



pocket door. Both have corner fireplaces, each with mantels with fluted columns, applied wooden motifs, and ornamental fire screens. A bath and kitchen are in the southeast corner.

The upstairs repeats the first-level plan, with the wide central hall, and four bedrooms. The two north bedrooms have corner mantels. Each of the four bedroom mantels features varied applied wooden designs. The attic on the third level is finished with horizontal wooden paneling.

Ceilings throughout the house are ten-and-a-half-feet high. Original gas lighting fixtures are still found in many of the rooms.

The house is situated close to the street (see attached plot map) behind a wire fence and hedge and has a large back yard. Large trees dominate the yard, with two magnolias in front and pecan, cherry, dogwood, oak, fig, and a champion pear tree in the back.

The structure is remarkably sound and unaltered.

#### Historical Summary:

Charles Nonnenmacher, who built the bakery already mentioned, (see Nonnenmacher Bakery) moved his family from their quarters at the bakery to this house which he build in 1902. The family continued to occupy the residence until the city of Anniston acquired the property on November 30, 1983. The family member who became well known after her father was Miss Louisa Nonnenmacher, who died at the age of 94 in 1981. She acted as an unofficial historian of Anniston, recording many of the city's events in a column in the local newspaper. She wrote the history of Grace Episcopal Church, and was, for most of her life, active in club, civic, and church activities in Anniston.

The Nonnenmacher House has been a symbol of many things for Annistonians: as the well-maintained home of a prominent early family, as a fine example of its type of architecture, and as one of the oldest structures in town that was continuously occupied by the same family as a residence.

The city of Anniston acquired the property to be used as offices for the Planning Department. At the present time the exterior is being renovaded according to the U. S. Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation." No structural or design modifications are being undertaken for the interior except for modern plumbing facilities and improved lighting.



