outer bay entrances and inner display windows.
- 198 Wilmer Ave., 1112 Commercial Building, Not Named 1960 ca. non-contributing
Rectangular one story brick commercial building with a flat roof concealed by a flat parapet at its façade; faces east; modern anodized aluminum storefront system set within brick veneer lower façade, central storefront with a central entrance flanked by display windows, similar windows at outer bays; stucco covers upper façade.
- 199 Wilmer Ave., 1212 House, Not Named 1905 ca. contributing
Rectangular two story frame late Victorian style dwelling with a hipped pressed metal shingle roof with an off-center decorative gable dormer and cross gables; faces east, 4x2 bay core with slightly projecting bays at the north bay of its façade and at its side elevations; full-façade one story hipped porch with wood supports on brick pedestals; off-center entrance at façade flanked by single and double 1/1 double hung sash windows, similar 2/2 windows at upper level and side elevations; replacement synthetic siding (1975 ca.). [photo 54]
- 200 Wilmer Ave., 1216 Commercial Building, Not Named 1959 ca. contributing
Rectangular one story brick veneer building with a flat roof that overhangs the northeast corner; faces east; slightly recessed aluminum frame storefront at north side of façade beneath roof overhang, entrance at north bay flanked to the south by a 2-panel display window; exposed brick exterior walls with stone highlights at corners flanking storefront.
- 201 Wilmer Ave., 1230 Commercial Building, Not Named 1935 ca. contributing
Rectangular one story brick Mediterranean Revival style stucco gasoline service station with a flat roof that is concealed by shaped parapets, clay tile pent roofs at front and rear canopies; faces east; canopy extends from north end of façade, central entrance at façade under canopy flanked by single windows, 2 garage doors at exposed southern end of façade, single windows at side elevations; painted stucco exterior walls. [photo 55]
- 202 Wilmer Ave., 1318 House, Not Named 1890 ca. non-contributing
Irregular-shaped one story frame dwelling with a hipped composition shingle roof with cross gables; faces east, less than a full façade replacement shed porch; single entrance at façade; vinyl siding conceals all windows; greatly altered circa 1985.
- 203 Wilmer Ave., 1322 Commercial Building, Not Named 1955 ca. contributing
Rectangular one story brick veneer building with a flat roof; faces east; slightly recessed storefront bay at north end of façade with central entrance flanked by storefront windows, separated by brick pillars; shallow aluminum awning above storefront with metal siding above; south end of façade is exposed brick with no openings.

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Archaeology

An archaeological assessment of the study area was not completed as part of this project. However, given the nature of the area's history, potential subsurface remains could provide additional information about the historical development of the district.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☒ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning & Development

Commerce

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Architecture

Period of Significance 1883-1965

Significant Dates

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # AL-159-A

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

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This nomination represents an expansion of the historic district listed in the National Register as the Downtown Anniston Historic District in 1991. In addition to expanding the size of the district and its period of significance, additional historical information is now provided that was not available at the time the earlier nomination was completed. This new information also results in the district's area of significance under Criterion A being amended to include Ethnic Heritage: Black.

8. Statement of Significance

The Downtown Anniston Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C. The district is significant under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Commerce, and Ethnic Heritage: Black. In the area of Community Planning and Development, Downtown Anniston is 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. Anniston soon earned a national reputation as the "model city" primarily because of the careful community planning behind the development of the town. The district is also significant in the area of Commerce 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. Downtown Anniston is also significant in the area of Ethnic Heritage due to the role it played in the Civil Rights Movement, both locally and as the site of the nationally significant Freedom Rides bus burning incident of 1961. The district is also significant under Criterion C due to its collection of representative architectural styles common to the period from the late nineteenth through the mid twentieth centuries. The period of significance for the Downtown Anniston Historic District extends from 1883, the date the town was opened for public investment, through 1965, the end of the most active period of the city's Civil Rights activities. The district meets the requirements of criteria consideration G due to the significance of its Civil Rights history.

Expansion of the Downtown Anniston Historic District

The Downtown Anniston Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1991. The original district encompassed 36.5 acres and included 158 resources that were reflective of its period of significance of 1883 to 1941. A number of intermediate and adjacent blocks within the downtown were excluded from that district boundary due to their relatively high concentration of resources dating from after 1941. Historic resource survey work completed for this project indicated that many of these blocks retained sufficient concentrations of contributing resources relating to the expanded period of significance to warrant inclusion in the revised boundaries. This nomination expands the boundaries of the Downtown Anniston Historic District and expands the district's period of significance to 1965, reflecting the continual development of the city through the end of its most active period of Civil Rights related activities.

Narrative information from the 1991 nomination is indicated in italics in the following text.

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

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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.

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 A: Ethnic Heritage: Black

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a significant African-American business community developed in Anniston. Several buildings associated with these businesses remain within the district, notably the Dr. Charles E. Thomas Drug Store (Resource #19), the largest drug store owned and operated by a negro in the United States according to a 1914 publication, and the building that housed the Alabama Penny Savings Bank (Resource #120). The city also played a pivotal role in Alabama's Civil Rights history and was the center of national attention in 1961 when two buses carrying Freedom Riders were attacked at the city's downtown bus stations, leading to the burning of one as it fled into the countryside. Numerous resources relating to the city's Civil Rights history remain within the district, including Zinn Park (Resource #70), the Anniston Police Department (Resource #89), the Greyhound Bus Terminal (Resource #86), and the Trailways Bus Terminal (Resource #107).

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

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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. 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.

Historical Narrative

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 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,

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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.

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

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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 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 (Resource #120) and possibly the inner structure of Resource #117 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 Resource #107, with a new facade dating from the 1930s, and Resource #119, 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 Resource #20 now stands. The majority of the buildings on that block date to the 1890s; for example, Resources #11, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 19. 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, Resource #19, and a hotel for blacks across the street (now gone) 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 (Resource #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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Between World War II and the early 1960s Anniston's economy was redefined from an important industrial and army town to a powerhouse of federal arsenals and controversial chemical plants. The period also began to challenge the city's perception of itself as a model of town planning and progressive Southern values to one, televised around the world, of burning buses and hooded men with racial hatred and violence on their minds. Nothing like a full-blown identity crisis occurred though, perhaps, until a 2003 Newsweek article labeled it "Toxic Town USA."

Like many other towns and cities in Alabama and the United States, Anniston weathered the Depression era to find better times by the early 1940s. The wrenching poverty that wrecked lives and ruined businesses in the 1930s gave way to modernity, automobiles, automobile-related service industries and, above all, the armed services. While downtown Anniston was re-landscaped with new boarding houses, auto court motels, service and tire stations, and new roads, its northeast side was transformed by Fort McClellan.

According to the Fort McClellan Post Headquarter Historic District National Register nomination, the U. S. government bought land for Camp McClellan – named for Union army general-in-chief in 1861 and 1862 – in 1917 and began construction of facilities that summer. In 1929, the year the stock market crashed, Camp McClellan was designated a fort and given permanent military status. Within a few years after the crash, the Works Progress Administration sank significant money into a buildings program including Spanish Colonial Revival style officers' quarters, non-commissioned officers' quarters, enlisted men's barracks, a fire station, guardhouse, truck park, repair shop, enlisted men's service club, gymnasium, theatre, main post exchange, officers' club, Silver Chapel, and numerous massive brick warehouses and workshops to service the campus.¹

Other industries soon opened in Anniston. Most notably, according to Dennis Love, author of My City Was Gone, was the Monsanto Chemical Corporation, which had operated in the city since the 1920s and, in 1935, bought the locally owned Swann Chemical Company. Swann was the world's first producer of highly toxic chemicals known as polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs.²

In 1940, shortly after the war in Europe began, Congress appropriated \$12,400,000 to construct an ammunition storage plant and depot near Fort McClellan. Anniston was picked because of its excellent rail links, stable work force and location away from likely enemy attack. In 1943, a 22,168 acre tract was purchased as a training ground and Fort McClellan was designed both as a training center for troops and a POW camp for 3,000 German and Italian soldiers.³ According to the Army, over 500,000 troops trained there during World War II.⁴ Largely as a result of the military presence, Anniston's population swelled from a population of 22,345 in 1930 to a metropolitan count of 68,000 only a decade later.⁵ (The 1942 Polk City Directory seems to contradict these numbers. It reported that the 1940 census showed a population of 25,523; and it *projected* a 1942 population of 40,000).⁶ By then, Anniston's downtown had begun to recover from the

¹ Fort McClellan Post Headquarters Historic District National Register nomination.

² Dennis Love, My City Was Gone: One American Town's Toxic Secret, Its Angry Band of Locals, and a \$700 Million Day in Court, HarperCollins Publishers, 2006, pp. 61, 77.

³ Ibid; pp. 120-121, p. 124; Love, p. 62.

⁴ Love, p. 62.

⁵ Gary Sprayberry, Town Among the Trees: Paternalism, Class, and Civil Rights in Anniston, Alabama, 1872 to Present, Ph.D. dissertation, The University of Alabama, 2003, p. 123.

⁶ Polk City Directory, 1942.

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Depression, and showed signs of a commercial boom. Trolley cars were replaced with buses and automobiles, and military cars had become commonplace.⁷

Moreover, City Directories reveal a small city with all the accoutrements of other modern American towns. By 1942, for instance, both the Anniston Broadcasting Company and the WHMA Radio Station were located in the 1920s Radio Building (Resource #190) on Noble Street in the heart of downtown. In addition, that year, Anniston had 65 churches – black and white -- including 14 denominations, and a Jewish Temple.⁸

Between 1940 and 1943, several buildings were either constructed or renovated along Noble Street in the Downtown Anniston Historic District. In 1940, a two story brick building went up at the corner of 10th Street and Noble Street on the site of the first Constantine Building (Resource #63, NC in the original district), and another was built nearby at 909 Noble Street (Resource #112, NC in the original district). The same year, a concrete block gas station was built on East 12th Street (Resource #47, NC in the original district). In addition, the Calhoun Theatre (Resource #17, 1942, NC in the original district) was remodeled. Three years later, a one story two bay commercial building was constructed on West 10th Street (Resource #20, NC in the original district).⁹

In 1945, three additional buildings were constructed in the District: 1220-1222 Moore Avenue (Resource #104), 1124 Moore Avenue (Resource #105), and 106 West 11th Street (Resource #36). By then, there were also a dozen or more radio or electric appliance shops and several service stations downtown, as well as seven jewelry shops and five theatres for whites on Noble Street alone. A Chinese laundry, owned by Charlie Loo, located amongst these businesses.¹⁰

Anniston also boasted five bottling companies, seven foundries, fourteen labor organizations, a museum, two new churches, a Jitney Jungle grocery store on Noble Street, twenty-two real estate companies, and nineteen physicians – all but two on Noble Street. Alabama Power also had opened a rural electrification office at 1201-1203 Noble Street (Resource #166), and the Greyhound Bus Station – which became internationally infamous in 1961 when Freedom Riders stopped there and were attacked by members of Anniston's violent Ku Klux Klan – was listed at 1033 Gurnee Street (Resource #86, circa 1957, NC in the original district).¹¹

Growth continued throughout the next two decades, as new buildings and businesses made downtown Anniston hum with activity. In 1947, four one story commercial buildings went up on Gurnee Avenue (Resources # 35, 78, 86, and 139).¹² Within two years, a dozen others had been built downtown. Five are located in the original Downtown Anniston Historic District according to the 1949 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Resources #78, 80, 84, 155, and 158) while the rest are concentrated on Gurnee Avenue in the expansion area (Resources #87-93).¹³

⁷ Odell, Kimberly, *Images of America: Anniston*, Arcadia Publishing, 2000, p. 38.

⁸ City Directory, 1942.

⁹ "Anniston Downtown Historic District" nomination, 1990.

¹⁰ City Directory, 1945.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1949.

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Eight additional buildings were constructed in the original District between 1950 and circa 1962, and eleven others are in the expansion area. Most are one story or two story brick structures with little ornamentation (Resources #6, 23, 45, 58, 59, 67, 69, 71, 75, 86, 89, 99, 100, 103, 124, 154, 155, 156, and 157). In addition, City Directories show that there were three bus stations in the downtown District: Crescent Stages Bus Terminal operated at 19 12th Street West by the 1930s (Resource #48), Trailways Bus Lines was located at 901 Noble Street by 1957 (Resource #107); and Greyhound moved to its new bus station at 1031 Gurnee Street by 1960 (Resource #86).¹⁴

During the same period, the city began planning a bypass which, when completed, realigned Anniston's north-south corridor from Noble Street two streets east to Quintard Avenue. The project prompted some of downtown Anniston's most important businesses, including the National Bank of Anniston, to leave Noble Street and relocate on Quintard Avenue. By the 1960s and 1970s, many downtown businesses had left Noble Street – the center of the Downtown Anniston Historic District – and moved north to Quintard Avenue where Victorian mansions were razed for the post office, Alabama Power Co. and similar concerns.¹⁵ By the 1970s-80s, the street had become the primary four-lane connector between Anniston and Oxford and new fast food restaurants and service stations had replaced some of the city's finest Victorian-era mansions.¹⁶

Prosperity during these war and post-war years benefited both whites and blacks in Anniston. But the mobility that change brought undoubtedly fueled racial tensions that become increasingly palpable between 1936 and 1963 and peaked in 1961 when the Klan attacked a Freedom Riders bus soon after it left the downtown Greyhound Bus Depot (Resource #86).

In 1942, the African American population was a little less than one-half the white population. To serve the segregated black community, there were nine grocery stores, seven restaurants or lunch rooms, two drug stores on West 15th Street, and two funeral homes, most of which were apparently owned by African Americans. In addition, there was a black piano teacher, two black nurses (as compared to eight for the white community) and two African American dentists.¹⁷

There was also a black Boy Scout troop in nearby Hobson City. For African-American students there were two elementary schools, a junior and senior high school, two county training schools, and the private Margaret Barker Seminary for young women whose parents could afford it. There was also one black doctor, Dr. Charles E. Thomas, and, according to 1925 Sanborn maps, two black theatres on West 15th Street downtown.¹⁸

However, 1942 city directories reveal that there were no black notaries, lawyers, or pharmacists (which conflicts with some other evidence of at least one African American pharmacist). There were also no public libraries open to blacks.¹⁹

¹⁴ City Directories, 1957 and 1960.

¹⁵ O'dell, pp. 38.

¹⁶ O'dell, p. 39; Pamela King, interview with David Schneider, December 2008.

¹⁷ Ibid., 1942.

¹⁸ Ibid.; Sanborn map, 1925.

¹⁹ Ibid.

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Only three years later, however, the only dance hall listed in the city directories, Lincoln Park Dance Hall on Zinn Parkway, was for black patrons, and there was the new Harlem Club. While the number of black-owned groceries had slipped to two there were, by then, two African-American mercantile stores listed in the city directories, and one black theatre, the Gem, at 519 West 15th Street. There was also the Funderberg Hotel located at 124½ West 10th Street downtown. Two service institutions located downtown for black patrons, the USO Colored Service at 720 West 14th Street and the USO Salvation Army at 1407 Noble Street.²⁰

Two black tailors had also opened businesses downtown, one at 922 Noble Street and the other at 513 West 15th Street, and Ben Bealyer, a black notary, did business at 526 West 15th Street. By then, there was also a black physician named Fred Jackson, who practiced at 1111 West 15th Street. Several black-owned businesses located on Atlanta Avenue, an alley-like street wedged between Noble Street and Gurnee Avenue, by 1948-1949.²¹

Clearly, the war time boom was real and Annistonians no doubt hoped it would continue. In 1947, bad news threatened to shatter prosperity for whites and blacks alike, however, when the U. S. government placed Fort McClellan on inactive status. The news, according to author Dennis Love, hit Anniston "like a thunderbolt." Recognizing the impact the decision would have on the town, General Dwight D. Eisenhower said: "You have a gem of a little fort here, but sometimes we have to sell our gems to buy meat and bread."²²

Harry M. Ayers, retired Army colonel and publisher of the Anniston Star, did not agree and, according to Love, began an "impressive campaign" to get the fort reopened. His efforts included a trip to Washington D. C. to talk to Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson who was an old friend of Ayers. His deputy, Mark Selva, was from Selma, Alabama and had been a friend of Ayers during their college fraternity years.²³

Ayers' efforts worked and within a few months after his trip to Washington, Johnson called to announce the reopening of Fort McClellan. In 1950, it was reopened as a National Guard training center while its "long term status" was assured a few years later with the arrival of the Chemical Corps and the Women's Army Corps (WAC) Center.²⁴ During the Korean War and Cold War era the number of McClellan employees doubled and the fort's services were prized by both government and civilian contracts.²⁵

Fort McClellan was not the only military facility in Anniston. The Anniston Army Depot, called a "munitions dump" in its early years, was authorized by Congress in 1940 and was sited some eight miles from downtown Anniston. Construction began on "igloos" of reinforced concrete in February 1941 and the first ammunition shipments arrived at the Depot later that year. By the mid 1950s, Love writes, the Depot's mission had expanded to include the "overhaul, repair, and modification of tanks and other combat vehicles, as well as anti-aircraft and mobile artillery."²⁶

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Love, p. 63.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Sprayberry, pp. 121-123.

²⁶ Love, p. 63-64.

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Although Fort McClellan's impact on Anniston was powerful and impressive, Dennis Love maintains that it "paled in comparison" with that of the Depot. While McClellan was a "self-contained enterprise" whose economic benefit went mostly to the retail and housing sectors (for retirees who settled in Anniston), the Depot's impact was, he wrote, "far more discernible." At its height, it provided 6,000 local civilians with good paying government jobs with "lots of overtime" and spent tens of millions of dollars each year on contracts with "Anniston-area-satellite-defense-related industries." In a town of only 30,000, the significance of the Depot, he concluded "seemed almost overwhelming."²⁷

By the 1950s, prosperity offered an increasing percentage of Anniston families the opportunity to own a car, and the soon-to-be built Quintard Avenue bypass would provide the fast track around downtown. Many responded also to the allure of the suburb where new subdivisions pulled residents away from downtown. As in so many towns around the country, the city's traditional commercial core would soon suffer permanent decay.

Constantly at the side of Anniston's transformation were its leading institutions including, most prominently, the Chamber of Commerce and the Anniston Star. Since its beginning, Anniston had been blessed with men with the Midas touch when it came to promoting their city. In 1881, the New York Times wrote about Anniston's brilliance proclaiming, "there sprang, as if by magic, beauty, order and prosperity." A year later, the Atlanta Constitution wrote a similar story headlined, "Anniston, the Wonderful Alabama Town." In it, the reporter credited Sam Noble with having created "the most remarkable chapter of American enterprise and success in our remembrance."²⁸

In spite of such unrelenting boosterism, the unthinkable nevertheless happened and Anniston citizens watched unbelievably as their town's image went literally up in smoke. At first, it appeared that racism was the main culprit. As the 1960s turned into subsequent decades it became clear, however, that an environmental horror, according to My City Was Gone, had overshadowed even that.

Prior to the beginning of World War II, racial violence was becoming more and more frequent in Anniston. In Town Among the Trees, Gary Sprayberry tracks Anniston's journey from the prodigal Southern town into a place rocked by decades of pent up race and class tension. In his study, he uncovers the volatile conditions that seethed just under the surface of Anniston's carefully-hewn image, the forces that eventually exploded, and the determination of those who tried hard to prevent the inevitable. The leadership was there, perhaps, but the forces of history overruled them.

And, there was another side of this coin: Anniston's military economy created enormous currents of change that were not necessarily appreciated – especially by white residents who saw black army personnel going and coming in ways wholly unacceptable to traditional values – but would be impossible to quell.

During the war years, several major incidents, involving African American soldiers, resulted in increased racial tension. Then, in 1954, the Supreme Court's *Brown v. Board of Education* (Topeka, Kansas) decision threw Anniston's delicate racial balance completely out of whack. In anticipation of the decision, John Nash, principal of Anniston High School, ruminated, "I can't see . . . why [segregation] makes an inferior of one who must sit

²⁷ Ibid., p. 64.

²⁸ Love, p. 60.

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and learn in a classroom with 30 or more of his kind. You can't legislate social relationships; you can't expedite social change in such a manner without danger of revolution."²⁹

Others agreed. One local white attorney opined that neither Anniston's white *nor* blacks supported desegregation. Explaining, he wrote "The minds of our teachers are ready, the negro teachers want to continue occupying the physical facilities they now enjoy, which is second to none, white or colored, in any section of the south." Star publisher Harry Ayers concurred. "Most sensible Negroes are more concerned about having removed . . . the stigma of inferiority, than they are about racial equality. They are happiest when associating with their own people. Frank Newell, superintendent of Calhoun County schools wrote likewise that "In our local situation the Negroes are not unhappy as a group and if it were put to a vote of the group, they would decide against doing away with segregation."³⁰

But the *Brown* decision also revived blacks' political verve. As president of the local branch of the NAACP from 1946 - 1948, and vice president of the state organization from 1948 - 1956, Gordon Rodgers witnessed the rise of the state's NAACP membership to nearly 15,000 in 1946. But, by circa 1949, the numbers had plummeted to 4,800. In Anniston, numbers fell from 550 dues-paying members in 1948 to only 78 a year later. By the winter of 1956, there were 10,000 members state-wide making Alabama, according to Sprayberry, one of the NAACP's strongest southern "outposts."³¹

As blacks mobilized and flexed their political muscle (and the white elite sat on its hands), Anniston's working class whites flexed their actual muscles. On November 27, 1954 over 150 Klansmen met at Zinn Park (Resource #70) in Anniston's western section within "earshot" of black residences to listen to Reverend Cecil Simmons of Gadsden preach against the twin horrors of integration and miscegenation.³²

Beginning in Mississippi, within weeks after the *Brown* decision, White Citizens' Councils (WCC) began to organize massive resistance to school integration. Its members, the professional classes, shied away from the Ku Klux Klan, which had been effective during the 1920s but largely *ineffective* in the 1940s, according to many historians, and formed the WCC's. The new groups were to be of a higher caliber of men – and some women – who would not stoop to violence. Economic coercion and courtroom battles were their weapons of choice: Blacks – or whites – who supported school integration would find themselves out of a job, mortgage, or other kinds of financial support and the courts, they reasoned, would be unable to prevent it.

Two days after the Zinn Park rally, forty-four year old Sam Engelhardt from Barbour County organized Alabama's first WCC in Dallas County. In the next weeks, he spearheaded several others in the Black Belt. Over the next fourteen months, the state was divided up into four regions: Central Alabama Citizens' Council of Montgomery, North Alabama Citizens Council of Birmingham led by Asa "Ace" Carter of Anniston, West Alabama Citizens' Council of Tuscaloosa, and South Alabama Citizens' Council of Mobile.³³

²⁹ Sprayberry, p. 152, 156.

³⁰ Ibid., p. 157.

³¹ Ibid., p. 160-161.

³² Ibid., p. 163.

³³ Ibid., p. 174 (see footnote 46).

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In the WCC newsletter, The Citizens' Council, Engelhardt ranted, "[If] you have a nigger tax assessor what would he do to you? What would a nigger sheriff do to you? What would a nigger judge do to you?" He also explained his deep understanding of blacks: "I have worked Negroes on the plantation for years and have never had a bit of trouble with any of them. I know what is best for them and so do they." Soon, he was elected to the Alabama legislature (first as a representative and then as senator) where he quickly introduced three bills to block integration.³⁴

In February 1960, integrationists mounted a new offensive when Civil Rights activists staged a sit-in at the Woolworth's lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina. Within months, sit-ins of some form spread throughout the South and, by April, some seventy towns including in Alabama had witnessed them.

On March 18, a "lone well dressed black man" walked into Elmer's store on Anniston's South Noble Street and asked to be seated. He was refused. A few days later, Dr. Gordon Rodgers, Jr. and Reverend Cleveland Jones, cochairmen of the new Citizens Committee, came to a city council meeting and reported a number of assaults on African Americans. These activities included cross burnings in front of black residences in West End and gunshots fired into the home of Amanda Bowie, a Civil Rights activist. For its part, the Star asserted that Anniston police would not tolerate "baiting" by blacks or whites.³⁵

A week later, the local Klan, led by Kenneth Adams, who had become Alabama Grand Wizard of the "Dixie Klans, Inc.," led dozens of his men as they set crosses on fire throughout the southern part of the county. Included were several atop Tenth Street Mountain in full view of black neighborhoods. Adams explained to a Birmingham News reporter that he wanted to "serve notice the KKK is here."³⁶

By then, according to Sprayberry, Adams – and his service station along Highway 202 in between the factories, including Monsanto, and white working class neighborhoods -- was the "focal point" for Anniston segregationists. Every week or so during the late 1950s and early 1960s, segregationists would gather to listen to well-known anti-Semites like J. B. Stoner from Atlanta or Adams himself. According to official records, the West Anniston Klavern was one of the strongest in Alabama and perhaps in the entire southeast.³⁷

Some of Adams' activities were better known than others. When the FBI was investigating the bombing of an Atlanta synagogue, as well as similar attacks in Birmingham, Jacksonville, Florida, Nashville, and Miami, Adams' name surfaced. As agents investigated, they stumbled upon an incident that involved the Klansman and a young African American from Talladega named Roosevelt S. Swain. On March 19, 1959, Swain had pulled into Adams' service station on Eulaton Road, and Adams grabbed him and stuck him with his revolver. His reasoning, he testified in Anniston Records Court (Resource #32, Anniston Court House), was that his stations were all whites only. Swain said he had not seen any sign, but the judge sided with Adams and he was released.³⁸

³⁴ Ibid., p. 166

³⁵ Ibid., p., 211-212.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 213.

³⁷ Ibid., p. 217, 220.

³⁸ Ibid., p. 221-222.

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After the sit-ins of 1960 began, Adams stepped up terror against blacks and took his battle into the heart of Anniston. During the months after the Greensboro affair, he led many rallies in Zinn Park (Resource #70) just blocks from the Anniston Police station (Resource #89) and would often mount burning crosses in the air. On May 14, Adams organized a large motorcade on South Quintard Avenue from which they drove to Jacksonville and burned two crosses in front of an African American family's house. Less than six months later, he led an attack on two black men, Arthur Bacon and Moses Lawler, outside Anniston's Southern Railway Station.³⁹

Students at Talladega College, a historical black college that Bacon attended, decided to react. Two days after the attack, some 400 students gathered to march to Anniston. When they arrived they met up with Dr. Gordon Rodgers, Jr. at West Anniston's Carver Center, and then made their way along Gurnee Avenue, in the Anniston Downtown Historic District, past the police station (Resource #89), Calhoun County courthouse (Resource #32) and other municipal buildings.⁴⁰

News that Bacon's attacker had been released from custody, fueled tensions as protestors proceeded to make their way back to the Carver Center. The march was interrupted when Kenneth Adams waved a pistol in the air in front of Fire Station Number One (gone), a block east of the police station. Only one man was charged in the incident and it was not Adams.⁴¹

Blacks began to arm themselves against Adams and his bands of followers. After a driver for Afro-Cab Company was wounded by whites, other black drivers began to carry pistols. In addition, a black man named Wallace Hendrix testified in a city courtroom (Resource #88, part of the municipal complex) that Adams had threatened him with a pistol and that he had had to defend himself. Adams was released but Hendrix was given a fine. By now, blacks suspected that the police were colluding with the Klan.⁴²

Through all of this, Sprayberry showed, the East End elite stayed virtually mum. But, on Mother's Day 1961, Adams' years long campaign of violence against blacks, Jews and integration put Anniston – and its model reputation – in front of the international press. One result was to jolt the city's leaders out of their complacency. From then on, the war for Anniston's image – and perhaps its soul – was on.

In early 1961, the Congress for Racial Equality (CORE), which had formed during WWII, needed an issue to reinvent itself if it intended to play a role in the Civil Rights movement. It found one following the December 1960 Supreme Court *Boynton v. Virginia* ruling that ordered desegregation of accommodations along interstate commerce lines. Rather than test the ruling in the states of the Upper South, such as Virginia and Kentucky, as it had done after a similar ruling in 1947, CORE decided to go for broke and penetrate the Deep South states of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi. Their strategy was to integrate waiting and rest rooms in bus stations and provoke police arrests. The result, it hoped, would be to force federal authorities to intervene.

³⁹ Ibid., p. 222-223.

⁴⁰ Ibid., pp. 224.

⁴¹ Ibid., p. 225.

⁴² Ibid., pp. 226-228.

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CORE launched its first Freedom Ride on May 4, 1961. It divided into two groups, one aboard a Trailways bus and one aboard a Greyhound bus. After reasonably successful stops in South Carolina and Atlanta, Georgia, the buses and their passengers headed toward Birmingham on May 14, Mother's Day.

Anniston officials knew in advance about the buses' arrival. Shortly before one bus was to pull into the Greyhound station (Resource #86), Herman Glass, the manager, repeatedly called for police help. Despite the fact that the police station (Resource #89) was only a block and a half away, no officers came. As the bus entered the alley next to the station, a Klansman named William Chappell, approached the bus and became so worked up that he started to cry. Others shouted obscenities and at least one yelled, "Seig Heil!" After fifteen minutes, the police arrived.⁴³

Before the bus left the station one of its tires was slashed and a fifty-car convoy, including Chappell and fellow Klansmen, chased the riders out of town. A Ford truck stayed just in front so that it could not gather any speed. Five or six miles out of town the tire blew and the bus was forced off the road in front of Forsyth and Sons Grocery. Quickly a home-made bomb was thrown aboard and within seconds flames engulfed the bus. One attacker was heard to shout, "Let's roast 'em." Some nearby residents came to help the Riders and a few invited them into their homes for help. Thirteen were taken to Anniston Memorial Hospital for treatment. While there a maintenance worker named E. W. Lackey strode over to Klansmen who had gathered out front and told them to leave. For his trouble, Lackey got a call a few days later from someone who said, "You nigger lover, I'm gonna kill you."⁴⁴

As firemen from the Anniston Fire Department wrestled to put the Greyhound bus flames out, the second Freedom Rider bus entered the downtown Trailways station (Resource #107). This one was allowed to leave the station towards Birmingham where many riders were beaten badly before Police Commissioner, Eugene "Bull" Conner, ordered his men to restore order.

Now, Anniston's leadership had to act. Although Star publisher, Harry Ayers, lambasted the Riders for their "silly mission" he tore into the attackers as hoodlums and thugs. The Chamber of Commerce followed as did Grace Episcopal Church and some of its most prominent members including industrialists George H. Deyo, T. E. Kirby, Jr., Hal Martin, and Ralph Porch. All urged decent white people to stand publicly against any further Klan activities.⁴⁵

As the melee unfolded, Thomas Potts, East Side resident and owner of WDNG radio station (Resource #190) gave a blow by blow account of what was happening to the Freedom Riders and about the inaction of the police. He blasted the Klan for their years of violence leading some advertisers to pull their money. But Potts persevered.⁴⁶ Years later in an interview with the Washington Post (which ran in the Anniston Star), Potts said the bus incident revealed Anniston's capacity for violence and the environment that led "rednecks" to translate the implicit violence of the upper class into the nightmare it became.⁴⁷

⁴³ Ibid., pp. 241-243.

⁴⁴ Ibid., pp. 247-148; McWhorter, p. 203.

⁴⁵ Ibid., pp. 250-251.

⁴⁶ Ibid., pp. 250-251; p. 258.

⁴⁷ Anniston Star, "A Kind of Blindness' Blurs Vision of the New South," by Philip D. Carter, Washington Post staff writer, August 18, 1971.

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Within two weeks, the FBI had arrested four assailants including Kenneth Adams while he and other segregationists vowed to keep up the pressure. In the summer of 1961 he and other Anniston Klansmen joined the National States Rights' Party which was, according to Gary Sprayberry, one of the "most virulent and thoroughly outspoken neo-Nazi organizations in American history."⁴⁸

After a botched trial in Birmingham in which Adams was excused for lack of evidence a second trial was set for February 1962 in the Magic City. Rather than risk the unpredictability of a trial and its liberal-leaning judge, Hobart Grooms, the accused entered a plea of "no contest."⁴⁹

For the next fourteen months or so, Anniston leaders, both black and white, grappled with a way to resolve recent events. Almost immediately following the Freedom Riders incident African American leaders and members of the white elite, including Reverend J. Phillips Noble of First Presbyterian Church and Reverend Alvin B. Bullen of Grace Episcopal Church, publicly urged the city commission to appoint a bi-racial committee to address Anniston's racial problems.⁵⁰ Once formed, the Human Relations Council led Anniston's efforts to desegregate the city. By September 1963, "white" and "colored" signs had been removed from drinking fountains and bathroom doors and several lunch counters had integrated.⁵¹

Then, on September 15, members of Birmingham's notorious Ku Klux Klan blew up four young African American girls attending church at the city's preeminent black church, Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. According to Phil Noble, chair of the Human Relations Council and author of Beyond the Burning Bus: The Civil Rights Revolution in a Southern Town, that afternoon, in Anniston, two black ministers, Nimrod Q. Reynolds, a Baptist, and Bob McClain, a Methodist, were attacked by the local Klan for trying to patronize the Anniston Public Library. Discussion over integrating the city's library facilities was not new but had been discussed even before the city commission had created the Human Relations Council. At that time, Carver Library, on West Fourteenth Street, served black citizens except for every Thursday and once a month on Sundays when African Americans could patronize the whites' Carnegie Library which was supported by all Annistonians' tax dollars.⁵²

It had been decided sometime prior by the council that, on Sunday, September 15 at 2:00, volunteers Reynolds and McClain would park their car on Tenth Street, a block away, and walk to the library. Before they could enter the building, however, between 50 and 100 whites who had been waiting in cars, surged forward and several attacked with chains, clubs, sticks, and guns.⁵³

In spite of their injuries, McClain addressed Reynolds' Seventeenth Street Baptist Church congregation that evening. When asked how he was able to accomplish a sermon, he said, "[T]he word of the Gospel had to be spoken tonight." In his sermon, he urged his parishioners not to hate but to "clasp your hands about [your pastor] because he is right."⁵⁴

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 265.

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 270.

⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 284.

⁵¹ Phil Noble, Beyond the Burning Bus: The Civil Rights Revolution in a Southern Town, New South Books, 2003, pp. 109.

⁵² Ibid., pp. 109-111.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid., pp. 114-115.

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Four white men were arrested for the library incident. Only two were bound over for trial. Other racial incidents followed including at least one attack on a white man by five black teenagers as he walked along West Fifteenth Street. They too were arrested and tried.⁵⁵ The following year, the Anniston library board voted to demolish the 1918 Carnegie Library and replace it with a new building on the same site. In October 1966, it was dedicated.

According to Gary Sprayberry, creation of the Human Rights Council and integration of the library spelled the end of an era in Anniston.⁵⁶ No doubt, but racial conflict continued.

On March 20 Dr. Gordon Rodgers and Nimrod Reynolds filed a discrimination suit against Anniston Memorial Hospital for maintaining segregated wards. White racists responded with heated rhetoric, as usual, and on the evening of July 15, segregationists held a rally at the Calhoun County Courthouse (Resource #32) where about 100 Klan members and sympathizers including J. B. Stoner from Atlanta, Kenneth Adams, and Reverend Connie Lynch, also from Atlanta, who said: "If it takes killing to get the Negroes out of the white man's streets and to protect our constitutional rights, then I say yes, kill them."⁵⁷

After the rally, several white men, sitting in wait at a service station at the corner of West Tenth Street, took off and randomly shot three (one account says four) black workers who were on their way home from the Anniston Pipe Foundry. One of the bullets found 38-year old Willie Brewster's spine. He died two years later. His pregnant wife went into shock and had a miscarriage.⁵⁸

Within twelve hours after news of Brewster's death broke, white Anniston had raised a \$21,000 reward -- initiated by Dr. T. C. Donald, a local physician -- for the killers. In response a white man named Jimmy Knight who had attended the earlier rally gave up Hubert Damon Strange as the murderer. Strange, defended by attorney J. B. Stoner, was subsequently convicted but, while out on bond pending appeal, he was killed in a bar fight.⁵⁹

For the next few years, Anniston stumbled through a series of law suits to force desegregation and additional incidents of violence. One incident occurred following publication of "The Anniston Manifesto," a treatise written by African American activists demanding full integration of all Anniston's facilities: "We want Negroes on our city boards and we want it now. We want the veil of segregation and discrimination lifted and we want it lifted now. . . . We want our freedom and we want it now."⁶⁰

In early 1964, black activists began focusing on the desegregation of downtown businesses on Noble Street. One store, Rose's variety store, voluntarily desegregated its lunch counter. Shortly afterwards, someone threw a tear gas canister into the shop prompting H. Brandt Ayers, who had taken over editorial duties at the Star, to call the "dastardly deed" the actions of a "warped mind." Thomas Potts, owner and operator of WDNG who had

⁵⁵ Ibid., pp. 119-121.

⁵⁶ Sprayberry, p. 301.

⁵⁷ Noble, p. 131.

⁵⁸ Ibid., p. 131.

⁵⁹ Ibid., pp. 133-134.

⁶⁰ Sprayberry, p. 310.

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been publicly supporting Civil Rights said on air: "The moron who did this is a bad person. He is of no earthly good to himself or anyone else. In his own warped way he helped undo much of the good so many people have been working for." Afterwards, someone detonated a bomb inside Potts' station (Resource #190) causing considerable damage and throwing him off the air for over an hour.⁶¹

The following April 1965, following the famous U. S. Supreme Court case filed by employees of Ollie's barbeque restaurant in Birmingham which stiffened the definition of discriminatory practices to include those of any business whose operations required interstate commerce, U. S. District judge Hobart Grooms ordered three Anniston cafes and a service station owner to serve blacks.⁶² (It is unclear from the Birmingham News article which service station the order referred to.)

Meanwhile integration of public schools slowly dragged on. In April 1965, Superintendent J. Reavis Hall announced plans to desegregate the Anniston schools. But, during the 1965-66 school year, only 2% of the city's African American students attended previously all-white schools. A year later, the percentage had risen to just over 6%. There was a similarly bleak picture for Calhoun County schools. In March 1967, federal judge Hobart Grooms mandated an acceleration of integration of all Alabama schools, and by the summer of 1969 county school statistics had reached 30%, but city schools still hovered around 10%.⁶³

As blacks made scant headway into the school system, they also confronted hiring practices on Noble Street, Anniston's most important commercial street. There, on May 10, 1969, Reynolds and a number of marchers, gathered to picket unfair hiring practices. At that time, few African Americans held "front end" jobs including at Haverty's Furniture Store, Commercial National Bank, and J. C. Penney where nearly every job held by a black person was for janitor, delivery, or custodial work.⁶⁴

Many, especially blacks and members of the East End elite, believed that only by overhauling the city's political system to allow black representation in local government would full integration occur. Unlike the city of Birmingham which had thrown out its three-man commission prior to the deadly Sixteenth Street Baptist Church bombing, Anniston's voters had refused to take any similar action.

The first time Anniston voters weighed in on whether or not to change the city's government was on July 9, 1968 when a city wide referendum was held. Most arguments for change had to do with Anniston's public image and financial health. Charles Hamilton who led the "Committee of 35" said, "You know of Anniston's potential and you have seen, first hand, this potential bypassed, mismanaged and even repressed." They were also concerned that Mayor Dear faced federal indictments for fraud and conspiracy. To save the town, many voters had come to believe, they needed to turn the commission out.⁶⁵

The referendum passed and the three-man commission was to be replaced by a council-manager government. But, the next step was how would this new arrangement be formed?

⁶¹ Ibid., p. 313.

⁶² Birmingham News, April 3, 1968.

⁶³ Sprayberry, pp. 325-378.

⁶⁴ Ibid., p. 379.

⁶⁵ Ibid., p. 391-393.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section <u>8</u> Page 49	name of property: county and State	<u>Downtown Anniston Historic District</u> <u>Calhoun County, AL</u>
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In September 1969, Anniston voters were set to decide the make-up of the new government. But on July 9, four black residents filed a lawsuit in Birmingham's U. S. District Court seeking to invalidate the earlier referendum. The plaintiffs – John Nettles, Grant Oden, Raleigh Byrd, and Wardell Bonner – argued that the new voting wards would make it mathematically impossible to elect a black council member. In effect, they charged, Anniston's new government would be in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1965.⁶⁶

The four had lost their bid to halt the election the previous summer when one federal judge of a three-man panel refused to issue a temporary injunction. In response, the men took the case to the U. S. Supreme Court where Justice Thurgood Marshall refused to overturn the decision. By January 1970, the new council-manager government was in place.⁶⁷

Nearly two years later, though, Anniston remained tense. On November 1, 1971, 75 state troopers moved into Anniston after six fire bombings had been reported at white-owned businesses including Kelley's Supply, Wakefield's Furniture Store, and LEROY's Pic'N'Pay. In a separate incident, two people had also been wounded after a white car lot owner apprehended several blacks trying to set a fire. In response to the shooting and a black student's suspension from Wellborn High School, Reverend John Nettles called for a march. Later that day, shots were fired into Nettles house.⁶⁸

While incidents like these cropped up occasionally over the next years, Anniston's new council-manager government seemed to provide a framework for the city to move forward. Several prominent black Civil Rights activists – including Dr. Gordon Rodgers, Reverend Reynolds and Clarence Swain -- either served in the new government or were appointed to important boards, including the school board. East Side women founded a Shakespeare Festival that attracted actors – and notice – from New York and other cultural hubs.⁶⁹ Downtown, along Noble Street, and in black neighborhoods like Zion Hill⁷⁰ major renovations got underway.

Unfortunately, while the race problem seemed to be alleviated, Anniston faced two environmental issues that would further deteriorate the city's reputation. The first was the decision by the U.S. Army to incinerate the extensive stores of chemical weapons that it housed at the Anniston Army Depot. The second was the very public trial of Monsanto Chemical Company that was found guilty of dumping PCBs into the local environment. A final agreement in the case was reached on August 20, 2003 when the jury came back with a \$700 million judgment against the company.⁷¹ In the midst of the Monsanto trial, Newsweek magazine did an article on Anniston which it labeled "Toxic Town USA." At the same time, Forbes magazine called it "The worst city in America," and Money magazine rated it 296th out of 296 cities with "desirability as a place to live."⁷²

Today, the city is focusing on preserving and rejuvenating its downtown. It has also gained an appreciation of the economic, political, and racial forces that have driven Anniston apart and is working to move forward.

⁶⁶ Ibid., p. 379.

⁶⁷ Birmingham News, December 15, 1969, April 5, 1970.

⁶⁸ Ibid., November 1, 1971.

⁶⁹ Love, p. 68.

⁷⁰ Anniston Star, March 29, 1979.

⁷¹ Ibid., p. 303.

⁷² Anniston Star, June 16, 2003.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section <u>9</u> Page 50	name of property: county and State	<u>Downtown Ensley Historic District</u> <u>Jefferson County, AL</u>
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9. Bibliography

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10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 66 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>16</u>	<u>608008</u>	<u>3725312</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>608206</u>	<u>3724530</u>
2	<u>16</u>	<u>608629</u>	<u>3725312</u>	5	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
3	<u>16</u>	<u>608632</u>	<u>3724530</u>	6	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Pamela S. King; David B. Schneider ed. (reviewed by Susan Enzweiler, AHC NR Coordinator)organization PS King Associates c/o David B. Schneider; Alabama Historical Comm. date 6/10/2009street & number 411 E. 6th Street telephone 256-310-3620city or town Anniston state AL zip code 36207**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiplestreet & number telephone city or town state zip code

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section <u>10</u> Page 51	name of property:	<u>Downtown Anniston Historic District</u>
	county and State	<u>Jefferson County, AL</u>

10. Geographic Data

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Accompanying Documentation Sheet
Section Photo Log Page 52

name of property: Downtown Anniston Historic District
county and State Calhoun County, AL

Photographs

Name of Property: Downtown Anniston Historic District
City: Anniston
County: Calhoun
State: AL
Name of Photographer: David B. Schneider, Schneider Historic Preservation, LLC
Date of Photographs: October 2008
Location of Original Digital Negatives: 411 E. 6th Street, Anniston, AL 36207

Photo #1 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0001.tif)
Streetscape, 900 block of Noble St., west side, camera facing northwest

Photo #2 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0002.tif)
Streetscape, 900 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing northeast

Photo #3 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0003.tif)
Streetscape, 900 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing southeast

Photo #4 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0004.tif)
Mobile Block, 909 Noble St., Resource #119, camera facing east

Photo #5 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0005.tif)
Liles-Wilson Building, 931 Noble St., Resource #123, camera facing east

Photo #6 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0006.tif)
Streetscape, 1000 block of Noble St., west side, camera facing northwest

Photo #7 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0007.tif)
Wikle Drug Store, 1010 Noble St., Resource #130, camera facing west

Photo #8 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0008.tif)
Levi-Woolworth Building, 1024 Noble St. (center), Resource #139, camera facing northwest

Photo #9 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0009.tif)
Security Bank Building, 1030 Noble St., Resource #147, camera facing west

Photo #10 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0010.tif)
Streetscape, 1000 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing northeast

Photo #11 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0011.tif)
Streetscape, 1000 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Accompanying Documentation Sheet	name of property:	<u>Downtown Anniston Historic District</u>
Section Photo Log ___ Page _53_	county and State	<u>Calhoun County, AL</u>

Photo #12 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0012.tif)
Caldwell Building, 1001 Noble St., Resource #125, camera facing northeast

Photo #13 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0013.tif)
Palace Drug Store, 1025 Noble St., Resource #140, camera facing east

Photo #14 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0014.tif)
Streetscape, 1100 block of Noble St., west side, camera facing northwest

Photo #15 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0015.tif)
Streetscape, 1100 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing northeast

Photo #16 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0016.tif)
Streetscape, 1100 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing southeast

Photo #17 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0017.tif)
Kress Building, 1108 Noble St., Resource #152, camera facing northwest

Photo #18 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0018.tif)
U.S. Post Office, 1129 Noble St., Resource #164, camera facing east

Photo #19 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0019.tif)
Streetscape, 1200 block of Noble St., west side, camera facing northwest

Photo #20 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0020.tif)
Streetscape, 1200 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing northeast

Photo #21 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0021.tif)
Streetscape, 1200 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing southeast

Photo #22 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0022.tif)
Rainwater's Furniture Store, 1230 Noble St., Resource #183, camera facing southwest

Photo #23 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0023.tif)
Calhoun Theatre, 1220 Noble St., Resource #175, camera facing west

Photo #24 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0024.tif)
Streetscape, 1300 block of Noble St., west side, camera facing northwest

Photo #25 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0025.tif)
Streetscape, 1300 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing northeast

Photo #26 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0026.tif)
Streetscape, 1300 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Accompanying Documentation Sheet	name of property:	<u>Downtown Anniston Historic District</u>
Section Photo Log___ Page _54__	county and State	<u>Calhoun County, AL</u>

Photo #27 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0027.tif)
Masonic Hall-Radio Building, 1330 Noble St., Resource #190, camera facing west

Photo #28 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0028.tif)
Bell Telephone Company, 1325 Noble St., Resource #189, camera facing northeast

Photo #29 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0029.tif)
Streetscape, 10 block of W. 10th St., south side, camera facing southeast

Photo #30 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0030.tif)
Streetscape, 10 block of W 10th St., north side, camera facing northeast

Photo #31 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0031.tif)
Peerless Saloon, 13 W. 10th St., Resource #3, camera facing north

Photo #32 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0032.tif)
Streetscape, 100 block of W. 10th St., south side, camera facing southeast

Photo #33 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0033.tif)
Streetscape, 100 block of W. 10th St., north side, camera facing northwest

Photo #34 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0034.tif)
Streetscape, 100 block of W. 10th St., north side, camera facing northeast

Photo #35 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0035.tif)
Dr. Charles E. Thomas Drug Store, 124 W. 10th St., Resource #19, camera facing southwest

Photo #36 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0036.tif)
Poland Soap Works, 114 W. 10th St., Resource #16, camera facing southeast

Photo #37 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0037.tif)
Streetscape, 10 block of W. 11th St., north side, camera facing northwest

Photo #38 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0038.tif)
Calhoun County Courthouse, 25 W. 11th St., Resource #32, camera facing northeast

Photo #39 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0039.tif)
Streetscape, 10 block of W. 11th St., south side, camera facing southeast

Photo #40 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0040.tif)
Streetscape, 100 block of W. 11th St., south side, camera facing southeast

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Accompanying Documentation Sheet	name of property:	<u>Downtown Anniston Historic District</u>
Section Photo Log__ Page _55__	county and State	<u>Calhoun County, AL</u>

Photo #41 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0041.tif)
Streetscape, 10 block of E. 12th St., south side, camera facing southeast

Photo #42 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0042.tif)
Streetscape, 10 block of W. 13th St., south side, camera facing southeast

Photo #43 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0043.tif)
Streetscape, 100 block of W. 13th St., south side, camera facing southeast

Photo #44 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0044.tif)
Streetscape, 200 block of W. 13th St., south side, camera facing southeast

Photo #45 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0045.tif)
Zinn Park, 100 block of W. 14th St., Resource #70, camera facing northwest

Photo #46 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0046.tif)
Acme Weaving Mills, 230 W. 14th St., Resource #72, camera facing northwest

Photo #47 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0047.tif)
Police Department, 1200 Gurnee Ave., Resource #89, camera facing northwest

Photo #48 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0048.tif)
USO Club/City Hall, 1128 Gurnee Ave., Resource #88, camera facing northwest

Photo #49 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0049.tif)
Streetscape, 100 block of W. 12th St., north side, camera facing northeast

Photo #50 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0050.tif)
Adams-McCargo Motor Company, 21 W. 12th St., Resource #49, camera facing northeast

Photo #51 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0051.tif)
Commercial Building, Not Named, 17 W. 13th St., Resource #53, camera facing northeast

Photo #52 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0052.tif)
Southern Freight Depot, 210 W. 10th St., Resource #25, camera facing southeast

Photo #53 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0053.tif)
Owens Flour & Feed Co., 914 Gurnee Ave., Resource #77, camera facing southwest

Photo #54 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0054.tif)
House, Not Named, 1212 Wilmer St., Resource #200, camera facing northwest

Photo #55 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0055.tif)
Commercial Building, Not Named, 1230 Wilmer St., Resource #201, camera facing southwest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Accompanying Documentation Sheet
Section Photo Log___ Page _56__

name of property:
county and State

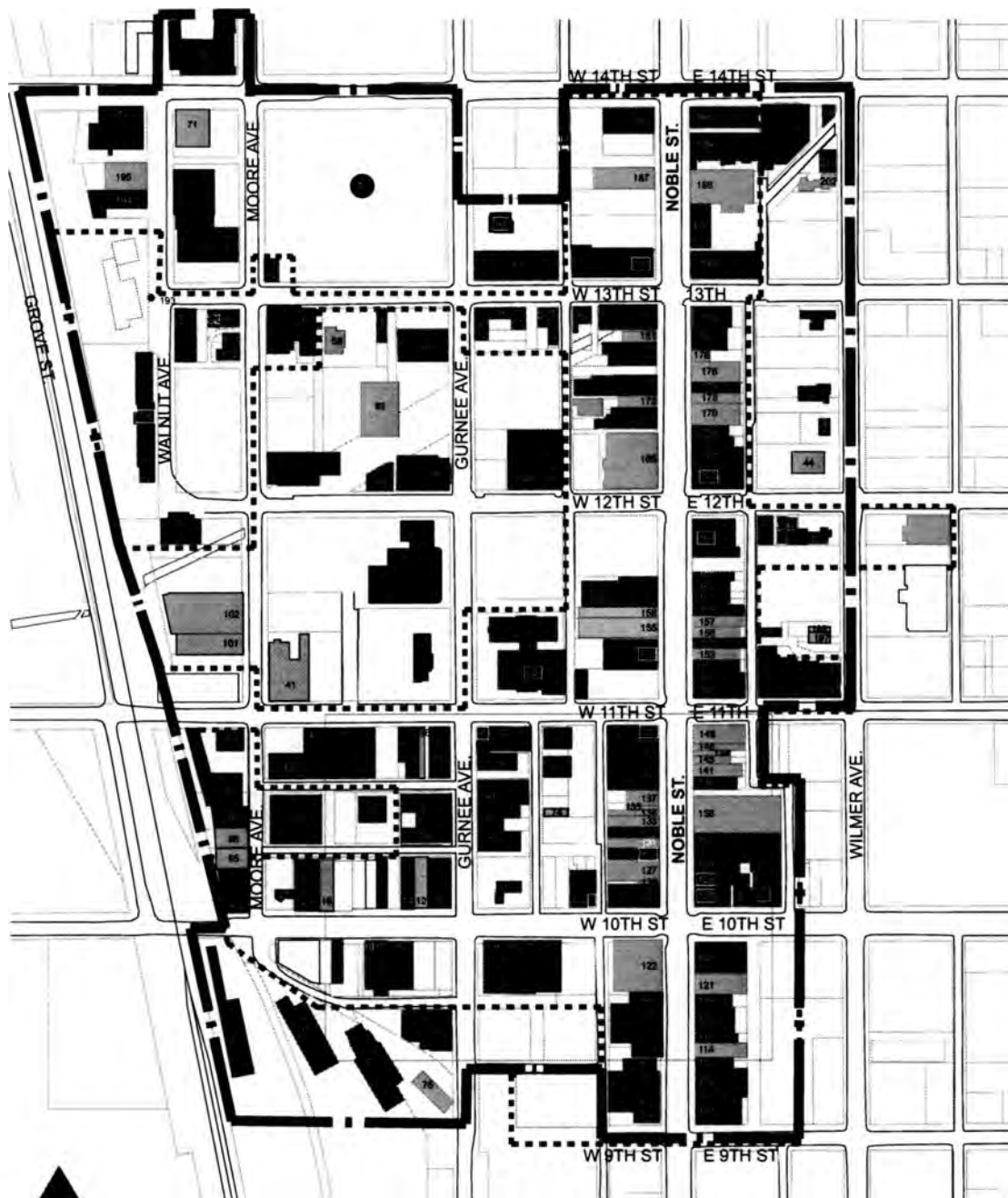
Downtown Anniston Historic District
Calhoun County, AL

Photo #56 (Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0056.tif)
Greyhound Bus Station, Not Named, 1031 Gurnee, Resource #86, camera facing northeast

Historic Resource Map

Downtown Anniston, Alabama

DOWNTOWN ANNISTON HISTORIC DISTRICT EXPANDED BOUNDARIES, 2009



- Revised Boundary
- Former Boundary
- Contributing Resource
- Noncontributing Resource
- Individually Listed in the NR

Graphic Scale
100' 100'

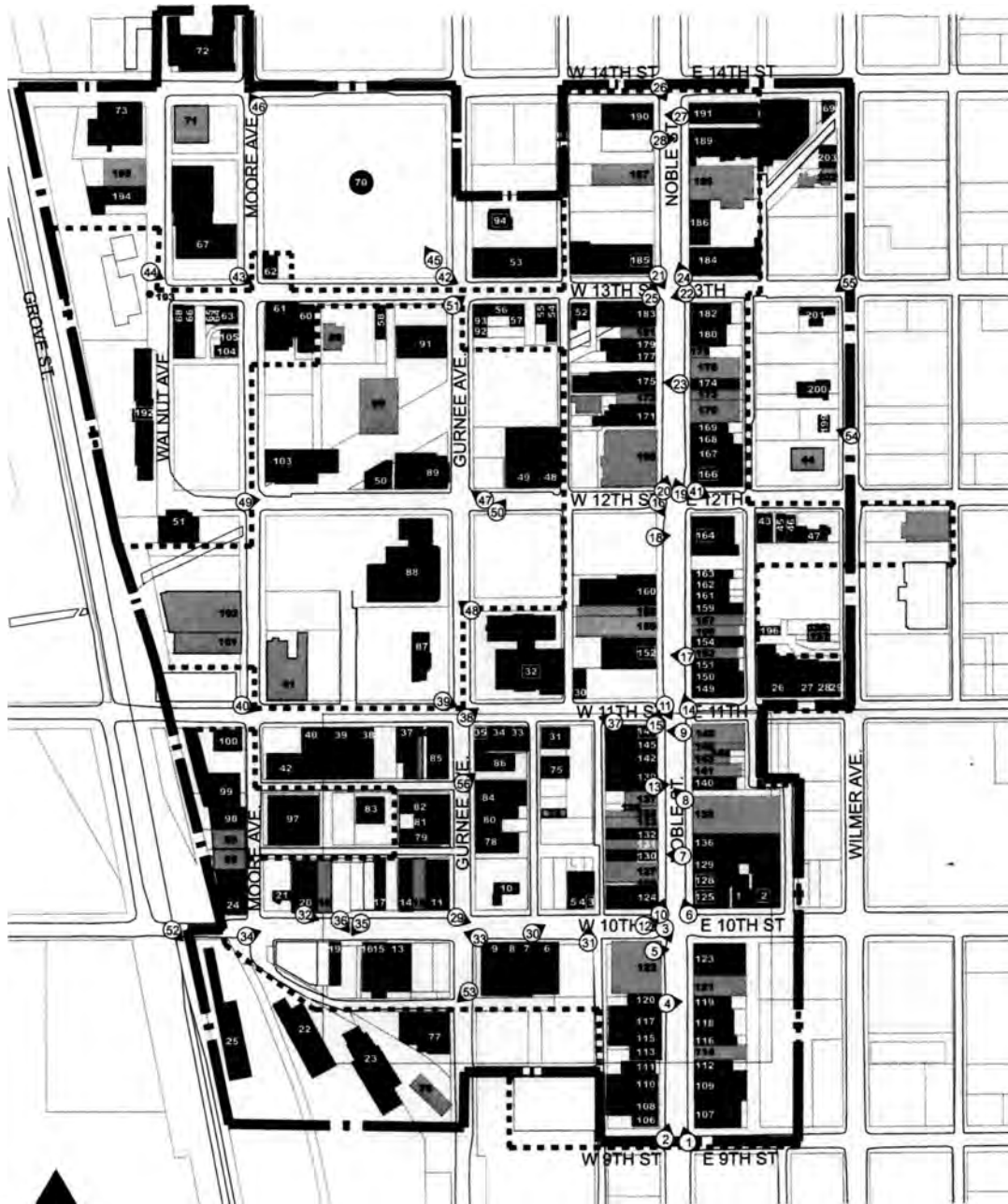
VERSION March 31, 2008

SCHNEIDER Historic Preservation, LLC
www.shphistoric.com
Prepared for P.S. King Associates

Historic Resource Map

Downtown Anniston, Alabama

DOWNTOWN ANNISTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
EXPANDED BOUNDARIES, 2009



NORTH

- Revised Boundary
- Former Boundary
- Contributing Resource
- Noncontributing Resource
- Individually Listed in the NR

Graphic Scale
100' 100'

VERSION: March 31, 2008

SCHNEIDER Historic Preservation, LLC
www.shphistoric.com

Prepared for P.S. King Associates

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Downtown Anniston Historic District (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ALABAMA, Calhoun

DATE RECEIVED: 4/09/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/10/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/25/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/24/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000270

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 5/13/10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*expanded boundary - POS 1883-1965.
now includes numerous significant Civil Rights
sites - Freedom Riders.*

RECOM./CRITERIA AC

REVIEWER Lois Bell

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 5/24/10

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

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



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 900 block of Noble St., west side,
camera facing northwest
7. Photo #1

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0001.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 900 block of Noble St., east side,
camera facing northeast
7. Photo #2

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0002.tifPrint:
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 900 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #3

Image: Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0003.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper

1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Mobile Block, 909 Noble St., Resource #119, camera facing east
7. Photo #4

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0004.tifPrint:
Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper





1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Liles-Wilson Building, 931 Noble St., Resource #123, camera facing east
7. Photo #5

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0005.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 1000 block of Noble St., west side, camera facing northwest
7. Photo #6

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0006.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper

1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207
6. Wikle Drug Store, 1010 Noble St., Resource #130, camera facing west
7. Photo #7

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0007.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper





1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Levi-Woolworth Building, 1024 Noble St.
(center), Resource #139, camera facing NW
7. Photo #8

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0008.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper

1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Security Bank Building, 1030 Noble St.,
Resource #147, camera facing west
 7. Photo #9
- Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0009.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper





1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 1000 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing northeast
7. Photo #10

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0010.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 1000 block of Noble St., eastside, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #11

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0011.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Caldwell Building, 1001 Noble St., Resource #125, camera facing northeast
7. Photo #12

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0012.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
 2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
 3. David B. Schneider
 4. August 2008
 5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207
 6. Palace Drug Store, 1025 Noble St., Resource #140, camera facing east
 7. Photo #13
- Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0013.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 1100 block of Noble St., west side, camera facing northwest
7. Photo #14

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0014.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 1100 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing northeast
7. Photo #15

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0015.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 1100 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #16

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0016.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Kress Building, 1108 Noble St., Resource #152, camera facing northwest
7. Photo #17

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0017.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. U.S. Post Office, 1129 Noble St., Resource #164, camera facing east
7. Photo #18

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0018.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 1200 block of Noble St., west side, camera facing northwest
7. Photo #19

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0019.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 1200 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing northeast
7. Photo #20

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0020.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 1200 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #21

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0021.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Rainwater's Furniture Store, 1230 Noble St.,
Resource #183, camera facing southwest
7. Photo #22

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0022.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Calhoun Theatre, 1220 Noble St., Resource #175, camera facing west
7. Photo #23

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0023.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 1300 block of Noble St., west side, camera facing northwest
7. Photo #24

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0024.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 1300 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing northeast
7. Photo #25

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0025.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 1300 block of Noble St., east side, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #26

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0026.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Masonic Hall-Radio Building, 1330 Noble St.,
Resource #190, camera facing west
7. Photo #27

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0027.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Bell Telephone Company, 1325 Noble St.,
Resource #189, camera facing northeast
7. Photo #28

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0028.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 10 block of W. 10th St., south side, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #29

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0029.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper

1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207
6. Streetscape, 10 block of W 10th St., north side, camera facing northeast
7. Photo #30

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0030.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207



6. Peerless Saloon, 13 W. 10th St., Resource #3, camera facing north
 7. Photo #31
- Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0031.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 100 block of W. 10th St., south side, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #32

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0032.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 100 block of W. 10th St., north
side, camera facing northwest
7. Photo #33

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0033.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 100 block of W. 10th St., north side, camera facing northeast
7. Photo #34

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0034.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Dr. Charles E. Thomas Drug Store, 124 W.
10th St., Resource #19, camera facing SW
7. Photo #35

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0035.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper

1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Poland Soap Works, 114 W. 10th St.,
Resource #16, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #36

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0036.tif
 Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper





1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 10 block of W. 11th St., north side, camera facing northwest
7. Photo #37

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0037.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Calhoun County Courthouse, 25 W. 11th St.,
Resource #32, camera facing northeast
7. Photo #38

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0038.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 10 block of W. 11th St., south side, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #39

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0039.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 100 block of W. 11th St., south side, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #40

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0040.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 10 block of E. 12th St., south side, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #41

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0005.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 10 block of W. 13th St., south side, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #42

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0042.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper

1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207
6. Streetscape, 100 block of W. 13th St., south side, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #43

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0043.tiff
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper





1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 200 block of W. 13th St., south side, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #44

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0044.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Zinn Park, 100 block of W. 14th St., Resource #70, camera facing northwest
7. Photo #45

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0045.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Acme Weaving Mills, 230 W. 14th St.,
Resource #72, camera facing northwest
7. Photo #46

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0046.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Police Department, 1200 Gurnee Ave.,
Resource #89, camera facing northwest
7. Photo #47

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0047.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. USO Club/City Hall, 1128 Gurnee Ave.,
Resource #88, camera facing northwest
7. Photo #48

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0048.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Streetscape, 100 block of W. 12th St., north side, camera facing northeast
7. Photo #49

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0049.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Adams-McCargo Motor Company, 21 W. 12th St., Resource #49, camera facing northeast
7. Photo #50

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0050.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Commercial Building, Not Named, 17 W. 13th St., Resource #53, camera facing northeast
7. Photo #51

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0051.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Southern Freight Depot, 210 W. 10th St.,
Resource #25, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #52

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0052.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Owens Flour & Feed Co., 914 Gurnee Ave.,
Resource #77, camera facing southwest
7. Photo #53

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0053.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. House, Not Named, 1212 Wilmer St.,
Resource #199, camera facing northwest
7. Photo #54

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0054.tif
Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Commercial Building, Not Named, 1230 Wilmer St., Resource #201, camera facing southwest
7. Photo #55

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0055.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper



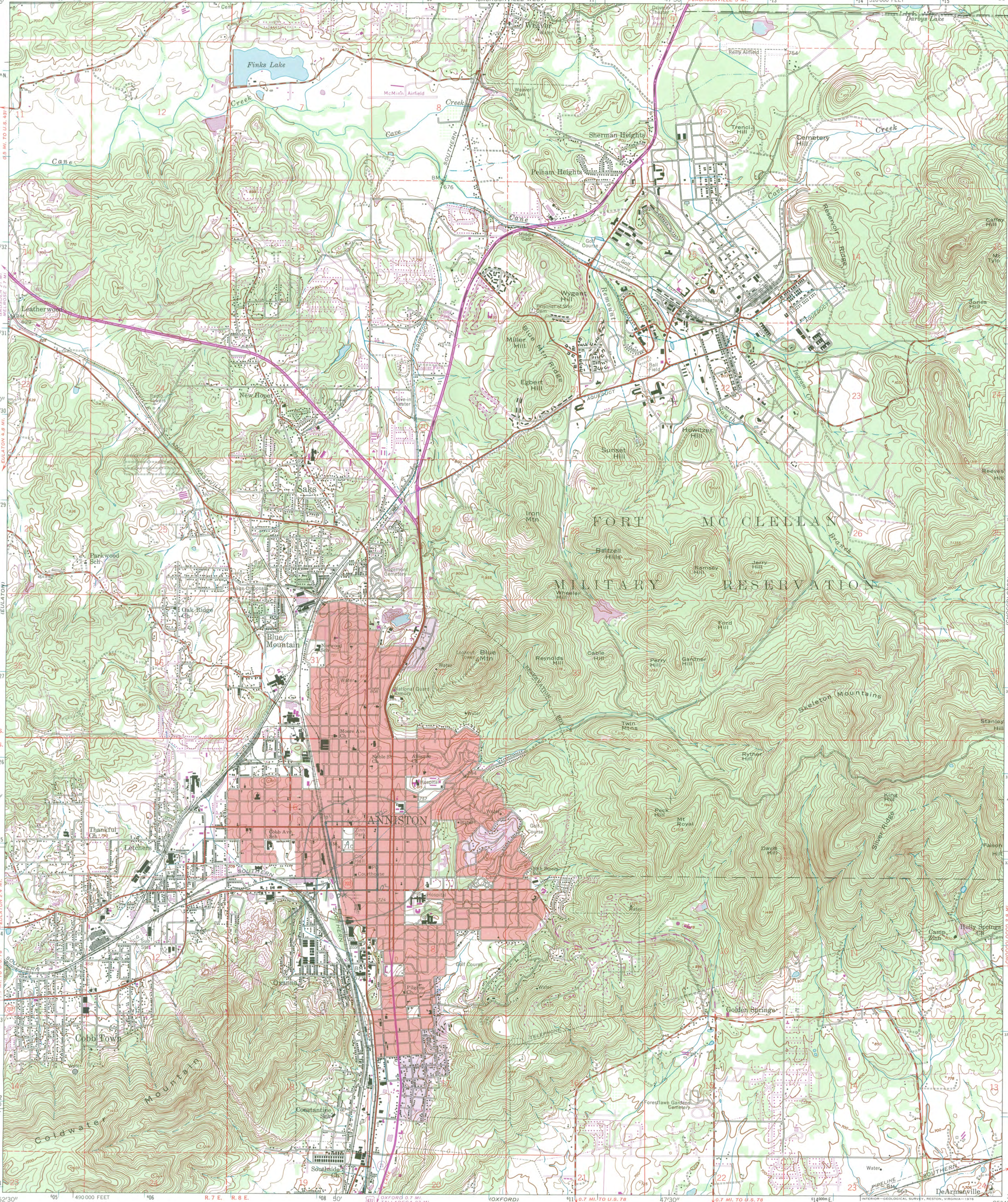
1. Downtown Anniston Historic District
2. Anniston, Calhoun County, AL
3. David B. Schneider
4. August 2008
5. 411 E. 6th St., Anniston AL 36207

6. Greyhound Bus Station, Not Named, 1031
Gurnee Ave., Resource #86, camera facing NE
7. Photo #56

Image: AL_CalhounCo_DowntownAnnistonHD_0056.tif

Print: Epson Ultrachrome Ink on Premium Glossy Photo Paper

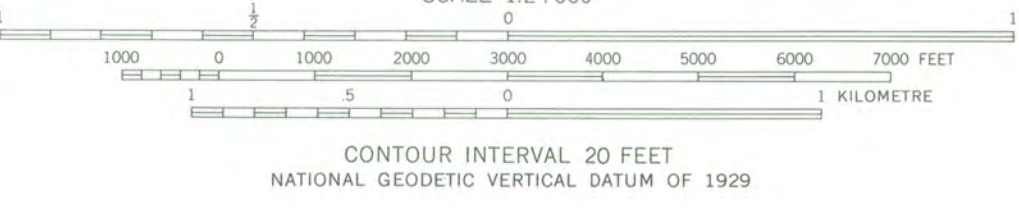
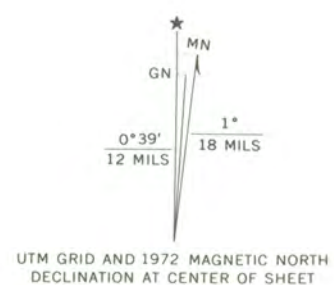
Downtown
Anniston H.O.
01: 16/608008/
374512
02: 16/608629/
374512
03: 16/608652/
374512
04: 16/608706/
374512



Maped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and USCE

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1946. Field checked 1947. Planimetry revised from
aerial photographs taken 1956. Field checked 1956
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Alabama coordinate system, east zone
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 16, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from
aerial photographs taken 1972. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

ANNISTON, ALA.
NE 1/4 ANNISTON 15' QUADRANGLE
N3337.5—W8545/7.5

1956
PHOTOREVISED 1972
AMS 3851 III NE—SERIES V844



**1021 ANNISTON, INC.
8 GREENWAY PLAZA, SUITE 1100
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77046**



September 16, 2009

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

VIA CMRRR # 7004 0750 0002 6003 3513
and FIRST CLASS MAIL

RE: Resources 129, 136 and 138

Dear Ms. Brown:

We are in receipt of your letter dated August 20, 2009 addressed to the Noble Building, LLC. 1021 Anniston, Inc. hereby certifies that it's the sole owner of the private property commonly known as 1021 Noble Street, Anniston, Alabama.

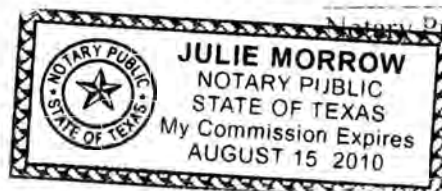
This letter shall serve as formal notice that 1021 Anniston, Inc. objects to the listing of the Downtown Anniston Historic District in Anniston (Calhoun County), Alabama to the National Register of Historic Places.

Very truly yours,

Rick Renshaw
Secretary

STATE OF TEXAS §
 §
COUNTY OF HARRIS §

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on the 16 day of September, 2009 by Rick Renshaw, the Secretary of 1021 Anniston, Inc., an Illinois corporation.



Letter Sept 15 (Anniston)



Notary Public, State of Texas

Anniston Alignment
115 West 10th Street
Anniston Alabama 36201
Walt & John Williamson Owners



September 21, 2009

Elizabeth A. Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Alabama
Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

RE: Resource 17
Dear Ms. Brown

As owners of Anniston Alignment Co. INC. and the property of 115 West 10th Street we would like to object to listing our property on the National Registry. We have no desire to participate in the National Registry, and feel if we were required be listed on the National Registry it might hinder our chances of selling our automotive garage.

We would like for our property to be more diverse and not locked into maintaining the building and structures as they now stand. We hope to sell our business within the next 10 years. Being on the National Registry would limit our ability to sell our property and would limit a prospective buyer use of the property.

Sincerely

Walter Williamson
President, Anniston Alignment

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Walter Williamson".

John Williamson
Vice President, Anniston Alignment

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Williamson".

Alice K. Martin
Judge of Probate, Calhoun County

1702 Noble Street, Suite 102 • Anniston, Alabama 36201

phone: 256.241.2825 fax: 256.231.1728



October 5, 2009

State of Alabama
Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900

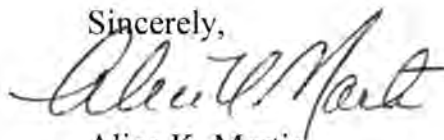
ATTN: Susan Enzweiler, National Register Coordinator

Dear Ms. Enzweiler:

I have been notified that the **Downtown Anniston Historic District, Calhoun County, Alabama**, is to be considered by the Alabama Historical Commission Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places on October 22, 2009.

Pursuant to the written request for comments from the Probate Judge as to whether the property should be nominated, I am unaware of any reason why it should not be approved for nomination. I am, however, of the opinion that this is a matter which should be addressed by the Calhoun County Commission and our County Administrator, Mr. Ken Joiner, and I have provided Mr. Joiner with a copy of the documentation as it was sent to this office, addressed to the former Probate Judge, Arthur C. Murray.

Thank you for your consideration. Please contact me should you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,

Alice K. Martin

cc: Mr. Ken Joiner, Administrator, Calhoun County
1702 Noble Street, Anniston, AL 36201



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900



FRANK W. WHITE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 2, 2010

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

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

Dear ~~Ms. Shull~~ *Carol*:

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

Downtown Anniston Historic District (Update and Boundary Increase)
Anniston, Calhoun County, Alabama

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

Truly Yours,

Elizabeth Ann Brown
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

EAB/sme/nw

Enclosures