

The condition of all the houses is excellent, and the neighborhood appears today almost exactly as it did in the 1920s, with the exception of the enlarged growth of the landscaping, which has greatly enhanced the aesthetic atmosphere of the area.

One house (904) is not yet fifty years old, but nevertheless contributes to the character of the neighborhood by its similar symmetrical style, elaborate entry, window sashing, balustrades, scale, and landscaping.

Only one house does not contribute (930), a 1950 modern ranch style.

Historical Summary:

The area where the Glenwood Terrace Hill is located was once part of a dairy farm, with a row of mock orange trees running along the fence. One of the trees still remains in the yard of the house at 800.

The four men who developed the area in 1915, W. H. Orrison, W. G. Johnston, L. C. Watson and Walker Reynolds, at first thought of extending Oak Street (see sketch) but then conceived of a broader, park-centered boulevard, and the extension of Oak Street became an alley behind Glenwood.

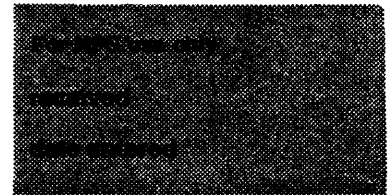
They planned for the parkway, the large lots, landscaping, and the unique feature of the street; the cast-iron pole lighting, the only such lighting on a residential street in the town. The poles were made in Anniston and were identical to the downtown street lamps (as well as those sent to New York City) except that the five-branched smaller globes were replaced by one large globe at the top. The street was the first one in Anniston to be planned in a similar fashion as Quintard Avenue, the town's original elite residential street with its central parkway. Glenwood Terrace is on a much smaller scale, but remains today the only intact neighborhood of its time period, and a marvelous example of residential planning at its best.

The boundaries for the district were selected primarily because of the time period of development. The first section of the street to be platted in 1915 included blocks 1 and 5 of the Tyler Park Addition (houses 800 - 901). The four remaining lots to Jefferson Avenue (905 - 930) were opened in the early 1920s. Above Jefferson, there is an abrupt decline in the concentration of architecturally significant houses. Moreover, beginning with the 1000 block the area was developed over a longer period of time with some houses only a few years old.

The architectural design values, the planned streetscape, the integrity of the area, all contribute to the quality of the historic district as representative of Anniston's peak prosperity.

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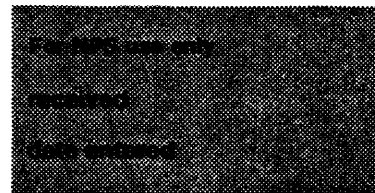
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GLENWOOD TERRACE RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT - CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES:

- 1) Reynolds - Standridge House (800): c. 1918; Colonial Revival style; two-story, clapboard, gable roof and end chimney; one-story portico with a balustraded entablature supported by Tuscan columns, modillions at the roof line, transomed doorway with side lights, 9-over-1 sashing, room added over left (East) wing, screened porch with balustrade and columns west wing.
- 2) Howle House (806): c. 1929; Tudor influences; one-and-a-half story brick and stucco with half-timbering in the central gable; double arched covered entry porch, dormer with diamond-paned glass, 8-over-1 sashing in other windows.
- 3) Agee House (812): c. 1918; Dutch Colonial Revival style; two-story, clapboard, gambrel roof breaking into a predominant central three-bay dormer; central entry with Tuscan columns in antis, bracketed window boxes beneath the three-window bays flanking the entry, side gables embellished with paired leaded-glass oval windows.
- 4) Ayers - Sanguinetti House (818): c. 1918; Classical Revival style; two-and-a-half story, clapboard, gable roof with three dormers at third level; pedimented portico resting on two groups of three slender columns, transomed doorway with side lights, projecting wings on each end with dormers at the second floor, 6-over-6 sash windows at second level.
- 5) Combs House (801): c. 1916; Classical influences; two-story, wood frame with original clapboard covered with siding, pyramidal roof with cross gable; pedimented entry supported by slender Tuscan columns and a three-window bay on the first level, 10-over-1 sashing on second level; room added over projecting east porch wing.
- 6) Cobb - Collins House (807): c. 1918; Tudor Revival style; two-and-a-half-story with brick first story and stucco on the upper levels, steeply pitched multi-gable roof with half timbering on the second floor and in the gables; projecting balustraded one-story entry with slender turned columns and sawn arches, transomed door with side lights, a balustraded right (east) wing, 9-over-1 sashing, and diamond-paned windows in the gables at the third level.
- 7) Crutchfield - Acker House (813): c. 1918; Classical influences; two-story brick, hip roof; distinctive covered projecting entry with slender squared columns interspersed with sawn lattice designs and topped with an intricate sawn design in the balustrade, which is echoed over the right (east) wing. The windows, with 6-over-1 sashing, are segmentally arched on the first floor.
- 8) Grace Episcopal Church Rectory (819): c. 1920; Georgian Classical influences, two-story brick, hipped roof; elaborate projecting one-story porch with triple arches supported by paired Tuscan columns and brick piers on either end, interspersed with turned balustrades and featuring a bracketed cornice. The same design is repeated in the right (east) wing. The doorway is transomed with side lights and the sashing is 9-over-1.

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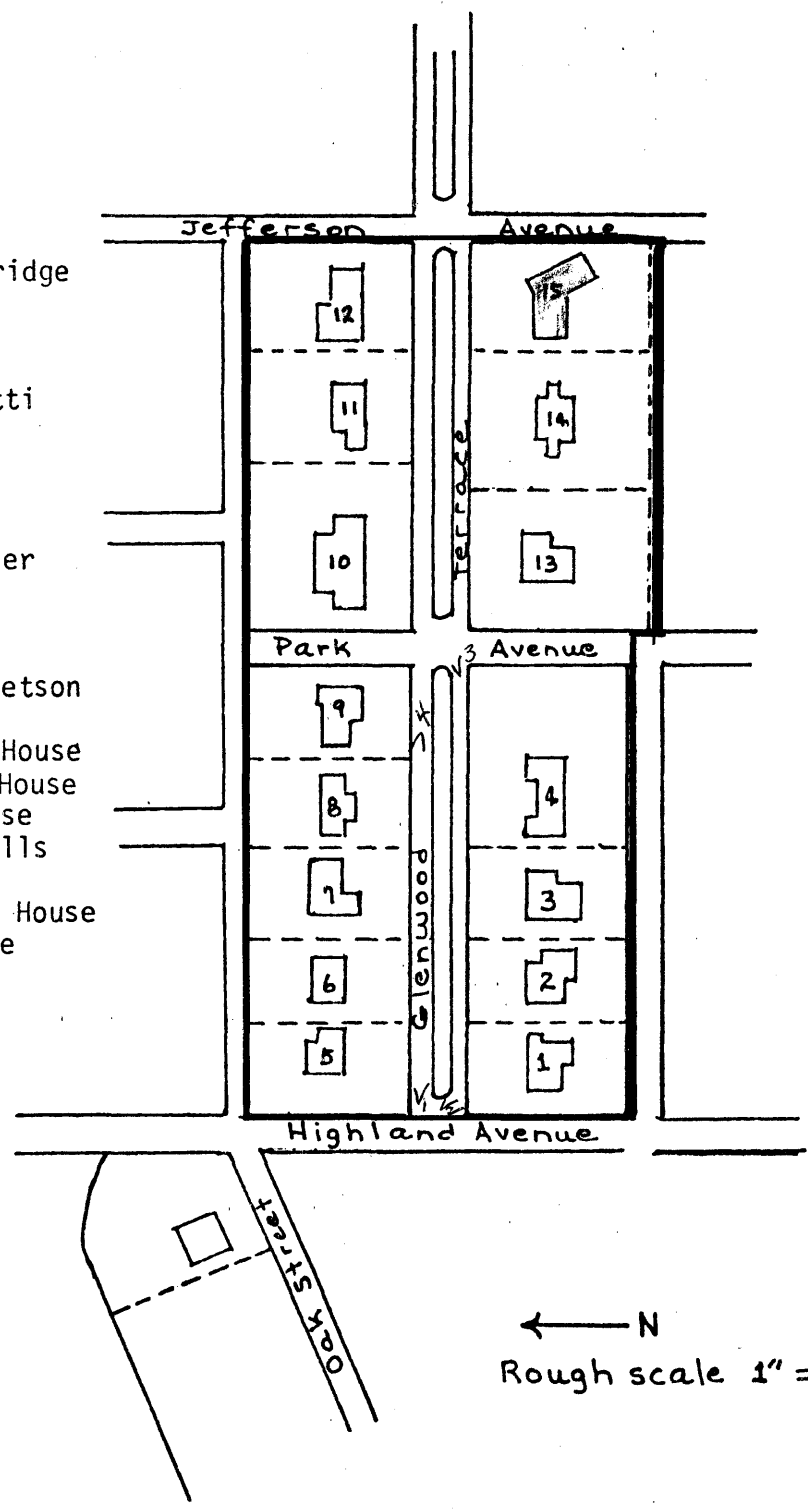
- 9) Orrison - Smith - Letson House (825): c. 1925; Tudor influences; two-and-a-half-story stucco and brick; high gable roof with intersecting front gable; half timbering and a diamond-paned window in the front and side gables, brick triple arched porch entry with a dormer above.
- 10) Ogletree - Jones House (901): c. 1925; Renaissance Revival influences; two-story brick with tiled hip roof, highly developed expression of symmetry; a projecting one-story portico with slender classical columns supporting a bracketed entablature topped with a wrought-iron balustrade, the door articulated with a fanlight and diamond-paned sidelights, centering the seven-bay facade. The four outer bays on the lower level have 6-over-1 sashing, each topped by a blind arch and raised keystone surmounted by inset stones with molded swags. An eyelid dormer centers the roof, and a portecochere on the west side balances a one-story screened porch on the east. Across the front of the house is an extension of brick that serves as a podium, with brick piers topped by urns, and a series of brick steps descending to the street level.
- 11) Godwin - Willett House (905): c. 1926; Colonial Revival influences; two-story brick, gable roof with end chimneys; central portico with paired Tuscan columns supporting a balustraded entablature, 6-over-1 sashing, door has transom and sidelights, left (West) wing is a later addition.
- 12) Bell - Bailey House (907): c. 1934; Colonial Revival influences; two-story brick, steeply pitched gable roof with end chimneys and breaking into gabled dormers along the five-bay facade; recessed entry articulated by molded pilasters surmounted by a segmental arch with classical moldings, 12-over-12 sashing on first level, second-story windows are 6-over-6.
- 13) Galbraith - Gunnells House (900): c. 1917; Georgian Revival; two-story clapboard, hipped roof with exposed rafter overhang, one-story projecting entry porch with Tuscan columns interspersed with turned balusters supporting the entablatured porch roof, doorway with transom and sidelights, 9-over-1 sashing in windows, symmetrical east and west wing glassed-in porches.
- 14) Hamilton - Caffey House (904): c. 1936; Colonial Revival style; two-story clapboard, gable roof with end chimneys; two-story portico extending the width of the house supported by squared classical columns and topped by an elaborate balustrade, which is repeated on symmetrical one-story wings; trabeated, transomed doorway with sidelights, highly symmetrical.

HOUSE WHICH DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE CHARACTER OF THE GLENWOOD TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT:

- 15) Storm - Doss House (930): c. 1950; ranch style; one story brick, hip roof, intersecting wings, bay windows.

Glenwood Terrace Residential Historic District

- 1. 800, Reynolds-Standridge House
- 2. 806, Howle House
- 3. 812, Agee House
- 4. 818, Ayers-Sanguinetti House
- 5. 801, Combs House
- 6. 807, Cobb-Collins House
- 7. 813, Crutchfield-Acker House
- 8. 819, Grace Episcopal Church Rectory
- 9. 825, Orrison-Smith-Letson House
- 10. 901, Ogletree-Jones House
- 11. 905, Godwin-Willett House
- 12. 907, Bell-Bailey House
- 13. 900, Galbraith-Gunnells House
- 14. 904, Hamilton-Caffey House
- 15. 930, Storm-Doss House



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 Rough scale 1" = 200'

