

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Norwood Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)
Other names/ site number: Norwood Boulevard Historic District (NR 2001); Norwood Park
Name of related multiple property listing: _____
(Enter N/A if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Generally bounded by Carraway Boulevard, 19th Avenue North, Norwood Boulevard, 17th Avenue North, Vanderbilt Rd., and Interstate 20/59
City/Town: Birmingham State: AL County: Jefferson
Not for Publication: _____ Vicinity: _____

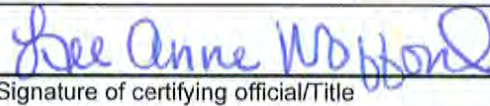
3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

I recommend this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 National Statewide X Local

Applicable National Register Criteria: X A B X C D

	/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	<u>October 21, 2021</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title		Date
Alabama Historical Commission		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official	Date
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

Lisa Delino
Signature of the Keeper

12/3/2021

Date of Action

Norwood Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)

Jefferson, AL

Name of Property

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5. Classification / Ownership of Property: (check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ Private
☒ Public-Local
☐ Public-State
☐ Public-Federal

Category of Property: (check only one box)

- ☐ Building(s)
☒ District
☐ Site
☐ Structure
☐ Object

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

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
625	43	Buildings
1		Sites
3		Structures
2		Objects
631	43	TOTAL

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 119

6. Function or Use / Historic Functions: (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
LANDSCAPE/park
EDUCATION/School

Current Functions: (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/business
LANDSCAPE/park
EDUCATION/School

7. Architectural Classification: (enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Folk Victorian
OTHER: Minimal Traditional
MODERN MOVEMENT: Mid-Century Modern
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
OTHER: Ranch
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque
LATE VICTORIAN: Shingle Style
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

brick, wood, stucco, stone, asphalt, terra cotta, rubble stone

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

This nomination updates the 2001 National Register nomination for the Norwood Boulevard Historic District and expands its boundaries. It also incorporates additional information that was compiled from an aborted 2008 nomination that sought to update and expand the 2001 nomination. Additional new primary research has been added and the district's period of significance has been expanded from 1912-1951, as documented in 2001, to 1904 to 1972 to reflect the neighborhood's early development and the transitions that occurred there in the late 1960s.

A residential neighborhood located immediately north of downtown Birmingham, Alabama, Norwood is one of the city's early 20th century planned communities and an early streetcar suburb. Developed by the Birmingham Realty Company in 1904 and expanded in 1912, Norwood was an upper and upper-middle class neighborhood, attracting wealthy members of Birmingham's industrial community. Located within the district are excellent examples of early to mid-twentieth century architecture reflecting the development of the area. The original nomination included only the serpentine Norwood Boulevard along the district's northern edge. Substantial additional areas to the south of the boulevard were historically part of the Norwood neighborhood, including its earliest development that occurred in the vicinity of 12th Avenue North. The regular rectilinear pattern of blocks extending the city's traditional development pattern extends northward to 15th Avenue North, with areas to its north responding to the curvilinear pattern of Norwood Boulevard and the addition of the oval Norwood Circle at the east side of the district. Small additional areas to the north of Norwood Boulevard that were historically part of the neighborhood have also been added to the historic district.

Of the 155 resources documented in the 2001 nomination, 145 remain, of which 137 contribute to the updated and expanded Norwood Historic District. One hundred nineteen of these were listed as contributing in 2001; eighteen were listed as noncontributing in 2001 but are reclassified as contributing. Most of these eighteen were reclassified as contributing because they were constructed within the expanded period of significance. Two contributing resources (#467 and #613) are within the 2001 boundary but were not documented in the 2001 nomination. The boundary expansion includes 654 additional resources, of which 613 are contributing. The 125 contributing resources constructed between 1951 and 1972 include 11 Minimal Traditional, 82 Ranch, and two Split-Level dwellings and 30 Mid-Century Modern commercial, church, school, and apartment buildings. Overall, the district and its resources retain integrity as the overall historical development pattern remains readily visible and the majority of the district's resources have seen minimal alteration. The expanded nominated area encompasses 334 acres. The 2001 nomination covered 73 acres, rather than the 130 acres indicated on the nomination form.

The original nomination was named the Norwood Boulevard Historic District as it focused solely on the houses that lined Norwood Boulevard. As this expanded nomination now encompasses the entire neighborhood historically known as Norwood, the name has been changed to reflect its broader scope.

Narrative Description

Overall Description (2001)

Note: The original 2001 Norwood Boulevard Historic District nomination was intended as the first of multiple nominations that were anticipated at the time to document the larger Norwood neighborhood. As a result, the overall description of the historic district in the 2001 nomination encompassed the areas included in this boundary increase. Additional information on the area included in the boundary increase follows this description. The following description is taken from the 2001 nomination but has been updated with new statistical information, revised resource numbers, and typographical corrections. Where specific information has been added, sentences are followed by (2021) or information in parentheses is followed by "2021."

Norwood rests on the high hills of the Flint Ridge north of downtown Birmingham and south of North Birmingham and Valley Creek. As one would expect from a neighborhood located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, the terrain is undulating, particularly to the south and southeast as one approaches Norwood from downtown Birmingham. Along the northern edge of Norwood, the terrain slopes gently down toward Valley Creek. The developers of Norwood planned the neighborhood using a complex street plan that combined a grid pattern, a broad serpentine shaped boulevard, and a large

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circular avenue. The use of three different planning schemes reflects the changes in American planning and landscape design that were taking place in the early 20th century. Throughout Birmingham, development companies such as Birmingham Realty, were abandoning or adapting the strict grid pattern for plans that were more suitable for the natural landscape and mountainous terrain. Mountain Brook, Hollywood, Bush Hills, Roebuck Springs, sections of East Lake and other early 20th century Birmingham neighborhoods all reflect the trend toward picturesque and naturalistic planning.

Throughout Norwood, avenues run east/west (12th Avenue North through 17th Avenue North, 2021) while streets run north/south (2021: 26th Street North, now known as Carraway Boulevard, through 36th Street North, 2021). The grid system starts at 11th Avenue North and continues north until Norwood Boulevard. Norwood's western-most boundary is Carraway Boulevard. The Southern Railroad winds through the district, entering at its southwest corner and exiting to the north immediately west of Norwood Boulevard (2021). Automobile traffic crosses the railroad on the 11th and 12th Avenues North overpasses (Resource # 1, 1931; Resource #3, 1913) and below the 15th Avenue North overpass (Resource #34, 1935). Norwood Boulevard begins at 15th Avenue North, immediately east of the overpass (2021). The boulevard runs north/northeast and then turns due east, running in serpentine form until it intersects with Vanderbilt Road (formerly Pinson Road), Norwood's eastern-most boundary. Due to the serpentine form of the boulevard, streets lying north of Norwood Boulevard are often set at angles to the principal thoroughfare. Norwood Circle is located south of the eastern end of the boulevard near Vanderbilt Avenue.

While the focal point of the Norwood development is Norwood Boulevard, the majority of the neighborhood lies south and west of the boulevard. The entire Norwood development encompasses 65 whole and partial city blocks. Lots located in the uniform grid pattern development of the neighborhood are generally either fifty feet wide by one hundred-fifty feet deep or sixty feet wide by one hundred-fifty feet deep. Lots along Norwood Boulevard and Norwood Circle are irregular in size and shape. Most, however, are greater than one hundred feet wide by one hundred-fifty feet deep. Typically, along Norwood Boulevard, each lot has at least one hundred-foot street frontage. Lots, however, which back up to the railroad are the standard fifty by one hundred fifty size; these lots are found on the western side of the entrance to Norwood Boulevard off 15th Avenue North. Throughout Norwood, all lots back up to common alleys except those that back up to the railroad.

Residences are generally set back from the street with scattered secondary structures located to the rear along the common alleyways. This particular arrangement strengthens the visual appeal of the neighborhood, providing stretches of houses in the various styles popular during the district's period of significance. Due to the large size of the lots, homeowners were able to place their homes in the center of the lots, creating large and spacious front lawns and yards. The undulating terrain allows for some houses to be placed on high elevations, reached by steep front steps and walkways. Occasionally, one will find cobblestone, brick, or concrete retaining walls. Throughout the Norwood neighborhood, one finds the Southern flora typically found in such neighborhoods, varieties of oak, pecan, dogwood, pine, and sweet gum trees. Lots are embellished with attractive landscaping and the entire Norwood neighborhood has sidewalks and curbs.

A one hundred-foot wide avenue, Norwood Boulevard consists of two traffic lanes separated by a spacious median, planted with shrubs, ground cover, and mature shade trees (Resource #613). The southern side of the boulevard often rises to a higher elevation than the northern lane of traffic. When traveling east, passengers look down on the houses that line the northern side of the boulevard. When traveling west, passengers gaze up at the large residences on spacious lots resting on the side of the hill. When originally laid out in 1912, the median was reserved by Birmingham Realty Company for streetcars and pipes for steam heating. The streetcar line, however, was not laid along the median until 1922. A small open-air pavilion (Resource #705) located at the intersection of 15th Avenue, 32nd Street, and Norwood Boulevard is the last remaining resource associated with the streetcar network.

Boundary Increase and Historic District Update

2021 Expansion: The boundary increase includes areas to the south of Norwood Boulevard, bounded to the west by Carraway Boulevard, the south by Interstate 20/59, and to the east by Vanderbilt Road. The curvilinear pattern of Norwood Boulevard extends south to 15th Avenue North and is flanked to the east by the oval Norwood Circle. The remainder of the district to the south is set on a rectilinear grid plan, as are the added blocks to the north and west of Norwood Boulevard.

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Contributing Resources

Note: The following description is taken from the 2001 nomination with updated as previously indicated. Updated numbers of particular resources refer to the total number of such resources in the expanded Norwood Historic District. Houses in the Norwood Boulevard Historic District ranged from modest bungalows and cottages to large and imposing dwellings. Due to their complex design, intricate detail, and superior building materials, the houses appear to have been designed by some of Birmingham's talented early 20th century architectural firms.

The common styles found in the residential architecture of the Norwood Historic District include Bungalow/Craftsman, Prairie (American Foursquare), Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch. The primary form of construction is wood frame and the exterior wall materials include simple weatherboard, brick veneer, stucco and wood shingles. Foundations are continuous brick or brick piers. The topography of the district allows for some houses to have full basements. Roofing materials include asphalt shingles and terra cotta.

Seventy-six percent (76%) of the contributing resources were constructed before the end of World War II. The most common architectural style in the Norwood Historic District is the Craftsman/Bungalow, which was a popular house style throughout this period. Four hundred thirty-eight contributing residences (60%) in the neighborhood can be classified as being in the Craftsman style or having Craftsman/Bungalow features. Most of the bungalows are one-story dwellings with front-facing gable or complex gable rooflines. Typically, these dwellings have wide overhanging eaves, decorative brackets, and exposed rafter ends. Partial-width, full-width, and wraparound porches are often supported by tapered posts on low brick piers. Also located in the neighborhood are a number of two-story Craftsman dwellings that feature detailing similar to that found on the more modestly-scaled bungalows. Often, one finds the use of faux stone or cobblestone work used in the masonry of some Craftsman/Bungalows. The great wealth of Craftsman/Bungalows, all constructed in the late 1910s and early 1920s, reflects the prosperity of the Norwood area and the popularity of the Craftsman style during that time.

The Neoclassical, Colonial, and Tudor Revival styles of architecture are also found in the neighborhood and while not as prevalent as the Craftsman/Bungalow, add considerable charm and appeal to the area. The sixteen Colonial Revival dwellings in the district range from small, gambrel-roofed, Dutch Colonial houses to large and imposing mansions based on Georgian precedents. All of these houses have symmetrical facades, gable or hipped roofs, and weatherboard exterior wall material. Occasionally, on Colonial Revival houses, one finds gable roof dormers and porches supported by Tuscan or Doric colonettes. Related to the Colonial Revival houses are the 72 contributing dwellings (10%) in the Prairie (American Foursquare) style. These houses feature hipped roofs with some shed roof or gable roof dormers, weatherboard or brick veneer exterior wall material, full-width shed or hipped roof porch supported by classical colonettes. Occasionally, one finds a Foursquare embellished with dentil work and classical entrance surrounds. Twenty-five houses (3%) can be classified as a Tudor or English cottage. Most of these dwellings are sheathed in brick veneer and have characteristics typically found on Tudor houses: front-facing chimneys, arched openings, faux stick work, and steeply pitched gable roofs. The entrances are often set in gable roofed projections that are typically embellished with decorative stone quoins framing an arched single-leaf entrance. Almost all of the Tudor Revival dwellings contain a porch, located on the facade or to one side, often supported by arched brick piers with radiating voussoirs and decorative keystones. Three houses are classified as Neoclassical Revival (Resources #338, 373, and 437, Photo #18), and are large and imposing mansions featuring a large full-height pedimented porticos.

There are 52 Minimal Traditional (7%) and 91 Ranch (13%) houses in the Norwood Historic District, reflecting post World-War II housing in the neighborhood. The Minimal Traditional houses are all modest frame structures with cross-gable roofs, front-facing gable wings, and small partial-width porches. The exterior wall material is typically asbestos shingles. The Ranch houses, built during the 1950s and early 1960s, are one-story dwellings with cross-hipped roofs, wide-overhanging eaves, small entrance stoops, and brick veneer or asbestos shingles exterior wall materials.

2021 Expansion: The 607 contributing buildings in the expanded district include examples of the styles documented in the 2001 nomination and, other than the grid pattern of the streets throughout much of the expansion area, are similar in terms of placement on the site, landscaping and other elements. Other than the Norwood School (Resource #691, 1925) and the Norwood Park Pavilion (Resource #705, circa 1912), the remaining 20 of the contributing nonresidential buildings in the district are located within the expansion area. The contributing residential resources in the boundary increase include 20 Tudor Revival, 59 Prairie (American Foursquare), 350 Bungalow/Craftsman-style, 41 Minimal Traditional, 80 Ranch style

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resources. The remaining include a small scattering of Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and other 19th- and early 20th-century styles and one split level house.

Within the boundary expansion, the larger and grander houses in the neighborhood were historically located in the blocks along 11th and 12th Avenues North, although a number of these houses have been lost in recent years, causing the jagged southern boundary of the district. Other concentrations of grander houses were located along Norwood Boulevard with others scattered on blocks throughout the expanded district. Smaller scale resources and those constructed in the mid- to late 20th century are common in the interior blocks.

The 110 contributing resources in the boundary increase constructed between 1951 and 1972 include 8 Minimal Traditional and 71 Ranch style dwellings and 30 Mid-Century Modern commercial, church, school, and apartment buildings. One Split-Level house (Resource #581, 1972) was the last house built in the district before 1980 and represents the end of the district's period of significance.

Minimal Traditional style dwellings, typically constructed between World War II (1945) to circa 1955, tend to be relatively small cottage type houses with minimal decorative detailing, low or moderate pitched roofs, and closely raked eaves. Some represent simplified versions of earlier Tudor style dwellings and others are simple side-gable houses. Ranch style houses, typically constructed between World War II (1945) to circa 1965, are commonly asymmetrical one-story shapes with low-pitched roofs with hipped or gable roofs, wide eaves, horizontal 2/2 windows (sometimes grouped or banded), picture windows, and integral carports. Some examples are brick or brick veneer (Resource #82, 1955) and others are frame (Resource #202, ca. 1955). The Mid-Century Modern style resources in the Norwood Historic District, typically constructed between 1950 and 1970, include nonresidential resources and modern apartment blocks. All are typified by their horizontal orientation with minimal ornamentation. Fire Station #9, designed by the noted Birmingham architectural firm of Charles H. McCauley Associates (Resource #195, 1961, Photo #6), is notable for its horizontal orientation, streamlined style, banded windows, and flat roof.

Nonresidential resources include three churches (Resources #41, #194, and #374; dating from 1912 to 1971), four commercial buildings (Resources #4, #5, #11, and #12; dating from 1915 to 1965), a mid-century shopping center (Resource #10, 1960, Photo #4), a mid-century convenience store (Resource #7, circa 1965), two school buildings (Resources #230 and #691; 1925 and 1961), a fire station (Resource #195, 1961, Photo #6), a former National Guard Armory (Resource #15, 1957), a health clinic (Resource #9, circa 1950), and a youth center and pool (Resource #255, 1954). The commercial buildings and health clinic are scattered along 12th Avenue North and include a mix of pre-World War II and post war resources. Other nonresidential resources are scattered throughout the district.

Other contributing resources include three concrete slab overpasses crossing the railroad cuts at 11th and 12th Avenues North and carrying the railroad across 15th Avenue North (Resources #1, #3, and #34, contributing structures, built between 1913 and circa 1935). Concrete signage bollards (circa 1904) that each read "Norwood Place" are located along 12th Avenue North at the northeast corner of 27th Street North (Resource #5) and the southeast corner of 32nd St. North (Resource #13); both are contributing objects. Norwood Park (Resource #613, contributing site, circa 1912) is the wide curvilinear park in the center of Norwood Boulevard. It retains one contributing structure, the Norwood Park Pavilion (Resource #705, circa 1912).

Noncontributing Resources

2021 Expansion: Noncontributing resources fall into two general categories: those constructed after 1972 (6 resources) and those constructed prior to that date that have been altered to a degree where they no longer retain integrity (37 resources).¹ Resources constructed after 1972 include a house at 1420 30th Street N (Resource #357, circa 1985), a house at 1429 33rd Street N (Resource #508, circa 2010), an apartment building (Resource #509, circa 1984), the Norwood Community Center (Resource #248, circa 1985), Kirby Middle School (Resource #247, circa 1995), and a commercial building constructed in 2018 (Resource #436).

¹ These 43 noncontributing resources include 40 that are located within the expanded boundary, as well as three resources in the 2001 historic district whose status changed from contributing to noncontributing due to alterations since 2001.

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In assessing the classification of resources as noncontributing, the guiding consideration was the degree to which an individual resource continued to reflect its overall historic character. Common alterations within the district include replacement windows, the application of synthetic siding, and the enclosure of porches. Any one of these types of alterations typically were not considered sufficient to determine a resource to be noncontributing. Typically, a combination of two or more of these types of alterations would change the character of a resource to a degree where it no longer reflected its historic character and was therefore classified as noncontributing. Total porch enclosures or replacement in the absence of other major alterations often allowed the building's historic character to remain readily apparent, with a result that the resources was classified as contributing. Likewise, resources with porch enclosures that retained historic rooflines and other elements (such as supports and railings), particularly where the alterations appeared to be readily reversible, were classified as contributing. One resource, the house at 3538 Norwood Boulevard (Resource #738) is in ruinous condition after being partially destroyed by fire; it was classified as noncontributing.

Ancillary Buildings

2021 Expansion: As a neighborhood that developed in a transitional period between the common use of public transportation and its gradual replacement with the automobile, the district traditionally had a number of scattered small-scale automobile garages located along rear alleys. The majority of these resources are simple plain boxes often with gable roofs and most that were observed exhibit evidence of alteration over time. Only one substantial two-story garage with an upper level apartment unit was documented as Resource #776 (ca. 1915). Where other garages remain and have not lost integrity, they are contributing features of the district but were not included in the resource count. In addition, a number of retaining walls and staircases are scattered throughout the district on properties that have lost their houses to demolition. These are likewise distinctive landscape elements that contribute to the overall character of the neighborhood.

Integrity

2021 Expansion: The expanded district retains a high degree of integrity with a minimal number of non-contributing resources and a small number of modern infill houses. The buildings contained within the boundaries of the neighborhood clearly reflect the development of the area during the period of significance. Common alterations include applied synthetic siding and replacement windows. Typically, the presence of one of these alterations that did not change the overall character of the resource did not result in the resource being classified as noncontributing. Generally, where both of these alterations and or others resulted in substantial changes in character, the resource was classified as noncontributing.

The Norwood Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Individual resources are typically in their original locations, and there have been no significant changes to the street layout. The basic designs of the resources are largely unaltered from the district's period of significance. The neighborhood retains its suburban residential setting. The district's resources typically retain their historic materials and workmanship. Given the overall retention of its historic appearance and character, the district also retains integrity of feeling and association.

Due to declining economic conditions in the neighborhood since the 1970s, there have been resources lost to fire or demolition, resulting in vacant lots. Ten resources have been lost in the original 2001 district, but these are scattered and do not disrupt the historic character of the Norwood Boulevard streetscape. An additional 89 resources were lost in the expanded area between 2008 and 2020. Many of the vacant lots are scattered throughout the district and do not affect the overall integrity of the streetscapes, but there are a few areas with high concentrations of vacant lots. Many of the demolitions occurred in the blocks south of 13th Avenue North closer to the interstate. The southern boundary along 12th Avenue North was drawn to include the two large mid-20th century resources (Resources #9, #10) along its north side that provide a visual link between the remainder of the district and two resources (Resource #336, E.E. Rosamond House, circa 1910 and Resource #337, Dr. E. E. May Duplex, 1907) in the 1100 block of 30th Street North. These are the only two large scale dwellings remaining south of 12th Avenue North and are among only nine contributing resources dating from before 1911. While there are several intervening vacant lots surrounding these four resources, they provide tangible links to both the earliest and most recent historical development of the neighborhood. The resources along Carraway Boulevard between 13th and 15th Avenues North still retain visual relationship to one another and are identifiable as part of the neighborhood, despite the presence of vacant lots where houses once stood. Each is a modest early-20th century dwelling that relates in design, scale, and materials to nearby resources along 15th Avenue North and Carraway Boulevard north of 15th Avenue North.

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While there are numerous vacant lots in the district, most blocks retain substantially more extant resources than vacant lots and therefore retain their historic development pattern. Some blocks at the southern end of the district, primarily south of 13th Avenue North between 27th and 31st Streets South, have a higher concentration of vacant lots, but the resources within these blocks are spaced closely enough that they visually relate to one another and remain recognizable as part of the neighborhood.

Inventory

2021 Expansion: The expanded Norwood Historic District contains 801 resources, of which 750 are classified as contributing (94%) and 51 as non-contributing (6%). The inventory includes all of the resources remaining from the 2001 National Register nomination for the Norwood Boulevard Historic District (of which 145 are extant, 137 of which are contributing). All of these properties and additional resources at the northwest edge of the district were re-surveyed for this expansion.

Summary of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

<i>Contributing Resources in 2001 District</i>	<i>137 (119 previously determined C, 18 previously determined NC)</i>
<i>Noncontributing Resources in 2001 District</i>	<i>8 (3 previously determined C, 5 previously determined NC)</i>
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>145</i>
<i>Contributing Resources Added in This Nomination</i>	<i>613²</i>
<i>Noncontributing Resources Added in This Nomination</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>656</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>801</i>

Ten resources from the 2001 nomination have been lost: Resources #5, #18, #33, #84, #105, #109, #127, #131, #136, and #141.

The inventory is organized according to street address and is attached in table format, starting on page 42 of this nomination. Descriptions and photographs of individual buildings are on file with the Alabama Historical Commission.

² This total includes two resources (#467 and #613) that are within the 2001 boundary but were not counted in the 2001 nomination.

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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 grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance: (enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Period of Significance:

1904-1972

Significant Dates:

1904
1912

Significant Person: (complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation:

Architect / Builder:

Brodie, T. (Thomas) L. (Lawrence)
Charles H. McCauley & Associates
Warren, Knight, & Davis

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph:

The Norwood Boulevard Historic District was listed in the National Register in 2001 and this nomination represents an expansion of its boundaries and period of significance. While the 2001 nomination anticipated a later boundary increase to include the entire Norwood neighborhood, for budget and other considerations it concentrated only on the curvilinear Norwood Boulevard expansion of the neighborhood that occurred in 1912 and excluded the earlier 1904 subdivision to the south and its gradual expansion in the blocks in between. This nomination documents the latter and comprehensively evaluates the entire neighborhood. The enlarged district, with a period of significance from 1904 to 1972, is eligible for listing at the local level under National Register Criterion A in the area of community planning for its role in suburban development in the Birmingham metro area in the early and mid-20th century and under Criterion C for its overall layout and its diverse collection of primarily residential architecture that illustrates the architectural styles popular in the U.S. in the early to mid-20th centuries. The neighborhood was created by the Birmingham Realty Company as one of the first to be developed in the North Highlands area of the city and was intended to attract upper-middle to upper class homeowners looking to escape the low-lying city for higher ground that was less affected by the congestion and pollution of local industries. Originally platted in 1904 as a streetcar suburb and sold as a simple extension to the existing city street grid, the northern and eastern sections were later laid out in 1912 as a picturesque automobile subdivision featuring the serpentine Norwood Boulevard, with two lanes of traffic separated by a wide landscaped linear park, and the oval Norwood Circle. The district is therefore distinctive at the local level as an inner suburb that incorporates both the earlier grid pattern of the city (1904) as well as the later picturesque style typified by the serpentine Norwood Boulevard and the oval Norwood Circle (1912). Unlike other neighborhoods, such as Bush Hills, where similarly juxtaposed layouts were a result of multiple developments by multiple developers, Norwood was a single neighborhood developed by a single company. The two neighborhoods share the mixture of both a serpentine boulevard and a circle superimposed on the city grid but differ in the nature of their development.

This expansion includes the remaining extant areas of the historic subdivision. The period of significance of the district has been expanded from 1912 to 1951, as documented in the original nomination, to 1904 to 1972. This reflects the earliest physical development of the Norwood neighborhood that occurred in 1904 south of Norwood Boulevard. While the layout of the neighborhood was completed by 1912, residential development continued to occur on its vacant lots until 1972. The original nomination chose the National Register program's fifty-year evaluation period to define the end of its period of significance as 1951. However, the pattern of development documented in the nomination continued after 1951, with new construction reflecting post-war architectural trends as well as the changing demographics of the neighborhood. Accordingly, this nomination expands the period of significance in a similar manner. One split-level dwelling constructed in 1972 was the last residence constructed before an almost decade-long period where no new construction occurred in the neighborhood and represents a logical ending date for the period of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

2001 Nomination: The Norwood Boulevard Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A: Community Planning and Development. The Norwood neighborhood is representative of one of Birmingham's early streetcar suburban developments (1904) that transitioned from a streetcar suburb, laid out as an extension of the existing city grid, to an automobile suburb designed in a picturesque pattern common to suburban development of the period. The latter featured a wide serpentine boulevard with two lanes of traffic separated by a wide linear park and a corresponding oval street. Developed by the Birmingham Realty Company in 1912, Norwood was an upper and upper-middle class neighborhood, attracting wealthy members of Birmingham's industrial community.

2021 Expansion: Despite the 2001 nomination documenting the use of three different planning schemes (rectilinear street grid, serpentine, and circular), the nomination did not recognize that the neighborhood developed in two phases. As originally planned in 1904, the neighborhood was representative of an early streetcar suburb that repeated the grid pattern of the existing city. When the neighborhood was enlarged in 1912, the developers adopted a picturesque plan that both responded to the topography of the site and acknowledged the rising popularity of automobiles. The adoption of a motorized bus service rather than fixed streetcar lines was a feature of the expansion that removed the larger neighborhood from the constraints of the fixed rail-based transportation system. This nomination expansion documents the evolution of the three development patterns and provides additional context. The nomination also extends the district's period of significance to 1972, since the architectural and demographic changes that occurred in Norwood illustrate broader trends in Birmingham's

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suburban landscape. The development of Norwood illustrates the continuum of suburban development near downtown Birmingham, which is closely tied to the industrial development of the surrounding Birmingham District, one of the major industrial centers of the postbellum South. The Norwood Historic District's development over time reflects broader patterns described in the Historic Residential Suburbs National Register Bulletin.³

Suburban Development in Birmingham

The context into which the Norwood neighborhood developed has its roots in the creation of the City of Birmingham. A preceding community, called Elyton, was originally a federal land grant to the Connecticut Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. The land proved unsuitable for their purpose, and the asylum's representative, William Ely, was authorized to sell it. With his agreement to donate land for a county courthouse and his other efforts to boost the area, the community was named in his honor: Elyton.⁴ The town became a regional trading center and its population grew to 1,000 by 1870. The Elyton Land Company was organized in December 1869 "for the purpose of buying land and selling lots to build a city in Jefferson County" and was responsible for the creation of the City of Birmingham.⁵ In January 1870, the company was incorporated with capital stock of \$200,000. The company acquired 4,150 acres of land at the eventual crossing of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad (later the Alabama and Great Southern) and the North and South Railroad (later the Louisville and Nashville) on which to develop what it hoped would be a great industrial city. The city was named after Birmingham, England, and the Elyton Land Company began selling lots in Birmingham in June 1870 and received its charter from the state legislature on December 19, 1871. The company granted rights of way to the railroads and soon built the city's first hotel. By 1873, Birmingham's population reached 4,000 and the county seat was relocated here. A cholera epidemic that summer and a national economic depression that lasted for several years threatened the existence of the company and the town. Dr. Henry Caldwell became the company's President in 1875 and immediately began to develop the city's coal and coke industries. The opening of the Pratt Mines in 1878 and the area's first large scale production of pig iron at the Alice Furnace #1 in 1880 began the city's emergence as an iron and manufacturing center.

Centrally located along the Jones Valley within the "Birmingham District," a large area of central Alabama rich in the materials for making steel, including vast reserves of iron ore and coal, Birmingham emerged as a major industrial center in the 1880s and was often referred to as the "Pittsburgh of the South." Eleven furnace companies began operation in the area by 1890 and they and various mining and other related industrial activities resulted in the development of several additional industrial cities and numerous company towns, all scattered within close proximity to Birmingham. With all of the raw ingredients for iron production in the surrounding area, Birmingham's own industrial development was rapid. The Elyton Land Company invested heavily in incentives to promote the city's industrial and commercial growth. In 1879, they donated a 20-acre site on the west side of the city to T. T. Hillman and Henry DeBardeleben on which to build the Alice Furnace. Other iron and steel industries followed, and the city experienced a protracted period of growth that soon earned it another common nickname: the "Magic City."

Birmingham's population grew from 3,000 in 1880 to almost 40,000 in 1900. During the 1880s alone, the city's growth exceeded that of all other cities in the South and it became the largest city in Alabama. The city's residential areas grew rapidly to meet the demand for new housing, first within the grid of the city established by the Elyton Land Company within the base of Jones Valley. Wealthier neighborhoods were located north of the Birmingham Railroad Reservation, a wide belt of open land that crossed the city from east to west and was reserved for rail traffic. The Reservation marked the demarcation between the avenues that paralleled it to the north, numbered consecutively from 1st Avenue North, and those to the south, numbered consecutively from 1st Avenue South and alternately by letter starting with Avenue A.

The city's early growth spawned a boom in land speculation. The most prominent of the early development firms was the Elyton Land Company, which had owned all of the city's original acreage and was responsible for the development of several of its early streetcar suburbs, including Highland Avenue (NR, 1977) and Lakeview Park. The company's early success was phenomenal, as its stock value rose from \$19 per share in the 1870s to \$5,000 per share in 1886-1887. The following year, the company issued \$2,000,000 in bonds but the economic depression that occurred in the 1890s, which rivalled that of the

³ David L. Ames, and Linda Flint McClelland, National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs (Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002), pp. 16-25.

⁴ Marjorie Longenecker White, The Birmingham District: An Industrial History and Guide (Birmingham, AL: Birmingham Historical Society, 1981), p. 25.

⁵ Malcolm C. McMillan, Yesterday's Birmingham (Miami, FL: E.A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., 1975), p. 15.

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Great Depression of the 1930s, caused them to default and the company went into receivership in 1897.⁶ The Birmingham Realty Company was organized in 1899 as the successor to the Elyton Land Company and began operations in 1900.⁷ The company "has been a vital force in the city's residential, commercial, and industrial growth" and "developed such areas as Norwood, Chestnut Hill, Forest Park, Highland Office Park, and the Pinson Valley Industrial Park."⁸ Jemison and Company was founded in 1903 and soon became one of the major land developers in the area and was responsible for the construction of apartment buildings, the Tutwiler Hotel, and numerous suburban communities, including Central Park, Ensley Highlands, Altamont (NR, Red Mountain Suburbs Historic District, 1995), and Fairfield.

A "bird's eye" map published by Norris, Wellge and Co. in 1885 [Figure #2] shows residential areas spreading out from the commercial core and generally concentrated within the area bounded by 14th and 26th Streets and 8th Avenue North and South. The 1887 Atlas of the City of Birmingham and Suburbs [Figure #3] shows the suburban developments that included: North Birmingham, a separate community to the north of the city; East Birmingham, a separate community to the northeast; Avondale, a separate community to the east; South Highlands, a contiguous community to the south; and Smithfield, a contiguous community to the west. Norwood lies in the mostly undeveloped area between Birmingham, North Birmingham, and East Birmingham. An 1889 map of the county (Figure #5) shows successive bedroom communities stretching out along the valley to the northeast of the city including Woodlawn, East Lake, Gate City, and Trussville; with Ensley, Powderly, and Bessemer extending along the valley to the city's southwest.⁹ Additional communities gradually developed in the spaces between the earlier communities. On January 1, 1910, an act of the Alabama legislature became law and created Greater Birmingham which saw the annexation of Avondale, East Lake, Elyton, Ensley, Graymont, North Birmingham, North Haven, Pratt City, West End, Woodlawn, and Wylam into the city. Birmingham's population increased from about 50,000 to 132,685 overnight and the city now stretched some fourteen miles along Jones Valley and five miles wide between North Birmingham and Red Mountain.

The city's pre-automobile era growth outward from the city's center can be organized into several distinct, but sometimes overlapping, categories, that generally parallel those documented in the Historic Residential Suburbs National Register Bulletin: streetcar suburbs; industrial towns that either grew adjacent to industrial centers or were developed to support industrial development that were, in most cases, Railroad Suburbs; and infill development that occurred between and around these other communities. The earliest of these communities, those developed primarily prior to 1908, were linked to the city primarily by an extensive system of horse drawn trolleys, streetcars, and rail lines.

The earliest of the city's contiguous streetcar suburbs included South Highlands and Smithfield. The Elyton Land Company began to promote the South Highlands in 1884 as an attractive alternative to the lower lying neighborhoods in the Jones Valley. Many of these neighborhoods, such as Hanover Place (NR 2003, originally laid out in 1884), Rhodes Park (NR 1982, laid out in the mid 1880s), Chestnut Hill (NR 1987, laid out in 1913), Country Club (NR 2003, laid out in 1905), Forest Park (NR 1980, laid out in 1906) included wide boulevards and curvilinear streets in response to their topography and was an early adaptation of the picturesque form in the city. That same year they developed Lakeview, a streetcar suburb "anchored" by Lakewood Park, to the east of the South Highlands neighborhood. The company also began to market the North Highlands in 1891, but little development occurred there before 1904. In 1886, Dr. Joseph Riley Smith created a 600-acre suburban town called Smithfield just west of the city. Avondale, contiguous to the eastern boundary of the city, was developed as a separate suburban community in 1889. Norwood was initially developed in 1904 as an inner contiguous streetcar suburb. However, a failure to extend the streetcar system into the area north of 12th Avenue North hampered its early development.

The industrial towns of the Birmingham District are described in detail in Marjorie Longenecker White's The Birmingham District: An Industrial History and Guide (1981). Each of these communities, and others like them, were the site of iron and steel mills, manufacturing or mining facilities, and/or other industrial concerns. In addition to the industries, each typically had a downtown commercial area and surrounding residences.

Later suburban development, from about 1908 until the end of World War II, typically followed the national pattern of Automobile Suburbs. As automobiles became more popular, suburban development was gradually freed from the

⁶ "Propose to Reorganize the Elyton Land Company," The Birmingham News, November 3, 1898, p. 5.

⁷ "Director's Meeting," The Birmingham News, December 29, 1899, p. 6.

⁸ Carolyn Green Satterfield, Ph.D., Historic Sites of Jefferson County, Alabama (Birmingham, AL: Jefferson County Historical Society, 1985), p. 26

⁹ E. Grieg, Map of Jefferson County, Alabama (Birmingham, AL: E. Grieg, 1889).

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constraints of fixed trolley tracks by the late 1910s to the 1920s, especially as the city concentrated on paving and expanding the local road system. In 1912, the picturesque Norwood Boulevard and Norwood Circle were platted, to take advantage of the increasing popularity of autos and also buses that no longer required tracks. The neighborhood grew rapidly, with more than seventy-five percent of its contributing resources constructed between 1912 and 1944. With the expanded popularity of autos, newer subdivisions were developed further away from downtown, including Gardendale, Homewood, Hoover, and Mountain Brook.

After World War II, Post-War Suburbs and Early Freeway Suburbs were spurred by federal housing programs and the development of highways that allowed development to reach farther out from the city center and followed a new development paradigm based on auto access to the interstate system. Vestavia Hills, Roebuck-Huffman, and Oxmoor are examples of Post-War suburbs. Interstate 65, a north-south route, was constructed through the western side of the city, immediately west of 11th Street, in the late 1960s, and Interstate 20/59 crossed the downtown area just north of 8th Avenue North by the early 1970s. The development of the Red Mountain Expressway and its cut through Red Mountain (1969) spurred suburban development south of the city that had long been thwarted by the difficulty crossing the mountain. These latter developments split historic neighborhoods and hastened the flight of white residents to the suburbs as the city struggled with racial issues in the mid-20th century.

Norwood: 1904-1910

Norwood developed as part of the expansion of the city from its center to the surrounding hillsides, a trend that began in the 1880s and continues to this day. Part of an area known as the North Highlands, the topography of the area that would become Norwood rises fifty to one hundred feet above the floor of Jones Valley along the Flint Ridge. Together with the corresponding South Highlands, an area of rising land at the foot of Red Mountain, the North and South Highlands were created as the city's wealthier population began to seek higher topography to escape the industrial smoke that often collected in the basin of Jones Valley, where the city's industrial and railroad facilities were located. During this period that began by 1891: "Birmingham's Victorian citizenry had an almost military obsession with high ground."¹⁰ Both the North and South Highlands areas were both included on the Elyton Land Company's original plat (Figure #1), but simply as extensions of the same grid that typified the entire plat. Development of the South Highlands was started by the Elyton Land Company in 1884 and was well established as the new center for upper income residential development by 1887, when the Atlas of the City of Birmingham and Suburbs [Figure #3] shows it with a pattern of curvilinear streets. While the Elyton Land Company began to develop the North Highlands by 1891, the development of the street grid only extended as far north as 13th Avenue North and as far east as 26th Avenue (N) by the time Schoel's Map of the City of Birmingham, Alabama and Suburbs was compiled in 1888 (Figure #4). Rectangular blocks marked "B.R." for Birmingham Realty Company (by then successor to the Elyton Land Company) are shown in the area that would become Norwood for the first time on Kelly's Map of Birmingham, Alabama and Adjacent Suburbs of 1903 (Figure #7).

The area remained undeveloped until streetcar service reached the neighborhood, following a broader pattern in suburban development in Birmingham. In 1904, the streetcar line was extended along 12th Avenue North from 26th Street North to 32nd Street North, connecting Norwood to downtown Birmingham. That same year, the Birmingham Realty Company began the sale of lots in what was then alternately referred to as Norwood or Norwood Place. The grid layout of the Elyton Land Company's original plat was retained. This layout was consistent with the design of other Birmingham streetcar suburbs such as Highland Avenue and Lakewood Park that were located outside of the original city grid in the late 1800s and very early 1900s.

Though closer to the city's downtown businesses and industries than some of the other suburban neighborhoods in Birmingham, Norwood offered a similar escape from urban life. Marketing materials characterized Norwood as "The Placid Place" and targeted white upper middle- and upper-class homeowners. Two stone bollard signs (Resources #6, Photo #1, and #13), with limestone insets reading "Norwood" and "Place," are located along 12th Avenue North at the intersections of 26th Street North and 32nd Street North and were likely set at this time. In July 1904, the Birmingham Realty Company boasted in an advertisement in The Birmingham News that "smoke, dust and turmoil cannot ascend to its placid height, the ascent of which is so gradual one is not conscious he's climbed in until he turns and looks about him."¹¹ The ad also boasted

¹⁰ Michael W. Fazio, Landscape of Transformation. Architecture and Birmingham, Alabama (Knoxville, TN: The University of Tennessee Press, 2010), p. 75.

¹¹ "Norwood," Advertisement in The Birmingham News, July 30, 1904, p. 7.

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that the development already had paved streets, sidewalks, a water main, and electric lights: "The purchaser of a lot has nothing to do but build his house, no worry about grades, no cause for fear that his building will in any way deteriorate by the washing of the rain fall or for any other conceivable contingency which it is possible for the inventive genius today to provide against." Purchasers were required to submit plans for their houses to the company to ensure that they were compatible with the neighborhood.

Norwood is laid out on no small scale. All of the lots are 60 x 190 feet There is room for the rose garden, the vine trellis, the fruit orchard, and - changing from the sentimental to the utilitarian - room for the kitchen garden and the stable, room for the home life to expand in whatever way it will. The liberality of the company in respect to the dimensions of the lots is truly remarkable when the enormous expenditure of preparation is taken into account.

Norwood is the recognition on the part of the Birmingham Realty Company of the necessity for a residential section where people of refined taste have that privilege of paramount importance to them - the dwelling together in congenial surroundings in an atmosphere free of physical and moral taint. So admirably has been the choice of the location, so carefully have been safeguarded the ideals and desires, both great and small of the true home lover. It is doubtful whether his ingenuity could suggest anything more to ask of nature at the hands of the men who have made the way smooth for him.¹²

A July 1904 advertisement in The Birmingham News states that twelve houses had already been constructed in the neighborhood and that an additional five were then under construction. Among the houses already built were those of: James Ashworth, master mechanic for the L&N Railroad, at the corner of 11th Avenue North and 28th Street North; Isaac C. Beatty, an agent for the Birmingham Realty Co. at 1130 30th Street North; Charles A. Browne, of Browne & Joy, civil engineers, at 1130 31st Street North; Samuel S. Joy, a draftsman, at 1122 31st St. North; S. Scott Joy, Browne & Joy, civil engineers, at 1126 31st Street North; Benjamin B. Martin, of the Martin Cracker Co., at 1212 29th Street North; Dr. John H. Phillips, superintendent of the public schools, at 2720 12th Avenue North; W. G. Oliver, of W. G. Oliver & Co., real estate, at 1102 28th Street North; John B. Simpson, a salesman, at 1102 28th Street North; as well as J. N. Mackey, John M. Marriott, and W. M. Smith. None of these resources are extant.

Early development of Norwood was concentrated in the blocks closest to the streetcar line along 12th Avenue North, reflecting the importance of streetcars and transportation to suburban development. The blocks between 11th and 12th Avenues North were fully developed by the time the 1910 Sanborn map was compiled, with the two blocks to the north being less densely developed, and no development shown above 14th Avenue North, other than some scattered residences along 26th Avenue North at the corner of 15th Avenue North. The map shows additional undeveloped blocks extending to 18th Avenue North. Each of the blocks between 11th and 18th Avenues N are shown as being identical in size, typically with eight lots facing east and eight lots facing west, with two central alleys, one running north to south and one east to west.

Norwood: 1911-1951

While automobiles were becoming increasing popular in the city, they were not yet commonplace in 1910, and the northward expansion of the Norwood neighborhood was hindered by the lack of streetcar access. Birmingham Realty Company had expected Jemison's streetcar line to extend up 32nd Avenue North, but the extension was not forthcoming. Still, the company began planning the extension of the neighborhood to the north and east in 1912. Recognizing that easy access to the city was one of their strongest marketing tools, the Birmingham Realty Company organized the Norwood Transit Company in 1913. When the Norwood Transit Company began operations in July 1914, it was not with trolleys on tracks but rather with two busses with wood bodies resembling streetcars attached to two-ton Pierce-Arrow chassis. These have been cited as the first buses used in the city.¹³

In 1912, Birmingham Realty Company's civil engineer, B. B. Meriwether, re-platted the expansion of the neighborhood, abandoning the grid pattern in favor of more picturesque street layouts. 14th Avenue North was abandoned between 28th Street North and 33rd Street North and each of the existing blocks to the north of 13th Avenue North were extended all the

¹² "Norwood," Advertisement in The Birmingham News, July 30, 1904, p. 7

¹³ Leah Rawls Atkins, The Valley and the Hills: An Illustrated History of Birmingham and Jefferson County (Birmingham: Birmingham-Jefferson Historical Society, 1981), quoted in the 2001 National Register nomination.

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way to 15th Avenue North. The serpentine Norwood Boulevard was extended north from the intersection of 13th Avenue North and 28th Street North and wound its way east until it ended at what is now known as Vanderbilt Road, just east of 36th Place North. A curvilinear street, roughly paralleling Norwood Boulevard to the south, was formed by the extensions of 29th and 31st Streets which were joined at the apex of the loop they formed at the intersection of 30th Street. The latter then headed north to Norwood Boulevard. 30th Street North was also extended from 15th Avenue North to a T intersection with a segment of 16th Avenue North that ran between 29th and 31st Streets. An oval street was laid out to the east of 34th Street and was named Norwood Circle. 34th Street North extended south from Norwood Boulevard parallel to 33rd Street before curving to the east as 13th Avenue North and looping back as 35th Street North to the southern portion of Norwood Circle.

The re-platting of Norwood illustrates the growing popularity of suburban neighborhoods whose roads followed the topography and formed a contrast with the gridded street patterns of urban downtowns and early streetcar suburbs. This continued a pattern that had been firmly established in the South Highlands area of the city in the late 1800s, where picturesque winding and curvilinear streets responded to the hilly topography. Norwood Boulevard and Norwood Circle share similarities with streets in several of the South Highland developments as well as Bush Hills in the western area of the city. While the southern part of the gridded area of the neighborhood saw the construction of larger scale dwellings, much of the northern part of the gridded area was slow to develop until after Norwood Boulevard and Norwood Circle were platted at the northern end of the neighborhood. These streets initially attracted additional upper income families and spurred development of the central blocks.

2001 Nomination:

The re-design of Norwood succeeded in attracting new residents to the neighborhood. In addition to newspaper advertising, in 1914, Birmingham Realty Company published its Norwood book, a bound volume complete with photographs of some of the more imposing homes. By 1915, the company was selling twenty-five lots a month and by October of that year, advertisements announced that lots remaining unsold "may now almost literally be counted on the fingers of the hand. But each of them is a choice location. A typical sixty by ninety-foot lot cost \$1,600 or between \$25 and \$30 a frontage foot. All of the lots of Norwood, however, were not purchased by potential homebuilders. The qualities that attracted future homeowners also caught the attention of speculators, something in which Birmingham Realty Company took pride. In September of 1915, Birmingham Realty Company announced in the Birmingham Age Herald that "a spot cash offer of \$2,500 has been refused by the holder of a lot at Twenty-Ninth Street and Twelfth Avenue, Norwood. This is upward of \$40 a foot, and the offer represents about 35 per cent increase in the purchase price. We merely cite this to show how lots in Norwood are appreciating in value. As for ourselves, we are disposing of the comparatively few lots remaining unsold on the same easy and equitable terms as heretofore. We advise those who contemplate purchasing not to delay." By 1916, the few remaining lots were bringing \$2,800 to \$3,000.¹⁴

As predicted, Norwood attracted the cream of Birmingham's industrial entrepreneurs but it also lured the average middle- and upper middle-class businessmen. Residents of Norwood included doctors, grocers, teachers, engineers, food brokers, clerks, lawyers, veterinarians, and Alabama Power Company employees. The Yields of Yields Department Store, the Broyles of Broyles Furniture Company, the Walkers of Walkers Drug Company, the Felicities of Consumer Lee Company, the Gramercys of Magic City Candy Company, the Adams of Adams Produce, and the Kidds of Sunnyland Refining Margarine Company, purchased lots and erected imposing homes along Norwood Boulevard.

Improvements in transportation to and through Norwood also helped fuel a period of growth and rapid construction in the neighborhood in the 1920s. Although automobile ownership was increasing, streetcars still played important roles in suburban development in Birmingham. By 1928, those residents of the boulevard could catch a streetcar at the pavilion (Resource #705, Photo #30-right) at the intersection of 15th Avenue, 32nd Street, and Norwood Boulevard. The streetcar line finally reached the 15th Street entrance of Norwood Boulevard in 1922 and by 1928, the tracks had been laid down the median of Norwood Boulevard. The streetcars carried businessmen from their homes in Norwood, down the hill to the central business district of Birmingham and high school students to Phillips High School at 6th Avenue and 24th Street.

Warren, Knight and Davis, Birmingham's premier architectural firm, designed a neighborhood elementary school (Resource #691) in the Tudor Revival style. Birmingham Realty Company had lobbied the city of Birmingham for a school since it developed Norwood in 1913. By 1925, Dr. J. H. Phillips, Superintendent of Public Schools, resided on Norwood Boulevard

¹⁴ Birmingham Realty Company

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and this may have helped in finally securing an elementary school for the neighborhood. In addition to the school, Norwood was served by the Norwood General Hospital, also designed by Warren, Knight and Davis, as well as the Norwood Baptist Church at 15th Avenue and 26th Streets, and Norwood Methodist Churches at 13th and 31st Streets, both erected in the 1920s.¹⁵

Throughout the 1920s, Norwood Place was a stable, prosperous neighborhood, home to some of Birmingham's civic, business, and industrial leaders. Because of its location, Norwood was ideal residential area for Birmingham's business and corporate leaders. The streets were lined with large, commodious, and comfortable homes in a variety of architectural styles. Norwood boasted a good transportation system, as well as excellent educational facilities, religious institutions, and health-care centers.

By 1930, Norwood was having difficulty competing with the newer suburbs that were being established further outside Birmingham. Despite its elevated location, Norwood was trapped between the industrial centers of Birmingham and North Birmingham and suffered from the heavy smoke and haze that lingered in the air. Additionally, the noisy Southern Railway ran along the western boundary of the neighborhood. In the 1930s the residential areas of Birmingham spread from Highland Avenue to Mountain Terrace and Redmont (NR, Red Mountain Suburbs Historic District, 1995), over Red Mountain into Shades Valley. New residential subdivisions began to attract homebuilders anxious to escape the smoke and haze of the Birmingham District. The new suburb of Edgewood was advertised as the subdivision "without a railroad crossing" and "free of smoke and dust." Hollywood real estate salesmen suggested buyers move "out of the smoke, come into the ozone." Robert Jemison, Jr., "Mr. Birmingham Real Estate" developed the Redmont area in Shades Valley and then established Mountain Brook Estates on 400 acres of land along Watkins Creek. Homewood and Edgewood were served by streetcar transportation but only the automobile made it possible for men to commute from Hollywood (NR, 2002) and Mountain Brook, a suburb frequently called the "bedroom of Birmingham" since so many of the city's business and industrial leaders lived there and worked in Birmingham. As many of the residents of older neighborhoods such as Highland Avenue, South Highlands, Bush Hills, and Norwood moved into Shades Valley, Mountain Brook became the focus of Birmingham society and the average income level of the neighborhoods closer to the city fell. The comparatively small number of houses remaining in the district that were built between 1930 and 1944 and their relatively more modest size and design illustrates this locally significant trend. Nevertheless, Norwood continued to be viewed as an economically stable neighborhood throughout the 1930s and *through World War II*.¹⁶

2021 Expansion:

The changing demographics of Norwood were evident in a 1938 assessment of the neighborhood by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC), a New Deal program created in 1933 to help urban homeowners avoid foreclosure. The HOLC prepared a series of reports and maps that described the condition of individual neighborhoods and provided analysis of the relative risks for banks and mortgage lenders based on a number of factors including demographics specifically as applied to ethnicity and race. Neighborhoods considered safe for investors were colored green on the HOLC maps, those with some risk blue, declining areas in yellow, and areas colored red were "hazardous."¹⁷ The Area Description for the Security Map of Birmingham (see Figure #11) published in 1938 indicates that Norwood was already in "decline." The bulk of the neighborhood was colored yellow on the map. Among the detrimental influences cited were: "Restrictions Expiring. Smoke and fumes from city. Encroachment of business and apartments. Heavy traffic conditions. Slow infiltration of lower income and racial groups. Some vandalism." Still, the neighborhood had an extremely low percentage of foreign-born families (1%) and no African Americans at the time. The "trend of desirability over the next 10-15 years was rated as "slowly downward" the report indicates that property values had dropped 30% from their 1926-1928 peak by 1929 and, on average, another 35-40% by 1938. Perimeter areas of Norwood were colored red and the report indicates a population that included 15% foreign born and 20% African American. Additional influences included "Difficulty in rental collections. Vandalism. Hospital in area. Advanced Age of properties." Property values in the red areas along the edges were roughly half of those in the yellow area. The HOLC report and map documented the early stages of trends that would accelerate after World War II.

¹⁵ John Schnorrenberg, *Remembered Past, Discovered Future: The Alabama Architecture of Warren Knight & Davis, 1906-1961* (Birmingham, AL: Birmingham Museum of Art, 1999), 38-61; Norwood Neighborhood Lateral File.

¹⁶ Atkins, 101-111

¹⁷ "Mapping Inequality: Redlining in New Deal America," <https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/#loc=5/39.1/-94.58>

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During the period from 1945 to 1951, seventy-three (sixty-two contributing) additional residences were built on lots scattered throughout the neighborhood. Most were relatively modest houses typical of the period, but they provide evidence that the neighborhoods remained stable and was attracting new residents throughout the period, but was not attracting upper-class or upper-middle-class residents as it had in the early decades of the 20th century.

Norwood: 1951-1972

2021 Expansion:

The “white flight” that affected Norwood in the 1950s and 1960s was part of a broader local change in the demographics and geography of Birmingham’s suburbs, as the residents of inner suburbs shifted from more affluent white homeowners to a mix of less affluent white homeowners and renters. With the opening of Shades Valley High School in 1960, students on the south side of Red Mountain in neighborhoods such as Homewood, Mountain Brook, and Hollywood (NR, 2002) were able to attend a nearby school within their suburban area and no longer had to travel to attend the inner-city Phillips High School. By this time, a 1957 effort to racially integrate the school had failed, but the action made the school much less attractive to white suburban residents. Consequently, the neighborhoods in the outer suburbs to the south attracted additional white families with school-age children, including many from Norwood and other older suburbs adjacent to the city, such as Bush Hills and Fountain Heights. As the 1950s progressed, more residents relocated away from the neighborhood and its percentage of renter-occupied resources steadily increased. Eighty (14%) of the contributing residential buildings in the district were constructed between 1951 and 1972, with only four dwellings constructed between 1961 and 1969 and two added in the 1970s, the last having been completed in 1972.

The construction of apartment buildings within Norwood and other inner suburbs in the decades after World War II was also connected to this broader shift in Birmingham’s suburban landscape. While apartment buildings were being constructed at the time in some of the city’s more affluent neighborhoods, these held more similarity with the earlier apartment buildings in Norwood that were built for wealthier families who preferred apartment living. In neighborhoods like Norwood and Bush Hills, post-World War II apartments were typically marketed to residents looking for a more affordable housing alternative. In Norwood and other similar neighborhoods, apartment buildings and the conversion of older houses into rentals, reflected the reduced economic circumstances of an increasing percentage of the population. By 1938, home ownership in Norwood has dropped to less than 40%. The twelve-unit Norwood Plaza Apartment complex (Resources #118 through #120) opened in May 1960 and three additional scattered apartment buildings were constructed that year (Resources #597, #608, and #426). A second phase of the Norwood Plaza Apartment complex added seven additional buildings in 1965 (Resources #427 through #433) and another separate apartment building was constructed in 1970 (Resource #84). The minimal number of single-family residences constructed after 1960 and the addition of multiple apartment units reflects the gradual demographic shift that occurred in Birmingham from the mid to late 1950s through 1972.

In addition, the air routes to the nearby Birmingham Airport resulted in low level jet flights directly over neighborhood which became a major nuisance for residents. By the mid-1960s, many white property owners sold or rented their homes, or left them vacant. The changing demographics of the neighborhood were detailed in a twenty-eight page special report in the “In Dixieland” magazine section of the Birmingham News of December 7, 1969 entitled “The Urban Crisis...as seen in the story of Birmingham’s Norwood.” The article describes an “urban crisis” that was common to most American cities involving gradual demographic shifts in neighborhoods where more affluent residents were relocating to suburban areas for varying reasons and their former homes were being acquired by lower income residents, resulting in a gradual decline in the physical conditions of the neighborhoods, rising crime, and other social problems. The article reported on the already large number of white residents who had departed, the racial tensions occurring, and the positive and negative aspects of the influx of new neighbors into what was no longer an economically stable neighborhood. Black families first began moving into the neighborhood in by 1967, some having been displaced by interstate construction in other neighborhoods, but most simply looking to upgrade their housing conditions in what was becoming an increasingly affordable area.

The seismic shift in the racial composition of the neighborhood did not occur until the 1970s, as only one hundred black families were documented in Norwood in 1967, contrasted to 3,245 white families.¹⁸ However, the seeds of racial tension

¹⁸ “The Urban Crisis as seen in the story of Birmingham’s Norwood,” In Dixieland, The Birmingham News Magazine, December 7, 1969, passim.

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that would transform the neighborhood in the coming years were firmly planted. The first major flashpoint was the construction of the Norwood Youth Center Pool (Resource #255), completed in 1968 as an integrated facility. Some nearby white residents saw the pool as a nuisance that would attract blacks into the neighborhood and they responded by forming the Norwood Citizens for a Better Community, a group that openly opposed the neighborhood's integration. The pool was closed the following year after it suffered multiple acts of vandalism, presumably by white residents who were upset by the number of black youths it attracted. In addition to the pool, the racial tensions were fueled by Operation Pride and Church House. Operation Pride was instituted in 1966 as a federally-funded housing code enforcement program designed to help stabilize neighborhoods that were "heading, if not stopped, to slum status."¹⁹ Some white residents saw the program as a way of "turning the area over to the Negroes."²⁰ Church House (no longer extant) was a program of local churches that sought to set up a center for conciliation but instead became a target for dumped garbage, bullets shot through windows, and bomb threats.

Norwood: Post 1972

2001 Nomination: In seven years, from 1970 to 1977, the racial and economic composition of Norwood changed dramatically. By 1970, of the total 1,523 houses in the Norwood Community, 115 were vacant, 677 were owner-occupied, and 731 were renter-occupied. The neighborhood was populated by 3,378 whites (82.25%) and 729 blacks (17.75%). Only seven years later, 559 houses were owner-occupied, 876 were renter-occupied and 83 were vacant. The population had changed to 3,819 or 94.18% black to 235 or 5.82% white. From 1970 to 1977, retirees living in Norwood rose from 62 to 218 while those who were unemployed rose from 79 to 638. Females as single head of families rose from 182 or 12.93% to 501 or 34.93%. One-person households rose from 345 or 24.50% to 520 or 36.27%.²¹

2021 Expansion: Many of the middle-class black residents who came to Norwood in the 1970s, while able to afford the purchase of their properties, sometimes found it difficult to maintain the large older homes, especially as the first generation of families began to age and die out by the 1990s. Houses often were vacated after their owners passed away or moved on. The cumulative deferred maintenance, coupled with the increasing abandonment, resulted in the deterioration and the gradual loss to decay or fire of many individual resources. This has been especially true in the blocks immediately adjacent to Interstate 20/59 (constructed 1967-1971), where some of the neighborhood's oldest and largest resources have disappeared.

Today, Norwood is a low to moderate income, economically depressed neighborhood. Fortunately, the Norwood Neighborhood Association is taking an active role in the preservation of its architectural and historic resources. The association supports a series of efforts to improve the area and restore its vitality and attractiveness.

¹⁹ "The Urban Crisis...", p. 8.

²⁰ Ibid, p. 9.

²¹ U.S. Census Block Report (Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, 1970); Field Survey, Birmingham Regional Planning, 1977.

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Criterion C: Architecture

The Norwood Historic District is significant in the area of architecture for its diverse collection of primarily residences that illustrate the architectural styles popular in the U.S. during the district's period of significance from 1904 to 1972. As in the smaller Norwood Boulevard Historic District that was listed in 2001, houses in the expanded Norwood Historic District range in scale and design detail from simple bungalows and cottages to large and imposing high-style dwellings. The complex design, intricate detail, and superior building materials in the larger houses suggest that many were architect-design as opposed to pattern built. The architectural styles and patterns from the 2001 nomination continue throughout the expanded district. Larger scale residences occur primarily in the southern portion of the district, with more modest and more recent resources more prevalent in the interior blocks. As Norwood transitioned from a higher income neighborhood with a high percentage of owner-occupied dwellings to a moderate-income neighborhood with an increased population of renters in the late 1950s through the 1960s, new houses tended to be more modest in scale and details and a number of new apartment buildings were constructed. In contrast to the more grand residential sections along the south ridges of the city, Norwood's grander homes and its more modest pre-World War II buildings are representative of a middle- to upper middle-class neighborhood of the early 20th century that gradually transitioned to a more modest area after 1930. As a result, it conveys the diversity and evolution of suburban architecture in Birmingham.

The expanded Norwood Historic District has a particularly strong collection of Craftsman-style houses, ranging from modest bungalows to high-style examples. Stylistically, the vast majority of the houses in the district (60% of all contributing dwellings, and 77% of those constructed prior to 1945) fall within the broad category of bungalow/Craftsman. Most of these houses are bungalows of varying size with varying degrees of Craftsman style detailing. Higher style examples include Resources #139, #236, #246, #348, #406, #480, #488, #501, #653, #658, #678, and #683. Craftsman style details include exposed rafter ends, angle bracketed eaves, porch pillars or supports on pedestals, multi-pane windows, and apron walls. The Scanlin Housman House (Resource #348, 1909) features a wide front-facing gable with bracketed eaves and a full facade porch with tapered rubble stone pillars and apron wall that wraps to the north elevation. 1324 33rd Street North (Resource #488, circa 1925) is a two-story example with a front-facing roof gable and a full-facade one-story porch, both with angle bracketed eaves and exposed rafter ends, brick porch pillars and apron wall, and wood shingle siding at the upper level above wood weatherboard siding at the first floor. The rubble stone duplex and 3440 17th Avenue North (Resource #139, circa 1925) features a gable on hipped roof with front-facing gable porches at the east and west sides of its façade, each with angle bracketed eaves and tapered rubble stone pillars and apron walls. The resource also retains its original geometric windows.

The overall district has a smaller but notable collection of Prairie and American Foursquare style houses that illustrate characteristic features of these styles. Seventy-two examples of Prairie (American Foursquare) style houses (10% of all contributing dwellings) are scattered throughout the district. These houses range from simple unadorned Foursquares through more elaborate high style Prairie style examples typified by low pitched roofs with wide overhanging eaves, horizontal façade composition, and heavy porch supports. The house at 1409 30th Street North (Resource #353, circa 1915, Photo #12) has the typical massing and hipped roof common to Foursquare houses, but also features banded windows in the Prairie tradition. The two-story brick Resource #360 (1429 30th Street North, circa 1925) features a low-pitched hipped roof with a decorative hipped dormer at its front slope, a full-width one-story hipped porch with brick pillars and apron wall, and geometric windows. A similar frame dwelling at 1230 31st Street North (Resource #375, 1912) has stone porch pillars.

Twenty-five resources (3% of all contributing dwellings) were classified in the inventory as being of the Tudor Revival style and these range from simple dwellings with some stylistic characteristics to high style examples. The collection of Tudor Revival dwellings in the historic district displays the common architectural features of this style, including steeply pitched roofs with cross gables and half gables, round arched entrances, multi-light windows, and some featuring half timbering. Representative examples include Resources #221, #557, #765, #771, and #775. Resource #771 (19 Norwood Circle, circa 1925) is a one-story brick dwelling with a gable composition shingle roof and a prominent front-facing cross gable with an integral decorative chimney and a secondary half-timbered gable projection. The house features a round-arched entrance, and a side gable porch to the south and an oriel window at its north elevation. A similar two-story example at 11 Norwood Circle (Resource #765, circa 1925) is brick with a portion of the second floor finished with half-timbering.

Although present in small numbers, the presence of other styles within the Norwood Historic District conveys the variety of other architectural revivals that were popular in the early 20th century. Other pre-World War II housing types include Colonial Revival (15 examples), Dutch Colonial Revival (one example; Resource #676), Neoclassical (three examples; Resource

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#338, 373, and 437). Resource #760 (2 Norwood Circle, circa 1925) is a good example of the Colonial Revival style. A two-story dwelling with a side gable roof with a dentil cornice, the house has a central gable portico and a segmental arched entrance with fanlight and sidelights. Resource #336 (1116 30th Street North, 1912) is representative of the Queen Anne style. The frame two-story house has a full-height cutaway bay window below a pedimented gable and has leaded glass and single and double geometric windows. The Neoclassical style John R. Copeland House (Resource #437, 1210 32nd Street North, circa 1905) is a two-story brick dwelling with a hipped roof and a full-height monumental pedimented portico with full-height Ionic columns. There is also one Rustic style house (Resource #341), a one-story log dwelling.

Five apartment complexes constructed in the early 20th century are typical of the what can be termed the Early-20th Century Apartment style, typified by brick exterior walls, multi-light windows, and some with vaguely Spanish Revival style parapets (Resources #8 – Photo #2, #231, #281, #283, and #284). These were designed to attract residents of similar socio-economic status to those owning the surrounding houses, rather than to accommodate a diversity of economic circumstances as would be common in the post-World War II era.

The boundary increase to the Norwood Historic District expands the collection of nonresidential buildings constructed before World War II. With the exception of the Norwood Elementary School (Resource #691, 1928) and the Norwood Park Pavilion (Resource #705, 1912) all of the nonresidential resources in the district are located in the expanded area. The churches include the elaborate Romanesque Revival Norwood Methodist Episcopal Church (1921, Resource #374, Photo #16), designed by Birmingham architect T. L. Brodie. The site includes an adjacent parsonage (circa 1912, Resource #19) and an attached Sunday School Building to which a two-story wing was added in the mid-20th century. The First Cumberland Presbyterian Church (1912, Resource #194, Photo #5) is both more modest in scale and eclectic in its blending of Romanesque Revival influences. One commercial building dating from circa 1915 (Resource #5) is typical of the Early 20th Century Commercial style and is a simple brick building with a low-pitched shed roof and pent roofs above its altered storefronts.

Additional resources include three concrete slab overpasses crossing the railroad cuts at 11th and 12th Avenues North and carrying the railroad across 15th Avenue North (Resources #1, #3, and #34-Photo #8). Of these, the 11th and 15th Avenue overpasses have decorative guardrails of concrete balustrades, and the guardrails at the 12th Avenue overpass are of a paneled design.

Postwar houses include 52 Minimal Traditional style dwellings (7%) typified by low-pitched roofs with tight eaves, and simple ornamentation. This style became popular during the Great Depression, as their modest scale and construction cost met the requirements of federally insured loans by the Federal Housing Authority. They remained popular during World War II and the immediate post-war era. Examples include Resources #45, #46, #106, #603, and #614. Resource #106 (2717 17th Avenue North) is a one-story frame dwelling with a low-pitched gable roof and a rectangular core with a front facing gable projection, wood shingle siding, simple details, and some surviving 6/6 windows.

The Ranch houses in the Norwood Historic District are representative of the continued pattern of new residential construction following national trends that occurred within the district previously. The 2001 nomination discussed the Ranch style, but none of the Ranch style resources included in its inventory were classified as Contributing. This style represents an evolution of the simpler Minimal Traditional style coupled with stylized Spanish Colonial precedents and responses to the streamlined design of modern architects of the late 1930s and 1940s. It became the dominant post-World War II style in the U.S. and continued to be popular into the early 1970s. All of the Ranch style resources in the 2001 nomination were constructed within the period of significance of this expansion and have therefore been reclassified as Contributing. Ninety-one contributing resources (13%) in the district fall into the broad category of the Ranch style, seventy of which are in the expansion area. Examples include transitional houses that blend stylistic characteristics of the Minimal Traditional style with the elongated horizontal character of the more fully developed Ranch style. Typical examples include Resource #788 at 52 Norwood Circle, a one-story frame dwelling with a low-pitched gable roof with wide eaves, an integral carport, double horizontal 2/2 windows, and a multi-light bay window. Resource #654 (2900 Norwood Boulevard, circa 1955) is similar but without the integral carport and with the addition of full-height geometric corner eave supports.

The expanded Norwood Historic District also includes a significant collection of Mid-Century Modern architecture, which was not present in the 2001 historic district. Common to the period from 1950 to 1970, examples in the expanded district include a church, most of the overall district's nonresidential buildings, and a number of apartment complexes. Mid-century Modern continued the trend toward more streamlined and less ornamented designs that had begun in the 1930s and 1940s.

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Low, horizontally oriented buildings, often with flat or low-pitched gable roofs, with simple lines and expanses of aluminum-framed windows became common.

Among the nonresidential buildings constructed in the Mid-Century Modern style include Fire Station #9, designed by the noted Birmingham architectural firm of Charles H. McCauley Associates (Resource #195, 1961, Photo #6), and notable for its horizontal orientation, streamlined style, banded windows, and flat roof. Two of the contributing commercial resources are also of this style: the Norwood Shopping Center (Resource #10, 1960, Photo #4) and the convenience store at 2701 12th Avenue North (Resource #7, circa 1965). The designs of both are typified by their simple glass storefronts and flat overhanging eaves. Two additional mid-century commercial buildings (Resource #4, 1956 and Resource #12, circa 1965), are simpler in design and plainer in detail.

The Norwood Historic District also contains several institutional buildings that reflect the Mid-Century Modern style, including the National Guard Armory (Resource #15, 1957), a health clinic (Resource #9, 1950), a school (Resource #230, 1967), and a youth center and pool (Resource #255, 1954/1968). One former trade school (Resource #230, 1967, with 1981-1982 addition) was also constructed in the style. Twenty-three residential resources are listed in the inventory as Mid-Century Modern and are all apartment buildings largely without ornament and typically with horizontal 2/2 windows. Examples include Resources #117-#120, #426-433, and #519.

One of the latest contributing resources in the district is the Modern-style First Memorial Baptist Church (1971, Resource #41), the last church built in the district, and the first to be built by an African-American congregation. The streamlined front-gable church building has a large stained glass window centered at its façade and a simple tapered spire.

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Previous documentation of file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 261 (boundary increase); 334 (total acreage)

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places.

1. Latitude:	33.539858	Longitude:	-86.812113
2. Latitude:	33.543396	Longitude:	-86.802224
3. Latitude:	33.542693	Longitude:	-86.791943
4. Latitude:	33.539601	Longitude:	-86.791702
5. Latitude:	33.528626	Longitude:	-86.804603

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Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The Norwood Historic District is generally bounded to the west by Carraway Boulevard; to the north by 19th Avenue North, Norwood Boulevard, and 17th Avenue North; to the east by Vanderbilt Road; and to the south by Interstate 20/59. Specific boundaries are indicate on the accompanying map, entitled " Norwood Historic District," the scale of which is 1" equals 300' and is formatted to print at 24" x 36".

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary increase to the historic district contains properties that are historically associated with the Norwood neighborhood as developed by Birmingham Realty Company. Resources north of 17th Avenue North and east of 32nd Street North were not part of the original development but do represent historic subdivision expansions to the neighborhood and are included in the expanded historic district. The nominated property includes all areas of the Norwood neighborhood as recognized by the City of Birmingham that lie north of Interstate 20/59. Additional areas to the south of the interstate were historically part of the neighborhood and are still considered by the city to be a part of the neighborhood. However, most of these blocks have given way to modern industrial development and what scattered historic residential resources do remain are both physically and visually separated from the nominated area. An area to the north of 19th Street North was included in the 2002 survey but has been excluded as it was historically associated with the Evergreen neighborhood, which possesses a different developmental history than the Norwood Historic District.

11. Form prepared by:

Name/Title: David B. Schneider

Organization: Schneider Historic Preservation, LLC

Street & number: 411 E. 6th Street

City/Town: Anniston State: AL Zip Code: 36207

Email: dbschneider@bellsouth.net Phone: 256.310.6320

Date: July 13, 2021

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15-minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name or Property: Norwood Historic District
City or Vicinity: Birmingham
County: Jefferson State: AL
Photographer: David B. Schneider
Date Photographed: February 2020

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

Photo #01 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0001)
Resource #6, Norwood Place Bollard, 12th Avenue North, Camera Facing North.

Photo #02 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0002)
Resource #8, Luray Apartments, 2730 12th Avenue North, Camera Facing Northwest.

Photo #03 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0003)
Resource #336, 1116 30th Street North, Camera Facing West.

Photo #04 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0004)
Resource #10, Norwood Community Shopping Center, 3000 12th Avenue North, Camera Facing Northwest.

Photo #05 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0005)
Resource #194, First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 1217 27th Street North, Camera Facing Northeast.

Photo #06 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0006)
Resource #195, Norwood Fire Station #9, 1220 27th Street North, Camera Facing West.

Photo #07 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0007)
Streetscape, 28th Street North, 1400 Block, East Side, Camera Facing Southeast.

Photo #08 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0008)
Resource #34, 15th Avenue Overpass, 15th Avenue North, Camera Facing Southwest.

Photo #09 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0009)
Resource #338, 1224 30th Street North, Camera Facing Southwest.

Photo #10 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0010)
Resource #348, 1331 30th Street North, Camera Facing Northeast.

Photo #11 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0011)
Streetscape, 30th Street North, 1400 Block, East Side, Camera Facing North.

Photo #12 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0012)
Resource #353, 1408 30th Street North, Camera Facing Southwest.

Photo #13 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0013)
Resource #360, 1429 30th Street North, Camera Facing East.

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Photo #14 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0014)
Resource #42, 3108 15th Avenue North, Camera Facing Northwest.

Photo #15 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0015)
Resource #406, 1440 31st Street North, Camera Facing West.

Photo #16 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0016)
Resource #374, Norwood Methodist Church, 1223 31st Street North, Camera Facing East.

Photo #17 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0017)
Resource #373, 1216 31st Street North, Camera Facing West.

Photo #18 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0018)
Resource #437, John R. Copeland House, 1210 32nd Street North, Camera Facing West.

Photo #19 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0019)
Streetscape, 32nd Street North, 1300 Block, East Side, Camera Facing North.

Photo #20 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0020)
Streetscape, 33rd Street North, 1300 Block, West Side, Camera Facing Northwest.

Photo #21 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0021)
Resource #480, 1233 33rd Street North, Camera Facing East.

Photo #22 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0022)
Streetscape, 34th Street North, 1400 Block, East Side, Camera Facing Southeast.

Photo #23 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0023)
Resource #557, 1514 34th Street North, Camera Facing West.

Photo #24 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0024)
Resource #760, 2 Norwood Circle, Camera Facing South.

Photo #25 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0035)
Resource #765, 11 Norwood Circle, Camera Facing North.

Photo #26 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0026)
Streetscape, Norwood Circle, 10-20 Block, West Side, Camera Facing Northwest.

Photo #27 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0027)
Streetscape, Norwood Boulevard, 3400 Block, North Side, Camera Facing Southwest.

Photo #28 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0028)
Resource #717, 3400 Norwood Boulevard, Camera Facing North.

Photo #29 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0029)
Streetscape, Norwood Boulevard, 3300 Block, North Side, Camera Facing Northeast.

Photo #30 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0030)
Streetscape, Norwood Boulevard, 3200 Block, South Side, Camera Facing West.

Photo #31 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0031)
Streetscape, Norwood Boulevard, 3100 Block, South Side, Camera Facing Southeast.

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Photo #32 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0032)
Resource #654, 2900 Norwood Boulevard, Camera Facing West.

Photo #33 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0033)
Resources #118-120, Norwood Plaza Apartments, 3228 17th Avenue North, Camera Facing Northwest.

Photo #34 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0034)
Resource #139, 3440 17th Avenue North, Camera Facing North.

Photo #35 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0035)
Streetscape, 17th Avenue North, 3500 Block, North Side, Camera Facing Northwest.

Photo #36 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0036)
Resource #202, 1521 27th Street North, Camera Facing East.

Photo #37 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0037)
Resource #105, 2717 17th Avenue North, Camera Facing South.

Photo #38 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0038)
Streetscape, 17th Avenue North, 2600 Block, North Side, Camera Facing Northeast.

Photo #39 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0039)
Resource #603, 1521 Carraway Blvd. (26th St. North), Camera Facing Northeast.

Photo #40 (Image: AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_0040)
Streetscape, Carraway Blvd. (26th St. North), 1300 Block, East Side, Camera Facing Northeast.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Jefferson, AL
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Barker, William P., Map of the City of Birmingham Alabama and the adjacent property of the Elyton Land Company, 1871
(as published in 1890), Birmingham Public Library Digital Collections.

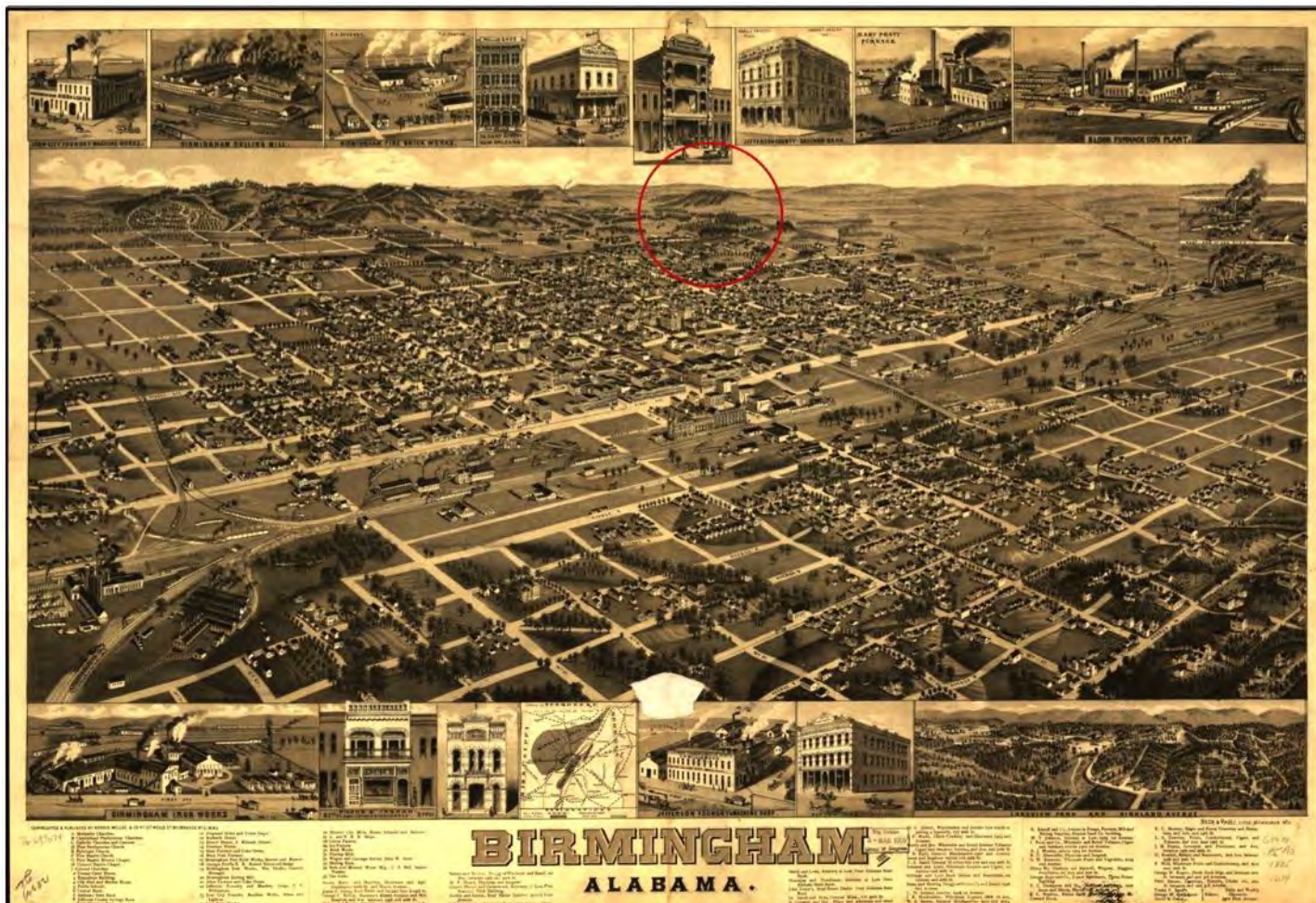


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Figure #2. Birmingham 1885.

Birmingham, Alabama. Milwaukee: Norris, Wellge and Co., 1885. University of Alabama Historical Map Archive,
<http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/>



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Figure #3. Birmingham 1887.

Atlas of the City of Birmingham and Suburbs. New York: Beers, Ellis, and Co., 1887. University of Alabama Historical Map Archive, <http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/>

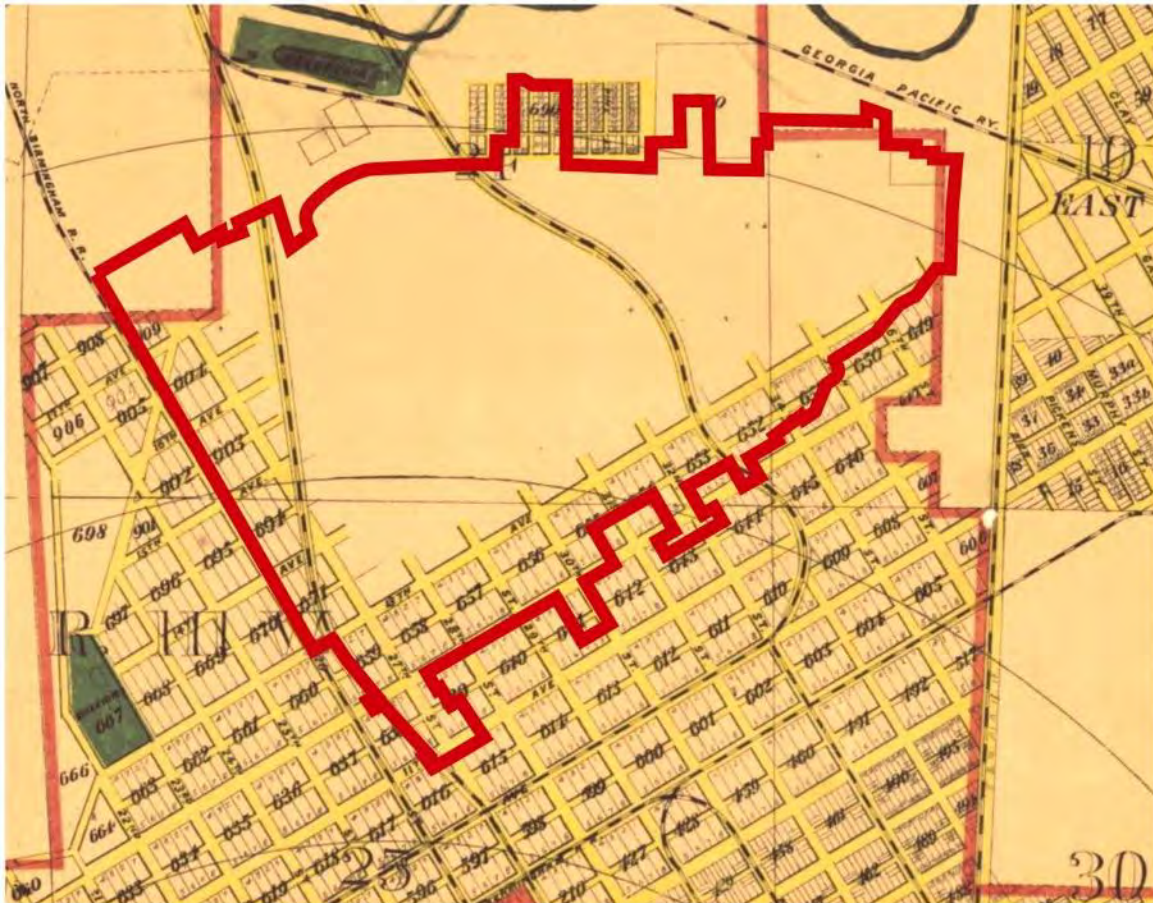


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Figure #4. Birmingham 1888.

Schoel, H. Map of the City of Birmingham, Alabama and Suburbs. Chicago: Rand McNally & Co., 1888; for the Elyton Land Co. University of Alabama Historical Map Archive, <http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/>



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Figure #5. Birmingham District 1889.
Map of Jefferson County, Alabama compiled from the most authentic sources, 1888. Birmingham Public Library

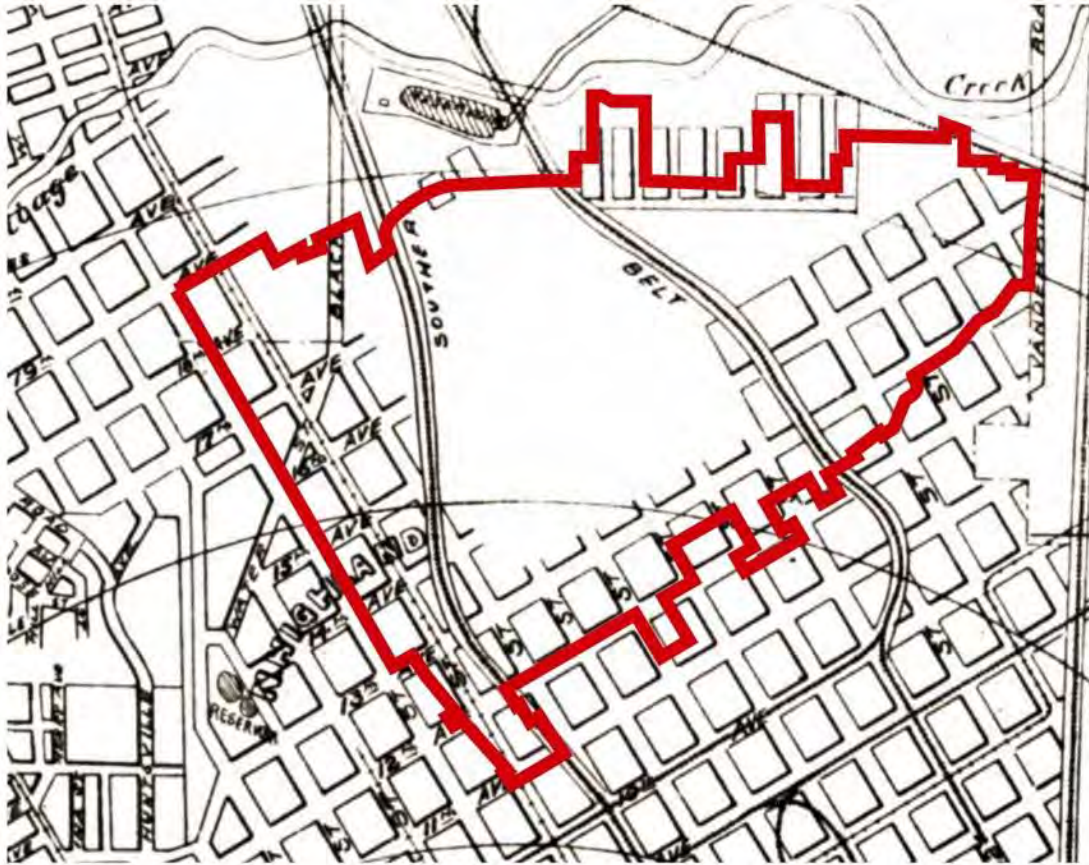


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Figure #6. Birmingham 1900.

Parkes, W.J. Birmingham and Suburbs. Birmingham: W.J. Parkes, 1900. University of Alabama Historical Map Archive, <http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/>

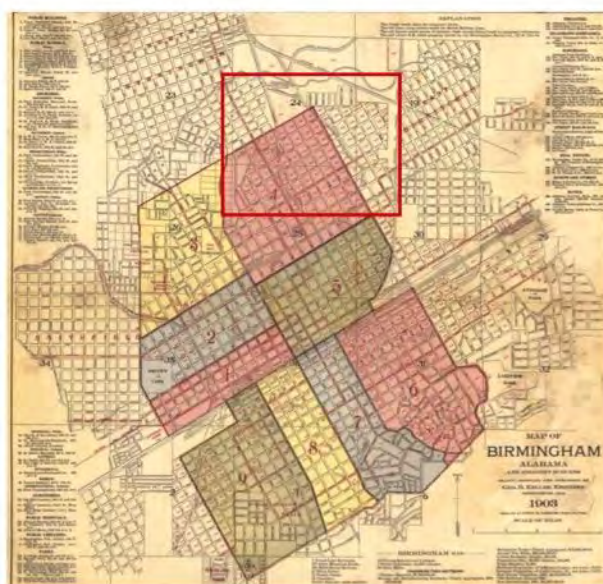
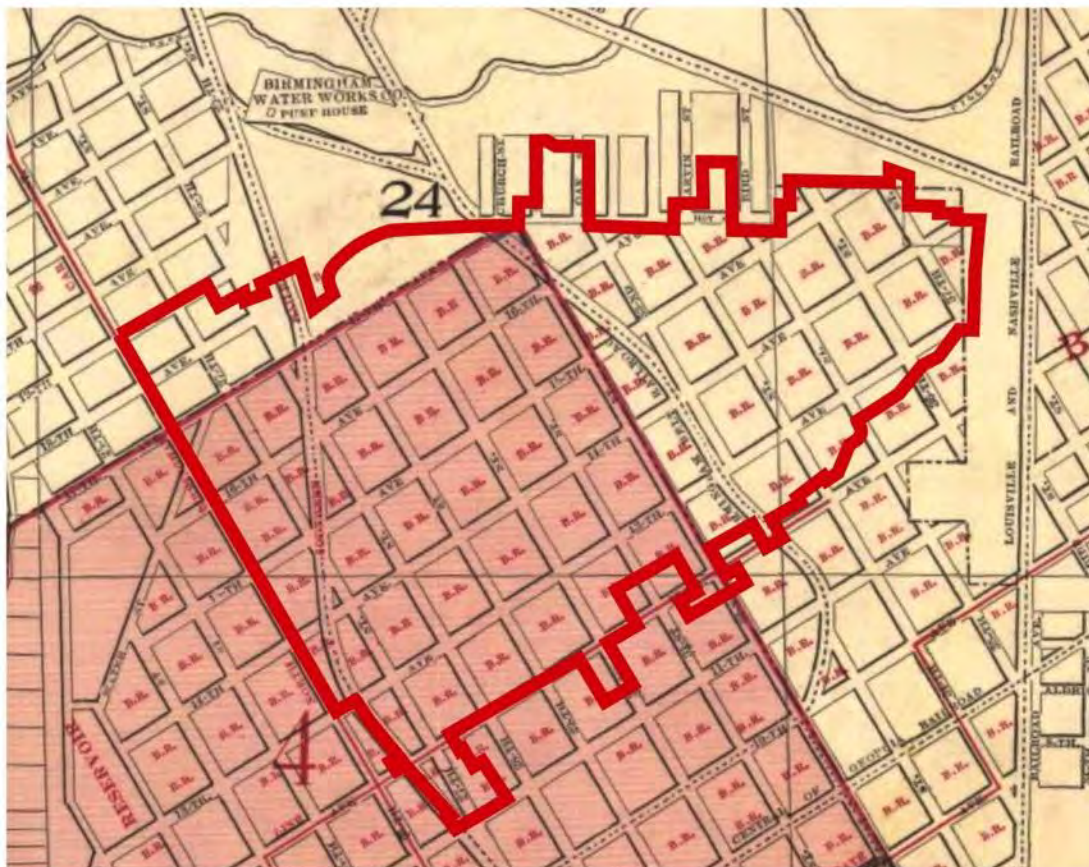


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Figure #7. Birmingham 1903.

Kelley, George B. Map of Birmingham, Alabama and Adjacent Suburbs. Birmingham: n.p., 1903. University of Alabama Historical Map Archive, <http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/>



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Figure #8. Birmingham 1911.

Kelley's Map of Birmingham, Alabama. Birmingham: Kelley Company, 1911. University of Alabama Historical Map Archive, <http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/>

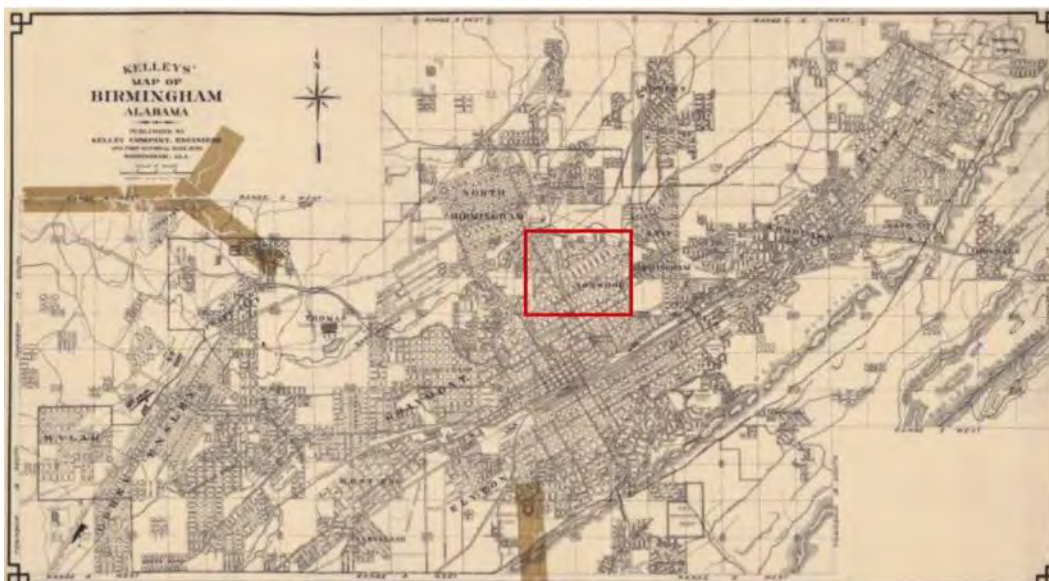
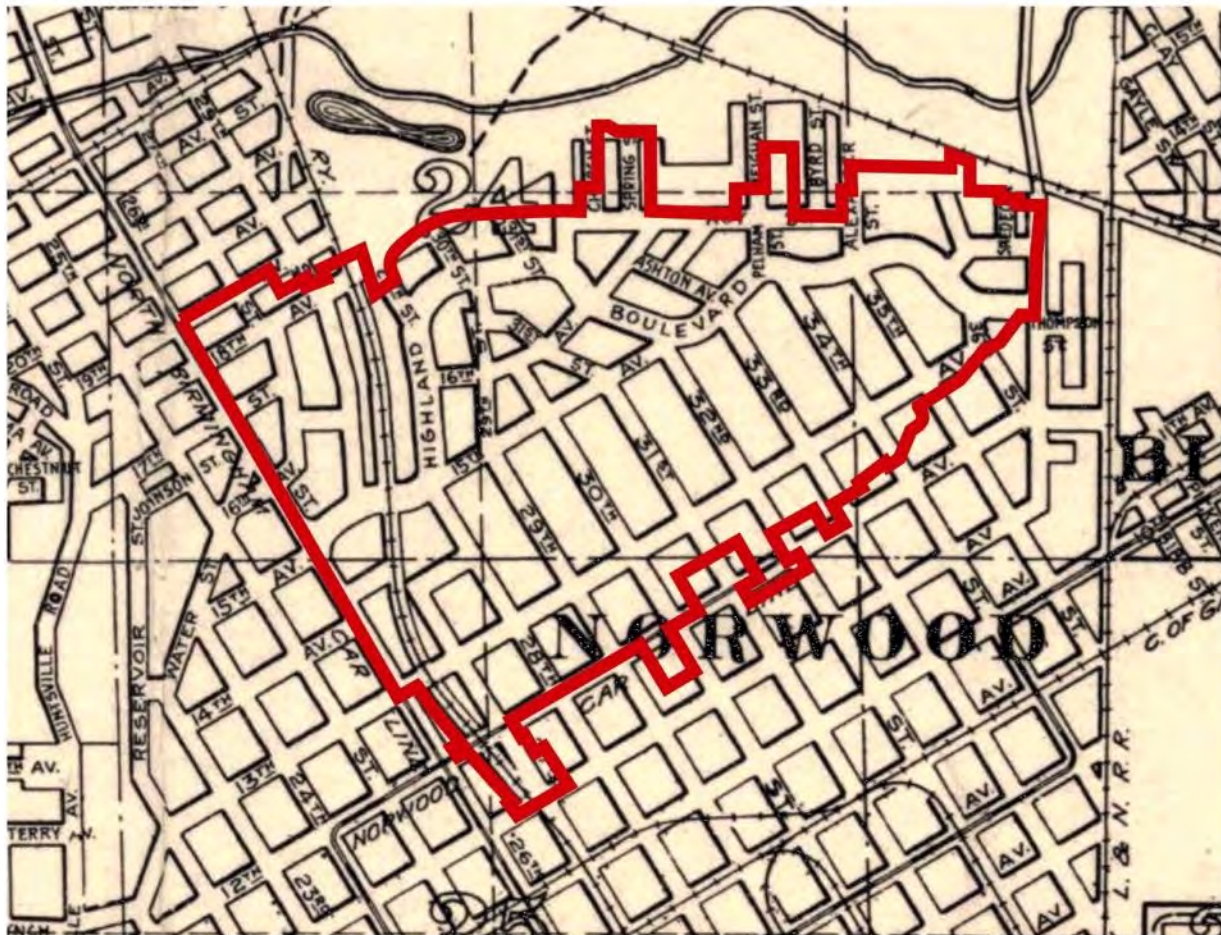


Figure #9. Birmingham 1914.

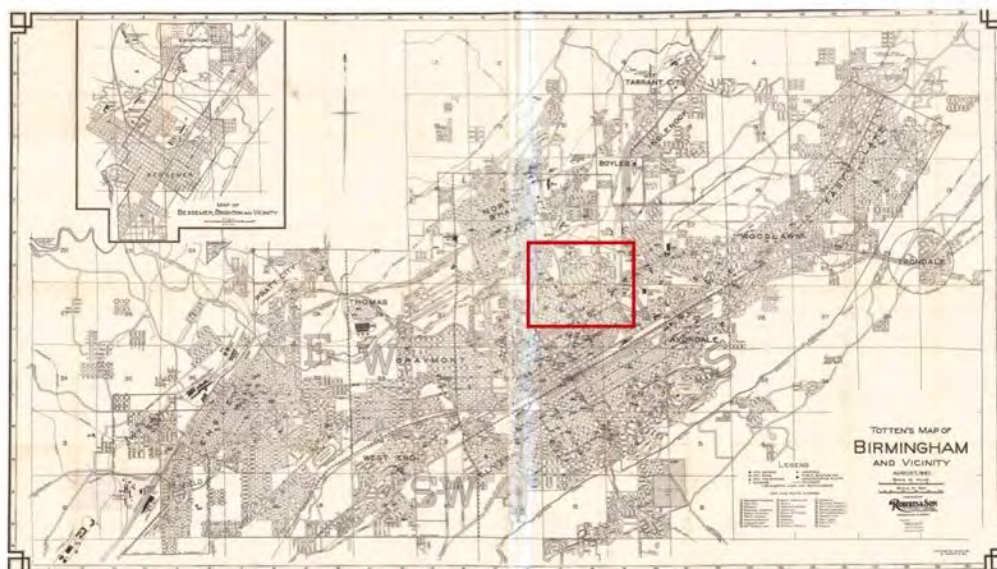
Jefferson, AL
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Totten, Robert L. Totten's Map of Birmingham and Vicinity. Birmingham: Roberts and Son, 1921. University of Alabama Historical Map Archive, <http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/historicalmaps/>

Norwood Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)
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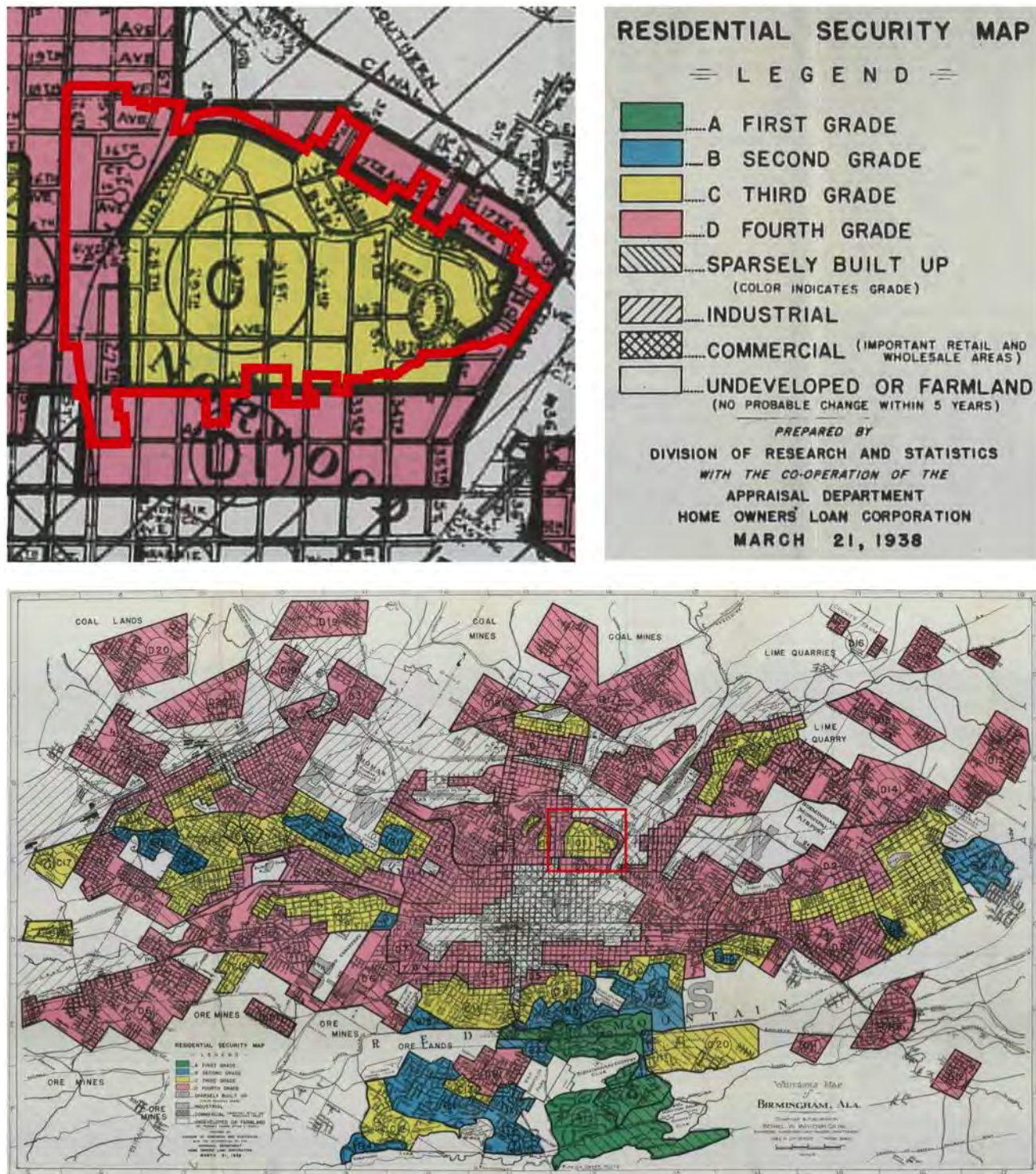
Jefferson, AL
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Figure #11. Birmingham Residential Security Map, 1938.
Appraisal Department Home Owners' Loan Corporation, March 21, 1938
<https://s3.amazonaws.com/holc/tiles/AL/Birmingham1/1938/holc-scan.jpg>



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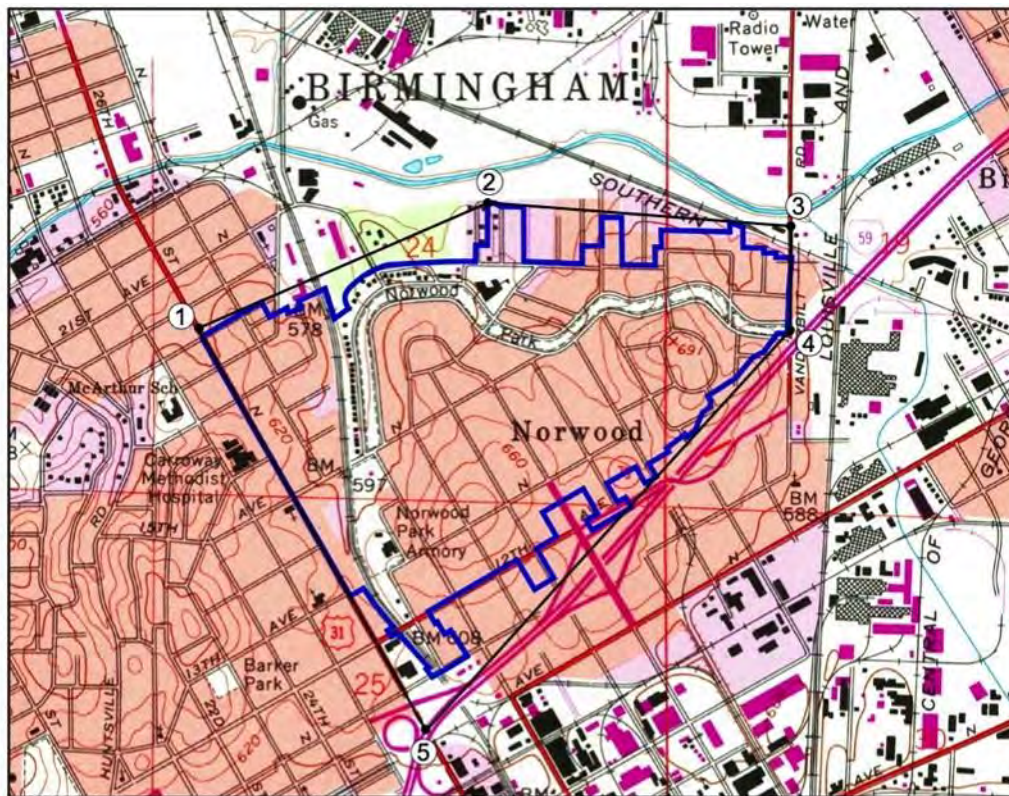
Figure #12. Postcard Views of Norwood, Undated.



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Name of Property

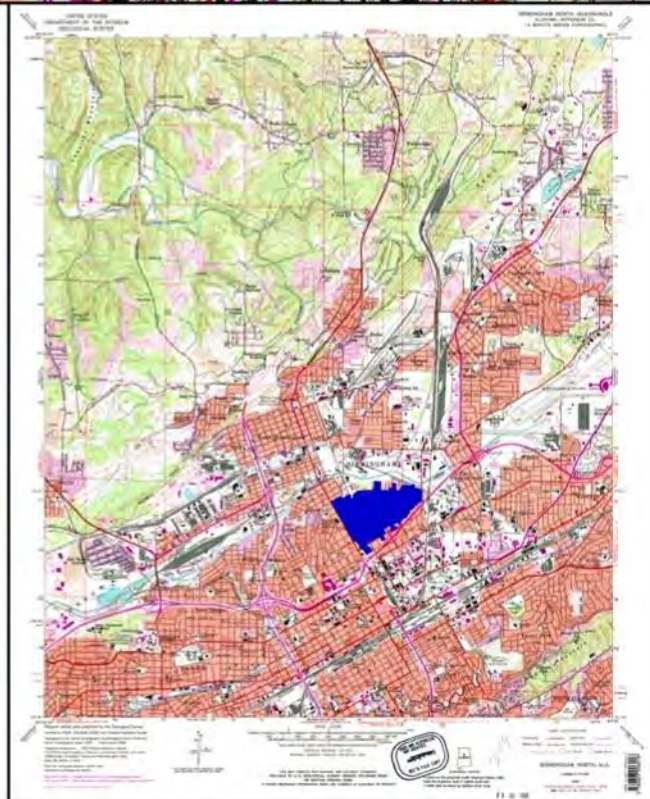
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U.S.G.S. Topographic Map



Birmingham N Quadrangle

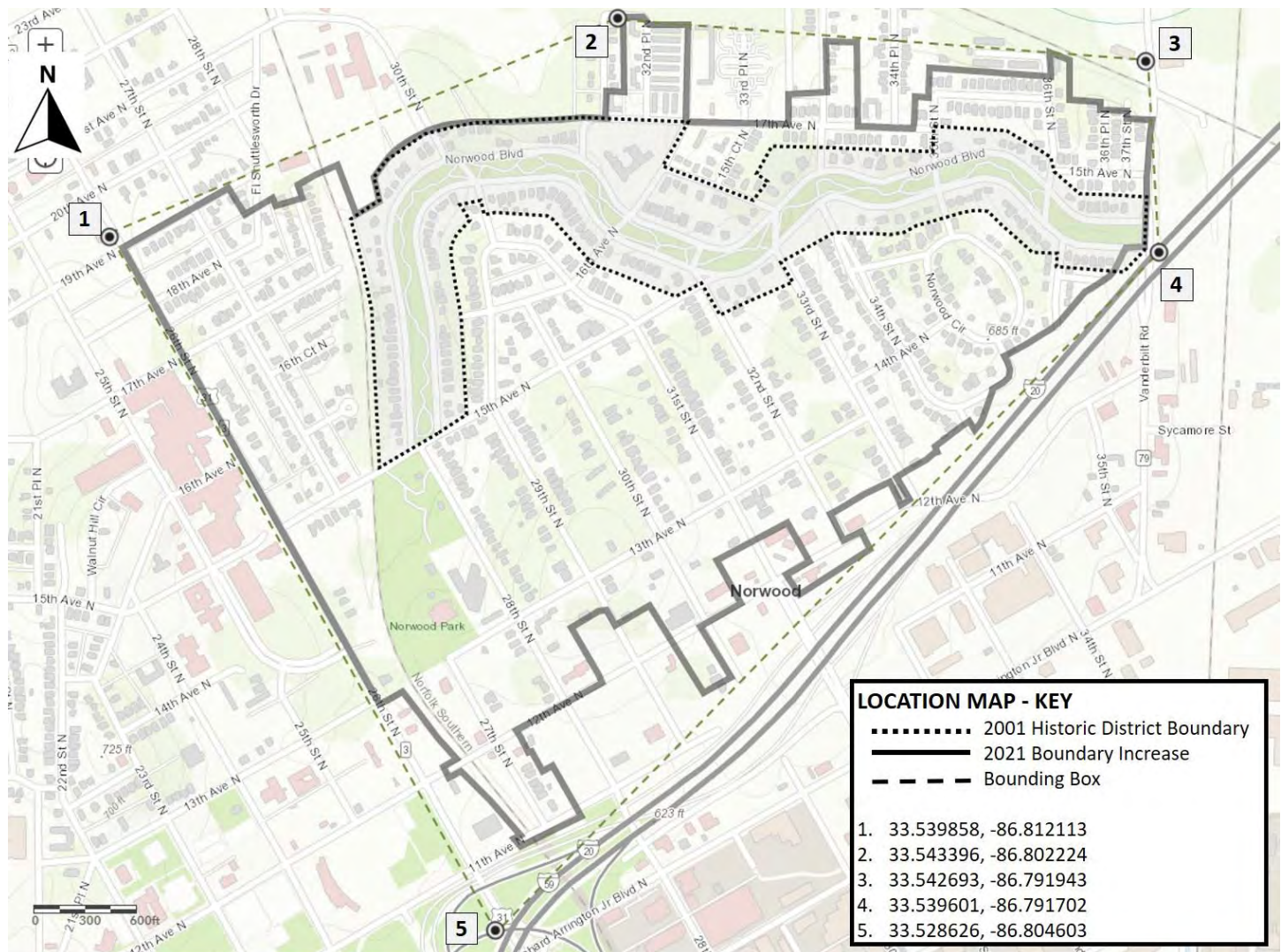
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2. 33.543396, -86.802224
3. 33.542693, -86.791943
4. 33.539601, -86.791702
5. 33.528626, -86.804603



Norwood Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)
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Location Map



Datum: WGS84

Source: JeffCoAL, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, Intermpa, USGS, MET/NASA, EPA, USDA

Norwood Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)

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Inventory of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

Site #	Street #	Address	Historic Name	Date	ca.	C/NC	Type	Style Primary	2001 C/NC
1	2000	Blk.	11th Ave. N	11th Avenue Overpass	1931	C	Structure	Bridge	
2	2708		11th Ave. N	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
3	2000	Blk.	12th Ave. N.	12th Avenue Overpass	1913	C	Structure	Bridge	
4	2623		12th Ave. N.	Commercial Building	1956	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern	
5	2626	-2628	12th Ave. N.	Commercial Building	1915	ca. C	Building	Early 20th Century Commercial	
6	2700	Blk., N side	12th Ave. N.	Norwood Place Bollard	1904	ca. C	Object	Bungalow/Craftsman	
7	2701		12th Ave. N.	Convenience Store	1965	ca. C	Building	Mid-Century Modern	
8	2730		12th Ave. N.	Luray Apartments	1925	ca. C	Building	Early-20th Century Apartment	
9	2930		12th Ave. N.	Simon-Williamson Clinic	1950	ca. C	Building	Mid-Century Modern	
10	3000		12th Ave. N.	Norwood Community Shopping Center	1960	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern	
11	3115		12th Ave. N.	Commercial Building, Not Named	1925	ca. C	Building	Early-20th Century Commercial	
12	3116		12th Ave. N.	Commercial Building	1965	ca. C	Building	Mid-Century Modern	
13	3200	Blk., S side	12th Ave. N.	Norwood Place Bollard	1904	ca. C	Object	Bungalow/Craftsman	
14	3228		12th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
15	2700		13th Ave. N.	Alabama National Guard Armory	1957	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern	
16	2716		13th Ave. N.	Apartments	1963	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern	
17	2908		13th Ave. N.	House	1920	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
18	3106		13th Ave. N.	House	1915	ca. C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	
19	3115		13th Ave. N.	Norwood Methodist Church Parsonage	1912	ca. C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	
20	3224		13th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
21	3404		13th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	
22	3405		13th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
23	3408		13th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
24	3416		13th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Colonial Revival	
25	2605		15th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
26	2608		15th Ave. N.	House	1950	ca. C	Building	Ranch	
27	2609		15th Ave. N.	House	1935	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
28	2610		15th Ave. N.	House	1954	ca. C	Building	Minimal Traditional	
29	2616		15th Ave. N.	House	1954	ca. C	Building	Minimal Traditional	
30	2617		15th Ave. N.	House	1912	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
31	2619		15th Ave. N.	House	1912	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
32	2621		15th Ave. N.	House	1935	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
33	2629		15th Ave. N.	House	1954	ca. C	Building	Ranch	
34	2700	Blk.	15th Ave. N.	15th Avenue Overpass	1935	ca. C	Structure	Bridge	
35	2805		15th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
36	2809		15th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
37	2812		15th Ave. N.	House	1935	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
38	2817		15th Ave. N.	House	1935	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	

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39	2821	15th Ave. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Folk Pyramidal Form
40	3007	15th Ave. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
41	3012	15th Ave. N.	First Memorial Baptist Church	1971		C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
42	3108	15th Ave. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
43	3408	15th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
44	3409	15th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
45	3412	15th Ave. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
46	3416	15th Ave. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
47	3418	15th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
48	3428	15th Ave. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
49	3600	15th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
50	3604	15th Ave. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
51	3608	15th Ave. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
52	3613	15th Ave. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
53	3617	15th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
54	3621	15th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
55	3627	15th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
56	3631	15th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
57	3633	15th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
58	3300	15th Ct. N.	House	1935	ca.	NC	Building	No Style
59	3301	15th Ct. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
60	3302	15th Ct. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
61	3305	15th Ct. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
62	3307	15th Ct. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
63	3310	15th Ct. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
64	3320	15th Ct. N.	House	1958	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
65	3321	15th Ct. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
66	3327	15th Ct. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
67	3329	15th Ct. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
68	2712	16th Ave. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
69	2713	16th Ave. N.	House	1945	ca.	NC	Building	No Style
70	2717	16th Ave. N.	House	1954		C	Building	Ranch
71	2718	16th Ave. N.	House	1965	.	C	Building	Ranch
72	2724	16th Ave. N.	House	1965	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
73	2900	16th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
74	2901	16th Ave. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
75	2904	16th Ave. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Colonial Revival
76	2908	16th Ave. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
77	3000	16th Ave. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie
78	3001	16th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
79	3004	16th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
80	3005	16th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
81	3007	16th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Colonial Revival
82	3012	16th Ave. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch

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83	3109		16th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Other
84	3311		16th Ave. N.	Apartments	1970		C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
85	2712		16th Ct. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
86	2713		16th Ct. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
87	2717		16th Ct. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
88	2720		16th Ct. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
89	2721		16th Ct. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
90	2724		16th Ct. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
91	2725		16th Ct. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
92	2728		16th Ct. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
93	2732		16th Ct. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
94	2733		16th Ct. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
95	2740		16th Ct. N.	House	1955	ca.	NC	Building	Ranch
96	2608		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
97	2618		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
98	2622		17th Ave. N.	House	1945	ca.	NC	Building	Ranch
99	2624		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
100	2628		17th Ave. N.	House	1952	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
101	2700		17th Ave. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Colonial Revival
102	2702		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
103	2707		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
104	2708		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
105	2710		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
106	2717		17th Ave. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
107	2724		17th Ave. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
108	2725		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
109	2730		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
110	2731		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
111	2733		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
112	2735		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
113	2736		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
114	2743		17th Ave. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
115	2747		17th Ave. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
116	2801		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
117	3100		17th Ave. N.	Apartment Building	1955		C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
118	3228	A	17th Ave. N.	Norwood Plaza Apartments	1960		C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
119	3228	B	17th Ave. N.	Norwood Plaza Apartments	1960		C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
120	3228	C	17th Ave. N.	Norwood Plaza Apartments	1960		C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
121	3318		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
122	3322		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
123	3326		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
124	3330		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
125	3331		17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman

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126	3335	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
127	3337	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
128	3400	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
129	3402	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
130	3403	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
131	3405	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
132	3407	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
133	3408	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
134	3409	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
135	3410	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
136	3419	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Gable Front
137	3431	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
138	3437	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
139	3440	17th Ave. N.	Duplex	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
140	3500	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
141	3502	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
142	3503	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
143	3504	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
144	3505	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
145	3512	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
146	3513	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
147	3514	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
148	3520	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
149	3521	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
150	3522	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
151	3523	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
152	3524	17th Ave. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
153	3525	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
154	3526	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
155	3528	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
156	3529	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
157	3530	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
158	3531	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
159	3533	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
160	3535	17th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
161	2601	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
162	2605	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
163	2608	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
164	2609	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
165	2612	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
166	2613	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
167	2616	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
168	2617	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
169	2619	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
170	2620	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman

Norwood Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)

Jefferson, AL

Name of Property

County and State

171	2624	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
172	2625	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
173	2628	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
174	2629	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
175	2711	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
176	2712	18th Ave. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
177	2721	18th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
178	2725	18th Ave. N.	House	1945	ca.	NC	Building	Minimal Traditional
179	2729	18th Ave. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
180	2605	19th Ave. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
181	2609	19th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
182	2613	19th Ave. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
183	2617	19th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
184	2619	19th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
185	2625	19th Ave. N.	House	1923		C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
186	2629	19th Ave. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
187	2713	19th Ave. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
188	1109	27th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
189	1111	27th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
190	1113	27th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
191	1117	27th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
192	1119	27th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
193	1215	27th St. N.	First Cumberland Presbyterian Church Pastorium	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
194	1217	27th St. N.	First Cumberland Presbyterian Church	1912		C	Building	Romanesque Revival
195	1220	27th St. N.	Norwood Fire Station #9	1961		C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
196	1508	27th St. N.	House	1952		C	Building	Ranch
197	1509	27th St. N.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
198	1512	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
199	1513	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
200	1517	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
201	1520	27th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
202	1521	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
203	1522	27th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
204	1526	27th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
205	1601	27th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
206	1606	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
207	1609	27th St. N.	House	1955		C	Building	Ranch
208	1612	27th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
209	1613	27th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	NC	Building	No Style
210	1616	27th St. N.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
211	1617	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	NC	Building	No Style
212	1620	27th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
213	1621	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch

Norwood Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)

Jefferson, AL

Name of Property

County and State

214	1624	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
215	1632	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
216	1635	27th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
217	1636	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
218	1637	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
219	1641	27th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	NC	Building	Minimal Traditional
220	1645	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
221	1648	27th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
222	1652	27th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
223	1654	27th St. N.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
224	1715	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
225	1721	27th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
226	1801	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
227	1807	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
228	1815	27th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
229	1821	27th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
230	1203	28th St. N.	RETS Electronic Institute	1967		C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
231	1206	28th St. N.	Luray Apartments	1925	ca.	C	Building	Early-20th Century Apartment
232	1210	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
233	1217	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
234	1220	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
235	1224	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
236	1226	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
237	1229	28th St. N.	Apartments	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
238	1301	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
239	1303	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
240	1305	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
241	1307	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
242	1311	28th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
243	1315	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
244	1317	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
245	1321	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
246	1325	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
247	1328	28th St. N.	Kirby, Clyde S., Middle School	1995	ca.	NC	Building	No Style
248	1330	28th St. N.	Norwood Community Center	1985	ca.	NC	Building	No Style
249	1337	28th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
250	1407	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
251	1411	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
252	1415	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
253	1417	28th St. N.	Holt-Lewis House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
254	1419	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
255	1420	28th St. N.	Norwood Youth Center and Pool	1954		C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
256	1421	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman

Norwood Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)

Jefferson, AL

Name of Property

County and State

257	1429	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
258	1431	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
259	1439	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
260	1441	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
261	1701	28th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
262	1705	28th St. N.	House	1950	ca.	NC	Building	No Style
263	1709	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
264	1712	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
265	1713	28th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
266	1716	28th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
267	1717	28th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
268	1720	28th St. N.	House	1952		C	Building	Minimal Traditional
269	1721	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
270	1724	28th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
271	1725	28th St. N.	House	1930	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
272	1728	28th St. N.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
273	1729	28th St. N.	House	1950	ca.	NC	Building	Minimal Traditional
274	1732	28th St. N.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
275	1733	28th St. N.	House	1954		C	Building	Minimal Traditional
276	1736	28th St. N.	House	1953		C	Building	Minimal Traditional
277	1737	28th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
278	1741	28th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
279	1217	29th St. N.	House	1905	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
280	1222	29th St. N.	House	1912	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
281	1225	29th St. N.	Lexington, The, Apartments	1925	ca.	C	Building	Early-20th Century Apartment
282	1227	29th St. N.	House	1912	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
283	1300	29th St. N.	Ophelia, The, Apartments	1925	ca.	C	Building	Early-20th Century Apartment
284	1304	29th St. N.	Thomson, The, Apartments	1925	ca.	C	Building	Early-20th Century Apartment
285	1312	29th St. N.	House	1935	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
286	1318	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
287	1320	29th St. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
288	1321	29th St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
289	1323	29th St. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
290	1329	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
291	1330	29th St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
292	1331	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
293	1332	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
294	1400	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
295	1401	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
296	1403	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
297	1404	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
298	1411	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman

Norwood Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)

Jefferson, AL

Name of Property

County and State

299	1416	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
300	1417	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
301	1418	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
302	1419	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
303	1420	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
304	1421	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
305	1422	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
306	1424	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
307	1425	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
308	1426	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
309	1427	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
310	1429	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
311	1432	29th St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
312	1500	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
313	1501	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
314	1502	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
315	1504	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
316	1506	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
317	1515	29th St. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Other
318	1516	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
319	1519	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
320	1520	29th St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
321	1521	29th St. N.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
322	1523	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
323	1524	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
324	1526	29th St. N.	House	1958		C	Building	Ranch
325	1528	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
326	1530	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
327	1600	29th St. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
328	1604	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
329	1608	29th St. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
330	1614	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	No Style
331	1615	29th St. N.	House, Not Named	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
332	1618	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
333	1620	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
334	1624	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
335	1625	29th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
336	1114	30th St. N.	Rosamond, E. E., House	1910	ca.	C	Building	Queen Anne
337	1120 -1122	30th St. N.	May, Dr. E. E., Duplex	1907		C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman (Shingle)
338	1224	30th St. N.	House	1905	ca.	C	Building	Neoclassical
339	1230	30th St. N.	House	1912	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
340	1301	30th St. N.	Jackson, Ruth, Cottage	1912	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
341	1305	30th St. N.	House	1912	ca.	C	Building	Rustic

Norwood Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)

Jefferson, AL

Name of Property

County and State

342	1311	30th St. N.	House	1912	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
343	1315	30th St. N.	House	1912	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
344	1320	30th St. N.	Apartment	1960	ca.	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
345	1321	30th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
346	1325	30th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
347	1327	30th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
348	1331	30th St. N.	Scantlin-Hausman House	1909		C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
349	1332	30th St. N.	Apartments	1965	ca.	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
350	1401	30th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
351	1403	30th St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
352	1404	30th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
353	1408	30th St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie
354	1409	30th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
355	1411	30th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
356	1414	30th St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
357	1420	30th St. N.	House	1985	ca.	NC	Building	Other
358	1422	30th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
359	1426	30th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
360	1429	30th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
361	1431	30th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
362	1500	30th St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (Mission)
363	1501	30th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
364	1504	30th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
365	1505	30th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
366	1509	30th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
367	1511	30th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
368	1516	30th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
369	1518	30th St. N.	Duplex	1925	ca.	C	Building	Prairie
370	1530	30th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
371	1640	30th St. N.	House	1965	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
372	1703	30th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
373	1216	31st St. N.	House	1905	ca.	C	Building	Neoclassical
374	1223	31st St. N.	Norwood Methodist Church	1921		C	Building	Romanesque Revival
375	1230	31st St. N.	House	1912		C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
376	1305	31st St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
377	1308	31st St. N.	House	1912	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
378	1309	31st St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
379	1311	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
380	1315	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
381	1316	31st St. N.	House	1912	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
382	1319	31st St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie

Norwood Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)

Jefferson, AL

Name of Property

County and State

383	1320	31st St. N.	House	1952	C	Building	Ranch
384	1321	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Prairie
385	1322	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
386	1323	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
387	1325	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
388	1328	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Prairie
389	1341	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
390	1345	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
391	1401	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
392	1402	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
393	1403	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
394	1404	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
395	1405	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
396	1406	31st St. N.	House	1945	ca. C	Building	Minimal Traditional
397	1407	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
398	1412	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
399	1418	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
400	1421	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
401	1422	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Prairie (Mission)
402	1423	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
403	1427	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
404	1429	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
405	1431	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Prairie
406	1440	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
407	1444	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
408	1509	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
409	1511	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
410	1515	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
411	1516	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Prairie
412	1518	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
413	1525	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
414	1530	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Colonial Revival
415	1601	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
416	1605	31st St. N.	Grissom-McLaney-Chandler House	1920	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
417	1608	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
418	1609	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
419	1611	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
420	1615	31st St. N.	Bell-Hanbury House	1920	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
421	1621	31st St. N.	McDonald, J. M., House	1915	ca. C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
422	1622	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
423	1623	31st St. N.	House	1915	ca. C	Building	Prairie
424	1636	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
425	1637	31st St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman

Norwood Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)

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426	1716		32nd Pl. N.	Apartments	1960	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
427	1717	A	32nd Pl. N.	Norwood Plaza Apartments	1965	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
428	1717	B	32nd Pl. N.	Norwood Plaza Apartments	1965	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
429	1717	C	32nd Pl. N.	Norwood Plaza Apartments	1965	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
430	1717	D	32nd Pl. N.	Norwood Plaza Apartments	1965	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
431	1717	E	32nd Pl. N.	Norwood Plaza Apartments	1965	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
432	1717	F	32nd Pl. N.	Norwood Plaza Apartments	1965	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
433	1717	G	32nd Pl. N.	Norwood Plaza Apartments	1965	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
434	1724		32nd Pl. N.	House	1950	NC	Building	No Style
435	1732		32nd Pl. N.	Apartments	1960	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
436	1208		32nd St. N.	Commercial Building	2018	NC	Building	No Style
437	1210		32nd St. N.	Copeland, John R., House	1905	ca. C	Building	Neoclassical
438	1215		32nd St. N.	Apartments	1966	ca. C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
439	1219		32nd St. N.	House	1915	ca. C	Building	Prairie
440	1223		32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
441	1224		32nd St. N.	House	1915	ca. C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
442	1230		32nd St. N.	House	1915	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
443	1231		32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca. NC	Building	No Style
444	1301		32nd St. N.	House	1915	ca. C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
445	1310		32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
446	1313		32nd St. N.	House	1955	ca. C	Building	Minimal Traditional
447	1314		32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
448	1315		32nd St. N.	Howell-Porter House	1913	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
449	1317		32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
450	1318		32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
451	1320		32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
452	1324		32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
453	1327		32nd St. N.	House	1915	ca. C	Building	Prairie
454	1328		32nd St. N.	House	1915	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
455	1329		32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
456	1330		32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Other
457	1333		32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
458	1404		32nd St. N.	House	1915	ca. C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
459	1408		32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
460	1412		32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
461	1414		32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca. NC	Building	No Style
462	1419		32nd St. N.	House	1915	ca. C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
463	1423		32nd St. N.	Thornton-Baldone House	1925	ca. C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman

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464	1424	32nd St. N.	Johnston. H. P., House	1912		C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
465	1426	32nd St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
466	1428	32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
467	1431	32nd St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie
468	1432	32nd St. N.	Faulkner, W. H., House	1922		C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
469	1434	32nd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
470	1207	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
471	1210	33rd St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
472	1212	33rd St. N.	Henderson-Bryan House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
473	1216	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
474	1217	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
475	1219	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
476	1220	33rd St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
477	1221	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
478	1225	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
479	1230	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
480	1233	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
481	1235	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
482	1237	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
483	1300	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
484	1304	33rd St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
485	1319	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
486	1320	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
487	1323	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
488	1324	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
489	1327	33rd St. N.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
490	1328	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
491	1331	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
492	1332	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
493	1335	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
494	1341	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
495	1401	33rd St. N.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
496	1402	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
497	1404	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
498	1405	33rd St. N.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
499	1407	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
500	1408	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
501	1409	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
502	1416	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
503	1420	33rd St. N.	Griffin-Ellis House	1916	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman

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504	1421	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
505	1423	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
506	1425	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
507	1427	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
508	1429	33rd St. N.	House	2010	ca.	NC	Building	No Style
509	1507	33rd St. N.	Apartment	1984		NC	Building	No Style
510	1511	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
511	1524	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
512	1526	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
513	1530	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
514	1533	33rd St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
515	1534	33rd St. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
516	1535 -1537	33rd St. N.	Duplex	1955	ca.	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
517	1538	33rd St. N.	House	1930	ca.	NC	Building	No Style
518	1539 -1541	33rd St. N.	Duplex	1955	ca.	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
519	1540 -1544	33rd St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Mid-Century Modern
520	1218	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
521	1230	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
522	1304	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
523	1308	34th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
524	1312	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
525	1315	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
526	1317	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
527	1318	34th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	NC	Building	Ranch
528	1319	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
529	1321	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
530	1324	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
531	1325	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
532	1326	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
533	1330	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
534	1345	34th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
535	1400	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
536	1401	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
537	1404	34th St. N.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
538	1405	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
539	1407	34th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
540	1408	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
541	1412	34th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
542	1414	34th St. N.	House	1965	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
543	1416	34th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
544	1419	34th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
545	1425	34th St. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
546	1427	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
547	1430	34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman

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548	1431		34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
549	1432		34th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
550	1501		34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
551	1504		34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
552	1505		34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
553	1506		34th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
554	1508		34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
555	1509		34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
556	1513		34th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
557	1514		34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
558	1516		34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
559	1520		34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
560	1609		34th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
561	1709		34th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
562	1711		34th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
563	1715		34th St. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
564	1717		34th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
565	1733		34th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
566	1606		35th St. N.	Osborne Duplex	1925	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
567	1611		35th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
568	1500		36th Pl. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
569	1503		36th Pl. N.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
570	1509		36th Pl. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
571	1510		36th Pl. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
572	1512		36th Pl. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
573	1515		36th Pl. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
574	1516		36th Pl. N.	House	1945	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
575	1517	-1519	36th Pl. N.	Duplex	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
576	1521		36th Pl. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
577	1522		36th Pl. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
578	1525		36th Pl. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
579	1526		36th Pl. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
580	1528		36th Pl. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
581	1309		36th St. N.	House	1972		C	Building	Split Level
582	1316		36th St. N.	House	1956		C	Building	Ranch
583	1401		36th St. N.	House	1955		C	Building	Ranch
584	1404		36th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
585	1405		36th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
586	1408		36th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
587	1412		36th St. N.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
588	1421		36th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
589	1505		36th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
590	1506		36th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
591	1513		36th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
592	1516		36th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman

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593	1517		36th St. N.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
594	1520		36th St. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
595	1521		36th St. N.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
596	1701		36th St. N.	House	1945	ca.	NC	Building	Minimal Traditional	
597	1711		36th St. N.	Apartments	1960	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	
598	1301		Carraway Blvd. (26th St. N),	House	1912	ca.	C	Building	Other	
599	1331		Carraway Blvd. (26th St. N),	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
600	1335		Carraway Blvd. (26th St. N),	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival	
601	1401		Carraway Blvd. (26th St. N),	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
602	1517		Carraway Blvd. (26th St. N),	House	1951	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional	
603	1521		Carraway Blvd. (26th St. N),	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional	
604	1525		Carraway Blvd. (26th St. N),	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	
605	1531		Carraway Blvd. (26th St. N),	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
606	1601		Carraway Blvd. (26th St. N),	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
607	1605		Carraway Blvd. (26th St. N),	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
608	1609		Carraway Blvd. (26th St. N),	Apartments	1960	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	
609	1611		Carraway Blvd. (26th St. N),	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	
610	1613		Carraway Blvd. (26th St. N),	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	
611	1615		Carraway Blvd. (26th St. N),	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
612	1617		Carraway Blvd. (26th St. N),	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	
613	2800	Blk.	Norwood Blvd.	Norwood Park	1912	ca.	C	Site	Park	
614	2800		Norwood Blvd.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional	NC
615	2801		Norwood Blvd.	House	1960	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	NC
616	2804		Norwood Blvd.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional	NC
617	2805		Norwood Blvd.	House	1930	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional	C
618	2808		Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
619	2812		Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
620	2815		Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
621	2816		Norwood Blvd.	House	1930	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
622	2817		Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
623	2820		Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
624	2823		Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
625	2824		Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
626	2827		Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
627	2828		Norwood Blvd.	House	1930	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
628	2829		Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
629	2831		Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
630	2835		Norwood Blvd.	Ritchie-Lewis House	1923	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
631	2836		Norwood Blvd.	House	1930	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C

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632	2840	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
633	2844	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
634	2845	Norwood Blvd.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional	C
635	2848	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
636	2851	Norwood Blvd.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional	C
637	2852	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
638	2855	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
639	2856	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
640	2859	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
641	2860	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
642	2863	Norwood Blvd.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional	C
643	2864	Norwood Blvd.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional	NC
644	2871	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
645	2872	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
646	2874	Norwood Blvd.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional	C
647	2875	Norwood Blvd.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional	C
648	2878	Norwood Blvd.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional	C
649	2879	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
650	2882	Norwood Blvd.	House	1960	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	NC
651	2883	Norwood Blvd.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	NC
652	2886	Norwood Blvd.	House	1965	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	NC
653	2898	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
654	2900	Norwood Blvd.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	NC
655	2904	Norwood Blvd.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	C
656	2905	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
657	2907	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival	C
658	2909	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
659	2913	Norwood Blvd.	House	1960	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	NC
660	2916	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
661	2918	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival	C
662	2923	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
663	2928	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
664	2930	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
665	2931	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
666	3000	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
667	3001	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
668	3004	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC
669	3005	Norwood Blvd.	Frazer, Dr. D. W., House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
670	3010	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC
671	3012	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
672	3014	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC
673	3015	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	C
674	3019	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
675	3020	Norwood Blvd.	House	1930	ca.	C	Building	Colonial Revival	C

Norwood Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)

Jefferson, AL

Name of Property

County and State

676	3022	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Dutch Colonial Revival	C
677	3023	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	C
678	3027	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
679	3031	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
680	3100	Norwood Blvd.	House	1960	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	NC
681	3101	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
682	3115	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
683	3121	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
684	3125	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
685	3126	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
686	3128	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
687	3129	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
688	3130	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
689	3133	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	C
690	3135	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
691	3136	Norwood Blvd.	Norwood School	1925	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival	C
692	3139	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
693	3140	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
694	3142	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
695	3143	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	C
696	3144	Norwood Blvd.	Williams, Lehman O'Neil, House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
697	3145	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	C
698	3146	Norwood Blvd.	Adams-Pill House	1916	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
699	3147	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	C
700	3149	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	C
701	3150	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
702	3151	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	C
703	3154	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
704	3169	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
705	3200	Blk. S Side	Norwood Blvd. Norwood Park Pavilion	1912	ca.	C	Structure	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
706	3205	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
707	3206	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	C
708	3208	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
709	3212	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
710	3217	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
711	3225	Norwood Blvd.	House	1930	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
712	3234	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
713	3236	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Colonial Revival	C
714	3300	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
715	3308	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
716	3330	Norwood Blvd.	Rowe-Mozley House	1922	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C

Norwood Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)

Jefferson, AL

Name of Property

County and State

717	3400	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival	C
718	3410	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	C
719	3415	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	C
720	3421	Norwood Blvd.	House	1960	ca.	C	Building	Split Level	NC
721	3422	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Colonial Revival	C
722	3426	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	C
723	3431	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)	C
724	3435	Norwood Blvd.	House	1960	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	NC
725	3438	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Colonial Revival	C
726	3439	Norwood Blvd.	House	1981	ca.	NC	Building	Split Level	NC
727	3440	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Colonial Revival	C
728	3500	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
729	3501	Norwood Blvd.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	NC
730	3505	Norwood Blvd.	House	1930	ca.	NC	Building	No Style	NC
731	3509	Norwood Blvd.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional	C
732	3511	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
733	3520	Norwood Blvd.	House	1986	ca.	NC	Building	No Style	NC
734	3521	Norwood Blvd.	House	1960	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	NC
735	3528	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival	C
736	3532	Norwood Blvd.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Colonial Revival	C
737	3534	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
738	3538	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
739	3539	Norwood Blvd.	House	1981	ca.	NC	Building	Split Level	NC
740	3541	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
741	3544	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
742	3549	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
743	3553	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
744	3555	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
745	3559	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
746	3601	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
747	3603	Norwood Blvd.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Minimal Traditional	C
748	3606	Norwood Blvd.	House	1960	ca.	C	Building	Ranch	NC
749	3609	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
750	3611	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
751	3614	Norwood Blvd.	White-Prosch House	1924		C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
752	3615	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
753	3616	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
754	3618	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
755	3620	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
756	3621	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
757	3622	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
758	3624	Norwood Blvd.	House	1920	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman	C
759	1	Norwood Cir.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional	

Norwood Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase)

Jefferson, AL

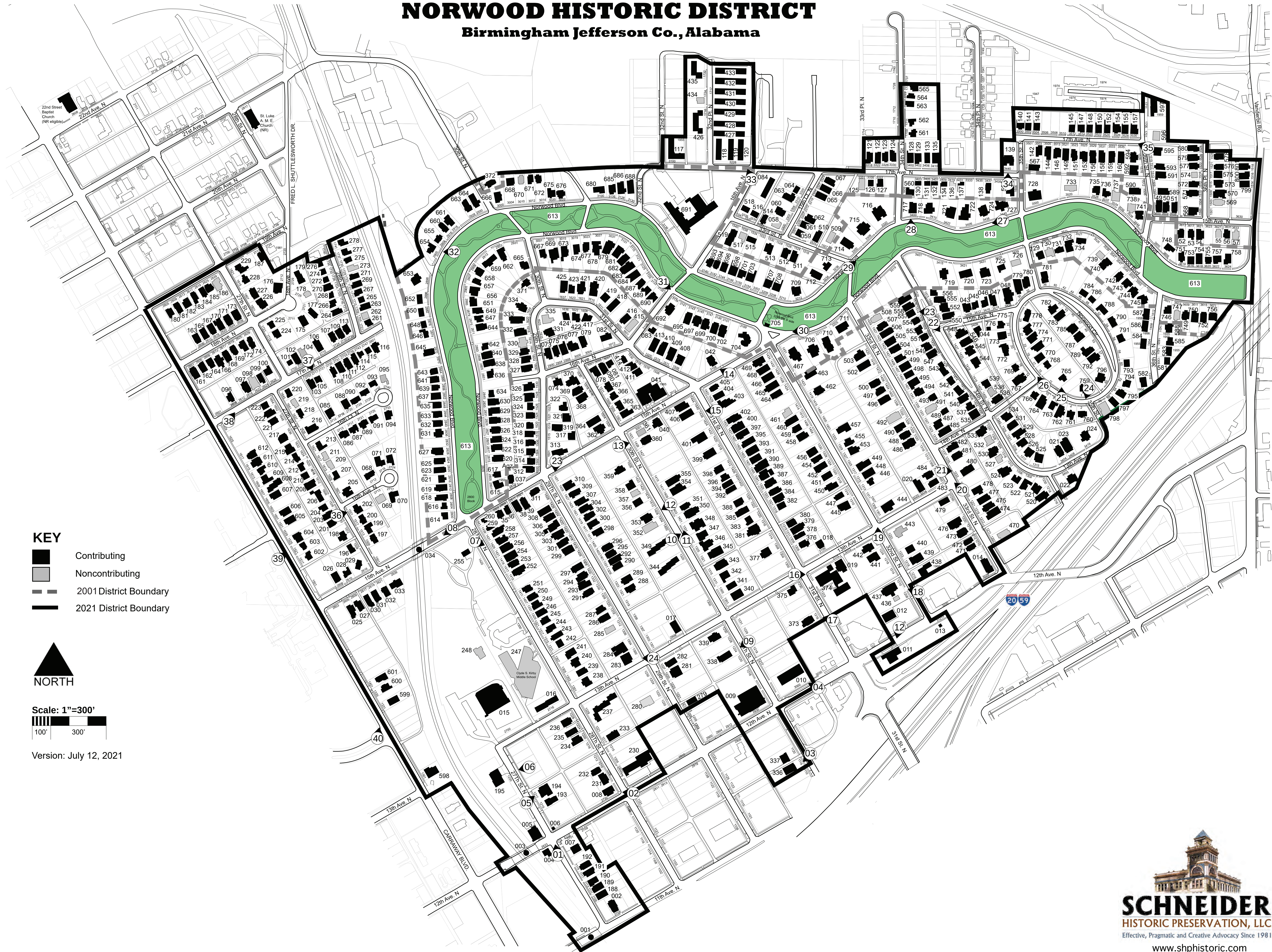
Name of Property

County and State

760	2	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Colonial Revival
761	4	Norwood Cir.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
762	6	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
763	8	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
764	10	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
765	11	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
766	12	Norwood Cir.	House	1948		C	Building	Minimal Traditional
767	14	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
768	15	Norwood Cir.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
769	16	Norwood Cir.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
770	17	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
771	19	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
772	20	Norwood Cir.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
773	22	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
774	23	Norwood Cir.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
775	24	Norwood Cir.	House	1915	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
776	24 rear	Norwood Cir.	Garage/Apartment	1915	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
777	27	Norwood Cir.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
778	29	Norwood Cir.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
779	30	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
780	32	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
781	36	Norwood Cir.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
782	41	Norwood Cir.	House	1950	ca.	C	Building	Minimal Traditional
783	43	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
784	46	Norwood Cir.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
785	47	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
786	48	Norwood Cir.	House	1935	ca.	C	Building	Colonial Revival
787	49	Norwood Cir.	House	1954		C	Building	Ranch
788	52	Norwood Cir.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
789	53	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
790	54	Norwood Cir.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
791	56	Norwood Cir.	House	1955	ca.	C	Building	Ranch
792	57	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Tudor Revival
793	60	Norwood Cir.	House	1945	ca.	C	Building	Colonial Revival
794	62	Norwood Cir.	House	1956		C	Building	Ranch
795	64	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
796	65	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
797	66	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Prairie (American Foursquare)
798	70	Norwood Cir.	House	1925	ca.	NC	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
799	1514	Vanderbilt Rd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
800	1516	Vanderbilt Rd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman
801	1518	Vanderbilt Rd.	House	1925	ca.	C	Building	Bungalow/Craftsman

NORWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

Birmingham Jefferson Co., Alabama





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UOQ-00Z







STOKES SUPER MARKET

HOT DOGS

IMAGINE THAT

Barber & Sewer

IMAGINE THAT

BARBER & SEWER































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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Boundary Update

Property Name: Norwood Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Multiple Name:

State & County: ALABAMA, Jefferson

Date Received: 10/21/2021 Date of Pending List: 11/2/2021 Date of 16th Day: 11/17/2021 Date of 45th Day: 12/6/2021 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: BC100007201

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

☒ Accept ☐ Return ☐ Reject 12/3/2021 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: BI includes early- to mid-20th century residential architecture that expands the Norwood Blvd district to include what was historically the Norwood neighborhood. AOS: CP&D, Architecture; POS: 1904-1972; LOS: local.

Recommendation/ Criteria: NR Criteria: A and C.

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 12/3/21

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

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



ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

468 South Perry Street
P.O. Box 300900
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900
334-242-3184 / Fax: 334-240-3477

Lisa D. Jones
Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

October 21, 2021

Ms. Joy Beasley
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW
Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Beasley:

Accompanying the electronic submission of this letter, please find the nomination form and supporting documentation to be considered for listing the following Alabama resource in the National Register of Historic Places:

Norwood (Boulevard) Historic District – Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation
Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama

In accordance with the instructions for electronic submissions, two files are being submitted with this letter. One file (AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_form.pdf) contains the signed nomination, photo log, and maps. The second file (AL_Jefferson County_Norwood Historic District_photos.pdf) contains ten (10) of the forty (40) photographs that accompany the nomination. The following photographs are included in the PDF:

- Photos #3-4 (pp. 1-2)
- Photo #9 (p. 3)
- Photo #11 (p. 4)
- Photo #26 (p. 5)
- Photos #32-33 (pp. 6-7)
- Photos #36-36 (pp. 8-9)
- Photo #38 (p. 10)

The Alabama Historical Commission received statements of support for this nomination from Mayor Randall L. Woodfin and from the Birmingham Historical Commission.

Your consideration of this National Register of Historic Places nomination is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Lee Anne Wofford
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer